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Poor Children's Social Development and Child Care Quality: Differential Associations Related to Race/Ethnicity of the Child Care Provider

By

Christiane A. Bandele

A dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction of the

requirements for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

in

Education

in the

Graduate Division

of the

University of California, Berkeley

Committee in charge:

Professor Bruce Fuller, Chair
Professor Susan Holloway
Professor Philip Cowen

Fall 2012

Poor Children's Social Development and Child Care Quality:
Differential Associations Related to Race/Ethnicity of the Child Care Provider
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Abstract

Poor Children's Social Development and Child Care Quality:

Differential Associations Related to Race/Ethnicity of the Child Care Provider

by

Christiane A. Bandele

Doctor of Philosophy in Education

University of California, Berkeley

Professor Bruce Fuller, Chair

The Growing Up in Poverty Project (GUP) examines the child care settings that women use as they move from welfare to work. In this study, I focused on two aspects of quality—*structural features of quality* and *providers' personal attributes and their beliefs about child-rearing*, their relationship to the social development of young children in these settings, and how the settings' care and quality vary with the children's and providers' race/ethnicity. The GUP sample included Anglo, African-American, and Latino providers and mothers with children 12-42 months old who used non-parental child care in child care centers, family day care homes (FDCH), or informal kith/kin settings.

Several instruments were used to measure structural level aspects of child care quality, the provider's affective and verbal responsiveness to children, the providers' responsiveness to children's language behaviors, and children's overall social development. Provider interviews explored their child care beliefs.

Salient findings include (a) in child care centers and family day care homes, Latina and African-American providers differed from Anglo providers in measures of structural level aspects of child care quality; (b) in child care centers, African-American providers displayed positive behaviors toward children more often than Anglo providers; (c) in FDCH/kith and kin settings (combined for most analysis), African-American providers were more likely than Anglo providers to request the child to speak; (d) child care providers reported a greater number of behavioral problems with male children, irrespective of their racial/ethnicity; (e) the longer the period during which the mother received welfare benefits, the *lower* the incidence of provider-reported child behavior problems, regardless of race/ ethnicity; (f) for African-American and Anglo providers, higher incomes were associated with fewer provider-reported child behavioral problems; and (g) the *ethnic match* between parent and childcare provider did not significantly influence provider-reported behavioral problem incidents in children.

These findings support those of previous researchers in some areas: male children appear to be at greater risk for reported behavioral problems and children of less poor parents appear to display more positive child outcomes. The study contributed new data that further inform our knowledge in this area.

Dedication

I would like to dedicate this thesis to my father, Rene Gauthier, who taught me to love learning and to put wisdom to good use; to the members of my committee, most especially my advisor Bruce, who supported me unconditionally both personally and professionally for longer than I care to admit; to my husband Nkosi, whose love and support made me grow in so many ways, to my dear friend Gretchen, who pulled me through, to the entire Gauthier family whose own accomplishments both humbled and inspired me, and finally, to my own small army of child care providers; especially my mother, Bertha Gauthier, whose love and unconditional support gave me the time and space to finish this work.

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Chapter One

Introduction

Rationale and Significance

In 2008, 72 percent of single, low-income mothers (earning 200 percent of the poverty level or lower) with children under age six were employed. (U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey (2008). However, there is still a dearth of family support policies for working parents. In fact, the United States stands alone among all major industrialized countries in failing to provide paid parental leave and child care for all its children. Thus, the vast majority of working parents are expected to craft individual solutions to what is essentially a social dilemma (Polakow, 2007).

Under the 1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA), welfare legislation, the need for child care expanded exponentially for poor single mothers. Unlike middle and upper income women who have more choices regarding when, how, or in the case of women at upper income levels, whether to work at all, women receiving welfare benefits in nearly all states were coerced under this legislation, under threat of sanctions and benefits cutoffs, into accepting low-wage full-time jobs, with no provisions for infants as young as 12 weeks old behind (Polakow, 2007).

Notably, employment rates among African-American women have historically been higher than those for Anglos since the late 19th century. This suggests that it is welfare-to-work programs that drive the dynamic of increased numbers of poor women of all ethnicities into the workforce. These increasing rates of maternal employment have fostered renewed concerns regarding the impact of out-of-home care on poor children's development. Compared with children solely cared for by parents, children in out-of-home care settings experience more and different kinds of interactions with larger and more diverse arrays of peers and adults, and there has been intense interest in the effects of these experiences on the children (Lamb, 1998).

While much research has been done to understand structural features of quality in child care settings, relatively little attention has been given to the beliefs of providers with regard to child-rearing practices or their levels of job satisfaction in the child care profession.

Furthermore, even less research has been done on how child care providers of different racial/ethnic groups vary with regard to childrearing beliefs and practices or quality practices within low-income populations. Thus far, an extensive body of research has established the positive influence that high quality child care can have on poor children's cognitive development. However, for children's social development, findings have been mixed in terms of the effects of child care quality on the children (Fuller et al., 2006; Loeb et al., 2004; NICHD, 2005; Rumberger & Tran, 2006).

One reason for these disparate findings might be that the field has been ignoring racial/ethnic and cultural variability matches between child care providers, children, and their families. For the purposes of this study a "racial/ethnic match" is defined as the child and childcare provider being of the same race/ethnicity. When a childcare provider is African-American and the child is also African-American, it may be more likely that childrearing attitudes, practices, and expectations of behavior would be consistent across the child's home

and childcare environment. I have found no empirical study that directly tests this relationship, namely that an ethnic match between child and child care provider will (through specific mechanisms reflecting linguistic or cultural continuity) advance the child's social development.

Similarly, the Growing Up in Poverty Project (GUP) data used in this study only allow for analysis of the overall relationship manifest by linguistic or cultural continuity or *ethnic match* but does not allow for direct assessment of the specific mechanisms by which cultural beliefs or practices manifest themselves in the relationship between the child and the child care provider or how these mechanisms might be relevant to the child's social development.

My original approach to understanding racial/ethnic and cultural factors that shape what goes on inside child care settings offers a useful extension to the child care quality literature. Thus, this study seeks to begin to fill that void by examining the differences among child care providers of different racial/ethnic groups and how those differences may be related to poor children's social development.

My emphasis on racial/ethnic differences among child care providers in this study is due, in part, to the fact that the field of child development continues to build from traditional white, middle-class assumptions about child socialization. A review of studies published in *Child Development* from 1986 to 1990 (New, 1992a) found that research on culturally or linguistically diverse populations (within or outside the United States) remain in the minority (9.3% of the total). Even fewer studies considered the home environment or any indices of cultural identity as a part of the research design (New, 1994). In recent years, one can find some research on the effects of child care on poor African-American and an increasing number of studies can be found that look directly at Latino children's development. Nonetheless, research that focuses on racial/ethnic minorities continues to be limited. Moreover, the ethnocentric bias toward a white, middle-class perspective regarding the basic tenants of child development remains the norm in spite of several decades of studies that have demonstrated significant cultural variability in the structuring and interpretation of children's development.

Given the increasingly diverse population of children in non-parental child care, more research that focuses on poor children and their caregivers within communities of color and how these populations differ from their white and/or middle-class counterparts is needed.

It is imperative that research continues to inform public policy by describing the many and varied barriers faced by providers on the "front-lines" of child care in poor communities. Moreover, we need to begin to disentangle the barriers that are systemic in nature and those that are related to cultural or linguistic continuity within specific groups so that policies and interventions can be targeted accordingly.

Thus, if the racial/ethnic match between child care providers and the families they serve does, in fact, have positive effects on children's development (that go beyond what might be explained by higher wages and more training) then the argument for recruitment and training of more racial/ethnic and linguistic minority child care providers becomes relevant as policymakers recognize the increasingly diverse populations of children requiring child care services.

In sum, researchers and policymakers need to be concerned about the quality of child care that all children receive, and particularly concerned about the most vulnerable among them who continue to be poor and racial/ethnic minority children. Access to high quality

child care in their earliest years is important if we intend to require them to succeed academically in later childhood and eventually become productive members of society.

Main Objectives

A major aim of the Growing Up in Poverty Project (GUP) is to examine the types and quality of child care settings that women are finding as they move from welfare to work. I will be extending the research stemming from the first year of data collection for the GUP study by looking at differences between the racial/ethnic groups within the GUP sample of child care providers.

Very little theoretical or empirical work has been done that specifically looks at whether and why the provider's race/ethnicity might be related to social developmental outcomes for the children. My study offers a basic test of the overall relationship manifest by the ethnic match by asking whether an ethnic match between provider and child yields social-developmental benefits. It does not test the mechanisms by which these processes occur. Future work must delineate what specific elements of continuity lead to positive cognitive or social developmental outcomes for young child.

The child care provider's race/ethnicity may matter for a variety of reasons. First, it may (a) serve as a proxy for other factors internal to the provider, such as level of formal education or beliefs about childrearing, or (b) it may be correlated to lower quality settings, that is, lower quality settings may more likely be staffed by racial/ethnic minorities (who are less likely to have the necessary credentials to work in higher quality child care settings), or (c) it may create language or cultural barriers between the child care provider, parent, and/or child, which in turn affects the overall quality of care of the child.

The extent to which any or all of these possible mechanisms may influence a child's social development is complex and the GUP data do not allow for a thorough examination here. However, my study provides the first steps in understanding some of the ways in which the provider's race/ethnicity may be related to social development outcomes in young children.

This study focuses on two aspects of quality. The first is the issue of the *structural* features of quality. Specifically, these include such factors as availability of materials as well as child to adult ratios in the classrooms. These are factors over which individual care providers have little to no control. Nonetheless, it is possible, for example, that one racial/ethnic group of providers is more often in centers where there are more children per adult or where there are fewer materials available for children. Thus, these differences should be noted before further inquiry is made into the providers themselves.

The second aspect of quality is the issue of the provider's *personal attributes and beliefs* about child-rearing. These factors range from basic demographic information, such as age or level of formal education, to providers' beliefs regarding styles of child discipline. This study first examines the extent to which each of these two aspects of quality is independently related to the social development of children. I then test a third dimension: how the racial/ethnic match between provider and child further contributes to the child's social development.

The research hypothesis that I am working from are as follows:

1. The beliefs and practices of the child care providers will explain some of the variability in the children's social development *over and above* the structural variables that have been associated with differential social development outcomes as shown in previous research.

2. Providers of different racial/ethnic groups vary in their beliefs and practices in their roles as child care workers. The differences in their beliefs and, consequently, their practices will therefore have differential effects on the children's social development as measured in this study.

I limited my analyses to testing the above two hypotheses using multivariate regression analysis in two simple steps (see Figure 1).



Figure 1. Steps in multivariate regression analysis.

I operationalize this concept by examining the following three research questions:

Research Question #1. For each racial/ethnic group, are the organization-structural level measures of child care quality related to the providers' report of the children's social development, after taking into account child and mother characteristics and child care type?

Research Question #2. For each racial/ethnic group, are the personal characteristics of the provider, such as age and level of formal education, related to the children's social development, after taking into account child and mother characteristics, child care type, and organization-structural features of quality?

R*esearch Question #3.* For each racial/ethnic group, are the providers' attitudes and beliefs about child-rearing related to the children's social development, after taking into account the child and mother characteristics, child care type, organization-structural features of quality, and personal characteristics of the providers, such as age and level of formal education?

I then examine how each relationship may vary between the two types of child care settings (center vs. home-based) and by the race/ethnicity of the child care provider. It is important to note that with regard to the structural features of child care quality, these are factors over which the providers have little to no control in any of the child care settings. Nonetheless, differences in structural level variables, such as provider income or adult-child ratios, for example, may have some bearing on how particular providers assess the children's social development, and these organizational features may co-vary with provider race/ethnicity.

While there has been much research on the effects of child care on children, particularly in the area of cognitive development, less has been done on social development, and relatively little attention has been given to how the particular beliefs and child-rearing practices of providers of different racial/ethnic groups affect the children in their care. In contrast, a rich literature exists on how the racial/ethnic and culturally situated beliefs of *parents* influences child development (Garcia Coll et al., 1995). I drew upon a select sample of recent empirical findings within the parenting literature, which describes commonly-held beliefs within particular racial/ethnic groups.

I investigated two distinct settings where child care is typically provided separately: child care centers and family day care homes (FDCHs). While the former are more formal,

state-regulated settings, family day care homes can include regulated as well as non-regulated settings. I examined various indicators of quality in both center-based child care settings and family day care homes. Additionally, my analyses include child care arrangements that are informal, such as kith and kin who care for children in home settings and who may or may not be paid for these services. These observations are combined with those of family daycare homes for the purpose of this study, given the limited number of cases. The data that were collected in each of these types of settings include objective measures of quality that relate to structural features of quality, such as teacher-child ratios, as well as data on provider beliefs and attitudes about child-rearing.

Limitations of this Study

Like much of the research on child care quality, this investigation is limited by several factors. First, there is the issue of confounded effects of certain characteristics, such as race/ethnicity and socioeconomic status. It is difficult to make conclusions about, for example, the culturally held beliefs of a particular race/ethnicity without having members of that same group from different income levels in a given sample.

Second, there is the issue of racial/ethnic diversity among the participants in the study. I only looked at the three largest racial/ethnic groups (Anglo, African-American, and Latino) included in the GUP sample. Although there were considerable numbers of providers of Asian descent in the original sample, when those providers where divided by the type of child care settings in which they work, too few observations in some cells made it necessary to omit the entire group from my study. Similarly, it was necessary to combine the providers in the family day care settings with kith/kin providers due to limited numbers of observations when these providers where divided by racial/ethnic group. Unfortunately, this continues a pattern in the existing research literature that does not look individually at the quality and implications of relative care on poor children versus licensed family child care homes.

Third, this analysis is based on the assumption that the families in this study are drawn from an economically homogeneous group of poor women and children who all have the same access to different types and/or quality of child care in their communities. This assumption obscures the fact that not all women receive or understand the same amount of information regarding their rights to vouchers or reimbursement for child care for example, or have child care of comparable quality in their neighborhoods. In sum, choice and availability of child care are not directly addressed in this study.

Fourth, although the study is designed to utilize a sample of presumably single low-income mothers of young children, it is very likely that some portion of these families include fathers and/or partners that were not officially counted as part of the households from which the sample was drawn. The influence of fathers, who may be at least partially present in the lives of these families, is undoubtedly large on a variety of levels ranging from financial resources, physical and emotional support, or stress that these low-income mothers must experience during the transition from receiving public assistance to working outside the home. None of this variability of family composition is taken into account here because all of the subjects self-identify as single mothers.

Finally, my analysis of this data does provide some insights into the possible variability among providers from the different racial/ethnic groups. However, a longitudinal approach would be necessary before one could draw conclusions about the stability and predictive power of this data over time. Caution is warranted in comparing findings between

the abridged version of the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) used in this study and the complete form of the instrument. Any conclusions that might be drawn from this relatively brief, one-time sampling of maternal and provider reports of behavior problems in these children would be premature.

The findings of this study can only be considered suggestive of behavior problems that may persist into later childhood given that I rely on child care provider and parent interview data and that there were no direct assessments made of either the child's behavior or the interactions between the mothers and their children.

Organization of the Dissertation

I begin with a brief overview of the theoretical basis and prior research from which my hypotheses are derived. This theoretical overview is intended to provide the reader with the reasons why I believe that there may be differential associations related to the race/ethnicity of child care providers and the social development of children. This is followed by a review of the literature, including empirical evidence in the area of child care quality looking at both center-based and home-based child care settings. Thus far, research has established the positive influence that high quality child care can have on poor children's cognitive development. In terms of social development, research findings have been mixed. However, much of this research continues to ignore the cultural variability within poor communities and its relationship to development of poor children.

I briefly review how quality has been defined and assessed and how these definitions have changed over time. I then turn to a review of the effects of early child care on both infants and toddlers, as it has been measured in both the cognitive and social domains of development.

As provider beliefs and child-rearing practices are central to my investigation, I follow this with a selective review of the literature on provider beliefs and childrearing practices of both parents and non-parental child care providers. I pay particular attention to what has been written about parents of different racial/ethnic groups and how their attitudes and beliefs about child-rearing vary.

As my thesis focuses on non-parental child care providers and their attitudes and beliefs, a brief review of the parenting literature is relevant because most of these providers are themselves parents, many of whom have children the same age or not much older than the children they care for professionally. Thus, they may hold many of the same beliefs about child-rearing as the parents of the children they care for. Also, in those cases where the parental and non-parental providers belong to the same racial/ethnic group, they may also share culturally held beliefs and engage in some of the same child-rearing practices. In recent years, the parenting literature has become more sensitive to racial/ethnic cultural difference in beliefs and practices. However this has not extended to examinations of the provider-child relationship. Although specific research on provider beliefs is also increasing, relatively few studies compare providers of different racial/ethnic groups.

I then move on to an outline of the design and methodology of the study in which I outline the specific research questions that I am attempting to answer and the statistical methods by which I propose to answer these questions. Finally, I discuss the results of my analyses and propose some hypotheses with regard to what the results of this study might suggest about the relationship between providers of different ethnic groups and child outcomes. Implications for future research are also presented.

Chapter Two

Literature Review

Conclusions drawn from previous research regarding whether non-parental child care aids or harms children's social development were largely mixed prior the late 1990s. Researchers sought to answer questions regarding type of care as well as quality and quantity of care and also regarding which combination of these factors worked best or not so well for which types of young children. Early findings on social-emotional development varied considerably (Bates, et.al. 1994; Belsky, 1999, Sternberg, Lamb et al. 1991). In recent years, however, research finding have been more consistent with regard to current aspects of child care attendance. For example, the number of hours spent in child care has been shown to negatively influence the incidence of behavior problems exhibited in children (Belsky, 2003, Magnuson, 2004, Loeb, 2004).

Votruba-Drzal (2004) also discusses findings from the *Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study,* which examines the influence of child care quality and the extent of care on low-income children's cognitive and socioemotional development over time. In her analysis, Votruba-Drzal found that higher levels of child care quality were modestly associated with improvement in children's socioemotional development. She also found that extensive hours in child care were linked to increases in children's quantitative skills and decreased in behavior problems.

Moreover, researchers have also found that the relationship between attendance in child care and rate of children's social development may vary across large subgroups of children. For example, Loeb et. al. (2004) found that spending more time in preschool each week was not detrimental to the pace of social development in Latino children as assessed by their kindergarten teachers at age five. Thus, variability across race/ethnic groups in child outcomes led me to ask whether the child care providers' race/ethnicity and/or culturally held beliefs might *also* matter with regards to children's social development and, if so, how.

In this chapter I begin with a review of the theoretical assumptions that inform my hypotheses. Ecological theory paired with a brief overview of Critical Race Theory form the basis for my research questions, which seek to illuminate how the race/ethnicity of the child care provide may be a factor that influences children's social development. I review five distinct bodies of research that, when taken together, provide the basis for my specific research questions. This is followed by a limited review of the research literature on the effects of child care over the last three decades.

First, I will look at how the child care influences cognitive development. The relatively large amount of data on cognitive development has been consistent and convincing. Thus, while I include a limited review of cognitive developmental outcomes, I do so because factors, which are associated with favorable cognitive developmental outcomes, such as secure attachments with caregivers, also have been found to foster positive social development. These same processes may help to explain the social development of children attending child care as well. Second, I review the child care quality literature. Specifically, I summarize how quality has traditionally been defined and assessed in terms of structural and caregiver characteristics in different types of child care settings. Third, I review the research literature on parenting and on non-parental child care providers. I outline what is currently

known about their demographic characteristics as well as their attitudes and beliefs regarding childrearing and how these characteristics may be related to children's social development. Related to this and central to my overarching research question is that the specific characteristics of race/ethnicity and culturally held beliefs of providers and parents may matter and, therefore, warrant specific attention when looking at social developmental outcomes. Fifth, I briefly review the relatively limited body of psychological literature that focuses on cultural and/or sociological factors related to differences in child care arrangements made by parents of different racial/ethnicities, which sheds some light on this question.

It is necessary to understand how and why parents of different racial/ethnic groups make the child care choices that they do and how these decisions are related to family socio-economic status, cultural values, and parenting styles that may or may not be racial/ethnic group specific before making any inferences about the influence of the race/ethnicity of child care providers themselves on social developmental outcomes. The diagram that follows illustrates how I conceptualize the interconnectedness between these five distinct bodies of research and their related subcategories (see Figure 2). I attempt to illustrate what relationships have and have not yet to be fully explored care providers themselves on social developmental outcomes

The assumption that the context of the environments in which children are cared for is central to their development is longstanding. As developmental psychology has evolved in its understanding of the complexity of the factors encompassed in those environments, so has it become necessary to draw upon multiple disciplines in order to fully explain how and why different children develop. In the diagram above, the relationship between developmental psychology, child care quality, and its relationship to the effects of child care on children has long been established in the research literature. In contrast, the relationship between parents and child care providers in terms of (a) their demographic attributes, (b) their attitudes and beliefs about childrearing, and (c) how differences in these beliefs may be related to children's cognitive or social development has been relatively limited. This was the rationale underlying the present research on variations in children's social development that may be related to the attitudes and beliefs of parents and child care providers of different racial/ethnic groups.

Theoretical Basis of Thesis

Ecological Perspective

A theoretical framework for an ecological perspective of human development was first proposed by Bronfenbrenner (1979). He conceptualized the ecological environment as a nested arrangement of concentric structures, the micro-, meso-, exo-, and macrosystems, each contained within the next, as detailed below:

Microsystems: In this scheme, those experiences that are closest to the individual are referred to as microsystems—for example, children's daily interactions with their parents or care-givers.

Mesosystems: Mesosystems refer to the relationship between and among the microsystems—for example, the interaction between family and school or child care settings for the young.

Exosystems: Systems that do not have direct contact with the child but in which decisions are made that directly influence the child's life are referred to as exosystems—for example, an exosystem might be the parents work environment or school boards.

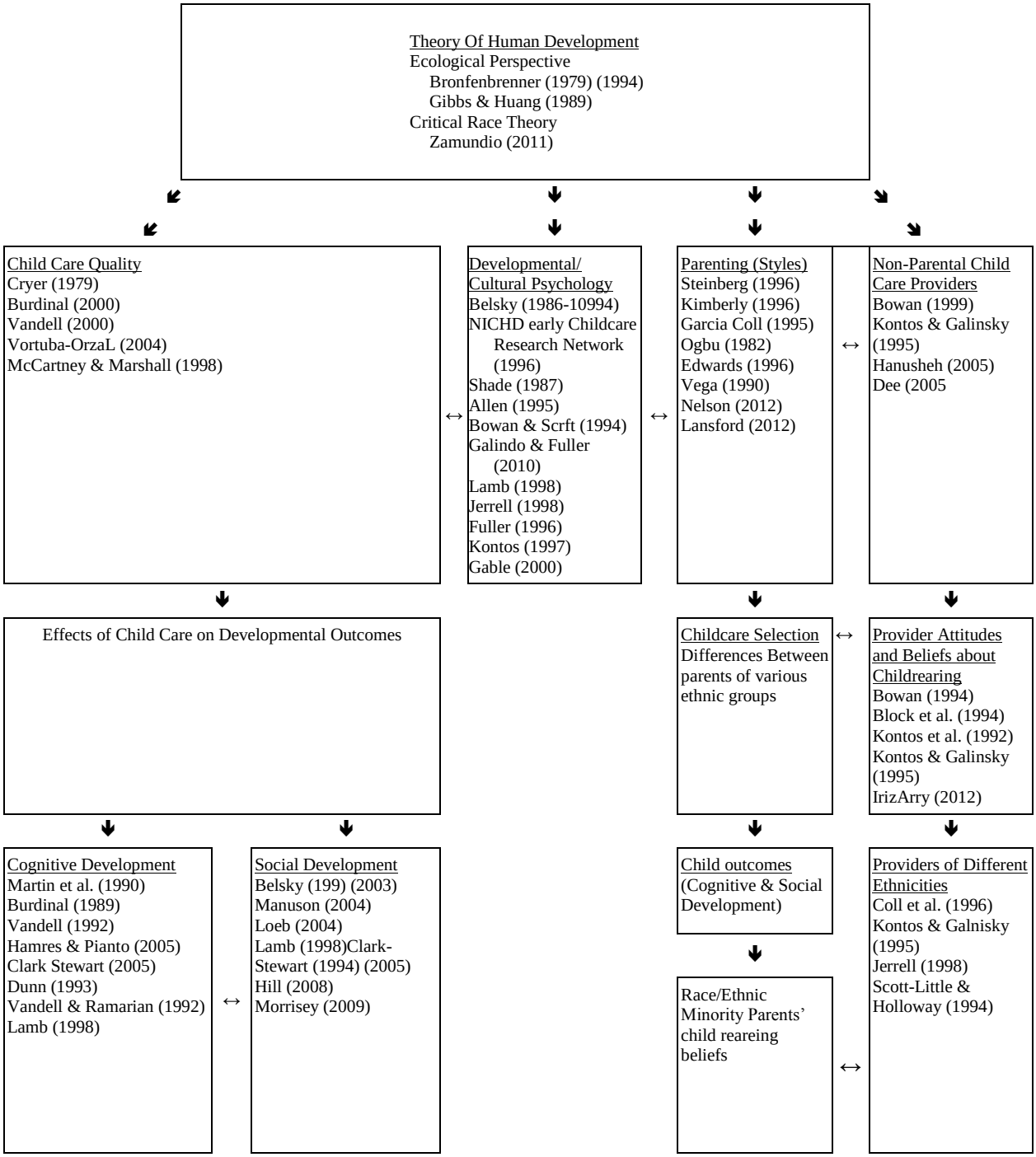


Figure 2. Diagram of literature.

Macrosystems: All three levels presented above function within what is referred to by Bronfenbrenner as the macrosystem, which is the broader culture as a whole, along with any belief systems or ideology underlying such consistencies. This system model accords equal developmental importance to the relationships between the child and one or more individuals at a given time.

Bronfenbrenner (1994) further developed this theoretical model to include *bioecological* and *transactional* models of child development that result from the interactions between children and the multiple environments in which they are embedded. Proximal processes in both home environments and child care settings are central to children's development. The proximal processes in these settings are the product of children's biological endowment and the opportunities presented by children's environments and caregivers. Children's innate characteristics may influence their interests, attention, and the responses they elicit from caregivers in their environments. Additionally, children's interactions, experiences, and opportunities influence the way their particular predispositions manifest themselves in a given setting. The complex web of interactions between children and their opportunity structures affect children's developmental trajectories (Bronfenbrenner & Ceci, 1994; Bronfenbrenner & Morris, 1998).

Furthermore, Bronfenbrenner (1979) notes that within a given social group, the structure and substance of each of these systems tends to be similar. At the same time, the constituent systems may vary considerably between different groups or societies. Thus, when analyzing and comparing the micro-, meso-, and exosystems characterizing different social classes, racial/ethnic groups, or entire societies, it becomes possible to systemically describe and distinguish the ecological properties of these larger social contexts as environments of human development, according to Bronfenbrenner. Within the framework of ecological systems theory, a more comprehensive description of the social and cultural experiences that influence children's development becomes possible.

Each of the systems proposed by Bronfennbrenner's (1979) ecological perspective poses risks and opportunities for the child interacting with the environment at successive developmental stages. The impact of the family, school, peer group, and community that comprise the microsystem within a child's life cannot be overestimated since they form the setting for the child's socialization (Gibbs & Huang, 1989).

Weisner (2002) focuses on specific activity structures that lend order to the socialization of children and which are set by the social and economic ecology in which a a family is embedded (the developmental niche). Then, applying this perspective to early learning environments, (Fuller, Gasko, & Anguiano 2012) review recent research that illuminates a telling nexus. They describe a pair of interwoven, human-scale practices between teachers and children that lift children's development. These practices can be broadly capture in the twofold interaction which first provide encouragement, feedback and steady emotional support. These qualities have been shown to be predictive of various positive outcomes for children. However, the attention that preschool teachers provide to young children's social-emotional growth is necessary but not sufficient to yield positive cognitive developmental outcomes.

The second component of this nexus is the effective implementation of well-structured learning tasks and child-teacher interactions that challenge children's cognitive skills (Hamre & Pianta, 2005). Thus, one can describe a high quality preschools as aiming to advance

young children's competences as active learners within complex social environments such as classrooms. As the research literature has evolved over the last decade, it has become more apparent that these competences are facilitated by close, respectful and encouraging relationships with adults and this the child's peers (Fuller, Gasko, & Anguiano, 2012) rather than earlier explanations of effectiveness that focused on simpler explanations of teacher formal education or compensation rates for example.

Critical Race Theory and Latina/o Critical Race Theory

Implicit in my basic research question is that the race/ethnicity of the child care providers in my study matters and that the match or mismatch between child care providers and the children they care for may also matter. As such, it may influence the social development outcomes that are addressed in my analysis. The ecological perspective that I have just summarized provides one of the overarching theoretical underpinnings for these assumptions. Additionally, the recent emergence of *Critical Race Theory* in education also supports these assumptions by postulating that issues surrounding the influence of race/ ethnicity in human relationships should be at the center of any discussion about how the dynamic processes described by ecological theorists in all developmental niches occur.

Critical race theorists all agree that race is a central structure in society (see Zamudio, 2011). They argue that racial inequality permeates every aspect of social life—from minute, intimate relationships (i.e., pre-school teachers and the children they care for) to neighborhoods we live in (inner-cities, barrios, and reservations), and the schools we go to (low achieving vs. high achieving) all the way to the macro-economic systems of society, such as the means of production.

According to this theoretical framework, subtle beliefs about racial superiority and inferiority serve to elevate the traditions, art, language, literature, and ***ways of being and knowing*** of some groups while disparaging the contributions of others. These theorists argue that a person's race can offer clues about individuals and their behavior, unaware that ideologies and stereotypes often shape our initial impressions and judgments. Within any educational setting, students of color find themselves tangled in the midst of the many racialized (i.e., race-based) social relationships, structures, institutions, ideologies, and beliefs (Zamudio, 2011).

Poor, racial/ethnic minority children may be particularly susceptible to the providers' conscious or unconscious perceptions that may occur within the context of non-parental care during their youngest years because, for many of them, child care centers or family day care homes are their *first contact*, so to speak, with adults other than their parents. We know that the majority of child care settings serving poor children are not staffed by providers who match the children's race/ethnicity or socioeconomic status. According to critical race theorists, under these circumstances, misperceptions, stereotypes, and judgments are very likely to occur in such types of educational setting.

Looking further into the role of race/ethnicity in educational settings, current researchers seek to illuminate the role of race/ethnicity in the recruitment, preparation, and retention of teachers. Irizarry (2012) uses the critical race theory framework to better understand the role of race, racism, and racialization in the educational experiences and outcomes of communities of color. Irizarry used critical race theory to analyze the data collected from three groups of Latinas/os at distinct points in the teaching pipeline—high school students, undergraduate preservice teachers, and inservice teachers. The findings of

this study suggest that the perspectives and experiences of Latinas/os differ significantly from the dominant narrative on teacher recruitment and retentions, which is largely defined by White teachers' career histories. I will return to a discussion of provider/teacher beliefs later in this chapter.

The Importance of Cultural Context as Related to Childrearing

Expanding on Bronfennbrenner's (1979) theories, Gibbs and Huang (1989) describe the importance of looking at the distinct cultural heritage of minority groups. Cultural heritage can be defined as the "collective consciousness of a community with its own unique customs, rituals, communication styles, coping patterns, social organizations, and child-rearing attitudes and patterns" (Shade, 1987). Parenting styles, use of language, value systems, and level of participation in American mainstream culture exemplify areas in which individual members of any minority group may differ significantly (Allen, 1995).

It should be noted, however, that broad cultural theories, such as that of Gibbs and Huang (1989), point only to the importance of looking at the differences within and between ethnic groups, primarily for the purpose of appropriately adjusting clinical interventions when necessarily. Yet, their theory is important because it emphasizes that cultural differences are central and not tangential to children's development. Beyond such broad theoretical schemes, what is currently lacking in the extant literature are theories and empirical evidence that outline the specific mechanisms that constitute ethnic continuity and how those mechanisms may influence development across difference subgroups of children.

Bowan and Stott (1994) note that culture influences communication and affect, which are universally human, by organizing, practicing, and regulating their elements of expression. For example, when infants smile, which appears universally around three months of age, it generates parental recognition and response across cultures. Nevertheless, how people respond to affective behavior is reflective of what is considered culturally appropriate behavior in that particular group or society. Thus, in Uganda, where personal skills are a powerful means to gaining status and material resources, infants are encouraged to smile. In contrast, the Japanese seek quiet, contented babies, thus preferring to soothe and lull them gently in response to affective behaviors (Caudill & Frost, as cited in Bowan & Stott, 1994).

Cultural factors play an important role in determining how and what children learn. They interface with age/stage potential, personal characteristics, and experience, all of which provide direction and substance. Culture is important, therefore, to any discussion of developmentally appropriate child care practices since it deeply affects the teaching/learning process. Cultural differences can lead teachers to misunderstand children, incorrectly assess their developmental competencies, and to plan incorrectly for their educational achievement (Bowan & Stott, 1994).

Ecocultural Theory and Social Competence in Latino Children

According to Galindo and Fuller (2012), the "focus of ecocultural theorists on variability across the maturing child's settings (as the developmental niche broadens to include the school), along with new activity structures in which the child participates, means that social competencies situated in classrooms may be continuous or discontinuous with those learned at home" (p. 581).

The authors note that, previously, cultural psychology researchers have focused on Latino culture and have focused on its social norms, such as comportment, respect for adults, and the emphasis on the "collective interest of the family" (p. 581) . The authors address the issue

of continuity between home and school, noting that Latino children experience continuity between the two. However, they note that Latino children who come from lower socioeconomic backgrounds may not have the same degree of confluence between their home culture and school expectations. In part, this may be the result of the teachers not being aware of what competences the children bring with them when they come from a different culture at home. They add that

> Denham (2006, p. 57) reviewed how children's "readiness to learn"—measured by the capacity to regulate feelings and behavior, expressiveness, and social engagement—is predictive of cognitive gains. La Paro and Pianta (2000) reached a similar conclusion after reviewing 70 longitudinal studies, yet effect sizes have been modest and depend upon specific measures of social competence or emotionality (Denham et al., 2003). Children displaying higher "social–emotional risk" prior to school entry show weaker academic outcomes and poorer social adjustment in elementary school (Hair et al., 2006). (p. 580)

What we don't know is whether the presence of culturally similar child care provider, displaying beliefs and practices more convergent with the child's parents, may advance social development more effectively.

Effect of Child Care on Preschoolers Cognitive and Social Development

Cognitive Development

There has been considerable research on the association between non-parental care and intellectual development in preschoolers. Most of the research on the cognitive and intellectual correlates of non-parental child care has been gathered in the course of evaluating intervention programs designed to enhance the school readiness and academic performance of children from disadvantage family backgrounds.

Almost all studies of childcare in the preschool period—whether in Canada, England, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Bermuda, and other countries, as well as the United States—show that care in decent childcare facilities seems to have no detrimental effects on children's intellectual development. In fact, a number of studies have shown that children in childcare (particularly those in center-based care) do better intellectually than children who remain at home (Clark-Stewart, 2005). In only a handful of studies, researchers found that scores on tests of perception, language, and intelligence were lower for children attending a very poor quality childcare center than for children of comparable family background being cared for by parents at home.

Several researchers have also examined the intellectual, cognitive, and academic performance of children in non-experimental community programs and have found that high-quality out-of-home care has positive effects on intellectual development, at least in the short term. For example, Dunn (1993) reported that the cognitive development of 4-year-olds from middle-class families was positively correlated with the quality of alternative care, even after controlling for family background variables. In a study on low-income mothers and their second-graders, Vandell and Ramanan (1992) likewise reported that maternal employment in the first three years was associated with superior academic performance, especially when the mothers remained employed for the remainder of the preschool years. Indeed, the effects of maternal employment on math achievement remained significant even after controlling for various maternal and socioeconomic background characteristics.

When specific early enrichments programs have been evaluated, the results have tended to support the notion that non-parental care in the center-based settings is generally beneficial for preschools. Early evaluations of Head Start programs in the 1960s showed that the IQ scores of preschool children from disadvantaged backgrounds increased over time and were significantly higher than those of comparable children who did not attend the program. However, the initial surge of optimism was quickly undercut following the results of a large multisite evaluation of Head Start programs, which found that although these Head start children indeed had higher IQ scores, the advantages quickly faded after the child left the program and entered the regular public school system.

A supplemental program was initiated to address this regression, although its implementation has been limited despite a small but persuasive body of evidence showing that programs of this sort can indeed be beneficial. The results of early intervention programs initiated in infancy indicated that supplementary intervention in the school-age years has weaker effects than it has when associated with preschool intervention. This suggests that intensive intervention that begins early enough in development might have more enduring effects, whereas those that begin later in development requires supplementation (Lamb, 1998).

After nearly three decades of intensive research on non-parental child care, considerable progress has been made, although we still have much to learn about the mechanisms by which out-of-home care affects children's development. Despite investigations, which have been flawed on both conceptual and methodological grounds, we can actually answer a few of the simpler questions with some degree of confidence. For example, we now know that child care experience need not have harmful effects on children's development and on their family relationships, although some poor quality child care can do so. We also know that meaningful relationships are often established with peers and care providers and these can affect children's later social behavior, personality maturity, and cognitive development for good or for ill, depending on the quality and stability of those relationships.

In sum, the available literature reveals that center-based day care, especially those of high-quality, can have positive effects on children's intellectual development, regardless of family background, and does not seem to have negative effects on any group of children. However, too few researchers have studied family day care to permit confident conclusions about the effects of this form of care. One noteworthy exception is a study conducted by Kontos (1995). Other conclusions that can be drawn with some certainty are, for example, that social class (as manifested in varying levels of parental education and the richness of resources made available to children) is correlated with many indices of child development and needs to be considered in research on child care. Despite some advances in the expansion of the range of the child care settings that are studied, the most intensive studies still tend to over-represent middle-class, White, North Americans in placements of better-than-average quality, whereas the larger multisite studies and surveys include more diverse and racial/ethnically representative groups.

In general, the quality of care received both at home and in alternative care facilities appears to be important, whereas the specific type of care (exclusive home care, family day care, center day care) appears to be much less significant than was once thought. Several recent studies have reported that many children may experience poor-quality care, which can

have harmful effects on the children' development. It also appears likely that different children will be affected differently by various day care experiences, although we remain ignorant about most of the factors that modulate these differential effects. According to Lamb (1998), factors such as child temperament, parental attitudes, and values, pre-enrollment differences in sociability, curiosity, and cognitive functioning, sex, and birth order may all be influential, but reliable evidence is scarce.

Using data from both Wave 1 and Wave II of the GUP study, Loeb et al. (2004) found that when mothers entered welfare-to-work programs, there are positive effects for children in center-based childcare settings. She also found that children display stronger cognitive growth when caregivers are more sensitive and responsive, and stronger social development when providers have education beyond high school. Finally, Loeb also found that children in family child care homes show more behavioral problems but no cognitive differences.

In another recent study that also examined developmental effects on poor children whose mother had transitioned from welfare-to-work programs, Hill (2008) found that for children who were between the ages of 6 months and 3 years of age when their mothers entered the program, differential outcomes with regard to cognitive and behavioral differences for these children where relatively few and seemed to be domain specific.

Nonetheless, while research on the differential effects on poor children's development when they enter childcare maybe inconsistent and relatively unimpressive, it may also be that researchers have yet to examine particular types of settings, providers, families, and children along more sensitive research questions that attempt to describe differences in the children more accurately. In this study, I attempted to address one such question by looking at the race/ethnicity of the provider as a proxy for the culturally specific attitudes and beliefs about childrearing among the diverse sub-groups in the GUP Wave 1 sample. These attitudes and beliefs may prove to influence the processes and interactions that actually take place inside child care settings, which may be directly related to the overall quality of care. In this study, I only attempted to conduct an overall test of the ethnic-match hypothesis but not the underlying mechanisms of race/ethnic continuity between the child and provider. Nonetheless, it was the aim of this investigation to examine, at least in general terms, the relevance of race/ethnic match in child care settings because this variable has, thus far, been ignored in the extant body of empirical research.

Social Development

Most of the recent research has been in the area of the effects of daycare on infants and has led the charge to studying preschoolers too. In general, one can suspect that currently there is greater public acceptance of non-parental care for older preschoolers. Because of this trend, researchers have tended to emphasize the potential benefits rather than the risks associated with out-of-home care, although such conclusions are not universal.

In a large study of children in Missouri kindergartens, Thornsburg, Pearl, Crompton, and Ispa (1990) reported that teachers rated children as more compliant when they had been at home continuously since infancy with adults. In contrast, Clarke-Stewart (1994) reported that middle-class 2- to 4-year-old children in day care, especially those in center care, were rated as "more friendly and more compliant with unfamiliar experimenters than those in the exclusive care of their parents" (Lamb, 1998). In general, most of the research conducted up until the mid-1990s reveals a tendency for early enrollment in child care to be associated with noncompliance and less harmonious child-mother interactions at home. Research with infants

also suggests that the earlier non-parental care is initiated, the greater the likelihood of noncompliant behavior, particularly when the care is of poorer quality. However, several contradictory findings together with evidence that noncompliance does not constitute a coherent cross-sectional trait, imply that the association is contact-specific and poorly understood. Further research in this area is also needed before any conclusions can be drawn on the effects of day care on the mother-child relationship of preschoolers (Lamb, 1998).

In a recent review of the research on the social competence of children in childcare, Clarke-Stewart (2005) concluded that compared to children not in childcare, children with experience in childcare have been observed to have more complex and mature interactions with their peers. In one 14–year longitudinal study, the amount of time children spent in care prior to three years of age shaped their social skills with peers, an effect that remained stable through childhood and early adolescence. Like differences in intellectual competence, however, differences in social competence with peers appear frequently but not invariably, notes Clark-Stewart.

Preschoolers in Child Care and Behavior Problems

Whereas high-quality care appears to foster personality maturity, compartmental care—that is, where children might attend different types of child care settings, with different providers and for varying numbers of hours—in the preschool years may promote the development of behavior problems. In a retrospective study, Bates (1994) assessed relationships between the extent of non-maternal care in the first versus second to fourth versus fifth years of life and scores on multiple teacher and mother-reported indices of adjustment, after controlling for family background, sex, and other possible correlates. The extent of care in the most recent period was most influential, with children who were currently in day care appearing to be most poorly adjusted. In addition, infant care predicted less positive adjustment in kindergarten even after the effects of later care histories were taken into account.

Burchinal et al. (1995) likewise found that middle-class 6- to 12-year-old children with preschool experience had higher levels of externalized problems than did children with no preschool experiences, although there was no comparable association between child care history and internalizing problem behaviors. Interestingly, preschool experience predicted more positive rating of the social behavior of African-American but not of White children in this study.

In the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) study (2005), it was found that children who were high in social skills were not high in aggressiveness and that positive and negative social behavior were unrelated to each other. Therefore, it seems likely that childcare promotes social advancement in some children and leads to behavior problems in others (Clarke-Stewart, 2005).

Interestingly, the quality of childcare appears to be less important than the number of hours per week spent in childcare regarding behavioral problems in some children. The most recent finding of the NICHD study (2005) show that children who spent more hours per week in non-maternal care and in care centers (total combined number of hours) showed somewhat more behavior problems in child care and in kindergarten classrooms than did those who had experienced fewer hours. This suggests that even when young children attend centers with good teachers and great materials/curriculum, too many hours in care may have a more significant negative impact on the child's behavior, irrespective of the quality of the setting.

Also, children who attended child care centers also showed somewhat more behavior problems in child care centers and in kindergarten classrooms than those who experienced other types of non-maternal child care arrangements. However, the negative effects on behavior associated with long hours in child care in their early years had dissipated by the third grade. Interestingly, higher reading and math skills remained consistent.

These finding are consistent with those of another recent study (Loeb et al., 2005), which specifically addressed the question "How much is too much when it comes to children's attendance at preschool centers"? The researchers used national data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study (ECLS-K) and found that the answer to this question depends upon which child and which domain of child development is being examined. With regard to behavioral problems, they found a statistically significant negative effect on a teacher-reported behavioral measure that captures approaches to learning, self-control, and variety of interpersonal skills. They also found that the negative behavioral effects associated with center attendance as compared to parental care are much greater for those who enter a center at less than two years of age and that the negative effects are particularly large for those who start at less than one year of age. Thus, it would appear that for both low and high income children, starting a center program before the age of two is not particularly beneficial for cognitive development and appears to be detrimental for social development.

Most recently, Morrissey (2009) found that among the 2- and 3-year-old children in the NICHD Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development sample, increases in the number of childcare arrangements were related to increases in children's concurrent behavior problems and decreases in their prosocial behaviors, particularly among girls and younger children. The study also highlights variations in effects for children of different races/ethnicities. They found that, in contrast to White and Black children of similar characteristics, Hispanic children's center exposure was not associated with lower rates of social-behavioral growth.

In sum, the available evidence suggests that non-parental care is associated with increased behavioral problems in some children but not others. Some studies show that children in childcare tend to be less polite, less agreeable, less compliant with their mothers' or caregivers' demands and requests, and more competitive and aggressive with their peers than children who have not been in day care. These differences in aggressive and noncompliant behavior appear for both model and mediocre childcare programs and are more marked for boys and for children from low-income families, although they also appear for girls and middle-class children.

Thus, there appears to be a complex interaction between the type of setting, intensity of time spent in the setting, age of entry, ethnicity, family background, and parenting style, among other factors, which ultimately yields different child outcomes for different children with regard to social development and behavioral problems. My study contributes to this body of research by illuminating the role of ethnic match between parent and provider in contributing to differential effects with regard to social development in young children.

Child Care Quality and Child Outcomes

In order to frame the current study, it was necessary to review the expansive body of child care literature, paying particular attention to: (a) how child care quality has been defined and assessed; (b) what is currently known about the relationship between child care quality indicators and developmental outcomes for children, particularly those from low-

income families, and (c) to what extent child care provider characteristics have been studied and how they might relate to differences in child care quality and child outcomes.

The ecology of child care research has undergone some important changes in the past three decades. Three waves of child care research have been identified (Belsky, 1984; McCartney & Marshall, 1989). In the 1970s, the first wave concentrated on comparisons of maternal and non-maternal care without consideration of the quality of either setting. The implicit research question was "How much damage is done to infants and young children by working mothers?" There was no consideration of whether variation in child development depended on variation in kind and quality of care, at home or in other child care settings. The second wave examined the quality and variety of child care settings and introduced the idea that children's responses to child-care may be different (Belsky 1984). In the 1980s, many child care studies actually observed child care in process, evaluated quality of care, and assessed children individually.

The child development field is currently well into a third wave of research that includes not only proximal influences on the child, but distal influences as well. McCartney & Marshall (1989) suggest the inclusion of three systems to describe a true ecological study of the child care experience: the variation of child care quality and type, family characteristics, and individual differences among children. Some recent investigations focus on the impact of factors that are distal to the child but proximal concern to those caring for the child. Research on variables affecting parenting and child development include studies on the effects of maternal separation anxiety, the selection of child care arrangement, maternal depression, employment stresses, and quality of maternal relationships, relationships between parent and caregivers, and family support systems in the wider community.

Most recently, child care quality researchers are examining more closely the teacher-child interactions that most directly influence child outcomes. With the development of the Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS) for example, researchers are able to describe the learning environment in terms of the emotional, organizational, and instructional support for learning. By analyzing how these domains operate together to support children's development within the classroom context, examinations of classroom quality have taken on a more nuanced approach.

Curby (2009) explored pre-K classroom quality profiles and found that the higher quality profiles were associated with higher levels of conceptual development in the children and the greatest gains in receptive vocabulary and applied math problems. The profile with the highest levels of emotional support dimensions was associated with children who were rated highest in social competence in the following year. Researchers of child care quality have consistently identified which of the teachers' practices have the most influence on child outcomes. Early (2007), in a review of several major studies of early childhood education quality, found null or contradictory associations, indicating that policies focused solely on increasing teachers' education levels will not suffice for improving classroom quality or maximize children's academic gains. It thus lends more support to the argument that professional development activities and supports targeted toward teachers' interactions with children would be more effective in yielding positive developmental outcomes for children.

Watamura (2011) used data from the NICHD-SECCYD and found that for poor children who were already at-risk because of both poorer quality homes and low quality child care settings were in a position of double jeopardy regarding their social-emotional outcomes.

Children in this specific ecological niche exhibited the highest level of mother-reported problem behavior and the lowest levels of pro-social behavior. However, there was evidence that children form lower quality home environments were able to benefit from the compensatory influence of high quality child care.

Child Care Quality and Differential Effects by Race

Several studies looked at whether Black and Hispanic children benefit more from pre-school than their White peers. Most recently, Bassock (2010) and Burchinal (2011) looked at these differential effects and found similar results. Bassock reported that that among a subsample of children living below a poverty threshold, here were no racial differences in the impact of pre-school. However, her finding suggests that non-poor Black children benefit substantially more from pre-school than do their non-poor White or Hispanic peers, suggesting that SES independent of race may not be the most relevant predictor of child outcomes. Perhaps certain cultural practices or ways of being, and not race per se, are related to different developmental outcomes for poor Black and non-poor Blacks. Certainly much more research is needed on differential effects among race/ethnic minority children at different income levels in order to examine this question. By examining the Black-White achievement gap among low income children using the NICHD study of ECCYD, Burchinal found that differences in family, child care, and school experience largely explained Black-White differences in achievement and that instructional quality was a stronger predictor for Black than for White children.

Effect of Race/Ethnicity Match between Teacher's and Children

A number of researchers from various disciplines report findings that support the argument for race/ethnicity match between individuals as having positive outcomes for youth. Jerrell (1998) analyzed factors affecting service use among children and adolescents. Within the context of mental health services, she found that youngsters served by an ethnically matched therapist stay in outpatient treatment longer and use less day treatment services (a more intensive level of care). The importance of the close, supportive, and nurturing relationship that supports young children's early learning would lead one to assume that a similar type of relationship would naturally exist within the classroom setting.

In an analysis from an economic perspective, Hanushek (2005) used student achievement gains to estimate teacher value-added, which they used as their measure of teacher quality. His analysis revealed substantial variation in the quality of instruction, most of which occurs *within* rather than between schools. Although teacher quality appears to be unrelated to advanced degrees or certification, experience does matter, but only in the first year of teaching. He also found that found that good teachers tend to be effective with students of all ability levels but that there is a positive value in matching students and teachers by race/ethnicity.

Similar results were obtained by Dee (2005) who examined racial, ethnic and gender dynamics between students and teachers. His analysis of a large representative survey of students revealed consistently large effects on teacher perceptions of student performance. For example, both African American and Hispanic students were more likely to be perceived as disruptive by a teacher who does not share their racial/ethnic designation. Also, both male and female students were shown to be more likely to be seen as disruptive by a teacher of the opposite gender. It should be noted that the effects associated with race and ethnicity appeared to be concentrated among student of lower socioeconomic backgrounds, implying

that classroom interactions make important contributions to the observed demographic gaps in student achievement. One can infer from this data that these factors undoubtedly influence social-emotional developmental outcomes in young children, the focus on my study, and that these influences can be expected to persist throughout their years in classroom settings.

Certainly, the role the teacher-students relationship plays has been consistently found to be central to student's development outcomes. Nonetheless, all ecological niches, especially as they relate to race/ethnicity, are complex and researchers have been increasingly sensitive to how these environs influence children at every level of their educational experiences. In a recent study that looks at both the academic and socio-emotional functioning of elementary school age children (Benner & Crosnoe 2011), the authors describe how the race/ethnic diversity of students and racial/ethnic matching between children and their peers were related to socio-emotional and academic development after the transition to elementary school. Using data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study / Kindergarten Cohort, these researchers found that school racial/ethnic composition was more strongly associated with children's academic outcomes than they were to their socio-emotional outcomes. Students had higher achievement test scores in more diverse schools, especially when they also had more same race/ethnicity peers in these diverse schools. Interestingly, these patterns were particularly strong for White students. Lastly, they found that having more school peers of the same race/ethnicity regardless of the overall level of diversity in the school was also associated with positive socio-emotional development.

Variations in Child Care Settings

"Daycare" was once viewed as a service used primarily by single mothers and disadvantaged Black families, whereas middle-class families sent their children to "nursery schools" and "child development centers" (Phillips, 1989). Recent statistics illustrate that this view no longer applies, and that Black and White families have very similar needs for non-parental care. The proportion of employed Black versus White mothers of preschoolers was the same by 1995, with a larger proportion of White rather than Black mothers of school-age children in the workforce. Likewise, there are few differences in the employment rate of married and single mothers (Hyghe, 1995).

Defining Quality Child Care

In the United States, the definition of quality of early child care and education programs that is widely accepted in the early childhood profession emphasizes a child-centered approach to raising children, with caring adults who are kind and gentle rather than restrictive and harsh. A good caregiver is one who protects children's health and safety while providing a wealth of experiences that lead to learning through play (Cryer, 1999). This definition emphasizes practices that are assumed to encourage language, intellectual and physical abilities, and social competence— including a balance of independence and cooperation, and emotional well-being. It is characterized by a child-centered approach to raising children, emphasizing children's play, and interaction with materials and peers as the primary means of attaining developmental goals. It requires a safe environment that encourages good health. In this definition, the adult's role is to act as a facilitator of children's enriched play and to provide protection, positive attention, and access to information, resources, support, and guidance. In practice, this means that care givers in high quality programs are "very nice" to children without being too permissive, rather than negative, harsh, restrictive, punitive, or uninterested. Although this definition has been

questioned and has been adapted to meet different emphases with the passing of time, in general it appears to be relatively stable.

Few researchers have thought about how quality of care can vary across different ethnic groups. In studies where the race/ethnicity of the providers and/or families in particular child care settings is considered at all, the question of interest is usually that of differential child out-come measures. Moreover, they tend to focus on cognitive out-come measures more often than on measures of social development. For example, Burchinal et al. (2000) studied the effects of child care quality on poor children of different racial/ethnic backgrounds. She and her colleagues found that language development was the only outcome in which child care quality interacted with a risk variable, race/ethnicity, suggesting that quality of care is differentially more important for language development of children of color than for White non-Hispanic children. Similarly, the amount of research on center-based child care settings is significantly more than what, ironically, is the most prevalent form of child care in the United States—family day care homes and/or informal kith/kin settings. Capizzano et al. (2000) report that as of 1997, 44% of the infants and toddlers and 31% of preschoolers who received care from sources other than their own parents are cared for in family or relative child care settings.

Compared to the volume of research on child outcome measures, almost no one has looked at the race/ethnicity of the child care provider and how it relates to the quality of child care. The most notable exception to this disparity is the work of Kontos (1995), which represents that most recent and broad based investigation on this particular form of child care research. This large, multi-site study involved examining the childrearing practices of White, African-American, and Latino/Asian/Native American providers in home-based child care settings (both family child care and relative child care). They interviewed and observed 226 family child care and relative care providers across three states (North Carolina, Texas, and California) with the intent of evaluating the effects of the typical level of quality in these two types of child care on children from different racial/ethnic groups and income levels.
The key finding of Kontos's (1995) study illustrate some important factors about the quality of child care and its implication for child outcomes. Many of this study's findings are completely consistent with those previously discussed about center-based care and some are specific to less formal settings. For example, Kontos found that when the care children receive is sensitive, responsive, and of better quality, children are more likely to be securely attached to their providers and to achieve high levels of cognitive competence. It is important to note that attributes like sensitively or responsiveness can be culturally as well as social class specific. Moreover, it was noted that providers who offer more sensitive, more responsive, and overall better quality care are more "intentional" in their approach to care-giving. Thus, they see care giving of children as a worthwhile profession that they choose to adopt and will continue in for some time and not as fulfilling an obligation (to care for your grandchild, for example) or just another job (in the case of non-relative care). Kontos also found that providers who are regulated by their states are more likely to be sensitive and responsive. Being regulated is more predictive of quality than is conforming to those features of state law that regulate ratios, group size, and the age mix of children.

Surprisingly, Kontos (1995) also found that providers with somewhat larger groups are more like to be sensitive and that providers with somewhat larger groups and somewhat higher numbers of children per adult are more likely to have high global quality scores as

measured by the Family Day Care Rating Scale (FDCRS). Finally, providers who report charging higher rates and following standard business practices are more likely to offer higher quality child care. Furthermore, providers who are still offering child care after one year of being in business are more likely to be White, regulated, have more training, be more businesslike, and have chosen family child care as a profession.

These findings support the hypothesis that the race/ethnicity of the provider may influence children's social development. What researchers have not as yet addressed is how race/ethnicity may be a proxy for culturally specific attitudes, beliefs, and practices and may be an important factor in the social development of young children. As the cross-cultural literature reviewed earlier would indicate, the socialization goals of parents of different racial/ethnicities vary in ways that only recently are beginning to be understood. Since children are increasingly in the care of professional rather than their parents, it is equally important to be begin to understand how provider's think and interact with children in ways that may be culturally specific. Moreover, we must also begin to understand how the match or mismatch between parents' and providers' culturally specific beliefs and practices might matter in children's social development.

How is Quality Assessed?

Just as researchers have come to appreciate the diverse array of child care arrangements experienced by children and the possible importance of wide variations in their pre-enrollment characteristics and backgrounds, so too have they come to acknowledge vast differences in the quality of care that children experience both in and outside their homes. As a result, the measurement of quality has improved dramatically in the last decade and this has permitted significant progress in evaluating the effects of variations in the quality of care on children's development.

The actual child environment in a center or in a family day care setting can be characterized by both *structural* and *process* quality features (Phillips & Howes, 1987). Process quality includes those aspects of child care settings that children actually experience in their programs, such as teacher-child and child-child interactions, the type of space, activities, and materials available to children, and how everyday personal care routines, such as meals, toileting, and rest, are handled (Cryer, 1999). These are thought to have an influence on children's well-being and developmental outcomes (Peisner-Feinberg & Burchinal 1997; Whitebook, Howes, & Phillips 1990).

In contrast, what is known as structural quality consists of inputs that create the framework for the processes that children actually experience. These structural characteristics are part of the setting in which children are cared for and also the environment that surrounds that setting, such as a center or community. Examples of structural quality variables include measures of group size, adult-child ratios, and the education and experience of the teacher or the director of the program. Originally, structural quality variables represented aspects of the child care setting that were considered amenable to regulation (Phillips & Howes, 1987). However, the definition has expanded to include such variables as staff wages, teacher turnover, or parent fees, none of which are particularly amenable to regulation in the mixed market system of child care that presently exists in the United States (Phillipsen et al.,1995).

Conceptually, structural and process measures differ to the extent that factors indexed by the structural measures have the potential to yield higher quality interaction and care but do not guarantee it, whereas process measures try to quantify the actual care received by

children (Lamb, 1998). Observational measures of the setting and of the interactions between care providers and children are often described as process measures, and standardized measures developed by Harms, Clifford, and Cryer, for example the Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale (ECERS-R (2004a)), and Family Day Care Rating Scale (FDCRS) (2004b), have been employed by most researchers in the United States. These were the measured used during Wave 1 of the GUP study data collection upon which my analysis is based. More recently, however the CLASS has been employed to assess classroom quality.

In general, research on the relationship between structural and process measures of quality have reported a clear and positive association between scores on structural and process measures of quality—the better the salaries, benefits, and level of training received by care providers (structural), the better the quality of care they provide and the less likely they are to quit their jobs (process) (Berk, 1985; Kantos & Stremmel, 1988; Phillips, Howes & Whitebook, 1991; Ruopp, Travers, Glantz, & Coelen, 1979). In one large multi-site study, the quality of child care assessed using process measures of quality was correlated with high staff-child ratios, better staff training and education, and higher teacher wages (Cost, Quality, and Child Outcomes Study Team, 1995). Galinsky, Howes, and Kontos (1995) reported that family day care providers who received training were more likely to behave warmly, attentively, and responsively, and received higher scores on Harms et al.'s (2004b) Family Day Care Rating Scale, perhaps because such training enhances self-esteem and professionalism (Dombro, 1995; Dombro & Modigliani, 1995).

In sum, both small- and large-scale studies over the past decade point empirically to similar components or dimensions of high quality care. Researchers have distinguished between process indices of quality, which quantify development-promoting care provider behavior or environments, and structural indices, which identify conditions in which such behavior would be more likely. Empirical evidence confirms that the many objective indices of high quality are highly inter-correlated and that those observable aspects of appropriate care provider behavior are more likely to be evident when structural indices suggest auspicious circumstances for such high quality care (Lamb, 1998).

Structural and Caregiver Characteristics

In a review of seven studies on preschool programs, Early et al. (2007) found that results from the studies, ranging from studies of brain development to evaluations of preschool programs, support the importance of high-quality early childhood experiences in providing the foundation for later school success. Research has also shown that children from low-income families and children of color enter school with significantly fewer skills than their more advantaged White peers. Early et al. found that teacher educational attainment alone did not necessarily improve classroom quality or maximize children's academic gains. The more salient factors in influencing child outcomes appear to be teacher interactions with children. This is not only consistent with results from prior studies but also supported the rationale for this study, which sought to identify characteristics of childcare providers that may be relevant to children's socioemotional development.

Vandell (2000) suggests that the quality of child care in the United States can also be estimated by the degree of adherence to recommended guidelines in areas such as child-adult ratio and caregiver training. Very few states currently have child care regulations that meet the age-based guidelines established by such professional organizations as the American Academy of Pediatrics. For example, only three states apply standards as strict as the

recommended 3:1 ratio for infants. Nationally representative surveys also indicate that recommended standards for structural characteristics are often not met (Vandell, 2000). Yet, the Profile of Child Care Settings found that the average center and child care home had child: adult ratios that did not meet standards but that are linked to positive developmental outcomes.

Recent data for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Early Child Care Research Network study suggest that there has been a noteworthy decline in the educational background and training of child care staff over the last decade. Just over half of infant and toddler caregivers had received specialized training during the preceding year and about two-thirds had more than a high school degree. Vandell (2000) suggests that the decline may be related to the generally low wages in the child care field, which did not improve during the 1990s. Given these low wages, it is not surprising that the child care field suffers from a high turnover rates, with 20% of centers losing half or more of their staff in the course of a year.

In the case of child care homes, much less is known about the relationship between structural and process quality. Burchinal, Howes, and Kontos (2002) identified the structural dimensions that best predicted global quality. Regression analysis replicated previously reported finding that caregiver training, but not ratio, was the structural characteristic that most consistently predicted observed global quality. Therefore, if the training the caregivers receive is potentially an important factor in global quality and we know from other lines of research that the training that caregivers receive varies widely, then it would be important to know how these differences are manifested among demographic characteristics, such as the race/ethnicity of the child care provider.

Racial/Ethnic Differences in Child Care: Parents, Providers, and Child Outcomes

Until recently, most of the available information regarding racial/ethnic differences of parents who use non-parental child care relate to how and why parents of different racial/ethnic groups select the type of child care they do (Burchinal & Nelson, 2000; Fuller, Holloway & Liang, 1996). According to this research, families with lower incomes tend to select either care by a relative or an informal home-based care arrangement, whereas families with the highest incomes are more likely than any other income group to employ a caregiver in their own home.

Selection of center-based care has a curvilinear relationship to income because of the availability in many geographic locations of child care subsidies or center-based early intervention programs for families in poverty that make centers accessible to low income as well as high income families (National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Early Child Care Research Network, 1997). Studies that have examined racial/ethnic differences in child care report that European American and especially African-American parents are more likely to enroll their children in child care centers than are Latino families (Fuller et al., 1996; Hofferth, West, Henke, & Kaufman, 1994; National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Early Child Care Research Network, 1997) and that families tend to select home-based care providers who are of their same race/ethnicity (Kontos, Howes, Shinn, & Galinsky, 1997).

Most recently, some researchers have been looking more specifically at the issue of cultural continuity within the child care setting. According to Howes and her colleagues, when responsive caregivers included practices used in children's own ethnic communities, the

quality of teacher-child relationships fostered positive developmental outcomes among children (Wishard et al., 2003). These practices include use of language, forms of authority, and social rules recognized by the children. Utilizing such practices, preschool centers were supportive and welcoming to local families, both respecting their beliefs and values and getter their children ready for school (Fuller, 2007). It is important to note that any effect that may be related to cultural continuity between teachers and children may be due to the teacher's own cultural background independent of agreement with the parent. It may also be that the path could involve convergence between the parent and the teacher. From an ecological perspective, these pathways are different and could influence child socialization practices in a variety of different ways.

One example of the possible relevance of an ethnic-match between providers and the children and families with whom they interact comes from research in the mental health field. Jerrell (1998) found that children and adolescents who were serviced by an ethnically-matched therapist tended to stay in out-patient treatment services longer and used less day treatment services, which is a more intensive level of care. These findings support the argument for the expansion of culturally competent services available to children with mental health problems and their families. A similar dynamic may also be relevant in the relationship between young children, families, and early child care providers.

In sum, this issue of who selects which type of child care and why, most certainly involves a complex array of factors of which race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and culturally held beliefs are just a part. The issues of how providers of different racial/ethnic groups view their profession and how similar or dissimilar their child rearing practices and professional aspirations may be when compared to those generally held by child care providers from the mainstream of American society has only recently begun to be examined by researchers. As stated in the introduction to this dissertation, addressing this continued gap was the main focus of the current study.

What follows is a brief summary of the information that is currently available regarding family characteristics, specifically race/ethnicity and socioeconomic status differences, as they relate to child care. Admittedly family characteristics are only tangentially related to my topic. However, a cursory look at these factors assisted in providing some background information for the current study.

Family Characteristics and Child-Care Arrangements

Family demographics show the strongest association with parents' child care arrangements. Family race/ethnicity and socio-economic status are related to the type and quality of child care parents select, and to the actual distribution and availability of preschool programs (Fuller & Liang, 1996). Although research has shown that other family structure factors contribute to child care arrangements, such as proximity to grandparents and material status, I will focus on family race/ethnicity and family socioeconomic status given the relevance of those factors to the present study.

Family race/ethnicity plays and important role in parents' child care arrangements. For all children under the age of 6 receiving non-maternal care, 33% of African-American and Caucasian children and 17 % of Hispanic children attend child care centers (Gable, 2000). Caucasian children are more likely to receive care form a non-relative in a private home; African-American children are more likely to receive care from a relative in a private home (West et. al. 1995). Compared to other income groups and Caucasians, low-income African-

American and Latino families have the highest rate of child care center use (Fuller et. al. 1996), perhaps because of their access to child care subsidies and Head Start programs. However, when family incomes changes, child care arrangements likely change as well; low income African-American families who improve their economic standing become ineligible for federal child care subsidies and have less access to child care centers (Gable, 2000).

Latino families have the lowest rates of formal preschool use and prefer less formal, home-based settings (Fuller, Eggers-Pierola, Holloway, Liang & Rambaud, 1996; Holloway & Fuller, 1999). Their reticence to enroll their youngsters in formal educational settings is due to their limited economic resources, greater social capital to have child care provided for by family members, and their unique beliefs about parenting and early care. Furthermore, two large scale studies of children's child care experiences report that children from racial/ethnic minority families attend poorer quality programs and, when the care is provided in the child's home or a family child care home, family income is positively associated with the quality of care (Galinsky et. al., 1994; Kontos et. al., 1995; NICHD, 1997).

Family socio-economic status and child care type. As stated previously, family economics are the primary demographic factor that accounts for the amount and type of child care which children receive; household income affects every element of infant's child care experiences (NICHD, 1997). As compared to low-income families, families with higher income have greater buying power when making arrangements for care (Hofferth et al., 1991) and tend to use more organized, formal child care arrangements.

Lower income families are confronted with the same child care complexities as other families; however, they make child care arrangements under significantly different conditions (Holloway et. al. 1997). Results of the second wave of the Growing Up in Poverty Study (Fuller & Kagan, 2000) indicate that as women return to work; their children are attending diverse child care programs of questionable quality. The majority of the children in the 3-state study are in home-based care settings, either with regulated providers or with kin. Additionally, children of low income households receive lower quality home-based and relative care (Galinsky et. al., 1994; Kontos et. al. 19995; Phillips, 1995) and center-based care (Phillips, Voran, Kisker, Howes, & Whitebook, 1994) than children from families with higher incomes.

In the next two sections, I will briefly discuss some of the theoretical arguments in the literature on parenting styles and what differences have been discussed in the literature in the area of parenting style between different ethnic groups. The purpose of this review is to emphasize the point that like parenting one's own children, non-parental child care occurs squarely inside a cultural context. What is meant by this is that neither parents, nor child care providers are likely to think about or behave with the children they care for as a profession in ways that are much different from their own parenting experiences. Put another way, one of the basic assumption of this study is that an African-American woman who is the mother of three and the grandmother to six in her own family is likely to think about, and behave in ways with the children she cares for in her family day care home or in the child care center where she works in ways that are consistent with the ways she thinks about and behaved toward her own children, grandchildren etc. Thus, group differences in parenting style along ethnic lines are relevant to the overall research question of ethnic-match that is being examined in this study.

Differences in Parenting Style.

Steinberg (1996) proposes that the research literature in the area of parenting enjoys considerable consistency with regard to features of parent child interactions are most often associated with positive child outcomes. After a great deal of systematic study, we now know that there are three fundamental dimensions of parenting that differentiate good parents from bad ones, and accordingly, that differentiate the home environments of children who are successful in school from those who are not: acceptance versus rejection, firmness versus leniency, and autonomy versus control (Steinberg, 1996)

Taken together these features of most often referred to as an authoritative parenting style. Virtually without exception, research has indicated that authoritatively raised youngsters reap the combined benefits of growing up under conditions of acceptance, firmness, and autonomy support.

Compared with their peers who have been raised in authoritarian or permissive homes, youngsters who come from authoritative households are more self-reliant, more cheerful, more socially skilled, more curious, and more self-controlled that other children throughout the preschool and elementary school years (Steinberg, 1996).

It is also interesting to note that within the different racial/ethnic groups in his study Steinberg found that authoritarian parenting is associated with better outcomes. Paradoxically, he found that authoritarian parenting makes a difference within racial/ethnic groups; it does not explain differences between groups. Nonetheless, research has shown that parents of different racial/ethnic groups engage in different childrearing practices with their children that result in different developmental outcomes with their children.

In a study that looked at the 1991 National Household Education Survey data in with over four thousand parents of 4-and 5-year olds were asked about their family beliefs and attitudes regarding activities and educational involvement with their children, results revealed that race/ethnicity was related to several home learning activities practiced in the home. Compared to black and Hispanic parents, white parents were more likely to report reading to their children and engaging in various home activities. White and black parents were more like to report reading a newspaper than Hispanic parents. Black parents were more likely to have rules governing television watching than were white parents. In all analyses household incomes, paternal education and maternal education were controlled for (Kimberly, 1999).

Parenting style and race/ethnic differences.

It must first be emphasized at the outset that there are many areas of overlap as there are differences between the parenting processes observed in minority populations and those of mainstream backgrounds. Basic processes of adaptation, growth, and balancing demands from within and outside the family system are shared by most families, regardless of their race/ethnicity, race, and minority status (Garcia Coll et. al., 1995) However, there are additional considerations that are critical for racial/ethnic and minority families that need to be incorporated at the core of theoretical models and empirical investigations of parenting.

The particular attitudes and behaviors that any given minority or racial/ethnic group espouses can be conceptualized as culturally standardized formulas developed to promote relevant child competencies and socially adaptive behaviors within that given society (Garcia Coll, 1990, Ogbu, 1981, 1987b) in (Garcia Coll, et. al., 1995) . Thus, in considering the central issues in racial/ethnic and minority parenting, it is important to have a basic

understanding of the traditional childrearing attitudes, values, and practices that characterize various racial/ethnic and minority groups.

The literature on racial/ethnic and minority children, however, includes cautionary notes urging restraint against overgeneralization about different racial/ethnic and minority groups, and emphasizing intra-group variability and individual differences (Coll et. al., 1995). A delicate balance must be achieved between understanding the typical childrearing attitudes, values, and practices that a group holds as important, as well as the adaptations to the particular needs, history, and circumstances of a given family (Coll et. al., 1995). More and more, the cultural task of making sense of infant and child development and translating values and goals into practices no longer remains in the sole hands of parents and extended family but instead are shared with experts or paid practitioners who provide child care services (Edwards et al. 1996). Therefore, and investigation of beliefs and practices of child care providers of different racial/ethnic groups will further illuminated our understanding of the quality of the non-parental child care context as a whole as well as understanding the behavioral child care outcomes that are the focus of this study.

I looked at the attitudes, beliefs, and practices of child care providers of African-American, Latino, and Anglo decent. While there were significant numbers of Asian participants in this study, there were insufficient observations to include those participants in my analysis. What follows are brief and general characterizations of the minority groups that are included in the current study, with regard to parenting attitudes, values and practices.

In contemporary African-American families, kinship networks generally might continue to serve as a source of strength, trust, resilience, and survival (Coll et. al., 1995). According to this author, African-American childrearing priorities might emphasize a combination of fostering a child's sense of personal identity and self-esteem with their cultural heritage and belongingness to the broader kinship network and community. Children's effective learning of obedience and respect for elders is generally encouraged, and represents their earliest contribution to family maintenance and cohesiveness.

Historically, African-American parental disciplinary practices have been characterized as comparatively more harsh, authoritarian, and parent-focused than mainstream practices (Coll et. al., 1995). Such disciplinary practices of parents of low socioeconomic status have been posited to be necessary, in part, due to the consequences of growing up in dangerous neighborhoods where violence and the risks of antisocial activities (either as victims or perpetrators) are relatively commonplace in (Garcia Coll et. al., 1995) On the other hand, discipline with African-American children has been described as serving to teach children to be more sensitive and to understand how to follow rules in society.

Certainly, there is considerable variation in contemporary disciplinary practices that may be influenced by socioeconomic status, social support, safety, and violence in neighborhoods, and religious affiliation. Contemporary Latino family structure and values are influenced by regional differences, acculturation stages, upward class mobility, and out-marriage rates (Levine & Padilla, 1980; Zuniga, 1992) in (Garcia Coll et. al., 1995).

Enduring traditional values typically include a deep sense of familialism and family loyalty; extended family and "compare" social support networks; and an emphasis on interpersonal relatedness, relationships, and mutual respect. Personalism is another enduring Latino cultural value that emphasizes the inner importance, dignity, and respect of an individual, in contract to the individual's relative social and economic status, which is

commonly emphasized in the Anglo culture. Latino families tend to be nurturing, warm, and egalitarian toward their children, with relative permissiveness and indulgence toward the young (Vega, 1990) in (Garcia Coll et. al., 1995).

Recent empirical finding support these assumptions regarding race/ethnic group differences in child-rearing beliefs and practices. For example, when comparing African-American and European American mothers' beliefs about negative emotions and emotion socialization practices, Nelson (2012) found that African American mothers perceived that the display of negative emotions was less acceptable than did European American mothers. This was especially so with African-American mothers of boys, who expressed the most negative social consequences for the display of negative emotions.

Similarly, Burchinal (2010) also found differences between European-American and African American child-rearing beliefs and practices. In the first study, Burchinal found differences between these two groups of mothers in their perceptions of the "intention" of their infants (2-18 months) to misbehave. Overall, mothers who expressed concerns about bad behavior and spoiling children interacted less positively with their infants during free-play. Yet, this trend tended to be stronger among European American rather than African American mothers. In another study, Lansford (2012) looked at parents who often use reasoning, deny privileges, and yell or spank young children when teachers report externalizing behaviors in young children. Differences were found between European American and African American in their use of these parenting practices and also found race/ethnic differences in mother-reported discipline and children's subsequent teacher-reported externalizing. Whereas parenting practices are not the focus of my study, these recent findings illustrate how researchers continue to examine linkages between race/ethnic group membership and specific parenting practices, which, in turn, can be associated with positive or negative outcomes for children.

In a study that examined the factoral validity of the Parent Behavior Inventory (PBI), a brief measure of parenting behavior, in a diverse sample of mothers, Weis (2010) compared differences in parenting as a function of ethnicity and socioeconomic status (SES). This large sample (N = 1705) was analyzed using a tripartite structure with dimensions reflecting Warmth, Control, and Hostility, respectively. The results indicate that European American and high SES mothers reported greatest Warmth, whereas African-American and high SES mothers reported greatest control. A significant ethnicity/SES interaction was found for Hostility—low SES African-American and high SES Latina mothers reported the most hostile-coercive behaviors. Interestingly, hostility among Latina mothers was associated with employment outside the home. This finding could suggest that whereas Latina mothers would traditionally remain at home with their children for longer periods of time than mothers in other groups, the forced transition into the workforce due to changes in the public assistance requirements might be particularly stressful for this particular subgroup of mothers.

Child care providers in the classroom. Teachers are not solely dependent upon professional knowledge to guide their interactions with children (Bowman & Stott (1994). Understanding comes from inner-perceived as well as outer-conceived experience and teachers subject formal knowledge about children to the "meaning-making" of their own experience. While the subjective understanding of the experience of other is essential to social living, it is particularly important for teacher of young children. Teachers, like all of us, make generalizations about other people, ideas and events on the basis of their personal

constructions of reality, even though their "reality" may be quite different from someone else's. Teachers who do not integrate new perspectives of people and events can become victims of their own naïve and culture-bound conceptions.

Considerable research documents the difficulty that teacher have incorporating new visions of reality when these conflict with their own personal beliefs and experience. When confronted with discrepancies, teachers cling to their own "mean-making" theories, forcing evidence to the contrary to fit their old beliefs. Thus, behavior that does not fit preconceived notion is "doctored" to conform to their sense-making hypotheses (Bowan & Stott 1994). Thus teachers fail to appreciate real similarities and differences between their understanding of the world and that of the children they teach.

What affects teacher's perspectives about children's competencies, as these develop over time? Recent literature suggests that teachers' perspectives are affected in highly complex and interrelated ways by the following factors: (a) their personal autobiographies of experiences and beliefs both as a person and as a professional (b) teacher knowledge or lack of knowledge about children's strengths or weaknesses and (c) broader social structural factors that relate to teacher constructions of children as "different" based upon racial/ethnic, racial, gender, language, and class "group" identities or perceived membership (Bloch, et. al. 1994).

Empirical evidence on providers beliefs. Kontos, Howes, Shinn, and Galinsky (1997) examined children's experiences in family child care and relative care as a function of family income and race/ethnicity. Their sample was drawn from 186 African-American, European American, and Latino children and their child-care providers. They compared provider behavior, children's activities, and characteristics of the child-care environments. Their results revealed that providers for moderate-income children were rated as more sensitive than providers from very-low income children. Latino children were more uninvolved with activities and watched more television than did European American children.

A provider of the same racial/ethnic group cared for the majority of all children. Results also revealed how children of differing income and racial/ethnic backgrounds occupy differing child-care niches. These finding suggest that the race/ethnicity of the provider may be an important factor which influences children's social development in the race/ethnicity may proxy many other factors that previously been shown to have an impact on development such as childrearing skills, social class, intentionally regarding the practice of childrearing as a profession, material resources available to the provider or culturally held beliefs about what the goals of children's socialization should be.

For example, providers might be more likely to value quite and content children while others may value active and engaged behaviors and these differences may be more often evidence in some racial/ethnic groups more than others. How this makes a difference is manifested later when children and the expectations for their behavior in the school setting becomes uniform and children coming from different home and child care experiences may be disproportionately equipped to meet these expectations.

Because racial minorities are disproportionately low income, it is important that both income and race be considered when addressing the issue of quality of child care (Kontos, 1995). In Kontos and Galinsky's 1995 study of family day care and kith and kin child care setting, their sample included families from a number of racial/ethnic groups (as determined by maternal race/ethnicity). They found that family race/ethnicity co-varied with type of

family child care. White families were most likely to used regulated providers, whereas the other two groups (African-American and Latino/Asian-American/Native American) were most likely to use relative providers. The use of unregulated providers was similar across the three racial/ethnic groups.

Furthermore, quality of care was compared across the three racial/ethnic groups of families for process, structural and global quality, in addition to quality of adult work environment and providers' definitions of quality. Because race/ethnicity co-varied with income and education, and because it is likely that more well-off, better-educated mothers chose higher quality care, the comparisons were also made controlling for family income and maternal education.

Family race/ethnicity differences were present for providers' low-level involvement, sensitivity, detachment, and restrictive attitudes. Providers of children from white families received higher sensitivity ratings than did the other two groups of providers. Restrictive child-rearing attitudes were higher for providers of children from African American families and other families of color. Providers of white children exhibited more high involvement and less detachment, but no two pairs of means were significantly different. There were no differences in providers' high-level involvement, restrictiveness ratings, nurturing attitudes, or amount of limit setting by family race/ethnicity. In this study, these researchers also found that there were significant family race/ethnicity univariate differences for ratio, group size, and formal education.

Children from Latino/Asian/Native American families were in family child care homes or relative care with significantly few children per adult than were children from white families. A similar effect was present from group size, although the Scheffe test indicated that no two pairs of means were significantly different. Providers of white children had more formal education than did providers of Latino/Asian/Native American children. When family income and maternal education were controlled, there was no difference in structural quality of family child care or relative care as a function of family race/ethnicity (Kontos et al. 1995)

Three other studies of note examined parent and provider beliefs regarding childrearing. First, Garcia Coll, Thornburg and Ispa (1996) these researchers chose to examine differences among mothers, fathers, and child care providers in beliefs about infant childrearing and changes in mothers' and fathers' beliefs over a six month period. Statistically significant differences were found between mothers and fathers in beliefs about spoiling and between mothers and fathers in beliefs about spoiling and between mothers and child care providers in beliefs about discipline.

Second, Scott-Little & Holloway (1994) looked at caregivers' attributions about children's misbehavior in child-care centers. In this study, caregivers responded to four hypothetical incidents in which a 4-year-old child either committed a norm violation or failed to act altruistically. Caregivers offered attributions for the misbehavior and indicated their probable behavioral response. Results indicated that caregivers who were relatively authoritarian in their child-rearing ideology, had received less training in early childhood education, and had fewer years of schooling, were more likely to attribute hypothetical misbehavior-particularly norm violations-to factors internal to the child. Caregivers emphasizing internal attributions were particularly likely to propose control strategies by power assertion, disapproval, and sternness rather than redirection or ignoring the misbehavior (Scott-Little & Holloway, 1994).

Ahn (2005) examined teacher beliefs and their practices regarding children's emotional socialization in three childcare centers. Their findings suggest that teachers in child care centers respond to children's emotional expressions using a variety of strategies. Two prevalent strategies include discussing emotions to help children identify emotion-related words and guiding children to understand the causes of emotions. Through teacher interviews and classroom observations, Ahn found that teacher's belief systems regarding emotional socialization were fairly consistent with their actual practices when observed in the classroom.

Unfortunately, while this sample included caregivers from racial minority groups (ten African-American, one Latina, and one Asian-American) as well as 28 Anglo-American child care providers, the different beliefs of child care providers of different racial/ethnic groups were not the focus of this investigation.

Similarly, Hamre et al. (2012) compared two groups of teachers: half had taken a 14-week course on effective teacher-child interactions and the other half had not. The course used the now standard Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS) as the basis to organize, describe, and demonstrate effective teacher-child interactions. These researchers found that teachers who were exposed to the course reported more interactional teaching beliefs and demonstrated greater knowledge of and skills in detecting effective interactions. Furthermore, teachers who took the course were observed to demonstrate more effective emotional and instructional interactions. Interestingly, the course was equally effective across teachers with different educational levels—ranging from less than an associate's degree to those with advanced degrees. This finding, in particular, lends support to policies that recognize that effective teacher training is less based on credentials as it is on an on-going, targeting, and effective professionalism, that is consistent with what is most currently known about what influences student outcomes, rather than board-based and uniform improvements, such as requiring more advanced degrees of teachers.

Parent-provider convergence. What factors are predictive of difference in relations between parents and early childhood staff? Several investigators have attempted to answer this question by examining personal and organization characteristics. Demographic and attitudinal variables have been found to be associated with the nature of ties between parents and child care workers (Powell, 1989).

I am interested in looking at to what extent mothers and child care providers agree on how young children should be cared for. Unfortunately, the GUP data set does not include a direct measure of the *parent's* attitudes and beliefs about child rearing practices. However, we were able to gather some information about how the *provider* perceives the consistence between her child rearing practices and the parent's child rearing practices. Prior research suggests the relevance of parent-provider convergence on child outcomes.

In one recent study, Barbarin, Downer, Odom, and Head-Reeves (2010) examined the prevalence of home-school match in childrearing beliefs and socialization practices (control and support) and their relationship to ethnicity and readiness skills in children. The researchers found that for children transitioning from pre-K to public school kindergartens a home-school match was more prevalent than a mismatch. However, the results corroborate previous ethnographic studies showing higher rates of home-school mismatch among African-American and Latino families than among European American families. Controlling for race and socioeconomic status, parents' beliefs and practices predicted readiness but teachers'

beliefs did not. Directional indicators revealed that children attained higher-level skills when parents and teachers matched on child-centered beliefs, low control, and high support. Interestingly, and contrary to the cultural match hypothesis, home-school mismatch was associated with better outcomes than did a match in the case of adult-centered beliefs, high control, and low support. In other words, the race/ethnicity match is less important than consistency between parent and provider beliefs that developmentally sound practices foster positive outcomes for children. The question, then, is to what extent does race/ethnicity, class and/or culturally bound practices impede or support consistency between home and school *in some* minority families and not in others. This remains an important empirical question that has yet to be addressed in the research literature.

Chapter Three

Design and Methodology

In this chapter, I first specify the factors and social developmental outcomes that were studied. These constructs stem from my research questions, as couched in the literature reviewed in Chapter Two. Most of the measures used in this study are widely used and accepted as appropriate means of measuring child care quality and/or child outcomes. However, a few instruments were either modified from their original form or designed specifically for this study. Thus, wherever possible I provide examples of instances where the measures I have included have been used previously in research or I provide a detailing of how new or modified measures were developed.

This is followed by a description of the portion of the Growing Up in Poverty Project (GUP) study data set, which I used to study the possible effects of provider race/ethnicity on the social development of children. The original sample of participants includes mother and child care providers of Anglo, African-American, Latino, and Asian descent as well as participants who identified themselves as "other," which generally represented bi-racial individuals. Due to small sample sizes in the Asian and "other" categories these participants were not included in my analysis. Additionally, some of the cell sizes that remained in my analysis were small—for example, the frequency of Latina providers working in center-based child care settings is low. This limits the generalizability of my results but may suggest potential areas for future investigation.

I have organized the chapter in two parts: Part I includes a description of the characteristics of the child care providers, mothers, and children who participated in the study, the types of child care settings used and the quality indicators that were used to assess the child care settings. Part II includes (a) a description of the procedures used in data collection, (b) a description of child care provider attributes and practices, and (c) a description of the mother and child attributes. I provide a description of the Child Behavior Checklist, which was used to assess behavioral problems of the children in the study, and conclude with a brief outline of how I used these variables in the statistical analysis, presented in Chapters Four and Five.

PART I

Description of the Sample of Mothers and Children

Table 1 present descriptive data on mothers and children. The participants in the GUP study lived in or near one of five cities: San Francisco and San Jose, California; Manchester and New Haven, Connecticut; and Tampa, Florida. The samples proved to be representative of the welfare caseloads in each of these cities. In order to be deemed eligible to participate in the GUP, each woman had to be unmarried and have at least one child between the ages of 12-42 months at the time of being interviewed. Each woman consented to participate in a series of interviews, home and day-care site visits, and individual assessments of their children over the course of the three waves of data collection. They were told that they would receive compensation for their participation.

The racial/ethnic composition of participating women varied substantially across the samples from the three states, reflecting the demographics of their local communities. For example, 42% of the women participants in California were Latina, compared to just 14% in Tampa and 20% in Connecticut. In contrast, African-American women comprised 47% of the Florida sample and 38% of the Connecticut sample but just 24% of the women participating in

Table 1

Mother and Child Attributes and Other Control Variables

Variable	Type of Variable / *N*	Range of Possible Scores	Median	Mean	*SD*	Scoring Direction or Assumption
Type of Child care Settings (center)	Dichotomous Centers = 153 Not Centers = 157					Used as a Control Variable
Child's Age (old_kids)	Dichotomous *N* = 310 24-42 months of age = 215 12-23 months of age = 95					Used as a Control Variable
Child's Gender (male)	Dichotomous *N* = 581 males = 290 female = 291					Used as a Control Variable
Mother's Income (weekearn)	Continuous *N* = 310	$9 to $2,364	$220.80	$220.80	147.39	Used as a Control Variable
Mother's Experience with Welfare in Months (welfmos)	Continuous *N* = 310	0-12	7.43	7.43	4.15	Used as a Control Variable
Mother's Depression (depressn)	Continuous *N* = 310	0-52	16.47	16.47	9.22	Used as a Control Variable Scores of 16 or above means the mother described symptoms of clinical depression.
Mother's race/ethnicity – Latina, African-American or Anglo (mom_lat) (mom_blk) (mom_wht)	Dichotomous *N* = 310 Latina = 75 African-\American = 103 Anglo = 56					Used as a Control Variable

California. We over-sampled Vietnamese-American women in San Jose (Santa Clara County), given our interest in analyzing this subgroup. The Vietnamese-American population represents a major part of welfare caseloads in several California cities. Thus, Vietnamese-American women comprised 22% of the California sample, while almost no Asian American women were randomly selected in either Connecticut or Florida.

Education levels of participants varied across the three states. School attainment was lowest for participants from California, with only 14% having received any type of formal training beyond a high school diploma or GED. Among participating Tampa women, the figure rose to 22%, compared to 35% for Connecticut women. The participating mothers varied in their average ages across the three states. Participating women in Florida were the oldest, averaging 32 years in 1998, Connecticut mothers were the youngest, with a mean age of 26, while California participants fell in between, averaging 29 years. The ages of the children participating in the study also varied. The "focal child," who was the mother's oldest child between 12-42 months of age at the time of the first interview, was 25 months old in Connecticut compared to 29 months old for children in California and Florida.

The state samples differed in terms of marital experience and the number of other adults living in their households. Of the women in California, 31% had been married compared to 42% in Florida. This is partially an artifact of the older age distribution among women in the Florida sample. In the Connecticut control group, the average woman lived with 0.5 other adults, meaning that just about every other woman lived with one other adult. In California, by contrast, the average woman lived with 1.5 other adults. This average may be higher because of the larger households that often characterize Latino and Vietnamese-American homes. Yet, these household members are sometimes not related, nor reportedly very supportive of the mother.

The average number of children living in the mother's household also varied among the state samples. Again, this is probably linked to the mothers' relative ages across the samples. In California and Florida, with mean maternal ages 29 and 32 years, respectively, 2.7 and 2.8 children under 18 resided in the household when we first interviewed the mother. In Connecticut, where the mean maternal age was 26 years, the household contained 2.1 children on average.

In sum, while there was much variability within the population of women we sampled, our sample of 948 women tended to be relatively young, single mothers, many with little formal education beyond high school, who were struggling to raise two or more children on very low incomes, with little to no support from other adults.

Description of the Sample of Providers

We asked each of the 569 mothers using child care whether we could visit and observe their provider and briefly assess their child, and gained access to 352 provider settings (62%). Women whose children were attending child care centers were most responsive to the visits; those with kith and kin caregivers were the least comfortable. Table 2 presents data on the Child Care Providers.

During our visits we assessed a variety of attributes exhibited by the child care provider and we observed the quality of the social interaction between adults and children in the setting. We collected basic demographic information from all providers, such as age, level of education, race/ethnicity, and years of experience in the field of child care. Providers selected by participating women in Connecticut were considerably less educated than in the other two states. In Connecticut, just 34% of selected child care providers had more than a high school education. In California and Florida, 58% and 44% respectively had pursued some form of postsecondary

Table 2

Child Care Provider Attributes and Practices (Independent Variables)

Variable	Type of Variable / *N*	Range of Possible Scores	Median	Mean	*SD*	Scoring Direction or Assumption
Monthly Income of Provider (pro_inc)	Continuous *N* = 275	$0 to $5000	$800	1009.10	977.73	Higher wages associated with higher quality of child care.
State Licensing for Family Daycare Home & Informal settings only (pro_lic)	Dichotomous *N* = 162 Licensed = 45 Unlicensed = 117					Licensed Providers generally associated with higher quality of child care.
Provider's Age (prov_age)	Continuous *N* = 310	10 to 77	40.5	40.84	13.69	Older providers generally have more experience and may provide a higher quality of care.
Provider's Level of Education – High School Diploma or less (lesHS)	Dichotomous *N* = 310 less than High School Diploma = 244 High School Diploma and/or some college = 60					More formal education generally associated with higher quality of care.
Index of Provider Intentionality (prov_int)	Continuous *N* = 310	3 to 11	9	8.89	1.66	Higher score means greater intent to remain in the child care profession.
Index of Provider Authoritarian beliefs (prov_aut)	Continuous *N* = 252	1 to 4	2	2.03	0.59	Higher score means more authoritarian beliefs which are associated with LOWER quality of care.
Index of Provider/Parent Convergent Beliefs (par_con)	Continuous *N* = 308	1 to 4	2	3.36	0.66	Higher score means greater agreement between provider and parent
Child Caregiver Observation System (CCOS) 3 items	Continuous					Higher number of each of these activities is associated with higher quality of child care.
provider responds to focal child talk (cca1_tot)	*N* = 294	0 to 33	2	5.92	7.85	
provider requests focal child to talk (cca2_tot)	*N* = 292	0 to 36	4	6.06	6.03	
provider reads to focal child (cca4_tot)	*N* = 295	0 to 17	6	1.17	2.59	

education. In terms of the age range of child care providers, we found that center teachers in California were significantly older (41 years on average) compared to teachers in Connecticut (36 years) and Florida (34 years), and that they were also the most for data o providers by race/ethnicity and child care type).

The racial/ethnic characteristics of providers chosen by participating mothers across the three states also differed significantly. The share of center-based teachers who were African-American was 54% in Florida, but only 17% in Connecticut. In California, 17% of the center teachers were Anglo, compared to 58% of teachers in Connecticut. Fully 41% of the home-based providers in California were Latina, compared to just 10% in Florida. Tables 3 and 4 below illustrate the total numbers of providers in each child care setting type by their racial/ethnic origin. It is important to note that when the total sample of child-care providers is divided by race/ethnicity the sample sizes are modest. Moreover, in certain cells, such as the number of Latina providers in center-based child care settings are of low frequency, thus limiting the statistical degrees of freedom of the multivariate analyses that follow in Chapter Five.

Table 3

Child Care Provider Sample by Race/Ethnicity and Type of Child Care: Entire Sample

	Type of Child Care			
Provider Race/Ethnicity	FDCH	Centers	Kith/Kin	Total
African-American	27	47	21	95
Caucasian	20	25	24	69
Latino	26	15	43	84
Asian	23	8	5	36
Total	96	95	93	284

Table 4

Child Care Provider Sample by Race/Ethnicity and Type of Child Care: Not Including the Asian Group and Combining the FDCH / Kith & Kin Center Types

	Type of Child Care		
Provider Race/Ethnicity	FDCH and Kith & Kin	Centers	Total
African-American	48	47	95
Caucasian	44	25	69
Latino	69	15	84
Total	161	87	248

Questions Asked of Providers

What follows is a summary of the questions we asked providers in order to obtain information about their beliefs and attitudes toward childrearing and their profession. These items are linked to my third research question, which asks "To what extent do child care providers from the different race/ethnic groups in this study differ in their perceptions about their jobs and their beliefs about child-rearing in general." Some variables were combined to create indexes to represent a particular construct. Definitions of each of these indices follow.

Index of provider's intentionality: Intentionality is defined here as the provider's beliefs about continuing to provide child care services and about the child care profession as a whole and was measured by providers' responses to a set of statements.

For beliefs about continuing to provide child care services and about the child care profession, they were asked to tell the interviewer how strongly they agreed or disagreed with each statement below. Their responses were recorded on a scale from +1 for "strongly agree" to +4 for "strongly disagree." When they answered "don't know" or "refused to answer" those responses were coded as –1 and –3, respectively.

1. "You frequently feel like quitting and no longer taking care of young children."
2. "You feel stuck taking care of other people's children due to few other job opportunities."
3. "You wish there were more child care training opportunities available to you."

For how they felt about taking care of children, their responses to the following statements were recorded as either "yes" or "no."

1. "Do you view taking care of young children as something you do just because you want to help parents of young children out?"
2. "Do you view taking care of young children as a stepping stone to the work you really want to do?"
3. "Do you view taking care of young children as your chosen occupation?"
4. "Do you view taking care of young children as temporary employment—until a better job is available?"

Index of Provider's Beliefs. Interviewers read the providers the following statement: "Now I am going to read you some statements about your beliefs about children and parents. People have different ways of doing things and there is no right or wrong answer. So please tell me what you really think. Remember to answer about children in general. Tell me how strongly you agree or disagree with each statement." The following variables are dichotomous and yielded either a "yes" or "no" response; thus, we simply added the number of responses of each type.

Statements to assess **authoritarian beliefs:**

"Children should always obey the teacher."

1. "It is alright for a child to disagree with his or her parents."

Statements to assess the level of **provider/parent belief convergence:**

1. "Parent gives you valuable suggestions about working with the child"
2. "You usually agree with how the parent disciplines the child"
3. "You and the parent would describe the child in the same way"
4. "How often do you and the parent disagree about how to take care of the child?"

Statement to assess the level of **provider/parent relatedness:**

1. "When you need help, you feel that the parent will go out of his/her way for you"
2. "You admire the way the parent gets along with the child"
3. "How often do you discuss the child with the parent?"

4. "How good does the parent think you are at taking care of the child?"
5. "Do you have trouble communicating with the parent because you don't speak their language?"

Provider responses were recorded on a scale from +1 for "strongly agree" to +4 for "strongly disagree." When they answered "don't know" or "refused to answer" those responses were coded as –1 and –3 respectively. For some of these questions, providers where asked to give the frequency with which they occurred. For others, they were simply answer to respond "yes" or "no" where applicable.

Measures of Provider Child Care Practices

Next, we looked at what providers actually did in the classroom. Two measures were used to quantify their behaviors: the Arnett Scale of Caregiver Behavior—often referred to as the Arnett Caregiver Interaction Scale (Arnett, 1989) and the Child Care Observation System (CCOS) (Boller, Sprachman, and Early Head Start Research Consortium (1998).

> "C-COS is a child-focused observation system that captures the experiences of an individual child in a caregiving environment over a two-hour period using a time-sampling procedure" (Boller & Sprachman, 1998, p. 1). It was developed to allow for comparisons of the quality of care provided across setting type (centers, family child care homes). The language categories were adapted from the items in the Observation Record of the Caregiving Environment (ORCE; NICHD ECCRN, 1996) that were found to be most associated with children's language development. (Halle, Whittaker, & Anderson, 2010, p. 82)

The Arnett Score is the average of the providers' score on the Arnett Scale that was administered during the interview. The Arnett scale taps into child care providers' apparent enjoyment in being with children, their ability to interact in a participatory, non-authoritarian manner, and the extent to which they explain to children the sequences of activities presented or reasons for misbehavior. We were able to use 23 items on the Arnett instrument, each ranging from a score of 1 = low to 4 = high. This measure can be used both in centers and home-based settings.

To better understand the range of social interaction between the child and provider, types of activities, and the child's emotional state in the setting, we used the Child Care Observation System (CCOS), a tool developed by Mathematical Policy Research to help evaluate the quality of Early Head Start programs. With the CCOS we observed 40 timed "snapshots" of action, focusing on the child or caregiver, spread over the 3-hour visit. Observers recorded the following behaviors:

1. The frequency of language between the child and provider, including who elicited the talk.
2. The use of materials or activities by the child; the child's affect and emotional response (laughing, smiling, crying, upset).
3. The frequency and duration of watching television or videos.
4. An overall rating of the provider's engagement and affect in responding to the child.

In this study, I used three variables obtained using the CCOS measure: (a) the frequency with which the provider responds to the focal child's talk (cca1_tot) , (b) the frequency with which the provider requests the focal child to talk (cca2_tot), and (c) the frequency with which the provider reads to the focal child (cca4_tot). Each of these are considered separately in the statistical analysis section presented later.

The provider attributes and practices were presented earlier in Table 2, presented earlier. It should be noted that not all the variables illustrated in this table are normally distributed. For example, the Index of Provider Intentionality appears to be skewed toward the highest score. Likewise, the monthly income of the provider is also slightly skewed to the higher end of the distribution. Conversely, there may be a "floor effect" associated with the variable "provider requests focal child to talk," in which the distribution is strongly skewed to the lower end of the distribution. These poorly distributed variables may make it potentially difficult to estimate linear relationships when they are used in the regression analysis, as presented in Chapter Six.

Type of Child Care Used by Sample Attributes

In wave one of the GUP study, 62% of the participating mothers were using a child care service for at least 10 hours a week (569 of the full sample of 948 women). The proportion or mothers using child care ranged from 64% in the Florida sample to 62% in California, and, in Connecticut, 49% among women in the control group and 60% of the experimental group. There were dramatic differences among the three states' samples in the types of child care selected by mothers. Among the California mothers using child care, 29% placed their youngster in a center-based program, 17% chose a family child care home (FCCH), and 54% relied on kith and kin. In contrast, 77% of Connecticut mothers selected kith and kin as their caregiver, just 13% selected center-based care, and 10% used FDCHs. The propensity to select a center is greatest in Florida, where fully 70% chose this option, with 25% relying on kith or kin and only just 5% using FDCHs.

Description of the Quality Indictors (Independent Variables)

The Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale (ECERS) and the Family Day Care Rating Scale (FDCRS) are the observational measures of child care quality widely used by researchers to assess center-based and home-based child care programs. These measures largely assess the adequacy of safety in the facilities, the extent to which the center of the home setting is well organized, and the availability of space and learning materials that advance children's early learning. We selected 15 individual scales from each instrument that covered four basic domains: (a) space and basic furnishing, (b) personal care routines, (c) language-related materials, and (d) discipline strategies exercised by the provider. Each subscale ranged from a score of 1 = poor to 7 = excellent. An average score of 3 means that the provider setting is of mediocre quality and an average score of 5 indicates good care according to child development experts who developed and used the ECERS and FDCRS instrument (Cryer, 1999).

The *child-to-adult ratio* is often used by researcher as an indication of overall quality The lower the ratio (more adults per children) the higher the quality of care. Presumably, the more adults there are the more personal attention is given to individual children. Young children tend to learn more, both in terms of cognitive skills and social development, when they are in educational setting with fewer children or where the ratio of child to well-educated adults is low (Cryer, 1999). In the Growing Up in Poverty Study (GUP) from which the data for this research was drawn, states differed in the numbers of children found in the various types of child care settings. In Florida, for example, the ratio of children per adult caregiver equaled 6.6:1, compared to Connecticut, where it was just 2.6:1, and California, where it was 3.2:1. These differences reflect, in part, the differing mixes of center-based versus home-based providers among the state samples. Thus, the staffing ratio is likely be higher in the state samples where more children are attending centers, compared to states with families that rely on smaller kin/kith settings.

The *monthly income to provider*, and *state licensing* (*regulated vs. non-regulated)* care relate to the quality of the work environment for the provider in terms of financial compensation, the availability of support systems related to the child care profession, and direct assistance in the classroom. Previous research suggests that higher monthly incomes for child care workers attract and retain providers who have more formal education and are more committed to their profession (Lamb, 1998). With regard to quality measures of regulated versus non-regulated child care settings, Kontos (1995) found significant differences between these two settings. When looking at structural, process, and adult work environment indicators in Family Day Care Homes (FDCH) settings of both types, they found that regulated providers consistently offered higher quality care than did non-regulated or relative providers.

The *provider's age and level of education* have consistently been found to be important attributes of the provider and child care setting that can affect a child's rate of development and early learning. The factors that are most consistently empirically linked to positive childhood development include caregiver's education level, professional commitment to the field, and earnings. Together, these attributes create more stable environments for young children. (Burchinal, 1995, 1999).

We asked all caregivers two different sets of questions related to their commitment to child care work. First, we asked questions related to whether she "frequently feels like quitting" or "feels stuck taking care of other people's children." Positive questions also were included in this scale. Providers overall expressed strong agreement with statements related to enjoyment or desirability of caring for young children. They also disagreed with statements indicating that child care was something that they did reluctantly. Most providers felt positive about their role as caregiver. However, we found wider variability when we asked whether providing child care services was (a) "a stepping stone to the work (you) really want to do," (b) "just something you do to help out the mother," or (c) "temporary employment." The answers to these two types of questions regarding job satisfaction were combined to create the index of provider intentionality.

Asking providers questions such as "Do you think that children should always obey the teacher" developed *the index of provider authoritarian beliefs*. We found that kith and kin providers express more authoritarian beliefs about obedience and child socialization. We asked the providers questions regarding child rearing practices and beliefs. The *index of provider/parent convergent beliefs* was developed using provider responses to questions such as "You usually agree with how (parent) disciplines the child" and "When you need help, you feel that (parent) will go out of his/her way for you." Previous research has shown that authoritarian beliefs held by child care providers and/or parents may have an effect on the quality of childrearing and on child development outcomes (Coe, 1996). Finally, the Arnett (1989) Scale taps into the child care providers' apparent enjoyment in being with children, their ability to interact in a participatory, non-authoritarian manner, and the extent to which they explain to children the sequence of activities presented or reasons for misbehavior. We used 23 items on the Arnett (1989) instrument, each ranging from a score of 1= low to 4 = high. This measure can be used both in centers and home-based settings.

Measures Used in this Study

The quality indicators assessed during these visits were consistent with indicators generally agreed upon by child development experts and those mentioned in the research literature review above. The measures that were unique to our study are explained below. A summary of our key quality indicators includes: (a) Teacher or provider attributes, (b) Organizational factors, (c) The Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale (ECERS), (d) The

Child Caregiver Observation System (C-COS) (1998), and (e) The Arnett Scale Of Caregiver Behavior (1989).

Teacher or provider attributes consisted of those factors most consistently linked empirically to positive childhood development, such as the provider's education level, professional commitment to the field, their earnings, and their desire for more training. Structural factors consisted of information about child-staff ratios and regulated versus unregulated care.

The ECERS scale is a widely used observational instrument that assesses a range of variables at child care centers, including the availability of reading and learning materials, age-appropriate tasks and projects, the organization and cleanliness of facilities, outdoor play materials, and the warmth and responsiveness of staff members.

The FDCRS is a parallel observational instrument that assesses quality along the same dimensions and is used in home-based child care settings.

The C-COS, a time-sampling observational tool developed for the national evaluation of Early Head Start, was used by observers to record information about the activities and language interactions that the focal child has with adults and other children in the child care setting. The observer typically recorded 40-50 short time intervals throughout the 3-hour site visit.

Lastly, the Arnett Scale of Caregiver Behavior (1989) was completed by the observer immediately after leaving the child-care setting. This scale focuses on the teacher or adult caregiver. It gauges the kind of affect, support, and language that occurs between the adult and children in the child care setting. It also measures the extent to which the child care providers reason with children about problems or activities, rather than being more directive or authoritarian in their attitudes towards the children in their care. Table 5 below summarizes all the quality indicators that were used to assess the child care settings.

After determining which characteristics of the study participants (mothers, children, and child care providers), child care settings, and measures were relevant to my research questions, I summarize my basic casual model in Figure 3 below.

PART II

Procedures Used in Data Collection:

Only the first of year (Wave 1) of the GUP data were used in my study. All findings will pertain to this cross-section of data. This data collection process involved four stages of interaction with the participating mothers and children and their child-care providers. Stage 1 involved recruiting women to participate in the study. Stage 2 involved personal interviews with the mothers. In Stage 3 we conducted a follow-up interview regarding child–care arrangements. In stage 4 we visited and evaluated the quality of the child-care setting and assessed the child's early learning and development. A summary of each stage is presented in Figure 3.

Recruiting the sample. Participating women in California and Florida had been enrolled for six months in new welfare programs. In Connecticut, we compared experimental and control groups 18 months after they had entered the new or old program. Wave 1 was completed in the summer of 1999. In Connecticut, we sampled single mothers with at least one young child in the identical age range. Unlike the women in California and Florida, however, about half of the sample in Connecticut had been randomly assigned to the state's new welfare program, Jobs First, 18 months earlier. The other half formed a control group, which continued to live under the old AFDC welfare rules. Thus, we followed women and children who were participating in a true experiment.

Table 5
Description of Structural Quality Indicators/Variables

Variable	Definition of Variable
Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale (ECERSavg) (Harms,Clifford, & Cryer, 2004a)	Widely used quality measure of child care center environments. Rating Scale assesses factors such as number of books in the classroom or play equipment in the open areas to health and safety indicators such as exposed outlets or appropriate food handling. I am looking at the average score on this scale in my analysis
Family Day Care Rating Scale (FDCRSavg) (Harms & Clifford, 2004b)	Widely used quality measure of child care environments in Family Day Care Homes (used in both licensed and unlicensed homes). I am looking at the average score on this scale in my analysis.
Child-to-Adult Ratio (CAratio)	Ratio of the number of adults per child in both child care center and family day care homes. This included teachers, aids or other adult present regularly that is involved in the care of the child.
Monthly Income of Provider (pro_inc)	Monthly income in dollars that the child care provider receives for her child care services.
State Licensing for Family Daycare Home & Informal settings only (pro_lic)	Family Daycare Homes and Informal Settings, (i.e. grandparents, friends, or other relatives) that care for the focal child are a combined variable for the purposed of my analysis. However, this variable separates licensed from unlicensed Family Daycare Homes only since informal settings are never licensed.
Provider's Age (prov_age)	The age in years of the child care provider.
Provider's Level of Education – High School Diploma or less (lesHS)	Child care providers were divided into two groups with regard to level of formal education: less than a high school diploma or completed high school and/or some college.
Index of Provider Intentionality (prov_int)	This index describes the provider's feelings about her work as a child care professional. It attempts to assess her intentions to remain in the field of child care even if other career options were available to her.
Index of Provider Authoritarian beliefs (prov_aut)	This index describes the provider's beliefs regarding childrearing. By asking questions such as "children such always obey the teacher" I attempt to quantify how authoritarian the provider may be in her child care practices.
Index of Provider/Parent Convergent Beliefs (par_con)	This index describes the amount of agreement between the child care provider and the focal child's mother regarding childrearing practices. By asking the provider questions like "how well does the child's mother think you take care of the child," I attempt to quantify the provider's perception of how similar her childrearing practices are to those of the mother.
Arnett Scale of Caregiver Behavior (ARNETavrg) (Arnett, 1989)	Widely used scale to gauge the kind of affect, support, and language that occurs between the adult and child. It also measures the extent to which the caregiver reasons with the child about problems or activities rather than being directive or authoritarian.
Child Caregiver Observation System (CCOS) (Boller, Sprachman, & the Early Head Start Research Consortium) Three items from this scale: 1. provider responds to focal child talk (cca1_tot) 2. provider requests focal child to talk (cca2_tot) 3. provider reads to focal child	In order to understand something about the range of social interactions between the focal child and the provider, I used the CCOS which is a tool which documents the frequency with which the provider interacts with the focal child in a variety of ways. I have chosen to focus on the frequency with which the child responds to the child's talk, the provider requests the child to talk and the instances when the provider reads to the child. These activities have been shown in previous research to be associated with desirable social development outcomes in children.

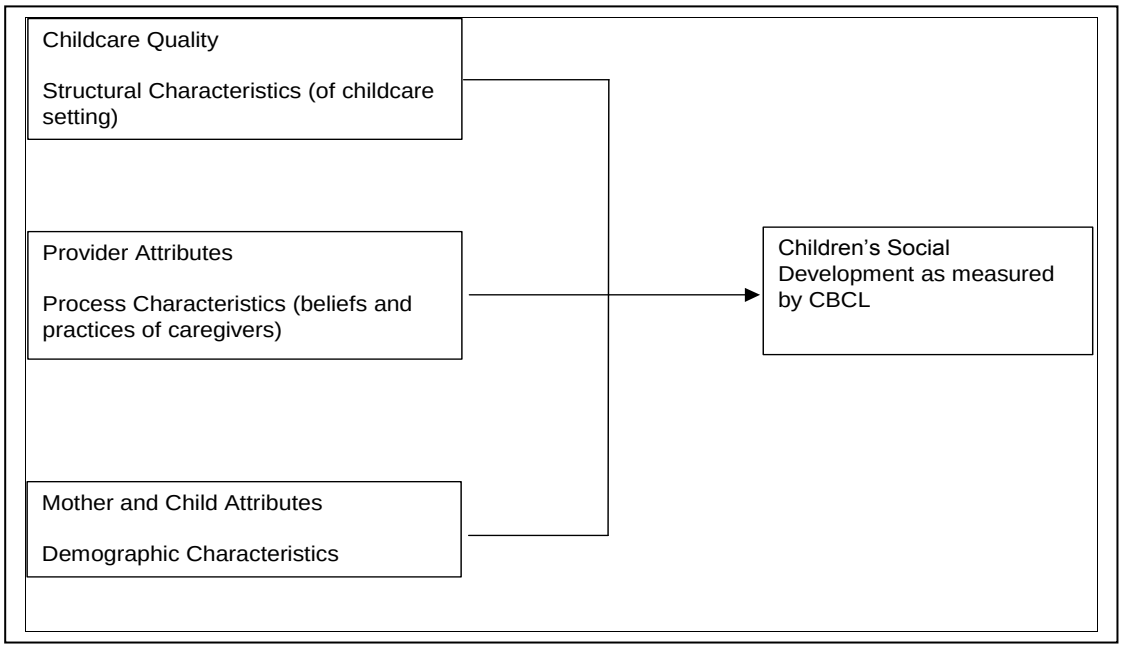


Figure 3 . Basic casual model.

Random assignment to the experimental (Jobs First) or the control group took place between late 1996 and early 1997, as each individual applied for cash assistance. A small share (8%) was deemed ineligible for cash assistance or never drew cash assistance after applying, but they were retained in the sample. In California and Florida, the samples were recruited from welfare orientation sessions after eligibility had been determined.

In all three states, we conducted an interview with each mother, visited the child care setting of most women using care, and directly assessed their children's early development. It should be noted that a small subset of questions posed to participating women in Connecticut were not included in the California and Florida interviews and vice versa. This stemmed from differing local priorities among our state and county-level policy colleagues. Out of the 1,079 eligible women across the three states who were recruited for the study, just over 80% (n = 863) agreed to participate in the Project. The drop-off from the number recruited to participate is how we arrived at our original sample size of 948 mothers.

We conducted a detailed interview with each of them that lasted up to 2 hours. In addition to gathering basic demographic information, such as age, race/ethnicity, and level of education, during the structured discussion we also collected information on a variety of topics that were considered to be most relevant to the research problem that was to be investigated in this study. The topics include: (1) mother's income and experience with the welfare system, (2) parenting practices related to young children's early development, including reading practices, approaches to discipline, and learning activities between mother and child, (3) maternal and child health, including assessment of depression and access to health services. The mother's responses to this subset of interview questions were used in the data analysis.

Two weeks following the initial interview we began calling each woman to see if she had found child care. A total of 569 women (or 60% of the total family sample of 948) reported using a child-care provider, either a formal center or a kin member or friend, for at least 10 hours per week within the survey period.

We then asked each mother if we could visit her child care provider for a morning or afternoon. The purpose of the visit was to interview the teacher or caregiver and to assess the quality of the setting. Overall, 71% of the mothers using child care allowed us to visit and complete all assessments, including completing the same questionnaire given to the mothers regarding the child's social development and behavioral problems. The interview with the child care provider, whose relationship to the child ranged from maternal grandmother to pre-school teacher, also provided us with basic demographic data about them as well as their responses to a variety of topics, such as job satisfaction, and child-rearing practices. The provider's responses to this subset of interview questions were also used in my analysis. By the end of Wave 1, we had collected data families on the child's social development and behavior problems from 93% of the 948 original sample, drawn from the mothers' report in the initial interviews. The data collected from child care providers on the child's social development and behavior problems is also discussed as part of the analysis for this study.

Defining Maternal and Child Attributes and Other Control Variables

Given that the major aim to this study was to determine differences between child care providers, as outlined above, it was necessary to take into account certain variables that have previously been determined to affect the outcome of such comparisons. First, the differences between center-based and family child care have been explored extensively elsewhere. Thus, controlling for the *type of child care* in this study was clearly indicated. Additionally, since previous research has shown that males tend to rated as having more behavior problems than females, the *child's gender* was held constant in order to meaningfully compare the child care provider's assessment. Similarly, *child's age* would influence any comparisons between provider ratings given that social-emotional characteristics in children are clearly tied to maturational affects. I have also included *mother's income, number of months on welfare, maternal depression and mother's race/ethnicity* as control variables, each of which has been shown to be related to child outcome measures (Hoffman & Youngblade, 1999) (see also GUP Wave 1 reports endnotes). Descriptions of these control variables were presented in Table 1 above).

It should be noted that three of the control variables (i.e., mother's income; mother's experience on welfare; and mother's depression) have identical values for the mean and median. Therefore, it was necessary to impute these variables due to many missing values in each of them. This statistical procedure did not decrease the descriptive properties of the values, which is why these results were included in the table.

Defining the Dependent Variable: Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL score)

Two standard measures of young children's social growth and early behavioral problems were used in the California and Florida samples (see Table 6). The Emotionality, Activity, Sociability, and Impulsivity Scale (EASI) was used to assess young toddlers aged 12-23 months and the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL or Achenbach) was used for the older preschoolers aged 24-42 months.

These measures tap into the provider's view of the child's social proficiencies, emotionality, and tendency to act impulsively. We asked providers about positive and negative forms of social or expressive behaviors (e.g., crying, tantrums, friendly, talkative with strangers). Given time constraints and priorities in Connecticut, the social development measures were not included. The CBCL instrument includes questions such as, "(child) cries easily," "reacts intensely with anger," or "has sudden changes of mood or feelings." Many of these items, both

negative and positive, have been empirically related to cognitive development and early school performance (Achenbach et al., 1987).

Table 6

Description of the Child Behavior Checklist (*Dependent Variable)*

Variable	Type of Variable / *N*	Range of Possible Scores	Median	Mean	*SD*	Scoring Direction
Child Behavior Checklist (ZSOCDEV)	Continuous *N* = 310	-1 to +3	-0.12	0.00	0.99	Higher score means more behavioral problems in the focal child as reported by the child care provider.
Child Behavior Checklist (ZSOCDEV)	Widely used measure that assesses children's behavior problems. Scores were converted to a standardized z score in order to combine children from two age groups: 12 -23 months and 24-42 months.					

For this study, I chose to combine all the observations and create a total score that represents the children overall social development. This total score, called "zSOCDEV" would then be interpretable for both age groups of children. Additionally, I divided this total score into two subscales: internalized and externalized behaviors (int_soc) and (ext_soc) to provide an analysis that might be more meaningful in terms of what behavioral problems actually consist of in this sample of children. A description of the dependent variable is provided in

Analytic Approach

The findings of the data analysis are presented in Chapter Four and is divided into two parts. I begin with basic descriptive statistical data of the key variables. These are organized in tables that describe the possible differences between groups in keeping with the three research questions. Next, there is data relating to the various regression models, which attempt to describe how much of the difference between these groups might be attributed to the provider attributes described above.

The one-wave analyses of variance (ANOVA) and multivariate regression analysis were used to analyze possible differences between the racial/ethnic groups of child care providers and the amount of influence that the child care provider's racial/ethnic background may have had on the overall social development of the children as measured by the CBCL. Findings from child care centers are presented first, followed by those from family day care homes/kith and kin settings.

Chapter Four

Findings from Descriptive Analyses

The purpose of this chapter is to present the data from a descriptive statistical analysis (one-way ANOVA) to determine if the differences between providers of different races/ ethnicities were significant. This is then followed by a post-hoc Scheffe test to determine more precisely which mean differences are significant before conducting multivariate regression analyses. I begin by reporting my findings for child-care centers, followed by findings for child-care homes. The three research questions are:

Research Question #1: For each racial/ethnic group, are the structural level measures of child care quality related to the provider's report of the children's social development, after taking into account child and mother characteristics and child care type?

Research Question #2: For each racial/ethnic group, are the personal characteristics of the provider, such as age and level of formal education, related to the children's social development, after taking into account child and mother characteristics, child care type, and structural features of quality?

Research Question #3: For each racial/ethnic group, are the provider's attitudes and beliefs about child-rearing related to the children's social development, after taking into account the child and mother characteristics, child care type, structural features of quality, and personal characteristics of the providers, such as age and level of formal education?

Since the central question of my research deals with differences between the child care providers of different racial/ethnic groups, each table below describes each independent variable separately for Anglo, African-American, and Latino child care providers. The number of observations (n =), mean (x), and standard deviations (SD) for each independent and dependent variable are presented in the tables below. Also included in the tables are the results of a one-way ANOVA for each variable describing the differences between the comparison groups, shown in the right-hand column of each table. Each table describing the results of the individual ANOVA analyses is followed by the results of the post-hoc Scheffe tests, which further detail which groups are significantly different from one another.

Results for each type of child care setting are presented separately, beginning with child care centers, followed by the results for FDCH/Kith & Kin setting. Lastly, I present the results of the social development outcomes measured by the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL). Following the results of the ANOVAs in which a statistically significant difference was found, I provide the corresponding post-hoc tables (labeled a, b, etc.) according to the individual variables which precede it.

For the child outcome measure, I first looked at the overall social development standardized score (zSOCDEV), based on ratings by the child care provider on the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL). I describe what differences there are in the scores on this measure as reported by the child care providers of different racial/ethnic groups. Second, I looked at the individual subscales that the authors of the CBCL have identified as representing specific behavioral constructs. These subscales include: emotionally reactive, nervous, high strung or tense, withdrawn, sleep problems, aggressive behaviors, attention problems, opposition defiant problem, and other behavior problems. Using these subscales, I created two indices by sorting and combining the original subscales around similar behavioral attributes. For example, the *internalized behavior index* includes: anxiousness, withdrawal, sleep problems and attention

difficulties, and the *externalized behavior index* includes: aggression, oppositionality, and emotional reactivity. As with the preceding independent variables, for each social development variable I report the results of the one-way ANOVAs in the far right column. Since no significant F-values were found in the subscale analysis for either center-based or FCDH/Kith &Kin settings, perhaps to the small sample size in each cell, no post-hoc Scheffe tests were performed for these subscales.

Child Care Centers

Research Question #1. For each racial/ethnic group, are the structural level measures of child care quality related to the provider's report of the children's social development, after taking into account child and mother characteristics and child care type?

It is important to remember that each of the five cities from which the sample of providers was drawn vary considerably with regard to the provider's ethnicity.. For example, the average ECERS score in Florida was 3.3 (n = 94). This differs markedly from California where the average ECRS score was 5.2 (n = 59). Centers in Florida also tended to be staffed by a significantly higher percentage of Anglo providers than California centers (31% vs. 17%, respectively). Across ethnic groups, Florida providers tended to have less formal education than those in California (44% Florida providers vs. 58% California providers had more than a high school education).

Given that the nesting of providers across the 3 states and 5 cities in the sample is not random, the finding that pertain to differences in ECRS scores across the ethnicity of providers, for example, may be conditioned by the city in which they were predominant. In other words, poor, less well educated providers are more likely to reside in Tampa, Florida than in San Jose, California and the providers' ethnicities is nested within the pre-existing dynamics of each city with regard to income level and level of formal education. In other words, provider attributes are not necessarily driving other features of setting quality in either centers or child-care homes. The provider's attributes are situated in organizational contexts that may be jointed determined by other factors such as funding or regulatory history.

Nonetheless, with these limitations, my analysis shows that when looking at Latina providers as compared to the other racial/ethnic groups, they had significantly higher ECERS scores than did Anglo providers (p = .001). I also found that African-American providers had significantly higher ECERS scores than Anglo providers (p = .04). However, I did not find a significant difference between Latina and African-American providers on the ECERS measures (see Tables 7 and 8).

These results must be interpreted with some caution because the distribution of providers by ethnicity is not completely random across the three states in the GUP WAVE 1 study. In the GUP WAVE 1 report (2000), the average ECERS scores for providers were analyzed for each of the three states in the study. The average scores varied widely. Florida's average was 3.3, which represent "minimal" quality, Connecticut's score was 2.3, which represents "lower than minimal," and California's at 5.2 was the highest ECERS average, which represents "just above good." However, these results are constrained by the reality that a very small proportion of all mothers in Connecticut were able to find center-based care.

Other factors are also likely to be related to these lower ECERS scores, such as the fact that a smaller percentage of all providers in Connecticut had more than a high school diploma compared with the two other states in the study (34% as compared to 44% and 58% in Florida and California, respectively). Additionally, Connecticut had the lowest rate of subsidy use by

Table 7

Structures Quality Indicators Based on Provider Ratings by Provider Race/Ethnicity

		Race/Ethnicity			
Variable		Anglo	African-American	Latino	*F / p*
Average ECRS score	*N*	74	47	26	8.77
	M	49.2	60.2	69.8	.00
	SD	21.4	24.9	22.4	
Average CA Ratio	*N*	75	42	26	0.92
	M	7.27	6.1	6.6	.40
	SD	4.51	5.8	5.8	
Average Cost of Child care	*N*	78	48	28	2.08
	M	48.0	47.0	76.0	.13
	SD	47.5	53.1	116.2	
Average Monthly Income of Provider	*N*	69	42	23	1.38
	M	1085.9	1316.6	1137.9	.25
	SD	662.9	865.2	534.2	

Table 8

Post-Hoc Scheffe Test for Significant F Values: Comparison of Provider's Cumulative Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale (*ECERS-R) Score by Provider Race/Ethnicity*

(Row Mean – Column Mean)	Anglo	African-American
African-American	10.93	
	0.040	
Latina	20.22	9.28
	0.001	0.26

mothers (13%) when compared to the other two states (48% and 50% in California and Florida, respectively). Therefore, the finding pertaining to Anglo providers may be conditioned by the state in which they are predominant. For example, in Connecticut there are few centers to begin with and they tend to be staffed by providers with less formal education.

Research Question #2. For each racial/ethnic group, are the personal characteristics of the provider, such as age and level of formal education, related to the children's social development, after taking into account child and mother characteristics, child care type, and structural features of quality?

When looking at basic demographic variables of the child care providers in child care centers only, I found no significant differences in the average age of the provider or their level of formal education in each of the three racial/ethnic groups (see Table 9). Given this finding, no post-hoc test was needed.

Table 9

Differences in Age and Level of Formal Education among the Sample of Family Day Care Home and/or Informal Kith/Kin Providers by Race/Ethnicity

Variable		Race/Ethnicity			
		Anglo	African-American	Latino	*F / p*
Average Provider Age	*N*	78	48	28	0.16
	M	36.5	35.8	37.3	.86
	SD	11.3	11.2	10.7	
Average Provider Level of Education (<High School or High School and Beyond)	*N*	78	48	28	1.31
	M	0.9	0.9	0.9	.27
	SD	0.2	0.3	0.4	

Research Question #3. For each racial/ethnic group, are the provider's attitudes and beliefs about child-rearing related to the children's social development, after taking into account the child and mother characteristics, child care type, structural features of quality, and personal characteristics of the providers, such as age and level of formal education?

Finally, I looked at the more process-oriented variables, which aim to present the nature of and/or quality of the interaction between the child care providers in each racial/ethnic group and the child they care for as well as the level of agreement between the parent and the child care provider regarding child rearing practices. I did not find any significant differences between providers or any of the racial/ethnic groups on any of the variables (see Table 10).

Family Daycare Homes (FDCH)/Kith & Kin

Research Question #1. For each racial/ethnic group, are the structural level measures of child care quality related to the provider's report of the children's social development, after taking into account child and mother characteristics and child care type?

Again, it should be noted that demographic differences among the three states may have influenced these results when they are separated by provider ethnicity, such as the more frequent use of family day care in Connecticut due to the low availability of center-based care and the lower level of formal education on average of all providers who work in family day care as compared to providers that work in centers. When I looked at child care providers in family day care or informal kith and kin settings, I found that African-American providers scored marginally higher (p = .06) than Latina providers in terms of the structural quality measure (average FDCRS score) of the child care setting (see Tables 11 and 12).

Research Question #2. For each racial/ethnic group, are the personal characteristics of the provider, such as age and level of formal education, related to the children's social

Table 10

Average Scores of Process-Oriented Variables by Provider Race/Ethnicity

Variable		Race/Ethnicity			
		Anglo	African-American	Latino	*F / p*
Average Provider Intentionality Index	*N*	78	48	28	1.36
	M	8.51	8.87	8.5	.26
	SD	1.64	1.57	1.83	
Average Provider Authoritarian Beliefs Index	*N*	75	42	26	0.16
	M	4.06	4.02	4.19	.85
	SD	1.08	1.38	1.26	
Average Parent-Provider Convergence Index	*N*	78	48	27	0.73
	M	3.17	3.33	3.20	.48
	SD	.80	.65	.73	
Average Provider Arnett Score	*N*	71	37	23	2.50
	M	2.68	2.98	2.93	.09
	SD	.71	.70	0.73	
Average Provider CCOS scores:					
Responds to FC Talk	*N*	76	48	27	1.17
	M	3.75	5.54	3.81	.31
	SD	6.12	7.67	5.96	
Provider Request FC Talk	*N*	76	48	27	0.82
	M	3.86	4.85	3.85	.44
	SD	4.16	5.07	3.82	
Provider Reads to FC	*N*	77	48	27	1.18
	M	1.01	1.70	1.11	.30
	SD	2.27	2.83	2.56	

Table 11

Average FDCRS Scores of Providers in Home-Based Settings (*FDCH/Kith & Kin)by Provider Race/Ethnicity*

		Race/Ethnicity			
Variable		Anglo	African-American	Latino	*F / p*
Average FDCRS score	*N*	52	48	53	3.10
	M	43.67	50.95	41.77	.05
	SD	21.47	20.66	15.77	
Average CA Ratio	*N*	34	29	47	0.12
	M	2.23	2.22	2.36	.89
	SD	1.36	1.39	1.59	
Average Cost of Child care	*N*	56	48	53	1.04
	M	0	2.60	4.90	.36
	SD	0	18.04	25.31	
Average Monthly Income of Provider	*N*	49	73	50	0.67
	M	744.40	825.30	1006.60	.51
	SD	1135.20	928.00	1335.70	

Table 12

Results of Post-Hoc Scheffe Tests for Significant F Vales. Comparison of Provider's Cumulative FDCRS Score by Provider Race/Ethnicity

(Row Mean – Column Mean)	Anglo	African-American
African-American	7.20	
	0.17	
Latina	-1.89	-9.18
	0.88	0.06

development, after taking into account child and mother characteristics, child care type, and structural features of quality?

Unlike the case in child care centers, I found a significant difference between providers of different racial/ethnicities in terms of their average age and average level of formal education (see Tables 13 and 14).

Table 13

Cumulative FDCRS Scores of Providers in Home-Based Settings (*FDCH/Kith & Kin)by Provider Race/Ethnicity and Level of Education*

		Race/Ethnicity			
Variable		Anglo	African-American	Latino	*F / p*
Average Provider Age	*N*	56	48	53	0.45
	M	44.03	46.70	44.81	.64
	SD	15.43	14.78	13.56	
Average Provider Level of Education	*N*	56	48	53	7.94
	M	0.77	0.75	0.45	.00
	SD	0.43	0.44	0.50	

Table 14

Post-Hoc Scheffe Test for Significant F Vale: Comparison of Provider's Cumulative FDCRS Score by Provider Race/Ethnicity and Level of Education

(Row Mean – Column Mean)	Anglo	African-American
African-American	-0.01	
	0.98	
Latina	-0.31	-0.29
	0.00	0.00

Further analyses on these illustrate that in Family Day Care Homes and/or informal kith/kin child care settings, Latina providers had a significantly lower level of formal education than either African-American or Anglo providers (p = 0.00, p = 0.00). There was, however, no significant difference between Anglo and African-American providers in level of formal education.

It is also important to note that the ethnicity of the provider may be a proxy for more proximal predicators of child development. The ethnicity of the provider could operate independently of any casual mechanism, operating rather through an ethnic match between the

provider and the child. For example, if the provider is Latina, her assessment of the child's social development may be more a function of her level of formal education than of her ethnicity in relation to the ethnicity of the child.

Research Question #3. For each racial/ethnic group, are the provider's attitudes and beliefs about child-rearing related to the children's social development, after taking into account the child and mother characteristics, child care type, structural features of quality, and personal characteristics of the providers, such as age and level of formal education?

Finally, when I looked at the quality of interactions between child care providers and the children they care for as well as the level of agreement between these providers and the parents in Family Day Care Homes and/or informal care settings (see Tables 15 and 16), I found that African-American providers showed significantly greater responsiveness than Latina providers to the speech of the focal child ($p = 0.00$), and marginally, but non-significantly, than Anglo providers ($p = .15$).

Table 15

Average CCOS Scores of Providers in Family/Kith&Kin Settings by Provider Ethnicity

		Race/Ethnicity			
Variable		Anglo	African-American	Latino	*F / p*
Average Provider Intentionality Index	*N*	56	48	53	1.36
	M	8.98	9.47	9.05	.26
	SD	1.81	1.41	1.61	
Average Provider Authoritarian Beliefs Index	*N*	34	28	47	0.41
	M	4.05	3.92	4.36	.66
	SD	1.41	1.11	2.89	
Average Parent-Provider Convergence Index	*N*	54	48	53	0.41
	M	3.51	3.53	3.44	.66
	SD	0.54	0.51	0.57	
Average Provider Arnett Score	*N*	29	26	41	0.31
	M	2.72	2.88	2.82	.73
	SD	0.71	0.84	0.70	
Average Provider CCOS scores:					
Responds to FC Talk	*N*	47	47	49	5.44
	M	7.27	10.65	5.02	.01
	SD	8.25	10.13	6.53	
Provider Request FC Talk	*N*	47	45	49	4.03
	M	6.46	10.33	7.59	.02
	SD	5.46	7.93	6.56	
Provider Reads to FC	*N*	47	47	49	1.44
	M	0.72	1.61	0.93	.23
	SD	1.84	3.51	2.37	

Table 16

Post-Hoc Scheffe Test for Significant F Vales. Comparison of Provider's Cumulative CCOS Scores by Provider Race/Ethnicity

(Row Mean – Column Mean)	Anglo	African-American
African-American	3.38	
	0.15	
Latina	-2.25	-5.63
	0.42	0.00

I also found that African-American providers were significantly more likely than Anglo providers to make requests of the focal child to talk (p = .02), and that they were marginally, but non-significantly, more likely than Latina providers to do so (p = .14) (see Table 17).

Table 17

Post-Hoc Scheffe Test for Significant F Vales. Comparison of Average Provider CCOS Score (*Cca2_Tot = Provider Request Fc to Talk) by Provider Race/Ethnicity*

(Row Mean – Column Mean)	Anglo	African-American
African-American	3.86	
	0.02	
Latina	1.12	-2.74
	0.71	0.14

In the next section, I will focus on child outcomes of interest, namely, the child's overall social development score as measured by the Child Behavior Checklist described previously. Here, again, I separate my analyses by type of child care setting. I first look at the results of the ANOVAs and the accompanying post-hoc tests, where appropriate, for the data from the child care center only. Then I describe the findings for the same three research questions in family day care homes/kith & kin settings.

Overall Social Development Scores of Children In Child Care Centers

I found no significant differences between the racial/ethnic groups of child care providers in center based settings with regard to the children's overall social development scores obtained from the Child Behavior Checklist (see Table 18). As mentioned previously, I also attempted to look more closely at the individual subscales of this social development measure in the hope that if the social-emotional domains were more narrowly defined and perhaps more precisely assessed I would find differences in how child care providers assess the children they care for on

Table 18

Comparison of Children's Overall Z-Score (*ZSOCDEV) on the CBCL by Provider Race/Ethnicity*

		Race/Ethnicity			
		Anglo	African-American	Latina	*F / p*
Total CBCL z-score of social development	*N*	78	48	27	0.96
	M	1.20	0.09	0.15	.38
	SD	0.90	1.19	1.33	

these more specific behavioral1 attributes. I concluded from the descriptive analyses described thus far that it would be difficult to detect effects from the child-provider ethnic match.

CBCL individual subscales scores. When looking the individual subscale scores of the CBCL in child care centers only, I found no significant differences between child care providers of different racial/ethnicities along these sub-scale behavioral indexes (see Tables 19 and 20).

Table 19

Comparison of Children's' CBCL Subscale Scores by Provider Race/Ethnicity

		Race/Ethnicity			
Average Provider CBCL Sub-Scales		Anglo	African-American	Latino	*F / p*
Emotionally Reactive	*N*	59	33	21	0.37
	M	1.40	1.39	1.5	.69
	SD	0.47	0.43	0.56	
Anxious	*N*	59	33	21	1.64
	M	1.28	1.12	1.42	.20
	SD	0.64	0.42	0.81	
Withdrawn	*N*	60	33	21	.26
	M	1.7	1.75	1.61	.78
	SD	0.67	0.71	0.74	
Sleep problems	*N*	59	32	21	0.82
	M	1.20	.906	1.07	.44
	SD	0.41	1.86	0.48	
Aggressive Behaviors	*N*	59	31	21	1.39
	M	1.35	1.43	1.53	.25
	SD	0.40	0.42	0.51	
Attention Problems	*N*	60	32	21	1.06
	M	1.35	1.64	1.84	.35
	SD	0.49	0.47	0.60	
Opposition Defiant Problem	*N*	59	33	21	1.96
	M	1.35	1.46	1.57	.15
	SD	0.40	0.46	0.53	
Other Behavior Problems	*N*	58	33	21	2.46
	M	1.32	1.12	1.39	.09
	SD	0.54	0.43	0.41	

Table 20

Post-Hoc Scheffe Test for Non-Significant F Values. Comparison of other behavior problem variable (*otherprb) score by Provider Race/Ethnicity*

(Row Mean – Column Mean)	Anglo	African-American
African-American	-0.19	
	0.18	
Latina	0.07	0.26
	0.84	0.14

However, the variable represented as "other behavior problems," while not statistically significant (p = .09), suggests that some differences between providers may exist with regard to their assessment of less common behavioral issues. The post-hoc analysis of the differences between these subscales also did not reveal significant differences between providers of each racial/ethnic group. Again, the difference between African-American and Latina providers, while not statistically significant (p = .14), does suggest a possible differences between these two groups.

I will now briefly describe the results of my analysis of the CBCL subscale indexes. These indexes, as described previously, aim to categorize the individual subscales into either internalized or externalized behavior problems. By looking at these subscale indexes, my goal was to be able to make more meaningful inferences regarding the children's social development.

CBCL subscale indexes (***externalized & internalized behaviors).*** When looking at the internalized and externalized behavioral CBCL indexes, in child care centers, I found no significant differences between providers of different racial/ethnicities (see Table 21).

Table 21

Comparison of Children's' CBCL Subscale Scores by Provider Race/Ethnicity

Average Provider CBCL Sub-Scale Index		Race/Ethnicity			*F / p*
		Anglo	African-American	Latino	
Externalized Behavioral Problems (ext_soc)	*N*	58	31	21	1.39
	M	1.45	1.41	1.58	.25
	SD	0.36	0.34	0.44	
Internalized Behavioral Problems (int_soc)	*N*	58	32	21	0.08
	M	1.39	1.35	1.37	.92
	SD	0.42	0.35	0.51	

Overall Social Development Score In Family Day Care/Kith &Kin Settings

CBCL Individual Subscales Scores. When looking at the individual subscales of the CBCL in FDCH/Kith & Kin settings, I found no significant differences between child care providers of different racial/ethnicities among these subscales (see Tables 22 and 23).

CBCL Subscale Indexes* (*Externalized & Internalized Behaviors). Similarly, when I looked at the CBCL subscale indexes that separate the externalized and internalized behavior problems of children in FDCH/Kith & Kin settings, I found no significant differences between providers of different racial/ ethnicities (see Table 24).

Table 22

Comparison of Overall Z-Score (*zSOCDEV) by Provider Race/Ethnicity*

Variable		Race/Ethnicity			*F / p*
		Anglo	African-American	Latino	
Total CBCL z-score of social development	*N*	56	48	53	0.66
	M	0.11	-0.09	-0.00	.51
	SD	0.89	0.85	0.97	

Table 23

Comparison of CBCL Subscale Score by Provider Race/Ethnicity

Average Provider CBCL Sub-Scales		Race/Ethnicity			*F / p*
		Anglo	African-American	Latino	
Emotionally Reactive	*N*	37	36	29	2.43
	M	1.50	1.31	1.36	.09
	SD	0.42	0.30	0.42	
Anxious	*N*	37	36	29	2.14
	M	1.43	1.19	1.20	.12
	SD	0.64	0.47	0.49	
Withdrawn	*N*	37	36	29	.75
	M	1.48	1.61	1.65	.47
	SD	.56	0.64	0.55	
Sleep problems	*N*	37	36	29	1.33
	M	1.29	1.34	1.15	.27
	SD	0.51	0.44	0.50	
Aggressive Behaviors	*N*	36	36	26	.82
	M	1.53	1.44	1.51	.44
	SD	0.31	0.33	0.33	
Attention Problems	*N*	37	36	26	.28
	M	1.81	1.74	1.82	.76
	SD	0.50	0.52	0.51	
Opposition Defiant Problem	*N*	37	36	28	0.34
	M	1.51	1.44	1.52	.71
	SD	0.38	0.44	0.43	
Other Behavior Problems	*N*	37	34	27	.80
	M	1.36	1.32	1.41	.45
	SD	0.27	0.26	0.29	

Table 24

Comparison of CBCL Subscale Indexes by Provider Race/Ethnicity

Average Provider CBCL Sub-Scale Index		Race/Ethnicity			*F / p*
		Anglo	African-American	Latino	
Externalized Behavioral Problems (ext_soc)	*N*	36	34	26	0.58
	M	1.56	1.49	1.57	.56
	SD	0.30	0.33	0.33	
Internalized Behavioral Problems (int_soc)	*N*	37	36	29	0.28
	M	1.40	1.38	1.33	.75
	SD	0.35	0.35	0.37	

Summary of Relevant Findings from Descriptive Analyses Data

Center-based setting. The results of the analyses comparing the cumulative ECERS scores of providers from all three race/ethnicity groups were presented earlier. I found that both Latina and African-American providers had a significantly higher rating on this measure than did Anglo providers. However, there was no significant difference between Latina and African-American providers. Similarly, I found that African-American providers scored somewhat higher than Anglo providers in the amount of positive behavior as defined by this measure. The difference, however, was only marginally significant ($p = 0.12$). Again, these differences could be an artifact of situational differences across the five cities used in the study, all of which varied widely with regard to other factors not accounted for in my analysis, such as regulatory history or funding sources. Although we do not know whether these covariates hold any effect on children's social development.

Home-Based Settings (***FDCH/Kith Kin).*** In Tables 8 and 9, where I compared provider's cumulative FDCRS scores, I found that African-American providers scored marginally higher ($p = .06$) than Latina providers in terms of the quality of the child care setting. Also, when comparing the average level of formal education (i.e., High School or High School & beyond) of the providers of different racial/ethnic groups as shown in Tables 10 and 11), I found that Latina providers had a significantly lower level of formal education than either Anglo or African-American providers. Interestingly, there was no significant difference between the level of formal education held by Anglo and African-American providers in these home-based child care settings.

When comparing the average provider CCOS (cca1_tot variable "responds to focal child's talk") score in Tables 12 and 13), I found that African-American providers showed greater responsiveness than Latina providers to the speech of the focal child ($p = 0.00$) and that they were marginally, although not significantly, more likely than Anglo providers to respond to the focal child's speech ($p = .15$).

Finally, Table 14 illustrates that African-American providers were significantly more likely than Anglo providers to make requests of the focal child to speak (cca2_tot variable "requests focal child to talk") ($p = 0.02$), and were marginally, although not significantly, more likely than Latina providers to request the focal child speak ($p = .14$).

Child Outcome Measures (Social Development Scores)

In Childcare Centers

In child care centers settings, I found no significant differences between the total CBCL z-score of the children's social development as reported by childcare providers of different racial/ethnic groups. However, when looking at the scores on the CBCL subscale for "other behavior problems" (otherprb), while I did not find significant differences at the $p > .05$ level, I did find moderate differences between the scores of the providers of different racial/ethnic groups. The data indicate that Latina providers were slightly more likely than Anglo providers to report other behavior problems, such as cruelty to animals or being prone to frequent accidents, ($p = .07$), although this difference was not significant at ($p = .09$).

In Family Day Care Homes/Kith &Kin Settings

In FDCH/Kith & Kin settings, no significant differences on either the overall z-score of the children's social development or any of the CBCL subscales or indexes were found.

In the next chapter I summarize the results of the regression analysis I conducted to construct models incorporating those variables that appear most relevant for explaining the differences between child care providers of different racial/ethnic groups in terms of their assessments of behavioral problems in the children in this study. Even though the preceding descriptive analysis indicates that provider ethnicity per se is unlikely to matter moving into the regression analysis, the results are still useful because they allow me to examine the relationship between ethnicity and social development while controlling for other factors in ways that descriptive analysis does not.

Chapter Five

Finding from Multivariate Analyses

In this chapter I describe the multivariate analyses I performed in order to determine the strength of some of the associations found in the descriptive analyses, presented in the previous chapter. In this study, multivariate analysis was intended to illuminate which of the variables relating to the child care providers of different racial/ethnic groups were best predictive of the variance in children's overall social development scores.

Part I summarizes the basic layout of the inquiry followed by the specifics of each research question and of the variables as they appear in the regression analyses. Part II describes the pair-wise correlation coefficients between the independent variables. As with all the analyses in this thesis, this is done separately for child care centers and family daycare homes/kith and kin care settings. Part III summarizes the key findings from the regression models that yielded significant coefficients. The actual regression models and the appropriate revisions of each (i.e., reduced models) are provided in Appendix A.

PART I: Research Questions Operationalized

Research Question #1. For each racial/ethnic group, are the structural level measures of child care quality related to the providers report of the children's social development after taking into account child and mother characteristics and child care type?

The dependent variable in this model is the child's overall social development score (see Table 25). The independent variables are (a) Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale (ECERS-R) average scores (for Centers),(b) Family Day Care Rating Scale (FDCRS) average scores (for Family Daycare Homes and Informal Settings), (c) Child-to-Adult Ratio, (d) Provider's Monthly Income, and (e) State Licensing (for FDCH/Informal settings only). The models also control for (a) child care type, (b) child's age, (c) child's gender,(d) mother's income, (e) mother's experience with welfare, (f) mother's depression, and (g) mother's race/ethnicity.

Table 25

Research Questions Operationalized

Research Question	Dependent Variable	Independent Variables	Controls
#1	Overall Social Development Score (zSOCDEV)	Organization – Structural Level Variables	• Mother's Personal Characteristics • Child's Gender • Child Age • Child Care Setting Type
#2	↓	Organization – Structural Variables (+) Provider's Personal Characteristics Variables	↓
#3	↓	Organization – Structural Level Variables (+) Provider's Personal Characteristics (+)	↓

Research Question #2. For each racial/ethnic group, are the personal characteristics of the provider, such as age and level of formal education, related to the children's social development, after taking into account child and mother characteristics, child care type, and organization-structural features of quality?

The dependent variable in this model is the child's overall social development score. The independent variables are (a) Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale (ECERS-R) average scores (for Centers),(b) Family Day Care Rating Scale (FDCRS) average scores (for Family Daycare Homes and Informal Settings), (c) Child-to-Adult Ratio, (d) Provider's Monthly Income, and (e) State Licensing (for FDCH/Informal settings only). In addition, in this model I added independent variables describing the provider's personal characteristics: (a) age and (b) level of education (less than high school versus high school or greater).

The models also control for (a) child care type, (b) child's age, (c) child's gender, (d) mother's income, (e) mother's experience with welfare, (f) mother's depression, and (g) mother's race/ethnicity.

Research Question #3. For each racial/ethnic group, are the providers' attitudes and beliefs about child-rearing related to the children's social development, after taking into account the child and mother characteristics, child care type, organization-structural features of quality, and personal characteristics of the providers, such as age and level of formal education?

The dependent variable in this model is the child's overall social development score. The independent variables are (a) Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale (ECERS-R) average scores (for Centers),(b) Family Day Care Rating Scale (FDCRS) average scores (for Family Daycare Homes and Informal Settings), (c) Child-to-Adult Ratio, (d) Provider's Monthly Income, and (e) State Licensing (for FDCH/Informal settings only). In addition, in this model I added independent variables describing the provider's personal characteristics: (a) age and (b) level of education (less than high school versus high school or greater).

In this third model I also add independent variables describing the providers' attitudes and beliefs about childrearing. These include: (a) an index of provider intentionality, (b) an index of provider authoritarian beliefs, (c) an index of provider/parent convergent beliefs, (d) the overall Arnett Score, and (e) the C-COS Scores. The C-COS scores reflect how the provider (a) responds to focal child talk, (b) requests focal child to talk, and (c) reads to focal child. The models also control for (a) child care type, (b) child's age, (c) child's gender, (d) mother's income, (e) mother's experience with welfare, (f) mother's depression, and (g) mother's race/ethnicity.

PART II: Pair-Wise Correlation Coefficients

Pair-wise correlation analyses were conducted for all variables. Table 26 presents the association between the key variables in child care centers and Table 27 represents the same analysis for home settings (FDCH/Kith Kin). The results of these correlation analyses suggest that no two variables that were included in the analyses are highly correlated with one another. Therefore, I included all of them in the multivariate analysis that I discuss below in Part III of this chapter..

PART III: Regression Analyses

What follows are the results of the regression analysis for child care centers and FDCH/Kith & Kin settings. I have organized the relevant predictor variables into tables that include: the sample size, coefficient, standard deviation, *t* value, and significance level (*p*)for those regression models where significant findings were obtained. Within each type of setting, I begin with an inclusive model that looked at all providers regardless of race/ ethnicity and then I

Table 26

Child Care Centers Only: Pair-Wise Correlation Analysis For All Variables

	ECERS avg score	child- adult ratio	provider income	provider age	less than high school	provider intention-ality	provider authorita-tiveness	provider - parent converg-ence	ARNETT avg score	provider talks to focal child	provider requests focal child to talk
ECERS avg score											
child-adult ratio	-0.22										
provider income	0.41	-0.16									
provider age	0.13	-0.21	0.34								
less than high school	0.19	-0.02	0.20	-0.09							
provider intentionality	0.03	-0.14	-0.01	-0.01	-0.07						
provider authoritativeness	0.02	0.13	-0.21	0.01	-0.04	0.11					
provider - parent convergence	0.06	-0.28	0.05	-0.04	0.02	0.16	-0.14				
ARNETT avg score	0.51	-0.16	0.14	-0.06	0.13	0.11	-0.01	0.14			
provider talks to focal child	0.28	-0.07	0.00	-0.05	0.09	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.10		
provider requests focal child to talk	0.28	-0.18	0.02	0.09	0.06	0.03	-0.03	0.07	0.11	0.61	
provider reads to focal child	0.06	0.07	0.05	-0.07	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.17	0.05	0.20	0.22

Table 27

Family Daycare Homes/Kith & Kin Settings: Pair-Wise Correlation Analysis for all Variables

		Variables											
Variables		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	ECERS average score	—											
2	Child-adult ratio	0.8	—										
3	Provider income	0.44	0.42	—									
4	Provider license	0.47	0.49	0.78	—								
5	Provider age	0.09	–0.05	–0.09	–0.10	—							
6	Less than high school	0.28	0.05	0.16	0.19	–0.12	—						
7	Provider intentionality	0.10	0.14	0.00	0.03	0.14	0.05	—					
8	Provider authoritativeness	−0.05	0.03	0.00	0.12	–0.05	0.07	0.07	—				
9	Provider-parent convergence	−0.02	–0.05	–0.16	–0.28	0.04	0.12	0.14	–0.06	—			
10	ARNETT average score	0.47	–0.01	0.13	0.13	0.01	0.22	0.07	–0.11	0.14	—		
11	Provider talks to focal child	0.27	–0.08	–0.09	–0.09	–0.06	0.17	0.04	–0.05	0.20	0.05	—	
12	Provider requests focal child to talk	0.16	–0.32	–0.17	–0.14	0.02	0.07	0.12	0.00	0.14	0.16	0.42	—
13	Provider reads to focal child	0.21	–0.11	0.06	–0.01	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.15	0.00	0.28

looked at each provider racial/ethnic group separately. In each of the regressions, I systematically *add* the independent variables that correspond to the progressive nature of my three research questions. For example, I begin with models that look just at organizational level variables, then add provider demographic variables, and finally add their beliefs and practices. Additionally, when applicable, I have included reduced forms of some regression models using only those variables where the *t* statistic was 1.00 or greater.

In an attempt to obtain as much information as possible about the types of behavioral problems that may be suggested by the data, I first looked at the children's overall social development score (zSOCDEV) as the dependent variable in each regression model. Next, I repeat all of the same regression models using the social development *subscale indexes* (external behaviors ext_soc and internal behaviors int_soc), described in the previous chapter as the dependent variable. The bivariate correlations are generally higher for providers in family day-care homes settings, compared to those for providers in centers. It may just be that there is greater variation in the attributes and quality among family day-care homes as opposed to those in centers. These analyses do not get at that question, but it would be interesting to further investigate it. Interestingly, however, this convergence is consistent with another one of my findings, which suggests a convergence in parent-provider beliefs that I will report on later in this chapter.

Many of the "ethnicity specific" models are not generalizable because of small sample sizes. Similarly the models that analyze the social development subscale indexes, which I created for this study, also do not work because of small sample sizes. All regression analysis models are provided in Appendix A.

CBCL Overall Social Development in Centers

The following tables illustrate the relationships that were estimated by the multivariate analysis. A positive coefficient represents *increased* behavior problems in the children assessed. Also reported are the coefficients for the reduced models, which were constructed using only those variables in the original models that resulted in a *t* value greater than 1.00.

When I looked at the overall social development score of children for all providers, I found that the greater the convergence between parents' and providers' beliefs, as reported by the providers regarding childrearing, the *lower* the extent of behavioral problems in the focal child as reported by the child care provider, regardless of the provider's race/ethnicity ($t(118) = -2.46$, $p < .01$.(see Table 28). This supports the notion reported in prior research that consistency between home and school is beneficial for children. However, it is difficult to determine the direction of the causality here. It could be that when providers experience fewer behavioral problems with the children they care for they infer that they have stronger agreement with the parent. More research is needed to determine whether more agreement results in fewer behavioral problems or if fewer behavioral problems results in more agreement between providers and parents.

I also found that when the mother is African-American, there are *fewer* reported behavioral problems in the focal child $t(118) = -1.71$, $p < .05$ (see Table 29). When the focal child was male, a greater number of reported behavioral problems $t(118) = 2.00$, $p < .01$ were reported, which is also consistent with prior research.

By analyzing only African-American providers, I found that higher provider incomes were associated with *fewer* provider reported behavioral problems in the focal child, $t(62) = -2.26$, $p < .01$. This also is consistent with prior research. Here, again, I also found that when

Table 28

Multivariate Analysis: CBCL Overall Social Development in CENTERS: All Races/Ethnicities

Predictors	*N*	Coefficient	St. Error	*t*	*p*	*N*	Reduced Model Coefficient	St. Error	*t*	*p*
Provider Income	118	0	0	2.43	**					
Male	118	0.36	0.19	1.88	*	118	0.37	0.18	2.00	**
Mother is African-American						118	-0.36	0.21	-1.71	*
Parent-Provider Convergence						118	-0.33	0.13	-2.46	**

*p = .05; **p = .01.

Table 29

CBCL Subscale Index (Externalized Behavior Problems) in FDCH/KITH & KIN: *All Races/Ethnicities*

Predictors	*N*	Coefficient	St. Error	*t*	*p*	*N*	Reduced Model Coefficient	St. Error	*t*	*p*
Mother Other Ethnicity	59	0.52	0.22	2.35	**					
Male						105	–0.55	0.27	–2.04	**
Child to Adult Ratio						66	–0.08	0.03	–2.66	**
Parent-Provider Convergence						118	–0.33	0.13	–2.46	**

*p = .05; **p = .01.

the focal child was male, the number of reported behavioral problems increased, $t(62) = 2.33$, $p < .01$. This finding also demonstrates that having an African-American provider did not reduce the "effect" of the children's African-American status with regarding to their level of behavioral difficulties. This is a particularly useful finding because an ethnic match between providers and children is sometimes assumed to be inherently more desirable than child care situations with providers and children of different ethnic backgrounds, an assumption that may or may not be supported by empirical evidence. More research in which controls for many other factors in addition to ethnicity is needed to illuminate this dynamic more precisely.

Contrary to my original hypothesis, that when the parent and provider are of the same racial/ethnic group, there would be fewer behavior problems, I found that when the mother and provider are both African-American, in fact, *greater* numbers of behavioral problems were reported in the focal child, $t(62) = 2.80$, $p < .01$, and not less as I had suspected. When I looked at Latina providers exclusively, the only significant finding was that when the focal child is male, *greater* numbers of behavioral problems were reported, $t(20) = 2.30$, $p < .01$ (see Table 30). In general, this was a consistent finding across all three racial/ethnic groups.

By looking at only Anglo providers, I found that the greater the convergence between parent and provider regarding childrearing practices the lower the number of provider reported behavioral problems in the focal child, $t(37) = -2.30$, $p < .01$ (see Table 31). This is consistent with the data in Table 1 on all providers regardless of race/ethnicity. I also found that when providers were of Anglo ethnicity, higher provider incomes were associated with *fewer* care giver reported behavioral problems in the focal child, $t(37) = 1.66$, $p < .05$.

Table 30

CBCL Overall Social Development in CENTERS: Latina Providers Only

Predictor	*N*	Coefficient	Std. Error	*t*	*p*
Male	20	2.13	0.92	2.3	**

*$p = .05$; **$p = .01$.

Table 31

CBCL Overall Social Development in CENTERS: Anglo Providers Only

							Reduced Model			
Predictors	*N*	Coefficient	St. Error	*t*	*p*	*N*	Coefficient	St. Error	*t*	*p*
Provider Income						37	0	0	-1.66	*
Mother is African-American						37	-1.07	0.44	-2.39	**
Older Kids						37	-0.71	0.37	-1.90	*
Parent-Provider Convergence						37	-0.58	0.25	-2.30	**

*$p = .05$; **$p = .01$.

Additionally, when the mother is African-American, *fewer* behavioral problems were reported by her in the focal child, $t(37) = -2.39$, $p < .01$. Again, I found that the racial/ethnic match went in the opposite direction from my original hypothesis that child-provider racial/ethnic match would affect the focal child's social development. Fewer behavioral problems were reported for older children compared to their younger peers (24-42 vs. 12-23 months old, respectively), $t(37) = -1.90$, $p < .01$. Because of the small sample size in the subgroups (n = 37), these regression coefficients may be inflated, thus over-stating the true association. At best, the findings may be suggestive of some association that merits further research.

CBCL Subscale Index (Externalized Behavior Problems) in CENTERS

Two CBCL subscales—externalized and internalized behavior problems—were also analyzed for both centers and family daycare homes. In this section I present the results for the externalized behavior problem subscale. When I looked at the index for externalized behavior problems, such as aggressiveness or oppositional behaviors, for all providers regardless of ethnicity, I found (in the reduced model) that a higher provider income was associated with a *greater* number of provider reported externalized behavioral problems in the focal child, $t(92) = 2.15$, $p < .01$ (see Table 32). This contradicts my earlier finding that higher incomes for providers regardless of race/ethnicity is associated with fewer behavioral problems as measured by the child's overall social development score.

Table 32

CBCL Subscale Index (*Externalized Behavior Problems) in CENTERS*: *All Race/Ethnicities*

Predictors	*N*	Coefficient	St. Error	*t*	*p*	*N*	Reduced Model Coefficient	St. Error	*t*	*p*
Provider Income	86	0	0	-1.98	*	92	0	0	2.15	**
Mother's Weekly Earnings	86	0	0	2.23	**	92	0	0	2.80	**
Male	86	0.14	0.08	1.80	*	92	0.18	0.07	2.58	**
Provider Age	75	0	0	2.06	**					
Parent-Provider Convergence	75	-0.11	0.06	-1.77	*					

*p = .05; **p = .01.

In addition, in the reduced model, higher mother earnings were associated with a greater number reported externalized behavioral problems in the focal child $t(92) = 2.80$, $p < .01$. Additionally, when the focal child was male, a greater number of behavior problems were reported by the provider, $t(92) = 2.58$, $p < .01$. However, in the overall model (with the variables Provider's Age and Parent-Provider Convergence) still included, provider income was associated with *fewer* **provider** reported externalized behavioral problems.

I also found that, in the reduced model, higher provider income was associated with a *larger number* of provider reported externalized behavioral problems in the focal child, $t(52) =$

1.92, p < .05. Furthermore, in the reduced model, when the focal child was male, there were a *greater* number of provider reported behavioral problems, $t(52) = 2.43$, $p < .01$, and the presence of maternal depression was associated with *fewer* reported behavioral problems, $t(52) = -1.71$, $p < .05$. This contradicts prior research in that maternal depression is more often associated with more behavior problems in children and not less. Moreover, it provides more evidence that provider-parent race/ethnicity match does not appear to have an effect on children's social development.

Furthermore, when the mother was African-American, there are a *greater* number of reported behavioral problems in the focal child, $t(52) = 2.91$, $p < .01$ (see Table 33). This is consistent with my finding regarding the overall social development score for children for all providers regardless of the race/ethnicity of the provider. As in previous models, in the overall model of externalized behavior problem in children, when the provider was African-American, provider income was associated with *fewer* externalized behavioral problems than for other racial/ethnic groups.

Table 33

CBCL Subscale Index (*Externalized Behavior Problems) in CENTERS*: *African-American Providers Only*

							Reduced Model			
Predictors	*N*	Coefficient	St. Error	*t*	*p*	*N*	Coefficient	St. Error	*t*	*p*
Provider Income	47	0	0	-1.81	*	52	0	0	1.92	*
Male	47	0.24	0.11	2.18	**	50	0.27	0.11	2.43	**
Maternal Depression						52	0	0	-1.71	*
Mother is African-American						52	0.30	0.10	2.91	**

*p = .05; **p = .01.

CBCL Subscale Index (Internalized Behavior Problems) in Centers

In this section, I present the results for the internalized behavior problem CBCL subscale. I found that when the mother's race/ethnicity was reported as "other" there was a higher incidence of reported behavioral problems in the focal child, $t(86) = 1.96$, $p < .05$ (see Tables 34 and 35).

I also found that when looking at all providers, regardless of ethnicity, higher scores on the Arnett Scale (1989) score were associated with a higher number of provider reported behavioral problems in the focal child, $t(75) = 2.05$, $p < .01$. It may be that providers who rate higher on quality indicators are more discerning or more sensitive, or more demanding with regard to social behaviors. Although this possible explanation raises questions about whether measures taken from providers are comparable across ethnic/cultural groups, this question is beyond the scope of the present study.

Table 34

CBCL Subscale Index (*Internalized Behavior Problems) in CENTERS: All Races/Ethnicities*

Predictor	*N*	Coefficient	Std. Error	*t*	*p*
Mother Other Race/ Ethnicity	86	0.30	0.15	1.96	*
Provider Arnett Average Score	75	0.19	0.09	2.05	**

*p = .05; **p = .01.

Table 35

CBCL Subscale Index (*Internalized Behavior Problems) in CENTERS: African-American Providers Only*

Predictors	*N*	Coefficient	St. Error	*t*	*p*	*N*	Reduced Model Coefficient	St. Error	*t*	*p*
Mother Other Race/Ethnicity	40	0.64	0.25	2.52	**					
Mother Number of Month on Welfare	40	-0.06	0.02	-2.36	**	47	-0.05	0.02	-2.34	**
Provider Arnett Average Score	40	0.26	0.12	2.06	**					
Provider Talks to Focal Child	40	-0.02	0.01	-1.86	*	47	-0.02	0.01	-1.78	*

*p = .05; **p = .01.

cultural differences among respondents may begin to shed more light on these complex dynamics.

In the reduced model for these variables, that is including only those factors which yielded t values greater than 2.0, I found that the longer mothers were on welfare the fewer reported behavioral problems in the focal child, $t(47) = -2.34$, $p < .01$. I also found that greater interaction between the child care providers and the focal child (as measured by the CCOS variable (cca1_tot "provider talks to focal child") was associated with fewer reported behavioral problems in the focal child, $t(47) = -1.78$, $p < .05$.

Similarly, in the overall model, which included all the original variables defining this research question, both above-mentioned relationships are significant and negative, that is to say that more months on welfare for the mother and greater amounts of interaction with the focal child was associated with fewer reported behavioral problems in the children. Conversely, both more positive provider behaviors (i.e., a higher Arnett Score) and mother's who identified themselves as "other" race/ethnicity are associated with a greater number **of** reported behavioral problems.

CBCL Overall Social Development (zscore) in FDCH/Kith & Kin

Table 36 below illustrates a regression analysis which revealed four distinct findings regarding the children's social development in Family Day Care Homes/Informal child care settings. First, I found that when the mother's race/ethnicity is identified as "other" there are more reported behavioral problems with the focal child $t(86) = 2.90$, $p < .01$. When the mother self-reported her race as other, it usually indicated bi-racial individuals (African-American and Anglo or African-American and Latino). However, there may also have been a few mothers who identified with racial/ethnic groups other than African-American, Latino, or Anglo, such as Pacific Islander or Afro-Caribbean (see Chapter Three for exact make-up of the parent sample).

Table 36

CBCL Overall Social Development (*zscore) in FDCH/KITH& KIN care settings*: *All Races/ Ethnicities*

Predictors	*N*	Coefficient	St. Error	*t*	*p*	*N*	Reduced Model Coefficient	St. Error	*t*	*p*
Mother Other Ethnicity	92	1.45	0.51	2.80	**	96	1.31	0.45	2.90	**
Provider has less than High School Education	92	-0.42	0.22	-1.89	*	96	-0.35	0.19	-1.82	*
Provider Age	73	-0.02	0	-2.38	**	96	-0.01	0	-2.14	**
Provider Intentionality Index						96	-0.10	0.06	-1.66	*

*p = .05. **p = .01.

Second, I found that having providers with less than a high school education is associated with fewer reported behavioral problems in the focal child $t(96) = -1.82$, $p < .05$ (less than high school was coded as =1 and high school or more was coded as = 0). Third, I found that older providers tended to report fewer behavioral problems in the focal child, $t(96) = -2.14$, $p < .01$

Finally, I found that a the more the providers reported that they intended to remain in the child care profession (as measured by the providers' intentionality index), the fewer the provider reported behavioral problems in the focal child, $t(96) = -1.66$, $p < .05$. That is to say, the stronger the intent of child care providers to remain in the child care profession the fewer the behavioral problems in the focal child.

When I looked at only African-American child care providers in FDCH/Kith &Kin settings, I found that when I used a reduced regression analysis model, the only variable that was significant was Maternal Depression (see Table 37) (i.e., maternal depression is associated with a greater number of reported behavioral problems, $t(34) = -2.10$, $p < .05$.

Table 37

CBCL Overall Social Development (*zscore) in FDCH/KITH& KIN*: *African-American Providers Only*

Predictors	*N*	Coefficient	St. Error	*t*	*p*	*N*	Reduced Model Coefficient	St. Error	*t*	*p*
FDCR's Average Score	27	0.75	0.22	3.37	** *					
Mother is African-American	27	-2.26	0.80	-2.82	**					
Older Kids	27	1.11	0.51	2.14	**					
Provider Income	27	-1.91	1.07	-1.78	*					
Maternal Depression	27	-0.04	0.02	-2.10	**	34	0.02	0.01	1.71	*
Provider Age	27	-0.03	0.01	-2.49	**					

*p = .05; **p = .01.

A higher average FDCRS score (quality of family day care), $t(27) = 3.37$, $p < .001$, and older children (vs. younger group) are associated with a larger number of behavioral problems $t(27) = 1.11$, $p < .01$

In sum, in this overall model, I found that all of the following variables are associated with *fewer* reported behavioral problems: mother is African-American, provider income is higher, maternal depression is lower, and the provider's age is higher. In a reduced model analysis which included only Latina child care providers in FDCH/Kith & Kin settings, I found that older providers tended to provide better care as measured by fewer reported behavioral problems in the focal child, $t(33) = -2.30$, $p < .01$ (see Table 38). I also found that the longer the mothers were on welfare the fewer reported behavioral problems in the focal child, $t(33) = -1.98$, $p < .05$.

In the overall model of the same regression analysis, the only significant factor was the focal child's gender. Specifically, when the focal child was male there were fewer reported behavioral problems, $t(39) = -2.08$, $p < .01$. In Table 39, I summarize my final finding in this section—that when I considered only Anglo child care providers in FDCH/Kith & Kin settings, mothers who described their race/ethnicity as "other", were significantly more likely to report behavioral problems in the focal child, $t(26) = 2.41$, $p < .01$.

CBCL Subscale Index (Externalized Behavior Problems) in FDCH/Kith & Kin

In the reduced model of this analysis, if the focal child was male there were fewer reported behavioral problems, $t(105) = 0.204$, $p < .01$ (see Table 40). I also found that lower child to adult ratios are associated with greater number of reported behavioral problems, $t(66) = -2.66$, $p < .01$. This seems counterintuitive and can perhaps be explained by the fact that a greater number of provider observations of problem behavior are recorded when there are more teachers observing, and/or it is an artifact of the other variables in the model.

Table 38

CBCL Overall Social Development (*zscore) in FDCH/KITH& KIN*: *Latina Providers Only*

Predictors	*N*	Coefficient	St. Error	*t*	*p*	*N*	Reduced Model Coefficient	St. Error	*t*	*p*
Male Child	27	0.75	0.22	3.37	***					
Provider Age	27	-2.26	0.80	-2.82	**					
Mother Number of Months on Welfare	27	1.11	0.51	2.14	**					

*p = .05; **p = .01.

Table 39

CBCL Overall Social Development (*zscore) in FDCH/KITH& KIN*: *Anglo Providers Only*

Predictor	*N*	Coefficient	Std. Error	*t*	*p*
Mother Other Ethnicity	26	2.27	0.94	2.41	**

*p = .05; **p = .01.

Table 40

CBCL Subscale Index (*Externalized Behavior Problems) in FDCH/KITH & KIN*: *All Races/Ethnicities*

Predictors	*N*	Coefficient	St. Error	*t*	*p*	*N*	Reduced Model Coefficient	St. Error	*t*	*p*
Mother Other Ethnicity	59	0.52	0.22	2.35	**					
Male						105	-0.55	0.27	-2.04	**
Child to Adult Ratio						66	-0.08	0.03	-2.66	**

*p = .05; **p = .01.

In the overall model of this analysis, the only significant variable in the full model is "Mother Other race/ethnicity." When the mother's race/ethnicity is "other," there are more reported behavioral problems in the focal child, $t(59) = 2.35$, $p < .01$. As mentioned previously, this may be due to more attentive providers. However, this was not teased out in the present analysis.

CBCL Subscale Index (Internalized Behavior Problems) in FDCH/Kith & Kin

In the overall model, I found that higher mother's weekly earnings were associated with fewer reported behavioral problems in the focal child, $t(20) = –2.15$, $p < .01$ (see Table 41). I also found that a higher FDCR'S score (quality of family day care) is associated with greater number of internalized behavioral problems in the focal child, $t(20) = 2.29$, $p < .01$.

Additionally, when the mother is African-American there are fewer reported internalized behavioral problems in the focal child, $t(37) = –1.93$, $p < .05$. Finally, I found that being an older provider (age of provider) was associated with fewer internalized **reported** behavioral problems in the focal child, $t(20) = –2.76$, $p < .01$ (see Table 41).

When analyzing Anglo providers only, I found that the longer mothers were on welfare the greater the number of reported behavioral problems in the focal child, $t(21) = 2.11$, $p < .01$ (see Table 42).. I also found that when the mother's race/ethnicity was Latina (vs. African-American or Anglo) there were fewer reported behavioral problems in the focal child $t(21) = –2.73$, $p < .01$. Finally, when the mother race/ethnicity is described as "other," there are few reported behavioral problems in the focal child, $t(21) = –1.95$, $p < .05$.

Table 41

CBCL Subscale Index (*Internalized Behavior Problems) in FDCH/KITH & KIN*: *African-American Providers Only*

Predictor	*N*	Coefficient	Std. Error	*t*	*p*
Mother's Weekly Earnings	20	0	0	-2.15	**
Provider FDCRS Average Score	20	0.25	0.11	2.29	**
Mother is African-American	20	-0.82	0.42	-1.93	*
Provider Age	20	-0.01	0	-2.76	**

*p = .05; **p = .01.

Table 42

CBCL Subscale Index (*Internalized Behavior Problems) in FDCH/KITH & KIN*: *Anglo Providers Only*

Predictor	*N*	Coefficient	Std. Error	*t*	*p*
Mother's Number of Months on Welfare	21	0.04	0.02	2.11	**
Mother is Latina	21	-0.66	0.24	-2.73	**
Mother Other Ethnicity	21	-0.80	0.41	-1.95	*

*p = .05. **p = .01.

Summary of Relevant Findings from Multivariate Analyses

In this section, I summarize all findings in this study from just the multivariate analyses of the data and highlight the most consistent themes that emerged from the multivariate analyses. Any interpretations or hypotheses regarding possible patterns or implications for further research will be discussed in Chapter Six.

Gender of the child. The most consistent findings to emerge (using only the reduced model results) are that when the child is male, providers report a greater number of behavioral problems. There is one exception to this finding—when behavioral problems were measured by the CBCL Subscale Index in Family Daycare settings for all racial/ethnic groups of providers, providers reported fewer behavior problems for male children (see Table 29).

Provider Incomes. When African-American or Anglo providers were the focus, higher incomes were associated with fewer provider reported behavioral problems. When all races/ethnicities were included, a similar result was obtained in the overall model. Here also, higher provider incomes were associated with fewer provider reported behavioral problems. However, in the reduced model (with only weekly earnings of the mother and child gender as the other variables), higher provider incomes were associated with a higher rate of provider reported behavior problems.

One explanation for this finding may be statistical in that provider's age may be highly correlated with provider's income and, as a result, may obscure the results when it is not part of the equation (which is inter-correlated with provider income). Another explanation might be that perhaps higher incomes may be associated with a higher level of formal education, which, in turn, may result in providers being more aware of potential behavioral problems in children.

Mother's earnings. On the Child's Subscale Index (Externalized Behavior Problems) for all races/ethnicities, higher mother earnings were associated with greater externalized behavioral problems in the child (results from the reduced model and full model. It maybe that having mothers who spend more time working more as per welfare-to-work requirements results in their children having more behavioral problems. The reasons for this maybe varied and/or cumulative. If mothers work more, this means more hours spent in child-care with other children and more hours spent under the expectations and belief systems of the provider, which may be very different from the expectations and belief system that the children are used to at home with their mothers. Furthermore, prior research also indicates that children vary with regard to their susceptibility to being separated from their mothers for extended periods of time. While some children may react positively to their mothers after a long day in child-care, others may be resentful and disorganized by the transition. One can only speculate how these daily separations and reunions affect the mother-child relationship and, consequently, manifest themselves in behavioral problems in both the home and child-care environments.

In contrast, when the providers were African-American and the child care environment was a home setting (FDCH/Kith & Kin), higher mother earning were associated with fewer provider reported behavioral problems (results from the full model only, see Table 30). These findings were notable, but because of the small sample sizes that resulted from dividing the overall social development score into internalized and externalized behavioral indexes; these results cannot be generalized to other populations.

Mother is African-American. In general, when the mother was African-American, there were fewer behavioral problems according to the childcare providers. Although this findings seems to conflict with prior research, in this study I found it to be a reliable finding when the provider is not African-American. However, a somewhat paradoxical finding suggests that

when both the providers and mothers are African-American, there is a higher incidence of provider reported behavioral problems compared to African-American children cared for by providers of other ethnic groups.

Yet, results from two of the analyses using the full model indicate fewer provider reported behavioral problems when both the mother and provider are African-American. There may be cultural factors influencing these findings that are not measured by simple demographic variables, such as identification of one's racial/ethnic group. For example, the providers that are not African-American may be more reluctant to report behavior problems of the children they care for if the mother is African-American than if she is of another racial/ethnic group.

Provider race/ethnicity. There may be cultural factors that result in differences among providers other than their being of different ethnic groups. Perhaps there are particular "scripts" (i.e., modes of interaction) within groups of poor/low-income African-American women that tend to scrutinize children's behavior and often view it negatively. This may occur more frequently for African-American's than one might find in other groups. When mothers and providers both belong to this particular ethnic group, therefore, there may be a tendency to report behavioral problems more often. More specific research would have to be done on the ways in which this population views behavior problems and how frequently and accurately they report their impressions of children's behaviors to begin to provide an explanation for such a finding.

Length of time on welfare. The length of time the mother was at home receiving welfare benefits and not working outside the home was associated with *fewer* provider reported behavior problems (lower CBCL scores) in the children. The reverse also was found in that mothers who spend more time employed outside the home had children who displayed *more* (higher CBCL scores) provider reported behavioral problems. This was found to be the case when the providers were either Latina or African-American. The above finding is consistent with some prior research that suggested that less time in formal child-care is associated with positive outcomes for young children. However, the finding was not replicated when the provider race/ethnicity was Anglo. With Anglo providers, there was a positive association between the number of behavioral problems and the length of time the mothers were on welfare.

Age of the provider. Older providers tended to report more behavioral problems. One explanation for this may be that being older, the providers may also be more experienced in the child caring profession and may be more aware of and better able to report behavioral problems when asked to do so in an interview setting, unlike younger child care providers, who may be less experienced and/or less able to define and report behavioral problems when asked to do so.

Chapter Six

Discussion

The purpose of this research was to investigate the variation in the social development of children from low-income families as a function of type of care setting and their care giving providers' and their mothers' attributes. The children in my study were from families of single-mothers who at the time of the initial interview were in the process of transitioning from receiving welfare benefits to paid employment and thus required full-time out-of-home child care. The young children (between 12 and 42 months of age) were spending the majority of their days in a variety of child care settings: regulated child care centers, regulated family day-care homes, and informal settings in with paid non-relatives or with kith/kin members.

One of the common features across these different types of child care settings was that the providers in each category were of different racial/ethnic origins. I hypothesized that the participating providers would also vary in their beliefs and practices in their child care role and that these differences would have differential effects on the children's social development. Social development was measured with the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL). Furthermore, I hypothesized that the differences in providers' beliefs and practices would explain some of the variability of the children's social development *over and above* the structural variables that have previously been associated with differential social development outcomes in prior research.

The issues on which the research focused are important because with the implementation of welfare-to-work programs in nearly all states, use of non-parental care is a necessity for increasing numbers of low-income families. These escalating rates of maternal employment have fostered renewed concerns about the impact of out-of-home care on poor children's development.

While much of the past research has focused on understanding structural features of the quality of child care, such as cost of care, child-to-adult ratios and teacher salaries among other variables, for example, relatively little attention has been given to providers' beliefs with regard to child-rearing practices or their levels of job satisfaction in the child care profession. Furthermore, even less research has been done on how child care providers of different racial/ethnic groups vary with regard to childrearing beliefs and practices with low-income populations.

An extensive body of research has established the positive influence that high quality child care can have on poor children's cognitive development. But findings have been mixed in terms of the effects of child care quality on children's social development. One reason for these disparate findings might be that the field has ignored racial/ethnic and cultural variability matches between child care providers, children, and families. Thus, the findings of this study, with its original approach to understanding racial/ethnic and cultural factors that shape what goes on inside child care setting providers, have contributed usefully to the body of child care quality literature.

The methodology of my investigation consisted of the recruitment of participants who lived in one of the five cities included in the GUP study: San Francisco or San Jose in California, Manchester or New Haven in Connecticut, and Tampa in Florida. Each participant had to have been unmarried and have at least one child between the ages of 12–42 months at the time of the initial maternal interview. Each woman consented to participate in a series of interviews, home

and day-care site visits, and individual assessments of their children over the course of three waves of data collection.

The racial/ethnic composition of participants varied substantially across the three states, reflecting the demographics of their local communities. Overall, we had 948 women whose racial/ethnic origin was Anglo, African-American, Latina, or Asian. However, they all tended to be relatively young single mothers, many with little formal education beyond high school, who were struggling to raise two or more children on very low incomes, with little to no support from other adults. During our visits we assessed a variety of attributes exhibited by the child care provider and we observed the quality of the social interaction between adults and children in the setting. We collected basic demographic information on age, level of education, race/ethnicity, and years of experience in the field of child care on all available providers.

The racial/ethnic characteristics of providers across all three states that the participating mothers chose to care for their children differed significantly and tended to reflect the particular demographic of each community. Overall, the child care providers were, like the mothers, also of Anglo, African-American, Latino, or Asian racial/ethnic origin. Results of the descriptive analysis of the data in this study are summarized below.

The results of one-way analysis of variance tests (ANOVAs), followed by post-hoc Scheffe tests, which further details which groups are significantly different from one another, revealed several interesting findings. When comparing a structural level measure of child care quality, such as the average ECERS scores for child care providers of different racial/ethnic groups, I found that in child care centers both Latina and African-American providers had significantly higher ECERS scores than did Anglo providers in center-based child care setting.

Similarly, when I compared the average overall Arnett scores (1989), which measures the warmth and attentiveness that providers demonstrate toward the children, I found that African-American providers scored somewhat higher than Anglo providers in the amount of positive behaviors they displayed, as defined by the Arnett scale.

In home-based child care settings, I found that African-American providers scored marginally higher than Latina providers on the FDCRS scale, which assesses the quality of the child care setting, primarily at the structural level. In terms of more process-oriented variables, I found that African-American providers were significantly more likely than Anglo providers to make requests of the focal child to speak.

When looking at the overall social development of the children in the study at the descriptive level of analysis in child care centers settings, I found no significant differences between the *overall* CBCL z-score of children's social development, based on reports by the child care providers of different racial/ethnic groups. However, there was a moderate difference between providers of different racial/ethnic backgrounds on a subscale of the CBCL— that of "other behavior problems." Latina providers were *slightly* more likely than Anglo *provid*ers to report other behavior problems, such as indifference to others in their surrounding or being prone to frequent accidents. However, this difference was not statistically significant.

In FDCH/Kith & Kin settings, no significant differences were found on either the *overall* z-score of social development or the scores on any of the CBCL subscales or indexes. The lack of significant findings may be related to the decreased number of observations in the subscales of behavioral problems as defined by the CBCL measure.

Where it would *be most* meaningful to describe possible differences along the more specific types of behavioral constructs, such as emotionality, aggressiveness, or withdrawal, it

would require a much larger number of participants from the different racial/ethnic groups, which might make it possible to obtain statistically significant differences between the groups.

Results of the multivariable analysis also revealed several interesting findings. The most consistent finding to emerge (using only the reduced model results) is that when the child is male, a greater number of behavioral problems are reported by the child care provider. This is consistent with prior research that suggests that male children are more likely to be identified as having behavioral problems in early childhood. This puts them at greater risk for academic difficulties and more serious social and emotional adjustment problems in later childhood and beyond. Thus, child care policies and practices would benefit from more research into the specific risks male children, particularly those from low-income families who require full-time non-parental child care in their earliest years of life.

Related to this, I found that the length of time the mother is on welfare was associated with *fewer* reported behavior problems in the child as reported by the child care providers who were either Latina or African-American. Taken together, one might argue that young children from low-income families, particularly boys, may benefit from their mothers receiving assistance from longer amounts of time so that they can be at home with their children. It might enable mothers to choose to have their children spend less time in child care settings, especially full-time child care, which we know from previous research is associated with better outcomes for children, particularly in their very earliest years.

With regard to provider income levels, my analysis also revealed that when either African-American or Anglo providers were the focus; higher incomes were associated with fewer reported behavioral problems. A similar result was obtained even when all racial/ethnic groups were included in the overall model. Here also, higher provider incomes were associated with fewer behavioral problems. This is also consistent with earlier research reports that higher wages for child care providers translate into more positive child outcomes. Interestingly, when looking at the age of the provider, I found that older providers tended to report more behavioral problems in children. One explanation for this could be that because older providers are generally more experienced in the childrearing profession they may be more aware and better able to identify behavioral problems when asked in an interview setting than younger, less experienced child care providers.

With regard to the hypothesis that the "ethnic match" between parent and provider would have some bearing on the incidence of the children's behavioral problems reported, the results of the multivariate analysis generally did not support this assumption. Paradoxically, I found that when both provider and mother are African-American, a greater number of behavioral problems were reported. This may be a statistical artifact of the way in which the model was developed or perhaps there are cultural factors that may lead to such a findings. Or this result may suggest that when mothers and providers both belong to a particular ethnic group therefore, there may be a tendency to report behavioral problems more often. Perhaps there are particular "scripts" (i.e., modes of interaction) *within* groups of poor/low-income African-American women—both teachers and mothers—by which certain children's behaviors are characterized as problematic and may be viewed negatively with greater frequency than in other ethnic groups. However, this consistency did not appear in the case of providers and mothers from either the Anglo or Latina ethnic groups.

Let me speak to basic assumptions for my research questions before outlining the limitations of my study. We know from years of research that young children born to women likes those in my study (poor, single and with low levels of formal education) begin pre-school

already at a disadvantage as compared to their White middle-class counterparts. Other risk factors where also present; the maternal distress of being forced into the workforce with a child as young as 12 months of age thus creating even more vulnerability due to possible maternal stress and/or depression. Although it was not the focus on my study, I did also touch on the issue of disproportionate access to lower quality child care centers and family day-care homes just by the nature of the cities and neighborhoods in which these women lived and/or the affordability of the types of child that were within their reach.

Let me speak to some basic assumptions, were the jumping off point for my research questions and they should be made explicit before I outline the specific limitations of my study. We know from years of research that young children born to women likes those in my study (poor, single, and with low levels of formal education) begin pre-school already at a disadvantage as compared to their White middle-class counterparts. Other risk factors were also present— the maternal distress of being forced into the work-force with a child as young as twelve months of age thus creating even more vulnerability due to possible maternal stress and/or depression. Although it was not the focus on my study, I did touch upon on the issue of disproportionate access to lower quality child care centers and family day-care homes, just by the nature of the cities and neighborhoods in which these women lived and/or the affordability of the types of child care that were within their reach.

Thus, although there were many limitations in this research, which certainly affected the results obtained, it has contributed some interesting and valuable insights into the relationships among the race/ethnicity of child care providers and parents, their beliefs and practices regarding child care, and their effects on the social development of young children in child care settings.

It may be that the ethnic match between mothers and providers may have, at least in part, some real influence on differences in reported behavioral problems. More specific research would have to be done on the ways in which various ethnic groups view behavior problems and how frequently and accurately they report their impressions of children's behaviors for us to more thoroughly understand such a finding.

There are several questions about the relationship between the race/ethnicity of child care providers and the possible relevance it may have for the social development of children from low income backgrounds that warrant further investigation. Upon examination of the mixed results of my study, future research would provide more persuasive results if some of the following shortcomings of my study were addressed. First, it would be necessary to know more about the how child care providers think and feel about their roles as child care providers. For example, how do they reconcile their own behavior, which may be guided by culturally held beliefs, with what they may have learned through years of experience and/or formal education in early childhood educations classes, if they have had any.

Second, provider's beliefs about child rearing were assessed by a relatively limited number of survey questions which were not designed to capture differences in culturally-held beliefs about how to care for children or what aspects of their development are stressed more than others by different racial/ethnic groups. Moreover, the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL), while considered to be a valid and reliable measure at the time the study was conducted, only takes into account the teacher's report of the child's behavior. Also, one could call into question the cultural bias of how internalized and externalize behaviors are defined by this instrument. If different race/ethnic groups socialize their children in ways that explicitly contradict how these social emotional constructs as they are defined by this instruments, then it may not be a valid assessment for these particular subgroups. If I were to redesign the study to be carried out now, I

would include data from newer instruments that have immerged in recent years that provides direct observation of the teacher-child interactions in addition to the ARNETT and CCOS measure that were included in the original design of the study. For example, The Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS) which integrates concepts and scales from earlier observational measure; gauges the preschool classroom's social-emotional climate, facets of child-teacher interactions, and the management of learning activities, focusing on language and pre-literacy skills. One real advantage of this measure is that it records the extents to which teachers offer responsive and encouraging interactions with children. By using this measure along with the Arnett and CCOS, results might provide a richer picture of nature of the interactions between child care provider and young children.

Lastly, another limitation of my study wasalthough considered to be a valid and reliable measure at the time the study was conducted, only takes into account the teacher's report of the child's behavior. One could also call into question the cultural bias of how internalized and externalize behaviors are defined by this instrument. If different race/ethnic groups socialize their children in ways that explicitly contradict how these social emotional constructs are defined by this instrument, it may not be a valid assessment for the particular subgroups considered in this study. If I were to redesign the study, I would include data from newer instruments that have emerged in recent years and which provide direct observation of the teacher-child interactions in addition to the ARNETT (1989) and CCOS (1998) measures included in the original design of my study. For example, The Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS), which integrates concepts and scales from earlier observational measures, gauges the preschool classroom's social-emotional climate, facets of child-teacher interactions, and the management of learning activities, focusing on language and pre-literacy skills. However, one real advantage of this measure is that it records the extent to which teachers offer responsive and encouraging interactions with children. Using this measure along with the Arnett and CCOS might provide a richer picture of the nature of the interactions between child care provider and young children.

Lastly, another limitation of my study was the sampling frame problem of the GUP study overall may have contributed to the results here—that is, that the ethnicity of the providers is not randomly distributed between the three states and five cities from which the sample was drawn, making it difficult to determine how much of an effect the provider's ethnicity has independent of city/state in which they reside. For example, do African-American child care providers tend to identify more behavioral problems in boys because of a greater frequency in problematic behavior among boys in their care or does a commonly held belief by African-American providers that boys should be "obedient" or "independent" lead them to identify behavioral issues more frequently than Latina or Anglo providers would if they cared for similar children? At the same time, do these same African-American providers report more behavioral problems, at least in part, as a consequence of caring for children in poorer, less formally educated settings in Florida as opposed to California? These are complex issues that require more in-depth study—quantitative as well as qualitative—than was possible in this study.

Despite an increased sensitivity to the centrality of the impact race/ethnicity, culture, and home language has on the social-emotional development of young children, current research on the quality of child care settings continues to provide limited insights into how culturally-bound beliefs and practices (such as the amount of nurturance, discipline, and expressive language around emotional issues, among others) are transmitted from child-care providers to children. Even less is known about the interaction between these pathways when very young children spend significant amounts of time in non-parental care with providers who are not from the

race/ethnic groups as their own. If we view children's social and emotional development to be a dynamic process in which children take in and at the same time contribute to the behaviors and beliefs of the adults in the ecosystems that surround them, then we can infer that these adults' beliefs and behaviors are important because they reflect particular ways of being (speaking, acting, and emotional responsiveness or restraints) that are common within that ecosystem. In our society, families of different race/ethnicity, socioeconomic class, immigration status, native language background, and level of acculturation are often segregated by neighborhoods. In such an environment, it is critical for educators and policy markers to better understand the development of children who are poor and who come from an ethnic minority. It is also important for them to understand how the children's development is either supported or hindered by what could be described as a "bi-cultural" experience when they enter child care and, later, formal education systems, that are markedly different from the ecosystems most familiar to them since their youngest years. The theoretical and empirical evidence presented here contributes to the extant body of literature in this area by providing some theoretical and empirical support for the notion that the beliefs and behaviors of child care providers manifest themselves differently for some subgroups within our society.

The overarching central theme of my hypothesis is that the day-to-day interactions of child care providers with children who are poor and who come from different race/ethnicity groups matters in very complex and sometimes counterintuitive ways. For example, Early et al. (2007) pointed to the fact that higher levels of formal education for child care providers was less important than effective professional development, irrespective of formal education level. If these dynamic interwoven connections between providers and children matter, then the providers' race/ethnicity might also matter, although we have yet to fully understand how their culturally bound beliefs and behaviors are transmitted to and from the children in their care. Put another way, child care providers' perceptions of race/ethnicity, socioeconomic class, language background, immigration status, and just about everything that the children and their families bring to the child-care situation are likely to influence how the providers model and teach young children to feel and think about themselves, their parents, their neighborhoods, and the cultural dynamics of their community at large.

It is predictable that providers can both nurture and build upon children's perceptions of the world around them (i.e., their culturally-bound scripts about how the world works) or the providers can disparage the myriad ways in which the children and their families speak, move, display emotion, or prioritize aspects of their lives. We have yet to disentangle the human-scale mechanisms by which either one of these pathways play out within childcare settings, although, fortunately, research is increasingly putting race/ethnicity at the center of the investigation of such issues.

What I hope policy makers and practitioners might take way from my empirical findings is that the race/ethnicity of the provider and the parent-provider ethnic match may *also matter* over and above the known risks factors of poverty and the limited access to high quality of childcare settings that I have discussed. My finding suggest that the race/ethnicity of child care providers is worthy of further study to determine in what ways policies can support practices that best promote positive developmental outcomes for children. Earlier research, and to some extent my findings, suggest that it is too simplistic to increase the numbers of race/ethnic and language minority childcare providers to match the population of children in full-time non-parental care. A complex interaction of many factors are involved in providing a high quality child care environment for children. The race/ethnicity of the provider is clearly insufficient, but may be

relevant to creating an environment that is consistent and supportive of the children's subgroup culture, while at the same time providing them with the necessary skills and behaviors they need to be successful within the broader mainstream culture. If providers were encouraged to develop an adequate level of self-awareness and understanding about how and why they do the things they do without attempting to change the cultural dynamics that are already present in these communities, then perhaps the child care environment would be enhanced and, thus, more supportive of positive outcomes for children. Although this would be a formidable challenge for any researcher, the results of such a study might have important ramifications for public policies.

An integrated pedagogical approach such as the one described above could be beneficial in training child care providers, especially given the increasing cultural diversity that currently exists in just about every type of child care setting. These demographic changes are pertinent not only to poor urban areas but also in increasingly diverse suburban and rural areas throughout the country. This type of unique pedagogical approach could be more effective because, rather than being critical of culturally held beliefs about childrearing or completely ignoring potential differences, it would validate what woman already know or think they know about children, thus increasing their emotional investment in their chosen profession. This, in turn, might translate into a higher quality of care for poor children.

Certainly those interested in providing high quality child care for all children can generally agree on raising the quality of features that have proven to have a direct impact on child outcomes, such as higher wages for providers and richer physical environments for children from disadvantaged homes. I believe that along with those aspects of quality, research must begin to examine how we might tap into the culturally held beliefs of child care providers as more than an interesting afterthought, but rather as a starting point to improve the quality of the interactions that occur between young children and their care givers on a daily basis.

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APPENDIX A

REGRESSION MODELS

All Ethnicities

REGRESSION MODEL #1

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =     118
---------+------------------------------                F( 11,   106) =    1.96
   Model |  22.2338758    11  2.02126143                Prob > F      =  0.0396
Residual |  109.250892   106  1.03066879                R-squared     =  0.1691
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.0829
   Total |  131.484767   117  1.12380143                Root MSE      =  1.0152

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |    .121135    .077534      1.562   0.121      -.0325837    .2748538
 CAratio |   .0012189   .0222507      0.055   0.956      -.0428953     .045333
 pro_inc |  -.0003592   .0001477     -2.432   0.017       -.000652   -.0000664
weekearn |   .0005216   .0004608      1.132   0.260      -.0003919    .0014352
 welfmos |  -.0179265   .0249202     -0.719   0.474      -.0673332    .0314803
depressn |   .0125213   .0105701      1.185   0.239      -.0084349    .0334775
 mom_lat |  -.0375161    .312706     -0.120   0.905      -.6574862     .582454
 mom_blk |  -.3285598   .2418832     -1.358   0.177      -.8081169    .1509972
 mom_otr |  -.4004733   .3362452     -1.191   0.236      -1.067112    .2661655
    male |   .3643778   .1935131      1.883   0.062      -.0192807    .7480363
old_kids |  -.1968768   .2393812     -0.822   0.413      -.6714732    .2777196
   _cons |  -.0916134   .4239488     -0.216   0.829      -.9321332    .7489063
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

All Ethnicities

REGRESSION MODEL #1

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =     118
---------+------------------------------                F( 11,   106) =    1.96
   Model |  22.2338758    11  2.02126143                Prob > F      =  0.0396
Residual |  109.250892   106  1.03066879                R-squared     =  0.1691
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.0829
   Total |  131.484767   117  1.12380143                Root MSE      =  1.0152

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |    .121135    .077534      1.562   0.121      -.0325837    .2748538
 CAratio |   .0012189   .0222507      0.055   0.956      -.0428953     .045333
 pro_inc |  -.0003592   .0001477     -2.432   0.017       -.000652   -.0000664
weekearn |   .0005216   .0004608      1.132   0.260      -.0003919    .0014352
 welfmos |  -.0179265   .0249202     -0.719   0.474      -.0673332    .0314803
depressn |   .0125213   .0105701      1.185   0.239      -.0084349    .0334775
 mom_lat |  -.0375161    .312706     -0.120   0.905      -.6574862     .582454
 mom_blk |  -.3285598   .2418832     -1.358   0.177      -.8081169    .1509972
 mom_otr |  -.4004733   .3362452     -1.191   0.236      -1.067112    .2661655
    male |   .3643778   .1935131      1.883   0.062      -.0192807    .7480363
old_kids |  -.1968768   .2393812     -0.822   0.413      -.6714732    .2777196
   _cons |  -.0916134   .4239488     -0.216   0.829      -.9321332    .7489063
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #2

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =     118
---------+------------------------------                F( 13,   104) =    1.71
   Model |   23.169293    13  1.78225331                Prob > F      =  0.0691
Residual |  108.315474   104  1.04149495                R-squared     =  0.1762
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.0732
   Total |  131.484767   117  1.12380143                Root MSE      =  1.0205

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .1252995   .0780855      1.605   0.112       -.029547    .2801461
 CAratio |   .0039891   .0227692      0.175   0.861       -.041163    .0491413
 pro_inc |   -.000379   .0001555     -2.437   0.017      -.0006874   -.0000706
weekearn |    .000545   .0004659      1.170   0.245       -.000379     .001469
 welfmos |    -.01988   .0257903     -0.771   0.443      -.0710231    .0312631
depressn |   .0122021   .0108224      1.127   0.262      -.0092591    .0336632
 mom_lat |  -.0221131   .3159863     -0.070   0.944      -.6487258    .6044997
 mom_blk |  -.3234755   .2436102     -1.328   0.187      -.8065637    .1596127
 mom_otr |  -.3678595   .3409492     -1.079   0.283      -1.043975    .3082555
    male |   .3539917   .2004612      1.766   0.080      -.0435305    .7515138
old_kids |  -.1922787   .2412037     -0.797   0.427      -.6705946    .2860372
prov_age |   .0061815   .0100326      0.616   0.539      -.0137136    .0260766
   lesHS |  -.2419152   .4216238     -0.574   0.567      -1.078011    .5941805
   _cons |  -.0924984   .6354667     -0.146   0.885      -1.352653    1.167656
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #3

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_con  ARNET
> avg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =     105
---------+------------------------------                F( 20,    84) =    2.02
   Model |    38.01931    20   1.9009655                Prob > F      =  0.0141
Residual |  79.0788498    84  .941414879                R-squared     =  0.3247
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.1639
   Total |   117.09816   104  1.12594384                Root MSE      =  .97027

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .1265694   .0921938      1.373   0.173      -.0567681    .3099069
 CAratio |  -.0065367   .0290837     -0.225   0.823      -.0643728    .0512993
 pro_inc |  -.0003232   .0001752     -1.845   0.069      -.0006716    .0000252
weekearn |   .0003176   .0004753      0.668   0.506      -.0006277    .0012629
 welfmos |  -.0316313   .0280457     -1.128   0.263      -.0874032    .0241405
depressn |   .0020076   .0114507      0.175   0.861      -.0207634    .0247786
 mom_lat |    -.01486   .3311927     -0.045   0.964       -.673473    .6437531
 mom_blk |  -.4694808   .2512863     -1.868   0.065      -.9691911    .0302294
 mom_otr |  -.3953797   .3486976     -1.134   0.260      -1.088803    .2980437
    male |   .3731154   .2061243      1.810   0.074      -.0367853    .7830161
old_kids |  -.2824288   .2525112     -1.118   0.267       -.784575    .2197175
prov_age |   .0107202    .010685      1.003   0.319      -.0105281    .0319685
   lesHS |  -.6423348   .4521129     -1.421   0.159      -1.541411    .2567412
prov_int |  -.0663058   .0638369     -1.039   0.302      -.1932525    .0606409
prov_aut |   .1105503   .1848442      0.598   0.551      -.2570327    .4781334
 par_con |  -.3748646   .1564808     -2.396   0.019      -.6860438   -.0636854
ARNETavg |   .0255124   .1696909      0.150   0.881      -.3119366    .3629614
cca1_tot |   .0256953   .0195192      1.316   0.192      -.0131207    .0645113
cca2_tot |   -.004679   .0300548     -0.156   0.877      -.0644462    .0550883
cca4_tot |  -.0501836   .0376345     -1.333   0.186      -.1250239    .0246566
   _cons |   1.944741   1.217371      1.597   0.114      -.4761344    4.365617
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #3 (REDUCDED MODEL)

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg pro_inc welfmos mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_
> age lesHS prov_int par_con cca1_tot cca4_tot if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =     118
---------+------------------------------                F( 13,   104) =    2.95
   Model |  35.2603932    13  2.71233794                Prob > F      =  0.0011
Residual |   95.756488   104  .920735461                R-squared     =  0.2691
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.1778
   Total |  131.016881   117   1.1198024                Root MSE      =  .95955

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .1517202   .0765224      1.983   0.050      -.0000266    .3034669
 pro_inc |  -.0003554   .0001462     -2.430   0.017      -.0006454   -.0000654
 welfmos |   -.037407   .0254828     -1.468   0.145      -.0879405    .0131264
 mom_blk |   -.360024   .2102052     -1.713   0.090      -.7768688    .0568207
 mom_otr |  -.2203593   .2983144     -0.739   0.462       -.811928    .3712093
    male |   .3746599   .1865801      2.008   0.047       .0046646    .7446552
old_kids |   -.347009   .2155367     -1.610   0.110      -.7744262    .0804083
prov_age |   .0078283   .0091799      0.853   0.396      -.0103759    .0260324
   lesHS |  -.5197447   .4287342     -1.212   0.228      -1.369941    .3304513
prov_int |  -.0711742   .0548528     -1.298   0.197      -.1799494     .037601
 par_con |  -.3313249   .1343531     -2.466   0.015      -.5977521   -.0648977
cca1_tot |   .0205088   .0148872      1.378   0.171       -.009013    .0500307
cca4_tot |  -.0588087   .0350881     -1.676   0.097      -.1283897    .0107724
   _cons |   2.227203   .8676268      2.567   0.012       .5066664    3.947739
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

African-American Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #4

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      61
---------+------------------------------                F( 11,    49) =    1.82
   Model |  12.8112211    11  1.16465646                Prob > F      =  0.0753
Residual |  31.3020007    49  .638816341                R-squared     =  0.2904
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.1311
   Total |  44.1132218    60  .735220364                Root MSE      =  .79926

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0547602   .1002438      0.546   0.587      -.1466872    .2562077
 CAratio |   .0050411    .027624      0.182   0.856      -.0504714    .0605535
 pro_inc |  -.0004016   .0001825     -2.201   0.033      -.0007683   -.0000349
weekearn |   .0004266   .0003908      1.092   0.280      -.0003587    .0012119
 welfmos |  -.0050443   .0289938     -0.174   0.863      -.0633095    .0532208
depressn |  -.0129199   .0117516     -1.099   0.277      -.0365356    .0106958
 mom_lat |   .1386358   .4436008      0.313   0.756      -.7528133    1.030085
 mom_blk |   .4654483   .3145465      1.480   0.145      -.1666565    1.097553
 mom_otr |  -.5792324   .4399241     -1.317   0.194      -1.463293    .3048281
    male |   .4647178   .2240786      2.074   0.043       .0144149    .9150207
old_kids |   -.071102    .285314     -0.249   0.804       -.644462    .5022579
   _cons |  -.2326761   .5267503     -0.442   0.661       -1.29122    .8258683
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #5

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      61
---------+------------------------------               F( 13,    47) =    1.69
   Model |  14.0500675    13  1.08077443               Prob > F      =  0.0949
Residual |  30.0631543    47   .63964158               R-squared     =  0.3185
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.1300
   Total |  44.1132218    60  .735220364               Root MSE      =  .79978

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0580862   .1003479      0.579   0.565      -.1437877    .2599601
 CAratio |  -.0003057   .0282224     -0.011   0.991      -.0570819    .0564705
 pro_inc |  -.0003917   .0001879     -2.085   0.043      -.0007697   -.0000137
weekearn |   .0003724   .0003961      0.940   0.352      -.0004246    .0011693
 welfmos |   .0011003   .0304179      0.036   0.971      -.0600926    .0622932
depressn |  -.0144386    .011847     -1.219   0.229      -.0382717    .0093945
 mom_lat |   .0891158   .4475351      0.199   0.843      -.8112087    .9894403
 mom_blk |   .5411351   .3194345      1.694   0.097      -.1014842    1.183754
 mom_otr |  -.6344124   .4438024     -1.429   0.159      -1.527228    .2584027
    male |   .5300773   .2314592      2.290   0.027       .0644415     .995713
old_kids |  -.0168337   .2953604     -0.057   0.955      -.6110223    .5773548
prov_age |  -.0118347   .0132083     -0.896   0.375      -.0384063    .0147368
   lesHS |   .4040709   .5068028      0.797   0.429      -.6154848    1.423627
   _cons |  -.3026216   .8166493     -0.371   0.713      -1.945508    1.340265
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #6

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_con  ARNET
> avg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      55
---------+------------------------------                F( 20,    34) =    1.25
   Model |  16.3765403    20  .818827014                Prob > F      =  0.2788
Residual |  22.3385839    34  .657017172                R-squared     =  0.4230
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.0836
   Total |  38.7151241    54  .716946743                Root MSE      =  .81057

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .1627379   .1402403      1.160   0.254      -.1222647    .4477405
 CAratio |   .0393021   .0497519      0.790   0.435      -.0618059    .1404101
 pro_inc |  -.0003797   .0002134     -1.779   0.084      -.0008134     .000054
weekearn |   .0001142   .0005467      0.209   0.836      -.0009968    .0012253
 welfmos |  -.0466201    .042811     -1.089   0.284      -.1336225    .0403823
depressn |  -.0180641   .0146907     -1.230   0.227      -.0479192     .011791
 mom_lat |   .2615981   .5434274      0.481   0.633      -.8427793    1.365976
 mom_blk |   .3939357   .3616867      1.089   0.284      -.3411002    1.128972
 mom_otr |  -.4750854   .4832363     -0.983   0.332       -1.45714    .5069688
    male |   .4785904   .2934885      1.631   0.112      -.1178499    1.075031
old_kids |   -.450435   .3844889     -1.172   0.250       -1.23181    .3309404
prov_age |   .0120957   .0175028      0.691   0.494      -.0234743    .0476658
   lesHS |    .189583   .7000424      0.271   0.788      -1.233074     1.61224
prov_int |   .0591018   .0852536      0.693   0.493      -.1141544    .2323581
prov_aut |  -.0425232   .3365587     -0.126   0.900      -.7264927    .6414463
 par_con |  -.1970292   .2245432     -0.877   0.386       -.653356    .2592976
ARNETavg |   .1399561   .2026433      0.691   0.494      -.2718647    .5517769
cca1_tot |   .0238119   .0246111      0.968   0.340      -.0262039    .0738276
cca2_tot |   .0030532   .0424482      0.072   0.943      -.0832119    .0893183
cca4_tot |  -.0154085   .0595089     -0.259   0.797      -.1363452    .1055281
   _cons |  -1.003976   1.619653     -0.620   0.539      -4.295508    2.287555
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #6 (REDUCED MODEL

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  pro_inc welfmos depressn mom_blk male old_kids if
> center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      62
---------+------------------------------               F(  7,    54) =    2.37
   Model |   10.487636     7  1.49823372               Prob > F      =  0.0345
Residual |  34.1126743    54  .631716191               R-squared     =  0.2351
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.1360
   Total |  44.6003104    61  .731152629               Root MSE      =  .79481

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |    .087854   .0916891      0.958   0.342      -.0959716    .2716797
 pro_inc |    -.00039   .0001722     -2.265   0.028      -.0007353   -.0000448
 welfmos |  -.0164741   .0278507     -0.592   0.557      -.0723114    .0393632
depressn |  -.0104904   .0112327     -0.934   0.355      -.0330106    .0120298
 mom_blk |    .637314   .2273419      2.803   0.007        .181521    1.093107
    male |   .4984315   .2139115      2.330   0.024       .0695647    .9272982
old_kids |  -.0960854   .2559356     -0.375   0.709      -.6092053    .4170346
   _cons |  -.3447094   .4392887     -0.785   0.436       -1.22543    .5360114
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Latina Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #7

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==1 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      20
---------+------------------------------               F( 11,     8) =    1.18
   Model |  18.5731056    11  1.68846415               Prob > F      =  0.4164
Residual |  11.4303497     8  1.42879372               R-squared     =  0.6190
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.0952
   Total |  30.0034554    19  1.57912923               Root MSE      =  1.1953

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |  -.2207323   .3452811     -0.639   0.541      -1.016952    .5754875
 CAratio |  -.0225373   .0600639     -0.375   0.717       -.161045    .1159704
 pro_inc |      .0006   .0008412      0.713   0.496      -.0013398    .0025397
weekearn |   .0102034    .005975      1.708   0.126      -.0035749    .0239817
 welfmos |   .0410033   .0887592      0.462   0.656      -.1636757    .2456823
depressn |     .04212   .0512975      0.821   0.435      -.0761722    .1604121
 mom_lat |   .2276708   1.062792      0.214   0.836      -2.223132    2.678473
 mom_blk |  -1.339266   1.230997     -1.088   0.308       -4.17795    1.499419
 mom_otr |   -.011885   1.189824     -0.010   0.992      -2.755625    2.731855
    male |   1.118373   .7751606      1.443   0.187      -.6691504    2.905896
old_kids |   .0433108   1.320707      0.033   0.975      -3.002245    3.088866
   _cons |  -2.888171   1.494258     -1.933   0.089      -6.333936    .5575947
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #8

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==1 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      20
```

```
---------+------------------------------               F( 13,     6) =    1.70
   Model |  23.6061559    13  1.81585815               Prob > F      =  0.2648
Residual |  6.39729948     6  1.06621658               R-squared     =  0.7868
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.3248
   Total |  30.0034554    19  1.57912923               Root MSE      =  1.0326

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .1233945    .339552      0.363   0.729      -.7074593    .9542484
 CAratio |  -.0270187   .0520172     -0.519   0.622      -.1543001    .1002626
 pro_inc |   .0009957   .0007789      1.278   0.248      -.0009102    .0029016
weekearn |   .0064068   .0054956      1.166   0.288      -.0070404    .0198539
 welfmos |   .0698226    .084029      0.831   0.438      -.1357891    .2754342
depressn |   .0723667   .0562489      1.287   0.246      -.0652693    .2100027
 mom_lat |  -.8716527   1.067052     -0.817   0.445      -3.482636     1.73933
 mom_blk |   -2.79577   1.484609     -1.883   0.109      -6.428477    .8369362
 mom_otr |  -.9656196   1.163243     -0.830   0.438      -3.811972    1.880733
    male |   2.134609   .9266357      2.304   0.061      -.1327869    4.402005
old_kids |   .2358336   1.326362      0.178   0.865      -3.009657    3.481325
prov_age |  -.0264244   .0421357     -0.627   0.554      -.1295266    .0766778
   lesHS |  -2.430346   1.217301     -1.997   0.093      -5.408975    .5482826
   _cons |  -1.729169    1.71148     -1.010   0.351       -5.91701    2.458671
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #9

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_con  ARNET
> avg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==1 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      18
---------+------------------------------               F( 17,     0) =       .
   Model |  29.4860905    17  1.73447591               Prob > F      =       .
Residual |        0.00     0           .               R-squared     =  1.0000
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =       .
   Total |  29.4860905    17  1.73447591               Root MSE      =    0.00

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |  -.2006808          .          .       .              .           .
 CAratio |   .0082773          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_inc |  -.0015102          .          .       .              .           .
weekearn |   .0078114          .          .       .              .           .
 welfmos |  -.0946263          .          .       .              .           .
depressn |   .0458149          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_lat |   1.310945          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |   1.582716          .          .       .              .           .
    male |   1.387136          .          .       .              .           .
old_kids |  -2.480059          .          .       .              .           .
prov_age |  -.0031101          .          .       .              .           .
   lesHS |  (dropped)
prov_int |  -.1722849          .          .       .              .           .
prov_aut |  -2.042809          .          .       .              .           .
 par_con |  (dropped)
ARNETavg |   1.148169          .          .       .              .           .
cca1_tot |   .3552799          .          .       .              .           .
cca2_tot |  -.2037699          .          .       .              .           .
cca4_tot |  -.3268459          .          .       .              .           .
```

```
   _cons |   4.519143          .          .       .              .           .
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Anglo Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #10

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==1 &prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      37
---------+------------------------------                F( 11,    25) =    1.54
   Model |  22.3161741    11   2.0287431                Prob > F      =  0.1796
Residual |  32.9697208    25  1.31878883                R-squared     =  0.4037
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.1413
   Total |  55.2858949    36   1.5357193                Root MSE      =  1.1484

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .1810002   .1783337      1.015   0.320       -.186285    .5482854
 CAratio |   .0689707   .0684639      1.007   0.323      -.0720333    .2099746
 pro_inc |  -.0002866   .0003628     -0.790   0.437      -.0010339    .0004607
weekearn |  -.0001368   .0026986     -0.051   0.960      -.0056946     .005421
 welfmos |  -.0556226   .0711827     -0.781   0.442      -.2022261     .090981
depressn |   .0150309   .0238879      0.629   0.535      -.0341673     .064229
 mom_lat |   .0333999   .6290041      0.053   0.958      -1.262058    1.328858
 mom_blk |  -.9569448   .6122214     -1.563   0.131      -2.217838    .3039488
 mom_otr |   .2458291   .7165413      0.343   0.734      -1.229915    1.721574
    male |   .3420461    .433194      0.790   0.437      -.5501336    1.234226
old_kids |  -.6764559   .4836859     -1.399   0.174      -1.672626    .3197139
   _cons |  -.0580522   1.134152     -0.051   0.960      -2.393881    2.277777
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #11

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS  if center==1 &prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      37
---------+------------------------------               F( 13,    23) =    1.25
   Model |  22.8960865    13  1.76123742               Prob > F      =  0.3088
Residual |  32.3898084    23  1.40825254               R-squared     =  0.4141
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.0830
   Total |  55.2858949    36   1.5357193               Root MSE      =  1.1867

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .2142578    .199604      1.073   0.294      -.1986545    .6271702
 CAratio |   .0728046   .0733017      0.993   0.331      -.0788315    .2244407
 pro_inc |  -.0004408   .0004835     -0.912   0.371      -.0014409    .0005594
weekearn |  -.0005331   .0029893     -0.178   0.860       -.006717    .0056508
 welfmos |  -.0347503   .0804517     -0.432   0.670      -.2011773    .1316766
depressn |   .0107395   .0280945      0.382   0.706      -.0473785    .0688575
 mom_lat |  -.0858481     .70191     -0.122   0.904      -1.537859    1.366163
 mom_blk |  -.8816134   .6524295     -1.351   0.190      -2.231267    .4680398
 mom_otr |   .1933501   .7454489      0.259   0.798      -1.348728    1.735429
    male |   .3293786    .459972      0.716   0.481       -.622146    1.280903
old_kids |  -.6037181   .5140229     -1.174   0.252      -1.667055    .4596191
prov_age |   .0127514   .0266273      0.479   0.637      -.0423313    .0678341
   lesHS |   -.203993   1.025405     -0.199   0.844      -2.325204    1.917218
   _cons |  -.2675342   1.751566     -0.153   0.880      -3.890925    3.355857
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #12

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS  prov_int prov_aut par_con  ARNE
> Tavg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==1 &prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      32
---------+------------------------------                F( 20,    11) =    1.72
   Model |  35.3649944    20  1.76824972                Prob > F      =  0.1780
Residual |  11.3035287    11  1.02759352                R-squared     =  0.7578
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.3174
   Total |  46.6685231    31  1.50543623                Root MSE      =  1.0137

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .4373831    .356325      1.227   0.245       -.346883    1.221649
 CAratio |   .0729622   .1035185      0.705   0.496      -.1548804    .3008048
 pro_inc |  -.0009574   .0005541     -1.728   0.112       -.002177    .0002622
weekearn |  -.0030686   .0038972     -0.787   0.448      -.0116462     .005509
 welfmos |  -.0463728   .0899861     -0.515   0.617      -.2444308    .1516852
depressn |  -.0266343   .0327459     -0.813   0.433      -.0987075     .045439
 mom_lat |  -.4295947   .6814152     -0.630   0.541      -1.929379     1.07019
 mom_blk |   -.981433   .9716092     -1.010   0.334       -3.11993    1.157064
 mom_otr |   .8695884   .9810796      0.886   0.394      -1.289753     3.02893
    male |  -.2893068   .4497319     -0.643   0.533       -1.27916    .7005465
old_kids |  -.6493504   .5595242     -1.161   0.270      -1.880855     .582154
prov_age |   .0233121   .0262349      0.889   0.393      -.0344306    .0810548
   lesHS |  -.2776758     .99614     -0.279   0.786      -2.470165    1.914813
prov_int |  -.2025409   .2172666     -0.932   0.371      -.6807415    .2756596
prov_aut |  -.3220123     .52419     -0.614   0.552      -1.475747    .8317221
 par_con |  -.5916069   .4131285     -1.432   0.180      -1.500897    .3176829
ARNETavg |  -.0657023    .589829     -0.111   0.913      -1.363907    1.232503
cca1_tot |   .0255389   .0374364      0.682   0.509      -.0568581    .1079359
cca2_tot |   .0059867   .0682783      0.088   0.932      -.1442927    .1562662
cca4_tot |  -.1620938   .0965589     -1.679   0.121      -.3746186    .0504309
   _cons |    5.40501   2.551061      2.119   0.058      -.2098369    11.01986
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #12 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg pro_inc mom_blk old_kids par_con cca4_tot if center
> ==1 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      37
---------+------------------------------               F(  6,    30) =    4.76
   Model |  26.9617701     6  4.49362835               Prob > F      =  0.0016
Residual |  28.3241248    30  .944137494               R-squared     =  0.4877
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.3852
   Total |  55.2858949    36   1.5357193               Root MSE      =  .97167

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .1052786   .1397161      0.754   0.457      -.1800597    .3906169
 pro_inc |  -.0004298   .0002583     -1.664   0.107      -.0009573    .0000978
 mom_blk |   -1.07117    .447512     -2.394   0.023      -1.985112   -.1572287
old_kids |  -.7176113   .3774526     -1.901   0.067      -1.488472    .0532498
 par_con |  -.5870202   .2546293     -2.305   0.028      -1.107043   -.0669979
cca4_tot |  -.0601523   .0565402     -1.064   0.296      -.1756228    .0553181
   _cons |   3.138071   1.032373      3.040   0.005       1.029685    5.246457
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

All Ethnicities

REGRESSION MODEL #13

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
> mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      92
---------+------------------------------               F( 12,    79) =    1.27
   Model |  13.3129033    12  1.10940861               Prob > F      =  0.2541
Residual |  69.1108196    79  .874820501               R-squared     =  0.1615
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.0342
   Total |  82.4237229    91  .905755196               Root MSE      =  .93532

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  -.0997703   .0976399     -1.022   0.310      -.2941176     .094577
 CAratio |  -.1084194     .08302     -1.306   0.195      -.2736665    .0568277
 pro_inc |   -.000061   .0001336     -0.457   0.649      -.0003268    .0002049
 pro_lic |   .1095115   .4126545      0.265   0.791      -.7118566    .9308796
weekearn |  -.0005998   .0010998     -0.545   0.587      -.0027889    .0015894
 welfmos |  -.0128275   .0251854     -0.509   0.612      -.0629578    .0373028
depressn |  -.0054862   .0108551     -0.505   0.615      -.0270927    .0161203
 mom_lat |   -.094662    .278188     -0.340   0.735      -.6483813    .4590573
 mom_blk |   .1350808   .2950777      0.458   0.648      -.4522567    .7224182
 mom_otr |   1.261473   .5340649      2.362   0.021       .1984433    2.324502
    male |  -.2890806   .2096421     -1.379   0.172      -.7063627    .1282014
old_kids |   .1408488   .2239781      0.629   0.531      -.3049683     .586666
   _cons |   .9246582    .524996      1.761   0.082      -.1203201    1.969636
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #14

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
> mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      92
---------+------------------------------                F( 14,    77) =    1.91
   Model |  21.2085656    14  1.51489755                Prob > F      =  0.0385
Residual |  61.2151572    77  .795002042                R-squared     =  0.2573
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.1223
   Total |  82.4237229    91  .905755196                Root MSE      =  .89163

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .0243634   .1016148      0.240   0.811      -.1779775    .2267043
 CAratio |  -.1034976   .0791578     -1.307   0.195      -.2611209    .0541258
 pro_inc |   -.000045    .000128     -0.351   0.726      -.0002998    .0002099
 pro_lic |  -.1064373    .399742     -0.266   0.791      -.9024253    .6895507
weekearn |   .0001633   .0010766      0.152   0.880      -.0019805     .002307
 welfmos |  -.0040577   .0241836     -0.168   0.867      -.0522134     .044098
depressn |  -.0090772   .0104731     -0.867   0.389      -.0299319    .0117775
 mom_lat |  -.1293354    .269526     -0.480   0.633      -.6660302    .4073594
 mom_blk |   .1680462   .2823539      0.595   0.553      -.3941921    .7302846
 mom_otr |   1.458652   .5193515      2.809   0.006       .4244911    2.492813
    male |  -.2560223   .2049557     -1.249   0.215      -.6641414    .1520967
old_kids |   .0199139   .2234261      0.089   0.929      -.4249842     .464812
prov_age |  -.0210836   .0076276     -2.764   0.007       -.036272   -.0058951
   lesHS |   -.422665   .2225947     -1.899   0.061      -.8659076    .0205777
   _cons |    1.68325   .5557522      3.029   0.003       .5766063    2.789894
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #15

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
> mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_co
> n  ARNETavg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      73
---------+------------------------------                F( 21,    51) =    1.13
   Model |  20.7314922    21  .987213915                Prob > F      =  0.3508
Residual |  44.5798817    51  .874115327                R-squared     =  0.3174
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.0364
   Total |  65.3113739    72  .907102415                Root MSE      =  .93494

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .0649632   .1391849      0.467   0.643      -.2144622    .3443887
 CAratio |  -.0664095   .0969865     -0.685   0.497       -.261118     .128299
 pro_inc |   2.14e-06   .0001777      0.012   0.990      -.0003546    .0003588
 pro_lic |  -.3150668   .5674286     -0.555   0.581      -1.454227    .8240936
weekearn |    .001201   .0013355      0.899   0.373      -.0014801    .0038821
 welfmos |  -.0204827   .0314137     -0.652   0.517      -.0835483     .042583
depressn |   -.008576   .0122926     -0.698   0.489      -.0332543    .0161024
 mom_lat |   -.102769   .3205558     -0.321   0.750      -.7463117    .5407737
 mom_blk |   .3293886   .3557242      0.926   0.359      -.3847574    1.043535
 mom_otr |   1.192118   .6834034      1.744   0.087      -.1798719    2.564107
    male |  -.1001312   .2624345     -0.382   0.704      -.6269905    .4267281
old_kids |  -.2680578   .2998088     -0.894   0.375       -.869949    .3338335
prov_age |  -.0235244   .0098619     -2.385   0.021       -.043323   -.0037258
   lesHS |  -.5381776   .2936503     -1.833   0.073      -1.127705    .0513499
prov_int |  -.1817699   .1084632     -1.676   0.100      -.3995189    .0359791
prov_aut |  -.0944112   .2187442     -0.432   0.668      -.5335585     .344736
 par_con |  -.1775941    .235477     -0.754   0.454      -.6503338    .2951456
ARNETavg |  -.1956095   .1822658     -1.073   0.288      -.5615234    .1703044
cca1_tot |   .0069246   .0167915      0.412   0.682      -.0267857    .0406348
cca2_tot |   .0164611   .0204167      0.806   0.424      -.0245273    .0574494
cca4_tot |  -.0217545   .0542644     -0.401   0.690      -.1306948    .0871858
   _cons |   4.592306   1.487967      3.086   0.003       1.605087    7.579525
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #15 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress zSOCDEV mom_otr prov_age lesHS prov_int  ARNETavg if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      96
---------+------------------------------               F(  5,    90) =    4.63
   Model |  17.4874695     5  3.49749391               Prob > F      =  0.0008
Residual |  67.9746637    90  .755274041               R-squared     =  0.2046
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.1604
   Total |  85.4621332    95  .899601402               Root MSE      =  .86907

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 mom_otr |    1.31713   .4534122      2.905   0.005        .416347    2.217912
prov_age |  -.0138483   .0064452     -2.149   0.034      -.0266528   -.0010439
   lesHS |  -.3504976   .1918567     -1.827   0.071      -.7316545    .0306592
prov_int |   -.104787   .0628542     -1.667   0.099      -.2296578    .0200838
ARNETavg |  -.1788571   .1257043     -1.423   0.158      -.4285905    .0708764
   _cons |   2.300113   .6798999      3.383   0.001       .9493735    3.650853
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

African-American Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #16

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
> mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==0 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      27
---------+------------------------------               F( 10,    16) =    1.26
   Model |  9.49482905    10  .949482905               Prob > F      =  0.3274
Residual |  12.0420494    16  .752628089               R-squared     =  0.4409
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.0914
   Total |  21.5368785    26   .82834148               Root MSE      =  .86754

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .4888736   .2127041      2.298   0.035        .037961    .9397862
 CAratio |  -.0677775   .1645332     -0.412   0.686      -.4165724    .2810173
 pro_inc |  -.0001655   .0002817     -0.588   0.565      -.0007626    .0004316
 pro_lic |  -.6394327   1.072232     -0.596   0.559      -2.912462    1.633597
weekearn |   -.002213   .0024435     -0.906   0.379      -.0073929     .002967
 welfmos |  -.0269821   .0494277     -0.546   0.593      -.1317641    .0777999
depressn |   -.042584    .024941     -1.707   0.107      -.0954566    .0102886
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |  -2.134007   .9018966     -2.366   0.031      -4.045942   -.2220717
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |  -.3439484   .5046866     -0.682   0.505      -1.413836    .7259394
old_kids |   1.115072   .5191372      2.148   0.047       .0145506    2.215594
   _cons |   2.266798   1.652768      1.372   0.189      -1.236914     5.77051
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #17

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
> mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==0 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      27
```

```
---------+------------------------------               F( 12,    14) =    1.88
   Model |  13.2825977    12  1.10688314               Prob > F      =  0.1303
Residual |   8.2542808    14  .589591486               R-squared     =  0.6167
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.2882
   Total |  21.5368785    26   .82834148               Root MSE      =  .76785

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .7574471   .2243098      3.377   0.005       .2763503    1.238544
 CAratio |   .0368644   .1537761      0.240   0.814      -.2929526    .3666814
 pro_inc |    .000032   .0002612      0.122   0.904      -.0005283    .0005922
 pro_lic |  -1.913087   1.073892     -1.781   0.097      -4.216357     .390183
weekearn |   -.001815   .0022914     -0.792   0.442      -.0067295    .0030994
 welfmos |  -.0395598   .0484362     -0.817   0.428      -.1434451    .0643254
depressn |  -.0466262   .0221632     -2.104   0.054      -.0941615    .0009091
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |  -2.265375   .8006906     -2.829   0.013      -3.982686   -.5480645
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |  -.1720322   .4567537     -0.377   0.712      -1.151671     .807607
old_kids |   .9297715   .5145015      1.807   0.092      -.1737245    2.033268
prov_age |  -.0323825   .0129933     -2.492   0.026      -.0602504   -.0045147
   lesHS |  -.1335992   .4359349     -0.306   0.764      -1.068587    .8013882
   _cons |   3.286016   1.517161      2.166   0.048       .0320291    6.540003
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #17 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  pro_lic depressn mom_blk old_kids prov_age if cent
> er==0 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      34
---------+------------------------------               F(  6,    27) =    0.89
   Model |  4.71553411     6  .785922352               Prob > F      =  0.5133
Residual |  23.7374481    27  .879164743               R-squared     =  0.1657
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared = -0.0197
   Total |  28.4529822    33  .862211581               Root MSE      =  .93764

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .0722077   .1426855      0.506   0.617      -.2205587    .3649741
 pro_lic |  -.2845156   .4648262     -0.612   0.546       -1.23826    .6692289
depressn |   .0249669   .0145403      1.717   0.097      -.0048674    .0548012
 mom_blk |  -.6963857   .7265339     -0.959   0.346       -2.18711    .7943388
old_kids |  -.0159763   .4028847     -0.040   0.969      -.8426274    .8106748
prov_age |  -.0161554   .0124584     -1.297   0.206       -.041718    .0094071
   _cons |   .9684074   .9725457      0.996   0.328      -1.027092    2.963906
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #18

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
> mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_co
> n  ARNETavg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==0 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      19
---------+------------------------------               F( 18,     0) =       .
   Model |  11.3808197    18  .632267761               Prob > F      =       .
Residual |        0.00     0           .               R-squared     =  1.0000
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =       .
```

```
   Total |  11.3808197    18  .632267761              Root MSE      =    0.00

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .8404721          .          .       .              .           .
 CAratio |   .1867159          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_inc |   .0004765          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_lic |  -3.650961          .          .       .              .           .
weekearn |  -.0122563          .          .       .              .           .
 welfmos |  -.1405097          .          .       .              .           .
depressn |  -.0766345          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |  -4.173175          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |  (dropped)
old_kids |   2.083613          .          .       .              .           .
prov_age |  -.0776106          .          .       .              .           .
   lesHS |  -.2895757          .          .       .              .           .
prov_int |   .4461227          .          .       .              .           .
prov_aut |  -.3170007          .          .       .              .           .
 par_con |   .6499855          .          .       .              .           .
ARNETavg |   .9185056          .          .       .              .           .
cca1_tot |  -.0248109          .          .       .              .           .
cca2_tot |  -.0211634          .          .       .              .           .
cca4_tot |   .4582844          .          .       .              .           .
   _cons |   1.647035          .          .       .              .           .
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Latina Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #19

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
> mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==0 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      39
---------+------------------------------                F( 12,    26) =    1.09
   Model |  12.6311608    12  1.05259674                Prob > F      =  0.4066
Residual |  25.0798729    26  .964610494                R-squared     =  0.3349
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.0280
   Total |  37.7110337    38  .992395623                Root MSE      =  .98215

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .0208341   .2212026      0.094   0.926      -.4338545    .4755226
 CAratio |  -.1963092   .1456807     -1.348   0.189      -.4957602    .1031419
 pro_inc |  -.0000396   .0002395     -0.165   0.870      -.0005319    .0004528
 pro_lic |    .420681   .7353559      0.572   0.572      -1.090865    1.932227
weekearn |   .0019036    .002003      0.950   0.351      -.0022137     .006021
 welfmos |  -.0695153   .0522366     -1.331   0.195      -.1768891    .0378586
depressn |  -.0162287   .0173518     -0.935   0.358      -.0518957    .0194384
 mom_lat |   .7333969    1.17949      0.622   0.539      -1.691079    3.157873
 mom_blk |   .0480864   1.536968      0.031   0.975      -3.111196    3.207369
 mom_otr |   1.663932   1.741126      0.956   0.348      -1.915004    5.242867
    male |  -.8383939   .4022151     -2.084   0.047      -1.665159   -.0116289
old_kids |  -.1027987   .4170796     -0.246   0.807      -.9601181    .7545207
   _cons |   .4657007   1.520204      0.306   0.762      -2.659123    3.590525
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #20

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
> mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==0 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      39
---------+------------------------------               F( 14,    24) =    1.37
   Model |  16.7479611    14  1.19628294               Prob > F      =  0.2413
Residual |  20.9630725    24  .873461355               R-squared     =  0.4441
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.1198
   Total |  37.7110337    38  .992395623               Root MSE      =  .93459

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .1132533   .2156877      0.525   0.604      -.3319043    .5584109
 CAratio |  -.2162511   .1410403     -1.533   0.138       -.507344    .0748419
 pro_inc |  -.0001026   .0002406     -0.426   0.674      -.0005992    .0003941
 pro_lic |   .2721083   .7081933      0.384   0.704      -1.189531    1.733747
weekearn |   .0010282   .0019511      0.527   0.603      -.0029987    .0050551
 welfmos |  -.0785312    .050562     -1.553   0.133      -.1828861    .0258237
depressn |  -.0130345   .0174313     -0.748   0.462      -.0490109    .0229418
 mom_lat |   .4981991   1.170026      0.426   0.674      -1.916615    2.913013
 mom_blk |  -.3197643   1.565508     -0.204   0.840      -3.550815    2.911286
 mom_otr |   .3987472   1.957262      0.204   0.840      -3.640843    4.438337
    male |   -.801489     .38351     -2.090   0.047      -1.593015   -.0099632
old_kids |   .2558674   .4823531      0.530   0.601      -.7396604    1.251395
prov_age |  -.0404227   .0192079     -2.104   0.046      -.0800658   -.0007796
   lesHS |  -.5044951   .4083249     -1.236   0.229      -1.347236     .338246
   _cons |   2.729148   1.818388      1.501   0.146      -1.023821    6.482116
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #21

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
> mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_co
> n  ARNETavg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==0 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      33
---------+------------------------------                F( 21,    11) =    0.68
   Model |  19.3088567    21  .919469366                Prob > F      =  0.7872
Residual |  14.9347815    11  1.35770741                R-squared     =  0.5639
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared = -0.2688
   Total |  34.2436382    32  1.07011369                Root MSE      =  1.1652

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .4467011   .4892939      0.913   0.381      -.6302274     1.52363
 CAratio |  -.2835208   .2053806     -1.380   0.195      -.7355604    .1685187
 pro_inc |  -.0004211   .0004975     -0.846   0.415       -.001516    .0006739
 pro_lic |   .2662452   1.194158      0.223   0.828      -2.362079    2.894569
weekearn |   .0014784   .0027993      0.528   0.608      -.0046829    .0076397
 welfmos |  -.1862166   .0936597     -1.988   0.072      -.3923602    .0199271
depressn |  -.0178541   .0252899     -0.706   0.495      -.0735168    .0378085
 mom_lat |  -.2888911   1.713699     -0.169   0.869      -4.060718    3.482936
 mom_blk |  -1.812502   2.323142     -0.780   0.452      -6.925703    3.300698
 mom_otr |  -3.409534    3.55324     -0.960   0.358      -11.23016    4.411095
    male |  -.7180552   .5664032     -1.268   0.231        -1.9647    .5285898
old_kids |    .844405   .8605047      0.981   0.348      -1.049553    2.738363
prov_age |  -.0867829   .0376405     -2.306   0.042      -.1696292   -.0039366
   lesHS |  -.7004598    .662916     -1.057   0.313      -2.159528    .7586084
prov_int |  -.0514888   .2505523     -0.206   0.841      -.6029506     .499973
prov_aut |  -.1377513   .5801875     -0.237   0.817      -1.414735    1.139233
 par_con |  -.3174495   .6028637     -0.527   0.609      -1.644344    1.009444
ARNETavg |  -.1493352   .5835362     -0.256   0.803       -1.43369    1.135019
cca1_tot |   .0483702   .0638396      0.758   0.465      -.0921397    .1888801
cca2_tot |    .026522   .0634421      0.418   0.684      -.1131131    .1661572
cca4_tot |  -.1626343   .1514981     -1.074   0.306      -.4960793    .1708107
   _cons |   7.958011   4.771506      1.668   0.124      -2.544003    18.46002
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #21(REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress zSOCDEV CAratio welfmos male prov_age lesHS cca4_tot if center==0 & p
> rov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      39
---------+------------------------------               F(  6,    32) =    2.33
   Model |  11.7601511     6  1.96002518               Prob > F      =  0.0555
Residual |  26.8741709    32  .839817842               R-squared     =  0.3044
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.1740
   Total |   38.634322    38  1.01669268               Root MSE      =  .91642

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 CAratio |  -.1481223   .1032056     -1.435   0.161      -.3583451    .0621006
 welfmos |  -.0731177   .0378001     -1.934   0.062       -.150114    .0038786
    male |  -.5784484   .3133163     -1.846   0.074      -1.216653     .059756
prov_age |  -.0271458   .0150669     -1.802   0.081      -.0578359    .0035444
   lesHS |  -.5739905   .3780142     -1.518   0.139       -1.34398    .1959993
cca4_tot |  -.0109079    .066277     -0.165   0.870      -.1459097    .1240939
   _cons |   2.682497    .897713      2.988   0.005       .8539154    4.511078
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Anglo Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #22

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
> mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==0 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      26
---------+------------------------------               F( 11,    14) =    2.12
   Model |  14.0117765    11  1.27379787               Prob > F      =  0.0941
Residual |  8.43084536    14   .60220324               R-squared     =  0.6243
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.3292
   Total |  22.4426219    25  .897704876               Root MSE      =  .77602

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  -.2719792   .1591929     -1.708   0.110       -.613414    .0694556
 CAratio |   .2631534   .1781344      1.477   0.162      -.1189068    .6452136
 pro_inc |   .0004839   .0004655      1.040   0.316      -.0005145    .0014823
 pro_lic |  -1.488677   1.037483     -1.435   0.173      -3.713856    .7365022
weekearn |  -.0010376   .0017806     -0.583   0.569      -.0048566    .0027814
 welfmos |   .0559074     .04043      1.383   0.188      -.0308064    .1426212
depressn |  -.0211911   .0301923     -0.702   0.494      -.0859471    .0435649
 mom_lat |  -.7779467   .4790672     -1.624   0.127      -1.805444    .2495502
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |   2.272201   .9401295      2.417   0.030       .2558234    4.288578
    male |  -.2924566   .3772141     -0.775   0.451        -1.1015    .5165872
old_kids |    .351452   .4351498      0.808   0.433      -.5818515    1.284755
   _cons |   .4256388   1.009181      0.422   0.680       -1.73884    2.590118
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #23

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
> mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==0 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      26
```

```
---------+------------------------------               F( 13,    12) =    2.01
   Model |   15.367686    13  1.18212969               Prob > F      =  0.1190
Residual |  7.07493587    12  .589577989               R-squared     =  0.6848
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.3432
   Total |  22.4426219    25  .897704876               Root MSE      =  .76784

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   -.162095   .1854687     -0.874   0.399      -.5661965    .2420065
 CAratio |   .2059857   .1812209      1.137   0.278      -.1888607     .600832
 pro_inc |   .0005501   .0004741      1.160   0.268      -.0004828    .0015831
 pro_lic |  -1.427198   1.043218     -1.368   0.196      -3.700174    .8457786
weekearn |    .000042    .002243      0.019   0.985      -.0048451    .0049291
 welfmos |   .0706953   .0436731      1.619   0.131      -.0244601    .1658507
depressn |  -.0219663   .0337245     -0.651   0.527      -.0954457    .0515132
 mom_lat |  -.8479992   .5088889     -1.666   0.122      -1.956773    .2607744
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |    2.23232   .9807275      2.276   0.042       .0954983    4.369142
    male |  -.3458072   .4009031     -0.863   0.405        -1.2193    .5276855
old_kids |   .1901315   .4455996      0.427   0.677      -.7807465     1.16101
prov_age |  -.0117345   .0169424     -0.693   0.502      -.0486487    .0251798
   lesHS |  -.5534746   .4329153     -1.278   0.225      -1.496716    .3897668
   _cons |   .8518746   1.050215      0.811   0.433      -1.436347    3.140096
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #24

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
> mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_co
> n  ARNETavg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==0 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      21
---------+------------------------------               F( 19,     1) =    1.05
   Model |  18.3024126    19  .963284874               Prob > F      =  0.6594
Residual |  .920486807     1  .920486807               R-squared     =  0.9521
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.0423
   Total |  19.2228994    20  .961144971               Root MSE      =  .95942

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  -.3008993   .7295417     -0.412   0.751      -9.570606    8.968807
 CAratio |   .6146391   .5741326      1.071   0.478      -6.680407    7.909685
 pro_inc |   .0023647   .0016181      1.461   0.382       -.018195    .0229244
 pro_lic |  -4.856706   3.399029     -1.429   0.389      -48.04547    38.33206
weekearn |  -.0055501    .007699     -0.721   0.602      -.1033757    .0922754
 welfmos |   .0329923   .1105989      0.298   0.815         -1.3723   1.438285
depressn |  -.0429368   .1684225     -0.255   0.841      -2.182947    2.097074
 mom_lat |  -2.316873   1.453192     -1.594   0.357      -20.78143    16.14769
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |  -1.684824   1.226288     -1.374   0.401      -17.26629    13.89664
old_kids |   1.253798   2.214674      0.566   0.672       -26.8863     29.3939
prov_age |  -.0123752   .0570715     -0.217   0.864      -.7375368    .7127864
   lesHS |  -1.610108   1.659091     -0.970   0.510      -22.69086    19.47065
prov_int |  -.2534476   .5759199     -0.440   0.736      -7.571203    7.064308
prov_aut |  -.7680828   2.028034     -0.379   0.770       -26.5367    25.00053
 par_con |  -1.094602   .9920162     -1.103   0.469      -13.69936    11.51016
ARNETavg |   .3491073   .7790777      0.448   0.732      -9.550013    10.24823
cca1_tot |   .0778981   .0747523      1.042   0.487      -.8719201    1.027716
cca2_tot |   .0280971   .0847898      0.331   0.796       -1.04926    1.105454
```

```
cca4_tot |   .0029035   .1646654      0.018   0.989      -2.089369    2.095176
   _cons |   7.652189   10.62979      0.720   0.603      -127.4121    142.7165
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #24 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress zSOCDEV  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic mom_lat male par_con cca1_tot if cen
> ter==0 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                 Number of obs =      25
---------+------------------------------               F(  7,    17) =    0.65
   Model |  4.67068946     7  .667241352               Prob > F      =  0.7093
Residual |  17.4316566    17  1.02539156               R-squared     =  0.2113
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared = -0.1134
   Total |   22.102346    24  .920931085               Root MSE      =  1.0126

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 CAratio |   .0821367   .2022419      0.406   0.690      -.3445564    .5088298
 pro_inc |   .0001687   .0005456      0.309   0.761      -.0009823    .0013198
 pro_lic |   -.896682    1.10082     -0.815   0.427      -3.219208    1.425844
 mom_lat |  -.6613086   .5832193     -1.134   0.273      -1.891794    .5691764
    male |   .4180188   .4574486      0.914   0.374      -.5471133    1.383151
 par_con |   .0576214   .4206637      0.137   0.893      -.8299014    .9451442
cca1_tot |  -.0205994   .0242139     -0.851   0.407      -.0716863    .0304875
   _cons |   .0510225   1.643675      0.031   0.976      -3.416829    3.518874
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

SOCIAL DEVELOPEMNT SUBSCALE INDEXES

The next set of regression models are those that look at the externalized behavioral problems index (ext_soc) and internalized behavior problems (int_soc) index described in the descriptive statistics chapter. These are organized in the same manner as those using the overall "zscore" of social development as the dependent variable. In each of regressions, I systematically add the independent variables that correspond to the progressive nature of my three research questions. For example, I begin with models that looks just at organizational level variables, then add provider demographic variables and finally add to those variables about their beliefs and practices.

Regression models (numbers 1-24) use the externalized behavioral problem index and regression model (numbers 25-47) use the internalized behavioral problem index. Where applicable, I have also included some reduced models using only those variables where the (t)statistic was 1.00 or greater.

CENTERS

All Ethnicities

REGRESSION MODEL #1

```
. regress ext_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      86
---------+------------------------------               F( 10,    75) =    1.38
   Model |  1.78424224    10  .178424224               Prob > F      =  0.2079
Residual |  9.72421205    75  .129656161               R-squared     =  0.1550
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.0424
   Total |  11.5084543    85   .13539358               Root MSE      =  .36008

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0183876   .0314796      0.584   0.561       -.044323    .0810983
 CAratio |  -.0097072   .0083184     -1.167   0.247      -.0262783    .0068639
 pro_inc |  -.0001126   .0000568     -1.984   0.051      -.0002257    4.58e-07
weekearn |    .001175   .0005269      2.230   0.029       .0001254    .0022245
 welfmos |  -.0018776   .0101151     -0.186   0.853      -.0220279    .0182727
depressn |  -.0019993   .0045348     -0.441   0.661      -.0110331    .0070344
 mom_lat |   .0436438   .1252265      0.349   0.728      -.2058202    .2931078
 mom_blk |   .0295187   .1031205      0.286   0.775      -.1759079    .2349454
 mom_otr |  -.0398237   .1320948     -0.301   0.764        -.30297    .2233225
    male |   .1478139   .0818808      1.805   0.075      -.0153009    .3109288
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   1.310229   .2030445      6.453   0.000       .9057433    1.714714
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #1(REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress ext_soc CAratio pro_inc male weekearn if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      92
---------+------------------------------               F(  4,    87) =    4.88
```

```
   Model |  2.31961049     4  .579902622              Prob > F      =  0.0013
Residual |  10.3435506    87  .118891386              R-squared     =  0.1832
---------+------------------------------              Adj R-squared =  0.1456
   Total |  12.6631611    91  .139155616              Root MSE      =  .34481

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 CAratio |  -.0117724   .0072978     -1.613   0.110      -.0262775    .0027327
 pro_inc |  -.0000985   .0000457     -2.156   0.034      -.0001893   -7.68e-06
    male |   .1893211   .0733471      2.581   0.012       .0435357    .3351065
weekearn |   .0012342   .0004397      2.807   0.006       .0003602    .0021082
   _cons |    1.31547   .1366833      9.624   0.000       1.043798    1.587143
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #2

```
. regress ext_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                 Number of obs =      86
---------+------------------------------              F( 12,    73) =    1.14
   Model |  1.81847555    12  .151539629              Prob > F      =  0.3413
Residual |  9.68997874    73  .132739435              R-squared     =  0.1580
---------+------------------------------              Adj R-squared =  0.0196
   Total |  11.5084543    85   .13539358              Root MSE      =  .36433

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0181439   .0318568      0.570   0.571      -.0453465    .0816344
 CAratio |  -.0094642   .0086024     -1.100   0.275      -.0266087    .0076803
 pro_inc |  -.0001128   .0000602     -1.873   0.065      -.0002328    7.20e-06
weekearn |   .0011096   .0005523      2.009   0.048       8.81e-06    .0022104
 welfmos |  -.0020002   .0106041     -0.189   0.851      -.0231341    .0191337
depressn |  -.0020181   .0046218     -0.437   0.664      -.0112294    .0071931
 mom_lat |   .0417589   .1270185      0.329   0.743      -.2113885    .2949063
 mom_blk |    .025761   .1049779      0.245   0.807      -.1834596    .2349816
 mom_otr |  -.0360966   .1342466     -0.269   0.789      -.3036497    .2314564
    male |   .1445936   .0835605      1.730   0.088      -.0219423    .3111295
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |   .0007314   .0045351      0.161   0.872       -.008307    .0097699
   lesHS |   -.083666   .2008665     -0.417   0.678      -.4839923    .3166603
   _cons |   1.380672    .324342      4.257   0.000       .7342597    2.027085
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #2 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress ext_soc CAratio pro_inc male weekearn male if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                 Number of obs =      92
---------+------------------------------              F(  4,    87) =    4.88
   Model |  2.31961049     4  .579902622              Prob > F      =  0.0013
Residual |  10.3435506    87  .118891386              R-squared     =  0.1832
---------+------------------------------              Adj R-squared =  0.1456
   Total |  12.6631611    91  .139155616              Root MSE      =  .34481

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
```

```
 CAratio |  -.0117724   .0072978     -1.613   0.110      -.0262775    .0027327
 pro_inc |  -.0000985   .0000457     -2.156   0.034      -.0001893   -7.68e-06
    male |   .1893211   .0733471      2.581   0.012       .0435357    .3351065
weekearn |   .0012342   .0004397      2.807   0.006       .0003602    .0021082
    male |  (dropped)
   _cons |    1.31547   .1366833      9.624   0.000       1.043798    1.587143
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #3

```
. regress ext_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_con  ARNET
> avg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      75
---------+------------------------------                F( 19,    55) =    2.00
   Model |  3.67389569    19  .193362931                Prob > F      =  0.0235
Residual |  5.30677347    55   .09648679                R-squared     =  0.4091
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.2050
   Total |  8.98066916    74  .121360394                Root MSE      =  .31062

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0163549   .0347468      0.471   0.640      -.0532793     .085989
 CAratio |  -.0045101   .0102593     -0.440   0.662      -.0250702      .01605
 pro_inc |  -.0001239   .0000633     -1.959   0.055      -.0002507    2.84e-06
weekearn |   .0007787   .0005835      1.335   0.188      -.0003906     .001948
 welfmos |  -.0058415   .0109818     -0.532   0.597      -.0278496    .0161666
depressn |  -.0044622   .0044731     -0.998   0.323      -.0134265     .004502
 mom_lat |   .0790813   .1221361      0.647   0.520      -.1656849    .3238474
 mom_blk |  -.0756155   .1013859     -0.746   0.459      -.2787975    .1275664
 mom_otr |  -.0555393    .120788     -0.460   0.647       -.297604    .1865253
    male |   .1720896   .0765949      2.247   0.029         .01859    .3255892
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |   .0090095   .0043554      2.069   0.043        .000281    .0177379
   lesHS |  -.2495582   .2120465     -1.177   0.244      -.6745088    .1753924
prov_int |   .0308466   .0247572      1.246   0.218       -.018768    .0804613
prov_aut |   .0252012   .0763322      0.330   0.743       -.127772    .1781744
 par_con |  -.1139756   .0641921     -1.776   0.081      -.2426194    .0146682
ARNETavg |   .0785206   .0674367      1.164   0.249      -.0566255    .2136668
cca1_tot |   .0100334   .0075645      1.326   0.190      -.0051263    .0251931
cca2_tot |   .0012232   .0111761      0.109   0.913      -.0211741    .0236205
cca4_tot |  -.0086395   .0140689     -0.614   0.542      -.0368341    .0195551
   _cons |   1.132477   .5270805      2.149   0.036        .076184     2.18877
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #3 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress ext_soc pro_inc prov_age weekearn male lesHS prov_int par_con if cent
> er==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      93
---------+------------------------------                F(  7,    85) =    2.77
   Model |  2.36349328     7  .337641897                Prob > F      =  0.0122
Residual |  10.3763309    85  .122074481                R-squared     =  0.1855
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.1184
   Total |  12.7398241    92  .138476349                Root MSE      =  .34939

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

ext_soc	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
pro_inc	-.0000787	.0000511	-1.540	0.127	-.0001803	.0000229
prov_age	-.0001266	.0034765	-0.036	0.971	-.0070388	.0067855
weekearn	.0011834	.0004476	2.644	0.010	.0002933	.0020734
male	.1737672	.0739277	2.351	0.021	.0267792	.3207552
lesHS	-.0479372	.1552275	-0.309	0.758	-.356571	.2606966
prov_int	.0169185	.0220763	0.766	0.446	-.026975	.060812
par_con	-.0626731	.0499594	-1.254	0.213	-.1620058	.0366596
_cons	1.32124	.3463655	3.815	0.000	.6325726	2.009907

African-American Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #4

```
. regress ext_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==1 & prov_blk
```

Source	SS	df	MS		
Model	1.54009039	10	.154009039	Number of obs	= 47
Residual	4.33990877	36	.120553021	F(10, 36)	= 1.28
Total	5.87999916	46	.127826069	Prob > F	= 0.2793
				R-squared	= 0.2619
				Adj R-squared	= 0.0569
				Root MSE	= .34721

ext_soc	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ECERSavg	-.0312291	.0468065	-0.667	0.509	-.1261571	.0636989
CAratio	-.0079875	.0125021	-0.639	0.527	-.0333428	.0173679
pro_inc	-.0001537	.0000846	-1.817	0.078	-.0003252	.0000179
weekearn	.0004508	.000731	0.617	0.541	-.0010316	.0019332
welfmos	.0118803	.0144601	0.822	0.417	-.0174461	.0412067
depressn	-.0079929	.0061283	-1.304	0.200	-.0204218	.0044359
mom_lat	.0690074	.2010757	0.343	0.733	-.338793	.4768078
mom_blk	.1927619	.1483291	1.300	0.202	-.1080636	.4935873
mom_otr	-.1582954	.2094854	-0.756	0.455	-.5831515	.2665606
male	.2116122	.110466	1.916	0.063	-.0124232	.4356477
old_kids	(dropped)					
_cons	1.503076	.3067189	4.900	0.000	.8810209	2.125131

REGRESSION MODEL #4 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress ext_soc pro_inc depressn male if center==1 & prov_blk
```

Source	SS	df	MS		
Model	1.07624667	3	.358748891	Number of obs	= 52
Residual	6.00332886	48	.125069351	F(3, 48)	= 2.87
Total	7.07957553	51	.138815206	Prob > F	= 0.0461
				R-squared	= 0.1520
				Adj R-squared	= 0.0990
				Root MSE	= .35365

ext_soc	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
pro_inc	-.0001358	.0000705	-1.926	0.060	-.0002776	5.97e-06
depressn	-.0071343	.0056067	-1.272	0.209	-.0184073	.0041386

```
    male |   .2244342   .1011346      2.219   0.031       .0210895    .4277789
   _cons |   1.590756   .1465664     10.853   0.000       1.296065    1.885448
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #5

```
. regress ext_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      47
---------+------------------------------                F( 12,    34) =    1.27
   Model |  1.81834219    12  .151528516                Prob > F      =  0.2810
Residual |  4.06165697    34  .119460499                R-squared     =  0.3092
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.0654
   Total |  5.87999916    46  .127826069                Root MSE      =  .34563

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |  -.0284011   .0470847     -0.603   0.550      -.1240888    .0672866
 CAratio |  -.0120372   .0128878     -0.934   0.357      -.0382284    .0141539
 pro_inc |  -.0001481   .0000852     -1.738   0.091      -.0003212    .0000251
weekearn |   .0006966   .0007474      0.932   0.358      -.0008222    .0022154
 welfmos |   .0183752   .0153478      1.197   0.239      -.0128152    .0495657
depressn |  -.0086927   .0061361     -1.417   0.166      -.0211628    .0037774
 mom_lat |   .0469384    .200859      0.234   0.817      -.3612561    .4551329
 mom_blk |   .2436517   .1513847      1.609   0.117      -.0639991    .5513025
 mom_otr |  -.2047528   .2118854     -0.966   0.341      -.6353558    .2258501
    male |   .2456109   .1124916      2.183   0.036       .0170006    .4742213
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0084394   .0065026     -1.298   0.203      -.0216543    .0047756
   lesHS |   .1155606   .2747052      0.421   0.677      -.4427076    .6738288
   _cons |   1.592966   .5155461      3.090   0.004       .5452503    2.640682
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #5 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress ext_soc pro_inc welfmos depressn mom_blk prov_age male if center==1 &
>  prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      52
---------+------------------------------                F(  6,    45) =    3.08
   Model |  2.05962496     6  .343270827                Prob > F      =  0.0131
Residual |  5.01995057    45  .111554457                R-squared     =  0.2909
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.1964
   Total |  7.07957553    51  .138815206                Root MSE      =    .334

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 pro_inc |  -.0001156   .0000756     -1.528   0.133      -.0002679    .0000367
 welfmos |   .0077403   .0119909      0.646   0.522      -.0164106    .0318911
depressn |  -.0091964   .0053575     -1.717   0.093       -.019987    .0015941
 mom_blk |   .3071307   .1054204      2.913   0.006       .0948032    .5194582
prov_age |  -.0070275   .0048846     -1.439   0.157      -.0168655    .0028106
    male |   .2261959   .0977218      2.315   0.025        .029374    .4230177
   _cons |   1.611336   .1903279      8.466   0.000       1.227996    1.994676
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #6

```
. regress ext_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_con  ARNET
```

```
> avg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      41
---------+------------------------------                F( 19,    21) =    1.79
   Model |  2.37371566    19  .124932403                Prob > F      =  0.0979
Residual |  1.46246915    21  .069641388                R-squared     =  0.6188
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.2738
   Total |  3.83618481    40   .09590462                Root MSE      =   .2639

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0326733   .0635312      0.514   0.612       -.099447    .1647937
 CAratio |   .0245325   .0226027      1.085   0.290      -.0224723    .0715373
 pro_inc |  -.0001029   .0000767     -1.343   0.194      -.0002624    .0000565
weekearn |   -.001085   .0007553     -1.437   0.166      -.0026558    .0004857
 welfmos |   -.014171   .0207318     -0.684   0.502      -.0572851    .0289431
depressn |  -.0099406   .0067039     -1.483   0.153      -.0238821    .0040008
 mom_lat |   .0503987   .1896254      0.266   0.793       -.343949    .4447463
 mom_blk |   .0729849   .1435715      0.508   0.617      -.2255884    .3715583
 mom_otr |  -.0964353   .1806902     -0.534   0.599      -.4722011    .2793306
    male |   .2734254     .10736      2.547   0.019        .050158    .4966928
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |   .0115934   .0081229      1.427   0.168       -.005299    .0284858
   lesHS |   .0354948   .4042686      0.088   0.931       -.805228    .8762175
prov_int |    .061231   .0360051      1.701   0.104      -.0136457    .1361078
prov_aut |   .0408578   .1259442      0.324   0.749      -.2210574    .3027731
 par_con |  -.0561039   .1072541     -0.523   0.606      -.2791511    .1669433
ARNETavg |   .0701835   .0902201      0.778   0.445      -.1174396    .2578065
cca1_tot |   .0134991   .0094465      1.429   0.168       -.006146    .0331442
cca2_tot |    .007005   .0160268      0.437   0.667      -.0263245    .0403346
cca4_tot |   .0059085   .0245666      0.241   0.812      -.0451806    .0569976
   _cons |   .3050316    .845803      0.361   0.722      -1.453912    2.063975
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #6 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress ext_soc  CAratio pro_inc weekearn depressn prov_age prov_int male cca
> 1_tot if center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      50
---------+------------------------------                F(  8,    41) =    1.40
   Model |  1.46002029     8  .182502537                Prob > F      =  0.2268
Residual |  5.35682004    41  .130654147                R-squared     =  0.2142
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.0608
   Total |  6.81684034    49  .139119191                Root MSE      =  .36146

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 CAratio |  -.0105844   .0116412     -0.909   0.369      -.0340942    .0129255
 pro_inc |  -.0001368   .0000817     -1.676   0.101      -.0003017    .0000281
weekearn |   .0008318    .000632      1.316   0.195      -.0004445    .0021081
depressn |  -.0022982   .0061918     -0.371   0.712      -.0148029    .0102064
prov_age |  -.0007007   .0050099     -0.140   0.889      -.0108184    .0094169
prov_int |   .0023593   .0374418      0.063   0.950       -.073256    .0779746
    male |   .2703128   .1112131      2.431   0.020       .0457134    .4949122
cca1_tot |    .003348   .0091441      0.366   0.716      -.0151189    .0218149
   _cons |   1.400894   .3848276      3.640   0.001       .6237186    2.178069
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Latina Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #7

```
. regress ext_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==1 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      17
---------+------------------------------                F( 10,     6) =    1.81
   Model |  2.06825905    10  .206825905                Prob > F      =  0.2423
Residual |  .687165051     6  .114527509                R-squared     =  0.7506
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.3350
   Total |   2.7554241    16  .172214006                Root MSE      =  .33842

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |  -.0276075   .1142675     -0.242   0.817        -.30721     .251995
 CAratio |  -.0184921      .0176     -1.051   0.334      -.0615578    .0245736
 pro_inc |   .0001207    .000249      0.485   0.645      -.0004885    .0007299
weekearn |   .0046865   .0019345      2.423   0.052       -.000047      .00942
 welfmos |   .0060779   .0255895      0.238   0.820      -.0565374    .0686932
depressn |   .0049215   .0168773      0.292   0.780      -.0363757    .0462187
 mom_lat |  -.0073215   .3047608     -0.024   0.982      -.7530444    .7384013
 mom_blk |  -.2439236   .3656364     -0.667   0.530      -1.138604    .6507565
 mom_otr |  -.0690242   .3400007     -0.203   0.846      -.9009759    .7629274
    male |   .1814938   .2801849      0.648   0.541      -.5040939    .8670815
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   .5410841    .598407      0.904   0.401      -.9231651    2.005333
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #8

```
. regress ext_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==1 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      17
---------+------------------------------                F( 12,     4) =    1.43
   Model |  2.23521275    12  .186267729                Prob > F      =  0.3922
Residual |  .520211348     4  .130052837                R-squared     =  0.8112
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.2448
   Total |   2.7554241    16  .172214006                Root MSE      =  .36063

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   -.039895   .1283772     -0.311   0.772      -.3963272    .3165372
 CAratio |  -.0142333   .0192558     -0.739   0.501      -.0676959    .0392294
 pro_inc |   .0000636    .000352      0.181   0.865      -.0009138     .001041
weekearn |   .0040215   .0026538      1.515   0.204      -.0033467    .0113896
 welfmos |  -.0136659   .0431567     -0.317   0.767       -.133488    .1061561
depressn |  -.0040514   .0274676     -0.147   0.890      -.0803138     .072211
 mom_lat |   .1679627   .5498729      0.305   0.775      -1.358729    1.694655
 mom_blk |   .0997115   .8522186      0.117   0.912      -2.266427     2.46585
 mom_otr |   .1641877   .5654454      0.290   0.786       -1.40574    1.734116
    male |   .1608822   .4699396      0.342   0.749      -1.143879    1.465644
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |   .0259516   .0327221      0.793   0.472      -.0648994    .1168026
   lesHS |   -.324673   .6724545     -0.483   0.654      -2.191706     1.54236
```

```
       _cons |   .2615448   1.142227     0.229   0.830     -2.909785    3.432874
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #9

```
. regress ext_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_con  ARNET
> avg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==1 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      15
---------+------------------------------                F( 14,     0) =       .
   Model |  2.67996413    14  .191426009                Prob > F      =       .
Residual |        0.00     0           .                R-squared     =  1.0000
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =       .
   Total |  2.67996413    14  .191426009                Root MSE      =    0.00

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |  -.1110828          .          .       .              .           .
 CAratio |  -.0080617          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_inc |  -.0006028          .          .       .              .           .
weekearn |   .0035935          .          .       .              .           .
 welfmos |  -.0473469          .          .       .              .           .
depressn |  -.0188321          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_lat |   .4747751          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |   .5623575          .          .       .              .           .
    male |  (dropped)
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |   .0496993          .          .       .              .           .
   lesHS |  (dropped)
prov_int |  -.0779786          .          .       .              .           .
prov_aut |  -.1843798          .          .       .              .           .
 par_con |  (dropped)
ARNETavg |  (dropped)
cca1_tot |   .0559148          .          .       .              .           .
cca2_tot |  -.0066601          .          .       .              .           .
cca4_tot |     .02436          .          .       .              .           .
   _cons |   1.526207          .          .       .              .           .
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Anglo Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #10

```
. regress ext_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==1 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      22
---------+------------------------------                F( 10,    11) =    0.86
   Model |  1.21789339    10  .121789339                Prob > F      =  0.5874
Residual |  1.55069518    11  .140972289                R-squared     =  0.4399
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared = -0.0693
   Total |  2.76858857    21  .131837551                Root MSE      =  .37546

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .1220972   .0770693      1.584   0.141      -.0475312    .2917255
 CAratio |   .0280009   .0328602      0.852   0.412      -.0443238    .1003256
 pro_inc |  -.0000297   .0001669     -0.178   0.862      -.0003971    .0003378
weekearn |  -.0002186   .0011037     -0.198   0.847      -.0026478    .0022106
 welfmos |  -.0476454   .0352394     -1.352   0.204      -.1252068    .0299161
depressn |  -.0112475    .010901     -1.032   0.324      -.0352404    .0127453
 mom_lat |   .0178483   .3009211      0.059   0.954      -.6444745    .6801712
 mom_blk |  -.1380182   .2583474     -0.534   0.604      -.7066369    .4306005
 mom_otr |   .2823203   .2808053      1.005   0.336       -.335728    .9003687
    male |   .0358448    .198233      0.181   0.860      -.4004631    .4721526
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   1.234211   .4964493      2.486   0.030       .1415334    2.326889
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #11

```
. regress ext_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==1 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      22
---------+------------------------------                F( 12,     9) =    0.74
   Model |  1.37841017    12  .114867514                Prob > F      =  0.6901
Residual |   1.3901784     9  .154464267                R-squared     =  0.4979
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared = -0.1716
   Total |  2.76858857    21  .131837551                Root MSE      =  .39302

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .1000281   .0845069      1.184   0.267      -.0911398     .291196
 CAratio |   .0279493   .0362281      0.771   0.460      -.0540044    .1099029
 pro_inc |    .000169   .0003296      0.513   0.621      -.0005766    .0009145
weekearn |  -.0001897   .0011614     -0.163   0.874       -.002817    .0024376
 welfmos |   -.060487   .0453328     -1.334   0.215      -.1630369    .0420629
depressn |   .0001959   .0173647      0.011   0.991      -.0390859    .0394777
 mom_lat |   .2361322   .3905109      0.605   0.560      -.6472649    1.119529
 mom_blk |  -.2007576   .3106389     -0.646   0.534      -.9034717    .5019565
 mom_otr |   .2174649    .303919      0.716   0.492      -.4700477    .9049775
    male |   .0854476   .2324677      0.368   0.722       -.440431    .6113262
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0146709   .0180188     -0.814   0.437      -.0554323    .0260904
   lesHS |  -.7375947   .7247517     -1.018   0.335      -2.377097    .9019075
   _cons |   2.094248   .9911287      2.113   0.064      -.1478407    4.336337
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #12

```
. regress ext_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_con  ARNET
> avg if center==1 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      19
---------+------------------------------               F( 16,     2) =    8.10
   Model |  2.27338193    16   .14208637               Prob > F      =  0.1154
Residual |  .035097564     2  .017548782               R-squared     =  0.9848
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.8632
   Total |  2.30847949    18  .128248861               Root MSE      =  .13247

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |  -.6304817   .1306513     -4.826   0.040      -1.192629   -.0683344
 CAratio |    .182567   .0377991      4.830   0.040       .0199306    .3452035
 pro_inc |   .0020559   .0005267      3.903   0.060      -.0002102    .0043221
weekearn |  -.0011546    .002104     -0.549   0.638      -.0102075    .0078983
 welfmos |  -.3347585   .0608506     -5.501   0.031      -.5965776   -.0729395
depressn |   .0685195   .0283786      2.414   0.137      -.0535836    .1906227
 mom_lat |  -.2809021   .2109861     -1.331   0.315      -1.188702     .626898
 mom_blk |  -1.943233   .4638641     -4.189   0.053      -3.939079    .0526135
 mom_otr |   -.713322   .3889413     -1.834   0.208      -2.386801    .9601572
    male |   .2818169   .1073163      2.626   0.120      -.1799281    .7435619
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0543291    .026205     -2.073   0.174      -.1670801     .058422
   lesHS |  -2.055854   .8273035     -2.485   0.131      -5.615453    1.503746
prov_int |   .1030905   .0468666      2.200   0.159      -.0985603    .3047413
prov_aut |   .6000951   .2298759      2.611   0.121       -.388981    1.589171
 par_con |  -.4879857   .1444169     -3.379   0.078      -1.109362    .1333902
ARNETavg |   1.821583   .3090812      5.894   0.028       .4917143    3.151452
   _cons |  -1.428822   1.140661     -1.253   0.337      -6.336692    3.479047
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

FDCH/KITH &KIN

All Ethnicities

REGRESSION MODEL #13

```
. regress ext_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      59
---------+------------------------------                F( 11,    47) =    1.45
   Model |   1.6993324    11  .154484763                Prob > F      =  0.1820
Residual |  4.99869585    47  .106355231                R-squared     =  0.2537
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.0790
   Total |  6.69802824    58  .115483246                Root MSE      =  .32612

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   -.013402   .0487017     -0.275   0.784      -.1113773    .0845732
 CAratio |  -.0652809   .0400004     -1.632   0.109      -.1457513    .0151895
 pro_inc |  -2.73e-07   .0000623     -0.004   0.997      -.0001257    .0001251
 pro_lic |  -.1028237   .2191634     -0.469   0.641      -.5437236    .3380762
weekearn |   -.000421   .0004547     -0.926   0.359      -.0013357    .0004937
 welfmos |  -.0100266   .0109985     -0.912   0.367      -.0321527    .0120995
depressn |  -.0026064   .0051863     -0.503   0.618      -.0130398     .007827
 mom_lat |    .116149   .1268167      0.916   0.364      -.1389733    .3712714
 mom_blk |   .1536687   .1275659      1.205   0.234      -.1029607    .4102981
 mom_otr |   .4769191   .2180218      2.187   0.034       .0383159    .9155223
    male |  -.1095589   .1031328     -1.062   0.294      -.3170353    .0979174
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   1.931658   .2195588      8.798   0.000       1.489963    2.373353
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #13 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress CAratio mom_blk male mom_otr if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =     105
---------+------------------------------                F(  3,   101) =    1.44
   Model |  8.15856659     3   2.7195222                Prob > F      =  0.2350
Residual |  190.452264   101  1.88566598                R-squared     =  0.0411
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.0126
   Total |   198.61083   104  1.90971952                Root MSE      =  1.3732

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 CAratio |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 mom_blk |   .0594978    .294125      0.202   0.840      -.5239671    .6429626
    male |  -.5598076    .274358     -2.040   0.044       -1.10406    -.015555
 mom_otr |   .3439451   .7074358      0.486   0.628      -1.059417    1.747307
   _cons |   2.435959   .1946908     12.512   0.000       2.049744    2.822173
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #14

```
. regress ext_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                 Number of obs =      59
---------+------------------------------              F( 13,    45) =    1.46
   Model |  1.99070818    13  .153131398              Prob > F      =  0.1690
Residual |  4.70732006    45  .104607113              R-squared     =  0.2972
---------+------------------------------              Adj R-squared =  0.0942
   Total |  6.69802824    58  .115483246              Root MSE      =  .32343

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |    .022931   .0530731      0.432   0.668      -.0839638    .1298257
 CAratio |  -.0640338   .0396824     -1.614   0.114      -.1439583    .0158907
 pro_inc |   5.79e-07   .0000623      0.009   0.993      -.0001248     .000126
 pro_lic |  -.1400247   .2243364     -0.624   0.536      -.5918615    .3118121
weekearn |  -.0002468   .0004634     -0.533   0.597      -.0011802    .0006865
 welfmos |  -.0062526   .0112538     -0.556   0.581      -.0289188    .0164136
depressn |  -.0036292   .0051846     -0.700   0.488      -.0140715    .0068131
 mom_lat |    .112182   .1283754      0.874   0.387      -.1463793    .3707433
 mom_blk |   .1532258   .1265208      1.211   0.232      -.1016002    .4080517
 mom_otr |   .5240576   .2222927      2.358   0.023       .0763372     .971778
    male |  -.1260873   .1081333     -1.166   0.250      -.3438789    .0917043
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0046233   .0033014     -1.400   0.168      -.0112725     .002026
   lesHS |   -.103911   .1049575     -0.990   0.327      -.3153062    .1074842
   _cons |   2.047215   .2319259      8.827   0.000       1.580092    2.514337
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #14 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress CAratio mom_blk male prov_age mom_otr if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =     105
---------+------------------------------                F(  4,   100) =    1.14
   Model |  8.68500563     4  2.17125141                Prob > F      =  0.3407
Residual |  189.925825   100  1.89925825                R-squared     =  0.0437
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.0055
   Total |   198.61083   104  1.90971952                Root MSE      =  1.3781
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 CAratio |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 mom_blk |   .0329099    .299472      0.110   0.913      -.5612339    .6270538
    male |  -.5328103   .2800793     -1.902   0.060       -1.08848    .0228591
prov_age |  -.0053902   .0102381     -0.526   0.600      -.0257024     .014922
 mom_otr |   .3303843    .710448      0.465   0.643      -1.079124    1.739893
   _cons |   2.674536   .4934856      5.420   0.000       1.695475    3.653598
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #15

```
. regress ext_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_c
> on  ARNETavg cca1_tot cca2_totcca4_tot if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      47
---------+------------------------------                F( 19,    27) =    0.75
   Model |  1.86958396    19  .098399156                Prob > F      =  0.7350
Residual |  3.52296631    27  .130480234                R-squared     =  0.3467
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared = -0.1130
   Total |  5.39255026    46  .117229354                Root MSE      =  .36122
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .0526546   .0939111      0.561   0.580      -.1400351    .2453444
 CAratio |  -.0774857   .0524467     -1.477   0.151      -.1850975    .0301262
 pro_inc |   .0000256   .0000955      0.268   0.791      -.0001703    .0002215
 pro_lic |  -.1465273   .3705393     -0.395   0.696      -.9068111    .6137566
weekearn |  -6.01e-06   .0006672     -0.009   0.993      -.0013749    .0013629
 welfmos |  -.0099075   .0166678     -0.594   0.557       -.044107     .024292
depressn |   .0005086   .0072383      0.070   0.944      -.0143432    .0153605
 mom_lat |   .1749241   .1691659      1.034   0.310      -.1721756    .5220239
 mom_blk |   .1983243    .175657      1.129   0.269      -.1620941    .5587428
 mom_otr |   .2481098   .3962996      0.626   0.537      -.5650298    1.061249
    male |  -.2196424   .1620032     -1.356   0.186      -.5520455    .1127608
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0063202   .0045145     -1.400   0.173      -.0155833    .0029428
   lesHS |  -.2125377   .1649271     -1.289   0.208      -.5509401    .1258648
prov_int |  -.0553545   .0620572     -0.892   0.380      -.1826854    .0719763
prov_aut |   .0005052   .1203337      0.004   0.997      -.2463992    .2474096
 par_con |   .0010875   .1360116      0.008   0.994      -.2779853    .2801604
ARNETavg |  -.0927875   .0986461     -0.941   0.355      -.2951926    .1096176
cca1_tot |  -.0000238   .0080239     -0.003   0.998      -.0164876      .01644
cca2_tot |   .0038562   .0087922      0.439   0.664      -.0141839    .0218964
   _cons |    2.73184   .8465747      3.227   0.003       .9948124    4.468868
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #15 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress ext_soc CAratio mom_lat mom_blk male old_kids prov_age if center==0
```

```
  Source |       SS       df       MS                 Number of obs =      66
---------+------------------------------               F(  5,    60) =    2.06
   Model |  1.07713155     5  .215426311               Prob > F      =  0.0824
Residual |  6.26159174    60  .104359862               R-squared     =  0.1468
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.0757
   Total |  7.33872329    65  .112903435               Root MSE      =  .32305

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 CAratio |  -.0837456   .0313781     -2.669   0.010      -.1465111     -.02098
 mom_lat |    .033478   .1033846      0.324   0.747       -.173322    .2402781
 mom_blk |  -.0222175   .1031449     -0.215   0.830      -.2285381    .1841031
    male |  -.0926389   .0873518     -1.061   0.293      -.2673684    .0820907
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0055837   .0029568     -1.888   0.064      -.0114983    .0003308
   _cons |   2.017344   .1699531     11.870   0.000       1.677388    2.357301
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

African-American Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #16

```
. regress ext_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==0 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                 Number of obs =      20
---------+------------------------------              F(  9,    10) =    0.85
   Model |  .724856271     9  .080539586              Prob > F      =  0.5885
Residual |  .942582237    10  .094258224              R-squared     =  0.4347
---------+------------------------------              Adj R-squared = -0.0740
   Total |  1.66743851    19  .087759921              Root MSE      =  .30702

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .1217701   .0852897      1.428   0.184      -.0682672    .3118074
 CAratio |  -.0289019    .062201     -0.465   0.652      -.1674944    .1096907
 pro_inc |  -.0000171   .0001074     -0.159   0.877      -.0002565    .0002222
 pro_lic |  -.3545629   .4056933     -0.874   0.403      -1.258504     .549378
weekearn |  -.0000134    .000951     -0.014   0.989      -.0021322    .0021055
 welfmos |  -.0161938   .0218769     -0.740   0.476      -.0649384    .0325509
depressn |  -.0124884   .0100146     -1.247   0.241      -.0348024    .0098256
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |  -.1993277   .4293976     -0.464   0.652      -1.156085    .7574297
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |  -.1210289   .2005517     -0.603   0.560      -.5678859    .3258282
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   2.151199   .6364172      3.380   0.007       .7331734    3.569225
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #17

```
. regress ext_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==0 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      20
---------+------------------------------               F( 11,     8) =    1.17
   Model |  1.02931588    11  .093574171               Prob > F      =  0.4206
Residual |  .638122629     8  .079765329               R-squared     =  0.6173
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.0911
   Total |  1.66743851    19  .087759921               Root MSE      =  .28243

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |    .180186   .1114615      1.617   0.145      -.0768447    .4372167
 CAratio |   .0090498   .0607041      0.149   0.885      -.1309341    .1490338
 pro_inc |   .0000187    .000101      0.186   0.857      -.0002142    .0002517
 pro_lic |  -.6339598   .4129189     -1.535   0.163      -1.586152    .3182328
weekearn |  -.0003053   .0009964     -0.306   0.767      -.0026029    .0019922
 welfmos |  -.0275948   .0263402     -1.048   0.325      -.0883353    .0331458
depressn |  -.0140594   .0096263     -1.461   0.182      -.0362578     .008139
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |  -.2477622   .4334803     -0.572   0.583      -1.247369    .7518452
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |  -.0760555   .1881796     -0.404   0.697      -.5099985    .3578874
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0095485   .0052064     -1.834   0.104      -.0215546    .0024576
   lesHS |   .1103986   .2026541      0.545   0.601      -.3569225    .5777197
   _cons |   2.522982    .616134      4.095   0.003       1.102174    3.943789
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #18

```
. regress ext_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_c
> on  ARNETavg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==0 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      13
---------+------------------------------               F( 12,     0) =       .
   Model |  1.03525659    12  .086271383               Prob > F      =       .
Residual |        0.00     0           .               R-squared     =  1.0000
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =       .
   Total |  1.03525659    12  .086271383               Root MSE      =    0.00

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  -.1450567          .          .       .              .           .
 CAratio |   .1188781          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_inc |   -.000086          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_lic |  (dropped)
weekearn |   -.003803          .          .       .              .           .
 welfmos |  -.1459186          .          .       .              .           .
depressn |  -.0024526          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |  (dropped)
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0386246          .          .       .              .           .
   lesHS |  (dropped)
prov_int |  -.7628718          .          .       .              .           .
prov_aut |  -.3675873          .          .       .              .           .
 par_con |  (dropped)
ARNETavg |  (dropped)
cca1_tot |   .0747152          .          .       .              .           .
cca2_tot |    .094875          .          .       .              .           .
cca4_tot |   .2256656          .          .       .              .           .
   _cons |   12.47119          .          .       .              .           .
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Latina Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #19

```
. regress ext_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==0 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      19
---------+------------------------------                F( 10,     8) =    1.45
   Model |  1.58539398    10  .158539398                Prob > F      =  0.3053
Residual |  .874218628     8  .109277329                R-squared     =  0.6446
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.2003
   Total |  2.45961261    18  .136645145                Root MSE      =  .33057

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  -.0868292   .1651245     -0.526   0.613       -.467607    .2939486
 CAratio |  -.1407491   .0778145     -1.809   0.108      -.3201896    .0386914
 pro_inc |   .0004217   .0002506      1.682   0.131      -.0001563    .0009996
 pro_lic |  -1.318812   .9074178     -1.453   0.184      -3.411321    .7736972
weekearn |  -.0004309   .0008795     -0.490   0.637      -.0024591    .0015973
 welfmos |  -.0437798   .0261981     -1.671   0.133      -.1041928    .0166332
depressn |    .006586   .0116963      0.563   0.589      -.0203857    .0335577
 mom_lat |   .7490325   .4658614      1.608   0.147      -.3252458    1.823311
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |   .7834328   .5613922      1.396   0.200        -.51114    2.078006
    male |  -.2196262   .2645349     -0.830   0.430      -.8296448    .3903924
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   1.715076   .5965443      2.875   0.021       .3394423    3.090709
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #20

```
. regress ext_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==0 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      19
---------+------------------------------               F( 12,     6) =    1.43
   Model |  1.82238479    12  .151865399               Prob > F      =  0.3442
Residual |  .637227817     6  .106204636               R-squared     =  0.7409
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.2228
   Total |  2.45961261    18  .136645145               Root MSE      =  .32589

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .1032869   .2090791      0.494   0.639      -.4083113    .6148851
 CAratio |  -.1197731   .0797473     -1.502   0.184      -.3149077    .0753616
 pro_inc |   .0001659   .0003131      0.530   0.615      -.0006001    .0009319
 pro_lic |  -.6582356   1.132228     -0.581   0.582      -3.428699    2.112227
weekearn |  -.0004472   .0008892     -0.503   0.633       -.002623    .0017286
 welfmos |   -.050669   .0338145     -1.498   0.185        -.13341     .032072
depressn |   .0017872    .011974      0.149   0.886      -.0275121    .0310865
 mom_lat |   .5567042   .6813949      0.817   0.445      -1.110609    2.224017
 mom_blk |  -.5505376   .6144823     -0.896   0.405      -2.054122    .9530464
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |   -.358356   .3263785     -1.098   0.314      -1.156975    .4402634
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0186257   .0132473     -1.406   0.209      -.0510405    .0137892
   lesHS |  -.1678856   .2485662     -0.675   0.525      -.7761051    .4403339
   _cons |   2.733532   .5217851      5.239   0.002        1.45677    4.010294
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #21

```
. regress ext_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_c
> on  ARNETavg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==0 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      17
---------+------------------------------                F( 16,     0) =       .
   Model |  2.35144338    16  .146965212                Prob > F      =       .
Residual |        0.00     0           .                R-squared     =  1.0000
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =       .
   Total |  2.35144338    16  .146965212                Root MSE      =    0.00

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  (dropped)
 CAratio |  -.2177077          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_inc |   .0001817          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_lic |  (dropped)
weekearn |   .0012363          .          .       .              .           .
 welfmos |      .0401          .          .       .              .           .
depressn |   .0256874          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |  -.3352018          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |  -1.717206          .          .       .              .           .
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0035501          .          .       .              .           .
   lesHS |  -1.225298          .          .       .              .           .
prov_int |  -.2954882          .          .       .              .           .
prov_aut |   .3504425          .          .       .              .           .
 par_con |   .9913868          .          .       .              .           .
ARNETavg |  -.3079713          .          .       .              .           .
cca1_tot |   .0178915          .          .       .              .           .
cca2_tot |   .0566229          .          .       .              .           .
cca4_tot |    -.12364          .          .       .              .           .
   _cons |    1.23307          .          .       .              .           .
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Anglo Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #22

```
. regress ext_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==0 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      20
---------+------------------------------                F( 10,     9) =    3.24
   Model |  1.93190774    10  .193190774                Prob > F      =  0.0456
Residual |  .536688091     9   .05963201                R-squared     =  0.7826
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.5410
   Total |  2.46859583    19  .129926096                Root MSE      =   .2442

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  -.1281976   .0683142     -1.877   0.093      -.2827351    .0263398
 CAratio |    .091381   .0935046      0.977   0.354      -.1201411    .3029031
 pro_inc |   .0002735   .0001705      1.604   0.143      -.0001123    .0006593
 pro_lic |  -.7249106    .438116     -1.655   0.132      -1.715998    .2661767
weekearn |    -.00119   .0006441     -1.848   0.098       -.002647    .0002669
 welfmos |   .0176662   .0160906      1.098   0.301      -.0187333    .0540657
depressn |  -.0082974   .0098468     -0.843   0.421      -.0305724    .0139777
 mom_lat |  -.0859539   .1822303     -0.472   0.648      -.4981875    .3262798
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |   1.130422   .3090896      3.657   0.005        .431213    1.829631
    male |  -.2170368   .1478704     -1.468   0.176       -.551543    .1174694
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   2.061248   .3758252      5.485   0.000       1.211072    2.911424
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #23

```
. regress ext_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==0 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      20
---------+------------------------------                F( 12,     7) =    2.45
   Model |  1.99350821    12  .166125684                Prob > F      =  0.1208
Residual |  .475087625     7  .067869661                R-squared     =  0.8075
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.4776
   Total |  2.46859583    19  .129926096                Root MSE      =  .26052

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  -.0849284   .0858748     -0.989   0.356      -.2879901    .1181333
 CAratio |     .11557   .1077396      1.073   0.319      -.1391938    .3703337
 pro_inc |   .0003252   .0001899      1.712   0.131      -.0001239    .0007744
 pro_lic |  -.8472468   .4883235     -1.735   0.126      -2.001948    .3074548
weekearn |  -.0009377   .0008777     -1.068   0.321      -.0030131    .0011376
 welfmos |    .024938   .0189995      1.313   0.231      -.0199887    .0698647
depressn |  -.0089215   .0117201     -0.761   0.471      -.0366351    .0187922
 mom_lat |  -.1539667   .2089399     -0.737   0.485       -.648031    .3400977
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |   1.141414   .3569951      3.197   0.015       .2972549    1.985574
    male |   -.214523   .1673048     -1.282   0.241      -.6101359      .18109
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0030096   .0058794     -0.512   0.624      -.0169122    .0108929
   lesHS |  -.1384706   .1873787     -0.739   0.484      -.5815509    .3046097
```

```
   _cons |   1.995243    .426778      4.675   0.002       .9860738    3.004413
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #24

```
. regress ext_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_c
> on  ARNETavg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==0 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      17
---------+------------------------------                F( 16,     0) =       .
   Model |  1.81901341    16  .113688338                Prob > F      =       .
Residual |        0.00     0           .                R-squared     =  1.0000
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =       .
   Total |  1.81901341    16  .113688338                Root MSE      =    0.00

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .1979082          .          .       .              .           .
 CAratio |  -.4204448          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_inc |   .0001422          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_lic |   .5694063          .          .       .              .           .
weekearn |   .0025198          .          .       .              .           .
 welfmos |  -.1131893          .          .       .              .           .
depressn |  -.0541735          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |  -.5254775          .          .       .              .           .
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0194412          .          .       .              .           .
   lesHS |   .9722204          .          .       .              .           .
prov_int |  -.3981616          .          .       .              .           .
prov_aut |  (dropped)
 par_con |   .7794495          .          .       .              .           .
ARNETavg |  -.7639678          .          .       .              .           .
cca1_tot |  -.0440002          .          .       .              .           .
cca2_tot |   .0244389          .          .       .              .           .
cca4_tot |  -.1085908          .          .       .              .           .
   _cons |   6.334956          .          .       .              .           .
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

CENTERS

All Ethnicities

REGRESSION MODEL #25

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      86
---------+------------------------------                F( 10,    75) =    0.88
   Model |  1.55662021    10  .155662021                Prob > F      =  0.5600
Residual |  13.3413124    75  .177884166                R-squared     =  0.1045
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared = -0.0149
   Total |  14.8979326    85  .175269796                Root MSE      =  .42176

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0417723   .0368476      1.134   0.261      -.0316318    .1151764
 CAratio |   .0110612   .0097104      1.139   0.258       -.008283    .0304053
 pro_inc |  -.0000628   .0000663     -0.948   0.346      -.0001948    .0000692
weekearn |   .0000346   .0006196      0.056   0.956      -.0011996    .0012688
 welfmos |  -.0087441   .0117438     -0.745   0.459       -.032139    .0146507
depressn |  -.0028385   .0053155     -0.534   0.595      -.0134276    .0077506
 mom_lat |   .2324065   .1443173      1.610   0.112      -.0550884    .5199013
 mom_blk |   .1283974   .1209732      1.061   0.292      -.1125935    .3693884
 mom_otr |   .3039338   .1546991      1.965   0.053      -.0042427    .6121102
    male |   .0481259   .0956873      0.503   0.616       -.142493    .2387448
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   1.100527   .2379294      4.625   0.000       .6265469    1.574506
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #25 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      96
---------+------------------------------                F(  5,    90) =    0.67
   Model |  .601593009     5  .120318602                Prob > F      =  0.6476
Residual |   16.175027    90  .179722522                R-squared     =  0.0359
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared = -0.0177
   Total |    16.77662    95     .176596                Root MSE      =  .42394
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0003297   .0295972      0.011   0.991      -.0584704    .0591297
 CAratio |   .0079431    .009219      0.862   0.391      -.0103721    .0262582
 mom_lat |    .185996    .137601      1.352   0.180      -.0873723    .4593644
 mom_blk |    .065458   .1101727      0.594   0.554      -.1534194    .2843354
 mom_otr |   .1995698   .1430668      1.395   0.166      -.0846574     .483797
   _cons |     1.2028   .1751009      6.869   0.000       .8549314    1.550668
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #26

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      86
```

```
---------+------------------------------           F( 12,    73) =    0.79
   Model |   1.7152508    12  .142937567           Prob > F      =  0.6575
Residual |  13.1826818    73  .180584682           R-squared     =  0.1151
---------+------------------------------           Adj R-squared = -0.0303
   Total |  14.8979326    85  .175269796           Root MSE      =  .42495

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0418154   .0371357      1.126   0.264       -.032196    .1158268
 CAratio |   .0098987   .0099678      0.993   0.324      -.0099671    .0297644
 pro_inc |  -.0000466   .0000702     -0.664   0.509      -.0001865    .0000933
weekearn |   .0000122   .0006458      0.019   0.985      -.0012748    .0012992
 welfmos |  -.0066065   .0121676     -0.543   0.589      -.0308564    .0176435
depressn |  -.0023738   .0053918     -0.440   0.661      -.0131197    .0083721
 mom_lat |   .2214012   .1459811      1.517   0.134      -.0695386    .5123411
 mom_blk |   .1316548   .1226416      1.073   0.287      -.1127695    .3760791
 mom_otr |   .2998968   .1564516      1.917   0.059      -.0119108    .6117044
    male |   .0511916   .0969961      0.528   0.599      -.1421214    .2445046
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0029263   .0052384     -0.559   0.578      -.0133664    .0075138
   lesHS |  -.2062348   .2343019     -0.880   0.382      -.6731978    .2607282
   _cons |   1.374558   .3781636      3.635   0.001       .6208792    2.128237
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #26 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                 Number of obs =      97
---------+------------------------------               F(  4,    92) =    0.66
   Model |  .468759626     4  .117189907               Prob > F      =  0.6206
Residual |  16.3084451    92  .177265707               R-squared     =  0.0279
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared = -0.0143
   Total |  16.7772047    96  .174762549               Root MSE      =  .42103

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |  -.0062722   .0283545     -0.221   0.825      -.0625866    .0500423
 mom_lat |   .1763447   .1361968      1.295   0.199      -.0941539    .4468434
 mom_blk |   .0639644   .1088478      0.588   0.558      -.1522167    .2801455
 mom_otr |   .1913289   .1417597      1.350   0.180      -.0902181    .4728758
   _cons |   1.294668   .1378242      9.394   0.000       1.020937    1.568398
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #27

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_con  ARNET
> avg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                 Number of obs =      75
---------+------------------------------               F( 19,    55) =    0.94
   Model |  3.49678962    19  .184041559               Prob > F      =  0.5392
Residual |  10.7572842    55  .195586986               R-squared     =  0.2453
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared = -0.0154
   Total |  14.2540739    74   .19262262               Root MSE      =  .44225
```

int_soc	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ECERSavg	.0409358	.0494096	0.828	0.411	-.0580833	.1399549
CAratio	.0113519	.014596	0.778	0.440	-.0178992	.040603
pro_inc	-6.93e-07	.0000901	-0.008	0.994	-.0001812	.0001798
weekearn	.0000143	.0008339	0.017	0.986	-.0016568	.0016854
welfmos	-.028552	.0152759	-1.869	0.067	-.0591656	.0020617
depressn	-.007526	.0063671	-1.182	0.242	-.0202859	.0052339
mom_lat	.2432278	.169442	1.435	0.157	-.0963416	.5827971
mom_blk	.1679659	.1447348	1.161	0.251	-.1220891	.4580209
mom_otr	.2903966	.1721951	1.686	0.097	-.0546901	.6354832
male	.0469732	.1088649	0.431	0.668	-.1711969	.2651432
old_kids	(dropped)					
prov_age	-.0004342	.0061672	-0.070	0.944	-.0127935	.011925
lesHS	-.1271567	.3017352	-0.421	0.675	-.7318475	.477534
prov_int	.0094086	.0354688	0.265	0.792	-.0616725	.0804898
prov_aut	-.0677736	.1082721	-0.626	0.534	-.2847557	.1492085
par_con	-.1430025	.091155	-1.569	0.122	-.3256811	.0396761
ARNETavg	.198854	.0967583	2.055	0.045	.0049461	.3927619
cca1_tot	.005388	.010599	0.508	0.613	-.015853	.026629
cca2_tot	-.0220935	.0159873	-1.382	0.173	-.0541327	.0099457
cca4_tot	.0096351	.0199421	0.483	0.631	-.0303297	.0495999
_cons	1.358536	.7504242	1.810	0.076	-.1453473	2.86242

REGRESSION MODEL #27 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress int_soc  welfmos depressn mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr par_con  ARNETavg c
> ca2_tot if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      93
---------+------------------------------               F(  8,    84) =    1.02
   Model |  1.60382163     8  .200477704               Prob > F      =  0.4278
Residual |  16.5162498    84  .196622022               R-squared     =  0.0885
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.0017
   Total |  18.1200714    92  .196957298               Root MSE      =  .44342

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 welfmos |  -.0138596   .0112502     -1.232   0.221      -.0362319    .0085128
depressn |  -.0078447   .0051148     -1.534   0.129       -.018016    .0023266
 mom_lat |   .1769034   .1382048      1.280   0.204      -.0979321    .4517389
 mom_blk |   .1349805   .1238152      1.090   0.279      -.1112396    .3812006
 mom_otr |   .2038289   .1538162      1.325   0.189      -.1020514    .5097092
 par_con |  -.0943758   .0645573     -1.462   0.148       -.222755    .0340033
ARNETavg |   .0659563   .0697582      0.945   0.347      -.0727654    .2046781
cca2_tot |  -.0080874   .0106086     -0.762   0.448      -.0291837     .013009
   _cons |   1.633648   .2894488      5.644   0.000       1.058048    2.209249
```

African-American Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #28

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      46
---------+------------------------------                F( 10,    35) =    0.82
   Model |  1.26106106    10  .126106106                Prob > F      =  0.6121
Residual |  5.38386608    35  .153824745                R-squared     =  0.1898
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared = -0.0417
   Total |  6.64492714    45  .147665047                Root MSE      =   .3922

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0537246   .0528771      1.016   0.317      -.0536215    .1610708
 CAratio |     .00559   .0141314      0.396   0.695      -.0230982    .0342783
 pro_inc |  -.0000557   .0000957     -0.583   0.564        -.00025    .0001385
weekearn |  -9.48e-06   .0008363     -0.011   0.991      -.0017073    .0016884
 welfmos |  -.0171659   .0164502     -1.044   0.304      -.0505617    .0162299
depressn |  -.0032152   .0069615     -0.462   0.647      -.0173478    .0109173
 mom_lat |   .3709044   .2271368      1.633   0.111      -.0902079    .8320168
 mom_blk |   .2532609   .1681916      1.506   0.141      -.0881862    .5947081
 mom_otr |   .4423392   .2367597      1.868   0.070      -.0383084    .9229869
    male |   .0651139   .1261269      0.516   0.609      -.1909374    .3211652
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   1.059148   .3471681      3.051   0.004       .3543595    1.763937
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

RG#28 (Reduced Model)

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg welfmos mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr if center==1 & prov
> _blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      54
---------+------------------------------                F(  5,    48) =    0.87
   Model |  .698337011     5  .139667402                Prob > F      =  0.5074
Residual |  7.69466654    48  .160305553                R-squared     =  0.0832
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared = -0.0123
   Total |  8.39300355    53  .158358558                Root MSE      =  .40038

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |    .019999   .0473714      0.422   0.675      -.0752476    .1152456
 welfmos |  -.0192656   .0152272     -1.265   0.212       -.049882    .0113507
 mom_lat |    .276957   .2136527      1.296   0.201      -.1526204    .7065345
 mom_blk |   .1531403   .1527396      1.003   0.321      -.1539632    .4602438
 mom_otr |   .2372562   .2114423      1.122   0.267       -.187877    .6623895
   _cons |   1.267153   .1900358      6.668   0.000       .8850606    1.649246
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #29

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      46
```

```
---------+------------------------------               F( 12,    33) =    0.66
   Model |  1.29287183    12  .107739319               Prob > F      =  0.7718
Residual |  5.35205531    33  .162183494               R-squared     =  0.1946
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared = -0.0983
   Total |  6.64492714    45  .147665047               Root MSE      =  .40272

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0506363   .0548719      0.923   0.363      -.0610014    .1622741
 CAratio |   .0042696   .0150237      0.284   0.778      -.0262963    .0348356
 pro_inc |   -.000049   .0000994     -0.493   0.625      -.0002513    .0001532
weekearn |  -.0000173   .0008807     -0.020   0.984      -.0018091    .0017745
 welfmos |  -.0151044   .0179854     -0.840   0.407       -.051696    .0214873
depressn |  -.0034943   .0071879     -0.486   0.630      -.0181181    .0111295
 mom_lat |   .3650635   .2340373      1.560   0.128      -.1110889     .841216
 mom_blk |   .2558683   .1770813      1.445   0.158      -.1044063    .6161429
 mom_otr |   .4279586   .2469925      1.733   0.092      -.0745514    .9304686
    male |   .0632368    .132528      0.477   0.636      -.2063934    .3328671
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0023492   .0075771     -0.310   0.758       -.017765    .0130665
   lesHS |  -.1244818   .3203654     -0.389   0.700      -.7762701    .5273065
   _cons |   1.272627   .6007159      2.119   0.042       .0504612    2.494793
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #29 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress int_soc mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr if center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      58
---------+------------------------------               F(  3,    54) =    0.76
   Model |  .409279934     3  .136426645               Prob > F      =  0.5232
Residual |  9.73248212    54   .18023115               R-squared     =  0.0404
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared = -0.0130
   Total |  10.1417621    57   .17792565               Root MSE      =  .42454

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 mom_lat |   .3055555   .2237503      1.366   0.178      -.1430369    .7541479
 mom_blk |   .1741742   .1577872      1.104   0.275      -.1421701    .4905184
 mom_otr |        .25   .2237503      1.117   0.269      -.1985924    .6985924
   _cons |   1.222222   .1415121      8.637   0.000       .9385075    1.505937
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #30

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_con  ARNET
> avg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      40
---------+------------------------------               F( 19,    20) =    1.46
   Model |  3.73852468    19  .196764457               Prob > F      =  0.2050
Residual |  2.69966935    20  .134983467               R-squared     =  0.5807
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.1823
   Total |  6.43819403    39  .165081898               Root MSE      =   .3674
```

int_soc	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ECERSavg	.1451113	.0884599	1.640	0.117	-.0394128	.3296353
CAratio	.0482394	.0318914	1.513	0.146	-.018285	.1147638
pro_inc	-.000074	.000107	-0.692	0.497	-.0002971	.0001491
weekearn	.0001061	.0010544	0.101	0.921	-.0020933	.0023055
welfmos	-.0696617	.0295025	-2.361	0.028	-.1312027	-.0081206
depressn	-.0071963	.0093768	-0.767	0.452	-.026756	.0123634
mom_lat	.1546923	.2640792	0.586	0.565	-.3961672	.7055518
mom_blk	.0560942	.2068865	0.271	0.789	-.3754634	.4876518
mom_otr	.6416971	.2546454	2.520	0.020	.110516	1.172878
male	-.0631612	.1536433	-0.411	0.685	-.3836554	.2573331
old_kids	(dropped)					
prov_age	.016019	.0115472	1.387	0.181	-.0080681	.0401061
lesHS	.6240995	.5640937	1.106	0.282	-.5525792	1.800778
prov_int	-.0352375	.0523517	-0.673	0.509	-.1444413	.0739662
prov_aut	-.2202166	.1756413	-1.254	0.224	-.5865979	.1461647
par_con	-.2193267	.1503755	-1.459	0.160	-.5330045	.0943511
ARNETavg	.2675179	.1298559	2.060	0.053	-.0033567	.5383925
cca1_tot	-.0245081	.0131517	-1.863	0.077	-.0519421	.002926
cca2_tot	.0283517	.0233042	1.217	0.238	-.02026	.0769634
cca4_tot	.0318431	.0342246	0.930	0.363	-.0395482	.1032344
_cons	.4854562	1.177883	0.412	0.685	-1.971565	2.942477

REGRESSION MODEL #30 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress  int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio prov_age lesHS prov_aut par_con cca1_tot
> cca2_tot welfmos mom_otr  ARNETavg if center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      47
---------+------------------------------               F( 11,    35) =    1.39
   Model |   2.4867413    11  .226067391               Prob > F      =  0.2208
Residual |  5.69174512    35  .162621289               R-squared     =  0.3041
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.0853
   Total |  8.17848643    46  .177793183               Root MSE      =  .40326

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0760456   .0640714      1.187   0.243      -.0540264    .2061175
 CAratio |   .0232301    .024252      0.958   0.345      -.0260041    .0724644
prov_age |   .0079078   .0095556      0.828   0.414      -.0114911    .0273067
   lesHS |    .428881   .3861663      1.111   0.274      -.3550782     1.21284
prov_aut |  -.2126911   .1332994     -1.596   0.120      -.4833033    .0579212
 par_con |  -.1222257   .1090389     -1.121   0.270      -.3435864    .0991349
cca1_tot |  -.0230868   .0129086     -1.788   0.082      -.0492927     .003119
cca2_tot |   .0282264   .0216191      1.306   0.200      -.0156627    .0721156
 welfmos |  -.0529123   .0225984     -2.341   0.025      -.0987896   -.0070351
 mom_otr |   .2142027   .1970364      1.087   0.284      -.1858026    .6142079
ARNETavg |   .1339255   .1191727      1.124   0.269      -.1080081     .375859
   _cons |   .9738047    .879429      1.107   0.276      -.8115311    2.759141
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Latina Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #31

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==1 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      17
---------+------------------------------                F( 10,     6) =    0.43
   Model |  1.97780374    10  .197780374                Prob > F      =  0.8837
Residual |  2.73788279     6  .456313798                R-squared     =  0.4194
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared = -0.5482
   Total |  4.71568652    16  .294730408                Root MSE      =  .67551

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .2916982   .2280865      1.279   0.248      -.2664094    .8498057
 CAratio |   .0320231    .035131      0.912   0.397      -.0539392    .1179855
 pro_inc |  -.0005978    .000497     -1.203   0.274      -.0018139    .0006182
weekearn |  -.0013505   .0038614     -0.350   0.738      -.0107989    .0080979
 welfmos |  -.0315669   .0510786     -0.618   0.559      -.1565518     .093418
depressn |  -.0053421   .0336883     -0.159   0.879      -.0877743    .0770902
 mom_lat |   .0300367   .6083255      0.049   0.962      -1.458482    1.518556
 mom_blk |  -.5644182   .7298378     -0.773   0.469      -2.350267    1.221431
 mom_otr |  -.1794366   .6786669     -0.264   0.800      -1.840075    1.481202
    male |   .0342818   .5592701      0.061   0.953      -1.334203    1.402766
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   .9292394   1.194465      0.778   0.466      -1.993512    3.851991
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #32

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==1 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      17
---------+------------------------------               F( 12,     4) =    0.57
   Model |  2.97144395    12  .247620329               Prob > F      =  0.7985
Residual |  1.74424257     4  .436060644               R-squared     =  0.6301
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared = -0.4795
   Total |  4.71568652    16  .294730408               Root MSE      =  .66035

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .4026885   .2350723      1.713   0.162      -.2499767    1.055354
 CAratio |   .0247853   .0352594      0.703   0.521      -.0731105    .1226811
 pro_inc |    .000038   .0006446      0.059   0.956      -.0017517    .0018278
weekearn |  -.0054688   .0048594     -1.125   0.323      -.0189606     .008023
 welfmos |   .0522171   .0790244      0.661   0.545      -.1671898    .2716241
depressn |   .0498074   .0502962      0.990   0.378      -.0898371    .1894519
 mom_lat |  -1.159887   1.006876     -1.152   0.314      -3.955422    1.635648
 mom_blk |  -2.565623   1.560503     -1.644   0.176      -6.898273    1.767028
 mom_otr |  -1.292586   1.035391     -1.248   0.280      -4.167292    1.582119
    male |   1.035506   .8605093      1.203   0.295      -1.353651    3.424662
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0712268   .0599176     -1.189   0.300      -.2375847    .0951311
   lesHS |  -1.583137   1.231336     -1.286   0.268      -5.001873    1.835598
   _cons |   3.518424   2.091538      1.682   0.168      -2.288617    9.325466
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #33

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_con  ARNET
> avg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==1 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      15
---------+------------------------------                F( 14,     0) =       .
   Model |  4.49259287    14  .320899491                Prob > F      =       .
Residual |        0.00     0           .                R-squared     =  1.0000
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =       .
   Total |  4.49259287    14  .320899491                Root MSE      =    0.00

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   1.065212          .          .       .              .           .
 CAratio |   .0617535          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_inc |  -.0007946          .          .       .              .           .
weekearn |   .0048108          .          .       .              .           .
 welfmos |  -.2177866          .          .       .              .           .
depressn |  -.0118338          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_lat |   .3047395          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |  -.5382195          .          .       .              .           .
    male |  (dropped)
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0029346          .          .       .              .           .
   lesHS |  (dropped)
prov_int |   .0561749          .          .       .              .           .
prov_aut |  -.0032332          .          .       .              .           .
 par_con |  (dropped)
ARNETavg |  (dropped)
cca1_tot |  -.1341564          .          .       .              .           .
cca2_tot |  -.1387825          .          .       .              .           .
cca4_tot |    .311901          .          .       .              .           .
   _cons |  -3.129598          .          .       .              .           .
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Anglo Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #34

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==1 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      23
---------+------------------------------                F( 10,    12) =    0.29
   Model |  .678690587    10  .067869059                Prob > F      =  0.9703
Residual |  2.79957025    12  .233297521                R-squared     =  0.1951
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared = -0.4756
   Total |  3.47826084    22  .158102765                Root MSE      =  .48301

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |    .068527   .0982624      0.697   0.499      -.1455684    .2826224
 CAratio |  -.0061951   .0389084     -0.159   0.876      -.0909692    .0785789
 pro_inc |   -.000227   .0001956     -1.161   0.268      -.0006531    .0001991
weekearn |   .0001698   .0013923      0.122   0.905      -.0028637    .0032033
 welfmos |   .0135932   .0340865      0.399   0.697      -.0606748    .0878612
depressn |   .0039033   .0140219      0.278   0.785      -.0266478    .0344543
 mom_lat |   .1770266   .3342222      0.530   0.606      -.5511811    .9052342
 mom_blk |    .380443   .3294206      1.155   0.271      -.3373029    1.098189
 mom_otr |   .2306093   .3557183      0.648   0.529      -.5444343    1.005653
    male |  -.0071587    .247843     -0.029   0.977      -.5471623    .5328449
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   1.160419   .6347594      1.828   0.092      -.2226029    2.543441
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #35

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==1 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      23
---------+------------------------------                F( 12,    10) =    0.39
   Model |  1.10013525    12  .091677937                Prob > F      =  0.9396
Residual |  2.37812559    10  .237812559                R-squared     =  0.3163
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared = -0.5042
   Total |  3.47826084    22  .158102765                Root MSE      =  .48766

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0453841     .10339      0.439   0.670      -.1849832    .2757515
 CAratio |   -.006738   .0414771     -0.162   0.874      -.0991546    .0856787
 pro_inc |   3.25e-06   .0004053      0.008   0.994      -.0008998    .0009063
weekearn |    .000074   .0014155      0.052   0.959      -.0030799    .0032279
 welfmos |  -.0036896   .0486411     -0.076   0.941      -.1120687    .1046894
depressn |   .0179908   .0214416      0.839   0.421      -.0297842    .0657657
 mom_lat |   .4058967   .4207126      0.965   0.357      -.5315094    1.343303
 mom_blk |   .3396246   .3833452      0.886   0.396      -.5145217    1.193771
 mom_otr |   .1728074   .3696673      0.467   0.650      -.6508628    .9964775
    male |   .0050392   .2814328      0.018   0.986      -.6220322    .6321106
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |   -.016922   .0221854     -0.763   0.463      -.0663543    .0325102
   lesHS |  -1.131861   .8781278     -1.289   0.226      -3.088451    .8247299
   _cons |   2.446532   1.194407      2.048   0.068      -.2147735    5.107838
```

REGRESSION MODEL #36

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_con  ARNET
> avg if center==1 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      20
---------+------------------------------               F( 16,     3) =    0.22
   Model |   1.7238547    16  .107740919               Prob > F      =  0.9825
Residual |  1.46503412     3  .488344705               R-squared     =  0.5406
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared = -1.9096
   Total |  3.18888882    19  .167836254               Root MSE      =  .69882

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |    .079623    .331182      0.240   0.825       -.974346    1.133592
 CAratio |  -.0015583   .1093038     -0.014   0.990      -.3494119    .3462953
 pro_inc |  -.0001748   .0017418     -0.100   0.926      -.0057182    .0053685
weekearn |   .0011385   .0101799      0.112   0.918      -.0312586    .0335356
 welfmos |  -.0219845   .1727396     -0.127   0.907      -.5717189      .52775
depressn |  -.0090494   .1178777     -0.077   0.944      -.3841887      .36609
 mom_lat |   .4849002   1.045113      0.464   0.674      -2.841116    3.810917
 mom_blk |    .857279   1.581839      0.542   0.626       -4.17684    5.891398
 mom_otr |   .9268994   1.585786      0.585   0.600      -4.119779    5.973578
    male |   .0762963   .5176548      0.147   0.892      -1.571112    1.723705
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0063532   .1191839     -0.053   0.961      -.3856496    .3729431
   lesHS |  -.9433415   3.857567     -0.245   0.823      -13.21984    11.33316
prov_int |   .0467855   .2470568      0.189   0.862      -.7394594    .8330305
prov_aut |  -.5968237   .8656699     -0.689   0.540      -3.351772    2.158124
 par_con |  -.3889555   .7615229     -0.511   0.645      -2.812461     2.03455
ARNETavg |   .1572357   .8155791      0.193   0.859      -2.438301    2.752772
   _cons |   3.681407   5.555925      0.663   0.555      -14.00003    21.36284
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

FDCH/KITH&KIN

All Ethnicities

REGRESSION MODEL #37

```
. regress int_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      63
---------+------------------------------                F( 11,    51) =    0.69
   Model |  1.22587339    11  .111443035                Prob > F      =  0.7394
Residual |  8.20887117    51  .160958258                R-squared     =  0.1299
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared = -0.0577
   Total |  9.43474455    62  .152173299                Root MSE      =   .4012

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  -.0203573   .0571008     -0.357   0.723       -.134992    .0942774
 CAratio |  -.0683892   .0460901     -1.484   0.144       -.160919    .0241405
 pro_inc |  -.0000211   .0000708     -0.298   0.767      -.0001632    .0001209
 pro_lic |   .1054762   .2618196      0.403   0.689      -.4201485    .6311009
weekearn |  -.0000383   .0005322     -0.072   0.943      -.0011066    .0010301
 welfmos |   .0054208   .0132689      0.409   0.685      -.0212176    .0320592
depressn |  -.0004995   .0063512     -0.079   0.938      -.0132501    .0122512
 mom_lat |  -.1962885   .1490596     -1.317   0.194      -.4955382    .1029611
 mom_blk |  -.0878871   .1522373     -0.577   0.566      -.3935163     .217742
 mom_otr |  -.2368995   .2656229     -0.892   0.377      -.7701597    .2963606
    male |  -.0930147   .1206001     -0.771   0.444      -.3351296    .1491002
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |    1.73881   .2627135      6.619   0.000       1.211391     2.26623
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #37 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress int_soc CAratio mom_lat if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      73
---------+------------------------------                F(  2,    70) =    1.79
   Model |  .495416203     2  .247708102                Prob > F      =  0.1751
Residual |  9.70625835    70  .138660834                R-squared     =  0.0486
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.0214
   Total |  10.2016746    72  .141689924                Root MSE      =  .37237

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 CAratio |    -.02609   .0283507     -0.920   0.361      -.0826337    .0304537
 mom_lat |  -.1313374   .0900522     -1.458   0.149       -.310941    .0482661
   _cons |   1.513326   .0832026     18.188   0.000       1.347384    1.679269
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #38

```
. regress int_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      63
```

```
---------+------------------------------               F( 13,    49) =    0.62
   Model |  1.33136325    13  .102412557               Prob > F      =  0.8262
Residual |  8.10338131    49  .165375129               R-squared     =  0.1411
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared = -0.0868
   Total |  9.43474455    62  .152173299               Root MSE      =  .40666

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  -.0219473   .0633818     -0.346   0.731      -.1493178    .1054232
 CAratio |  -.0706309   .0468026     -1.509   0.138      -.1646842    .0234225
 pro_inc |  -.0000232   .0000718     -0.323   0.748      -.0001675    .0001211
 pro_lic |   .1477354   .2723232      0.543   0.590      -.3995186    .6949895
weekearn |  -.0000321   .0005579     -0.058   0.954      -.0011533    .0010891
 welfmos |   .0067948   .0138577      0.490   0.626      -.0210534     .034643
depressn |  -.0002515   .0064918     -0.039   0.969      -.0132972    .0127943
 mom_lat |  -.2302732   .1570925     -1.466   0.149      -.5459623     .085416
 mom_blk |   -.093934    .154541     -0.608   0.546      -.4044956    .2166277
 mom_otr |  -.2049246   .2740195     -0.748   0.458      -.7555874    .3457381
    male |  -.1201979    .127326     -0.944   0.350       -.376069    .1356732
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |   .0017562   .0041234      0.426   0.672      -.0065301    .0100426
   lesHS |  -.0783096   .1245205     -0.629   0.532      -.3285429    .1719237
   _cons |   1.709376   .2838478      6.022   0.000       1.138963     2.27979
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #38 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress int_soc CAratio mom_lat if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      73
---------+------------------------------               F(  2,    70) =    1.79
   Model |  .495416203     2  .247708102               Prob > F      =  0.1751
Residual |  9.70625835    70  .138660834               R-squared     =  0.0486
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.0214
   Total |  10.2016746    72  .141689924               Root MSE      =  .37237

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 CAratio |    -.02609   .0283507     -0.920   0.361      -.0826337    .0304537
 mom_lat |  -.1313374   .0900522     -1.458   0.149       -.310941    .0482661
   _cons |   1.513326   .0832026     18.188   0.000       1.347384    1.679269
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #39

```
. regress int_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_c
> on  ARNETavg cca1_tot cca2_totcca4_tot if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      49
---------+------------------------------               F( 19,    29) =    0.67
   Model |  2.05176882    19  .107987833               Prob > F      =  0.8171
Residual |  4.67385494    29  .161167412               R-squared     =  0.3051
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared = -0.1502
   Total |  6.72562377    48  .140117162               Root MSE      =  .40146
```

int_soc	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
FDCRSavg	.1117372	.0958279	1.166	0.253	-.0842529	.3077274
CAratio	-.0641655	.0564553	-1.137	0.265	-.1796297	.0512986
pro_inc	.0000216	.0001038	0.208	0.836	-.0001907	.000234
pro_lic	-.0222394	.3902005	-0.057	0.955	-.820289	.7758103
weekearn	.0004988	.0007207	0.692	0.494	-.0009752	.0019728
welfmos	.0151761	.0181955	0.834	0.411	-.0220377	.05239
depressn	-.0043855	.0079902	-0.549	0.587	-.0207273	.0119563
mom_lat	-.1970582	.1834099	-1.074	0.291	-.5721735	.1780571
mom_blk	-.1796871	.18857	-0.953	0.349	-.565356	.2059819
mom_otr	-.0346976	.4179761	-0.083	0.934	-.8895548	.8201595
male	-.2158844	.1768702	-1.221	0.232	-.5776246	.1458559
old_kids	(dropped)					
prov_age	.0040083	.0049276	0.813	0.423	-.0060697	.0140864
lesHS	-.1051122	.1700743	-0.618	0.541	-.4529532	.2427287
prov_int	-.0831111	.0657443	-1.264	0.216	-.2175734	.0513511
prov_aut	.1430689	.1313896	1.089	0.285	-.125653	.4117908
par_con	.017646	.1468173	0.120	0.905	-.282629	.3179211
ARNETavg	-.119147	.1065084	-1.119	0.272	-.3369812	.0986871
cca1_tot	-.0013841	.0085019	-0.163	0.872	-.0187725	.0160043
cca2_tot	-.0025479	.0097614	-0.261	0.796	-.0225123	.0174164
_cons	1.923563	.8773909	2.192	0.037	.1290976	3.718029

REGRESSION MODEL #39 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress int_soc  FDCRSavg  CAratio mom_lat male prov_int prov_aut  ARNETavg i
> f center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      56
---------+------------------------------               F(  7,    48) =    1.18
   Model |  1.12120933     7  .160172762               Prob > F      =  0.3341
Residual |    6.537521    48  .136198354               R-squared     =  0.1464
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.0219
   Total |  7.65873034    55  .139249643               Root MSE      =  .36905

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .0319757   .0445947      0.717   0.477       -.057688    .1216395
 CAratio |   -.052624   .0351227     -1.498   0.141       -.123243     .017995
 mom_lat |  -.1000551   .1061694     -0.942   0.351      -.3135229    .1134128
    male |   .0143705   .1088656      0.132   0.896      -.2045183    .2332594
prov_int |  -.0285201   .0355875     -0.801   0.427      -.1000736    .0430334
prov_aut |  -.0457114   .0830349     -0.551   0.585      -.2126641    .1212414
ARNETavg |  -.1276357   .0816289     -1.564   0.124      -.2917616    .0364901
   _cons |   2.197619   .4374062      5.024   0.000       1.318155    3.077083
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

African-American Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #40

```
. regress int_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==0 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      20
---------+------------------------------                F(  9,    10) =    1.29
   Model |  1.46762165     9  .163069072                Prob > F      =  0.3452
Residual |  1.26015616    10  .126015616                R-squared     =  0.5380
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.1223
   Total |  2.72777782    19  .143567253                Root MSE      =  .35499

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .1496578   .0986164      1.518   0.160      -.0700733    .3693888
 CAratio |  -.0556797   .0719201     -0.774   0.457      -.2159277    .1045682
 pro_inc |  -.0000512   .0001242     -0.412   0.689       -.000328    .0002256
 pro_lic |  -.0088061   .4690837     -0.019   0.985       -1.05399    1.036378
weekearn |    -.00237   .0010996     -2.155   0.057      -.0048199      .00008
 welfmos |  -.0031177   .0252952     -0.123   0.904      -.0594789    .0532434
depressn |  -.0085268   .0115794     -0.736   0.478      -.0343274    .0172738
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |  -.7120582   .4964919     -1.434   0.182      -1.818311    .3941947
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |   .0317545   .2318883      0.137   0.894      -.4849249    .5484339
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   2.602721   .7358588      3.537   0.005        .963125    4.242316
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #41

```
. regress int_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==0 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      20
---------+------------------------------               F( 11,     8) =    2.46
   Model |  2.10508323    11  .191371202               Prob > F      =  0.1058
Residual |  .622694589     8  .077836824               R-squared     =  0.7717
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.4578
   Total |  2.72777782    19  .143567253               Root MSE      =  .27899

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .2526466   .1101058      2.295   0.051      -.0012579    .5065511
 CAratio |  -.0024775   .0599658     -0.041   0.968      -.1407588    .1358039
 pro_inc |   3.13e-06   .0000998      0.031   0.976       -.000227    .0002333
 pro_lic |   -.438049   .4078967     -1.074   0.314      -1.378661    .5025624
weekearn |  -.0026745   .0009842     -2.717   0.026      -.0049442   -.0004049
 welfmos |  -.0154509   .0260198     -0.594   0.569      -.0754527    .0445509
depressn |  -.0114766   .0095093     -1.207   0.262       -.033405    .0104518
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |  -.8272216    .428208     -1.932   0.089      -1.814671     .160228
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |    .089102   .1858909      0.479   0.645      -.3395631    .5177672
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |    -.01422   .0051431     -2.765   0.024        -.02608   -.0023599
   lesHS |    .109144   .2001893      0.545   0.600      -.3524933    .5707813
   _cons |   3.145039   .6086402      5.167   0.001       1.741513    4.548566
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #42

```
. regress int_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_c
> on  ARNETavg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==0 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      13
---------+------------------------------                F( 12,     0) =       .
   Model |   1.1581196    12  .096509967                Prob > F      =       .
Residual |        0.00     0           .                R-squared     =  1.0000
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =       .
   Total |   1.1581196    12  .096509967                Root MSE      =    0.00

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .1412549          .          .       .              .           .
 CAratio |  -.2602763          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_inc |  -.0001091          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_lic |  (dropped)
weekearn |   .0025917          .          .       .              .           .
 welfmos |   .2030788          .          .       .              .           .
depressn |   .0302787          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |  (dropped)
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |   .0260915          .          .       .              .           .
   lesHS |  (dropped)
prov_int |   .6613009          .          .       .              .           .
prov_aut |   -.844139          .          .       .              .           .
 par_con |  (dropped)
ARNETavg |  (dropped)
cca1_tot |  -.0010733          .          .       .              .           .
cca2_tot |   -.064515          .          .       .              .           .
cca4_tot |   .0114706          .          .       .              .           .
   _cons |  -6.614429          .          .       .              .           .
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Latina Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #43

```
. regress int_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==0 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      22
---------+------------------------------                F( 10,    11) =    0.66
   Model |  1.21696684    10  .121696684                Prob > F      =  0.7405
Residual |   2.0317708    11  .184706436                R-squared     =  0.3746
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared = -0.1940
   Total |  3.24873764    21  .154701792                Root MSE      =  .42977

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .0993855   .1466828      0.678   0.512      -.2234611    .4222321
 CAratio |  -.0407798   .0905276     -0.450   0.661      -.2400297      .15847
 pro_inc |    .000023   .0001822      0.126   0.902      -.0003781     .000424
 pro_lic |  -.3386636   .7771476     -0.436   0.671      -2.049154    1.371827
weekearn |   .0008198   .0010728      0.764   0.461      -.0015413    .0031809
 welfmos |  -.0422463   .0325761     -1.297   0.221      -.1139458    .0294533
depressn |  -.0053175   .0134427     -0.396   0.700      -.0349048    .0242698
 mom_lat |   .2602848   .5617888      0.463   0.652      -.9762039    1.496774
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |   .0057701   .6941914      0.008   0.994      -1.522135    1.533675
    male |  -.2731206   .2924452     -0.934   0.370       -.916788    .3705468
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   1.354406    .664638      2.038   0.066      -.1084521    2.817265
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #44

```
. regress int_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==0 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      22
---------+------------------------------               F( 12,     9) =    0.59
   Model |  1.43177625    12  .119314687               Prob > F      =  0.8049
Residual |  1.81696139     9  .201884599               R-squared     =  0.4407
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared = -0.3050
   Total |  3.24873764    21  .154701792               Root MSE      =  .44932

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .2063757    .214142      0.964   0.360      -.2780472    .6907985
 CAratio |  -.0360883   .0996458     -0.362   0.726      -.2615028    .1893263
 pro_inc |  -.0000232      .0002     -0.116   0.910      -.0004757    .0004293
 pro_lic |  -.3984002   .8417148     -0.473   0.647      -2.302491    1.505691
weekearn |   .0007489   .0011385      0.658   0.527      -.0018265    .0033243
 welfmos |  -.0572086   .0431521     -1.326   0.218      -.1548255    .0404082
depressn |  -.0080823   .0143698     -0.562   0.588      -.0405891    .0244244
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |  -.5194849   .6841023     -0.759   0.467      -2.067032    1.028062
 mom_otr |  -.7779031    .926733     -0.839   0.423      -2.874319    1.318512
    male |  -.2622015   .3319707     -0.790   0.450      -1.013171    .4887683
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |   -.015881   .0170298     -0.933   0.375       -.054405    .0226431
   lesHS |  -.0931067   .2704188     -0.344   0.739      -.7048364     .518623
   _cons |   2.425377   .9773495      2.482   0.035       .2144593    4.636296
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #45

```
. regress int_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_c
> on  ARNETavg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==0 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      18
---------+------------------------------                F( 17,     0) =       .
   Model |  2.61111138    17  .153594787                Prob > F      =       .
Residual |        0.00     0           .                R-squared     =  1.0000
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =       .
   Total |  2.61111138    17  .153594787                Root MSE      =    0.00

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  -1.422702          .          .       .              .           .
 CAratio |  -.2356132          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_inc |   .0009743          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_lic |  (dropped)
weekearn |  -.0031511          .          .       .              .           .
 welfmos |  -.0754926          .          .       .              .           .
depressn |   .0765136          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |   1.768915          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |  -1.546297          .          .       .              .           .
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |   .0888798          .          .       .              .           .
   lesHS |  -1.952791          .          .       .              .           .
prov_int |   .5759121          .          .       .              .           .
prov_aut |   .2446326          .          .       .              .           .
 par_con |   2.301161          .          .       .              .           .
ARNETavg |   -.733021          .          .       .              .           .
cca1_tot |   .0967066          .          .       .              .           .
cca2_tot |   .1094406          .          .       .              .           .
cca4_tot |  -.7390826          .          .       .              .           .
   _cons |  -10.86383          .          .       .              .           .
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Anglo Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #46

```
. regress int_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==0 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      21
---------+------------------------------                F( 10,    10) =    2.00
   Model |  2.14551551    10  .214551551                Prob > F      =  0.1444
Residual |   1.0714157    10   .10714157                R-squared     =  0.6669
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.3339
   Total |  3.21693121    20  .160846561                Root MSE      =  .32732

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  -.0485075   .0870742     -0.557   0.590      -.2425209    .1455058
 CAratio |    .020157   .1239439      0.163   0.874      -.2560073    .2963214
 pro_inc |   .0002866   .0002249      1.274   0.231      -.0002145    .0007877
 pro_lic |  -.1354871   .5761685     -0.235   0.819       -1.41927    1.148296
weekearn |   .0008434   .0008495      0.993   0.344      -.0010494    .0027362
 welfmos |   .0451888   .0213816      2.113   0.061      -.0024523      .09283
depressn |  -.0221143   .0131932     -1.676   0.125      -.0515106    .0072819
 mom_lat |  -.6672229   .2442327     -2.732   0.021      -1.211407   -.1230386
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |  -.8079013   .4143074     -1.950   0.080      -1.731036     .115233
    male |  -.1021539   .1961796     -0.521   0.614      -.5392692    .3349614
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   1.343771   .4932174      2.724   0.021       .2448138    2.442727
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #47

```
. regress int_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==0 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      21
---------+------------------------------               F( 12,     8) =    1.62
   Model |  2.28075992    12  .190063327               Prob > F      =  0.2501
Residual |  .936171295     8  .117021412               R-squared     =  0.7090
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.2725
   Total |  3.21693121    20  .160846561               Root MSE      =  .34208

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  -.0352108   .1044075     -0.337   0.745       -.275975    .2055533
 CAratio |   .0623304   .1355591      0.460   0.658      -.2502695    .3749303
 pro_inc |   .0003041   .0002422      1.256   0.245      -.0002543    .0008626
 pro_lic |  -.2234329   .6160685     -0.363   0.726      -1.644089    1.197224
weekearn |   .0005236   .0011212      0.467   0.653      -.0020619    .0031092
 welfmos |   .0476947   .0249138      1.914   0.092      -.0097566     .105146
depressn |  -.0164203    .015295     -1.074   0.314      -.0516907    .0188501
 mom_lat |  -.6749832   .2738911     -2.464   0.039      -1.306577   -.0433892
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |  -.6459467   .4641812     -1.392   0.202       -1.71635    .4244569
    male |  -.1776173   .2196677     -0.809   0.442      -.6841719    .3289374
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |   .0038414   .0076388      0.503   0.629      -.0137737    .0214565
   lesHS |  -.2189773   .2236284     -0.979   0.356      -.7346654    .2967107
   _cons |   1.205273   .5313974      2.268   0.053      -.0201313    2.430678
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #48

```
. regress int_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_c
> on  ARNETavg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==0 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      18
---------+------------------------------                F( 17,     0) =       .
   Model |  2.74845679    17  .161673929                Prob > F      =       .
Residual |        0.00     0           .                R-squared     =  1.0000
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =       .
   Total |  2.74845679    17  .161673929                Root MSE      =    0.00

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .0532605          .          .       .              .           .
 CAratio |   .3421746          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_inc |   .0011084          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_lic |  -2.207737          .          .       .              .           .
weekearn |  -.0041893          .          .       .              .           .
 welfmos |   .0301877          .          .       .              .           .
depressn |  -.0150452          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_lat |  -1.219047          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |  -.8431925          .          .       .              .           .
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |   .0197687          .          .       .              .           .
   lesHS |  -.7616966          .          .       .              .           .
prov_int |  -.1510188          .          .       .              .           .
prov_aut |  (dropped)
 par_con |  -.3170833          .          .       .              .           .
ARNETavg |    .142471          .          .       .              .           .
cca1_tot |   .0403951          .          .       .              .           .
cca2_tot |   .0008049          .          .       .              .           .
cca4_tot |   .0392717          .          .       .              .           .
   _cons |    3.02042          .          .       .              .           .
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Overall Social Development Score (Zscore)

Centers

All Ethnicities

REGRESSION MODEL #1

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==1
```

```
  Source |       SS       df       MS                 Number of obs =     118
---------+------------------------------              F( 11,   106) =    1.96
   Model |  22.2338758    11  2.02126143              Prob > F      =  0.0396
Residual |  109.250892   106  1.03066879              R-squared     =  0.1691
---------+------------------------------              Adj R-squared =  0.0829
   Total |  131.484767   117  1.12380143              Root MSE      =  1.0152

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |    .121135    .077534      1.562   0.121      -.0325837    .2748538
 CAratio |   .0012189   .0222507      0.055   0.956      -.0428953     .045333
 pro_inc |  -.0003592   .0001477     -2.432   0.017       -.000652   -.0000664
weekearn |   .0005216   .0004608      1.132   0.260      -.0003919    .0014352
 welfmos |  -.0179265   .0249202     -0.719   0.474      -.0673332    .0314803
depressn |   .0125213   .0105701      1.185   0.239      -.0084349    .0334775
 mom_lat |  -.0375161    .312706     -0.120   0.905      -.6574862     .582454
 mom_blk |  -.3285598   .2418832     -1.358   0.177      -.8081169    .1509972
 mom_otr |  -.4004733   .3362452     -1.191   0.236      -1.067112    .2661655
    male |   .3643778   .1935131      1.883   0.062      -.0192807    .7480363
old_kids |  -.1968768   .2393812     -0.822   0.413      -.6714732    .2777196
   _cons |  -.0916134   .4239488     -0.216   0.829      -.9321332    .7489063
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #2

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =     118
---------+------------------------------                F( 13,   104) =    1.71
   Model |   23.169293    13  1.78225331                Prob > F      =  0.0691
Residual |  108.315474   104  1.04149495                R-squared     =  0.1762
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.0732
   Total |  131.484767   117  1.12380143                Root MSE      =  1.0205

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .1252995   .0780855      1.605   0.112       -.029547    .2801461
 CAratio |   .0039891   .0227692      0.175   0.861       -.041163    .0491413
 pro_inc |   -.000379   .0001555     -2.437   0.017      -.0006874   -.0000706
weekearn |    .000545   .0004659      1.170   0.245       -.000379     .001469
 welfmos |    -.01988   .0257903     -0.771   0.443      -.0710231    .0312631
depressn |   .0122021   .0108224      1.127   0.262      -.0092591    .0336632
 mom_lat |  -.0221131   .3159863     -0.070   0.944      -.6487258    .6044997
 mom_blk |  -.3234755   .2436102     -1.328   0.187      -.8065637    .1596127
 mom_otr |  -.3678595   .3409492     -1.079   0.283      -1.043975    .3082555
    male |   .3539917   .2004612      1.766   0.080      -.0435305    .7515138
old_kids |  -.1922787   .2412037     -0.797   0.427      -.6705946    .2860372
prov_age |   .0061815   .0100326      0.616   0.539      -.0137136    .0260766
   lesHS |  -.2419152   .4216238     -0.574   0.567      -1.078011    .5941805
   _cons |  -.0924984   .6354667     -0.146   0.885      -1.352653    1.167656
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #3

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_con  ARNET
> avg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =     105
---------+------------------------------                F( 20,    84) =    2.02
   Model |    38.01931    20   1.9009655                Prob > F      =  0.0141
Residual |  79.0788498    84  .941414879                R-squared     =  0.3247
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.1639
   Total |   117.09816   104  1.12594384                Root MSE      =  .97027

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .1265694   .0921938      1.373   0.173      -.0567681    .3099069
 CAratio |  -.0065367   .0290837     -0.225   0.823      -.0643728    .0512993
 pro_inc |  -.0003232   .0001752     -1.845   0.069      -.0006716    .0000252
weekearn |   .0003176   .0004753      0.668   0.506      -.0006277    .0012629
 welfmos |  -.0316313   .0280457     -1.128   0.263      -.0874032    .0241405
depressn |   .0020076   .0114507      0.175   0.861      -.0207634    .0247786
 mom_lat |    -.01486   .3311927     -0.045   0.964       -.673473    .6437531
 mom_blk |  -.4694808   .2512863     -1.868   0.065      -.9691911    .0302294
 mom_otr |  -.3953797   .3486976     -1.134   0.260      -1.088803    .2980437
    male |   .3731154   .2061243      1.810   0.074      -.0367853    .7830161
old_kids |  -.2824288   .2525112     -1.118   0.267       -.784575    .2197175
prov_age |   .0107202    .010685      1.003   0.319      -.0105281    .0319685
   lesHS |  -.6423348   .4521129     -1.421   0.159      -1.541411    .2567412
prov_int |  -.0663058   .0638369     -1.039   0.302      -.1932525    .0606409
prov_aut |   .1105503   .1848442      0.598   0.551      -.2570327    .4781334
 par_con |  -.3748646   .1564808     -2.396   0.019      -.6860438   -.0636854
ARNETavg |   .0255124   .1696909      0.150   0.881      -.3119366    .3629614
cca1_tot |   .0256953   .0195192      1.316   0.192      -.0131207    .0645113
cca2_tot |   -.004679   .0300548     -0.156   0.877      -.0644462    .0550883
cca4_tot |  -.0501836   .0376345     -1.333   0.186      -.1250239    .0246566
   _cons |   1.944741   1.217371      1.597   0.114      -.4761344    4.365617
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #3 (REDUCDED MODEL)

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg pro_inc welfmos mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_
> age lesHS prov_int par_con cca1_tot cca4_tot if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =     118
---------+------------------------------                F( 13,   104) =    2.95
   Model |  35.2603932    13  2.71233794                Prob > F      =  0.0011
Residual |   95.756488   104  .920735461                R-squared     =  0.2691
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.1778
   Total |  131.016881   117   1.1198024                Root MSE      =  .95955

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .1517202   .0765224      1.983   0.050      -.0000266    .3034669
 pro_inc |  -.0003554   .0001462     -2.430   0.017      -.0006454   -.0000654
 welfmos |   -.037407   .0254828     -1.468   0.145      -.0879405    .0131264
 mom_blk |   -.360024   .2102052     -1.713   0.090      -.7768688    .0568207
 mom_otr |  -.2203593   .2983144     -0.739   0.462       -.811928    .3712093
    male |   .3746599   .1865801      2.008   0.047       .0046646    .7446552
old_kids |   -.347009   .2155367     -1.610   0.110      -.7744262    .0804083
prov_age |   .0078283   .0091799      0.853   0.396      -.0103759    .0260324
   lesHS |  -.5197447   .4287342     -1.212   0.228      -1.369941    .3304513
prov_int |  -.0711742   .0548528     -1.298   0.197      -.1799494     .037601
 par_con |  -.3313249   .1343531     -2.466   0.015      -.5977521   -.0648977
cca1_tot |   .0205088   .0148872      1.378   0.171       -.009013    .0500307
cca4_tot |  -.0588087   .0350881     -1.676   0.097      -.1283897    .0107724
   _cons |   2.227203   .8676268      2.567   0.012       .5066664    3.947739
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

African-American Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #4

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      61
---------+------------------------------                F( 11,    49) =    1.82
   Model |  12.8112211    11  1.16465646                Prob > F      =  0.0753
Residual |  31.3020007    49  .638816341                R-squared     =  0.2904
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.1311
   Total |  44.1132218    60  .735220364                Root MSE      =  .79926

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0547602   .1002438      0.546   0.587      -.1466872    .2562077
 CAratio |   .0050411    .027624      0.182   0.856      -.0504714    .0605535
 pro_inc |  -.0004016   .0001825     -2.201   0.033      -.0007683   -.0000349
weekearn |   .0004266   .0003908      1.092   0.280      -.0003587    .0012119
 welfmos |  -.0050443   .0289938     -0.174   0.863      -.0633095    .0532208
depressn |  -.0129199   .0117516     -1.099   0.277      -.0365356    .0106958
 mom_lat |   .1386358   .4436008      0.313   0.756      -.7528133    1.030085
 mom_blk |   .4654483   .3145465      1.480   0.145      -.1666565    1.097553
 mom_otr |  -.5792324   .4399241     -1.317   0.194      -1.463293    .3048281
    male |   .4647178   .2240786      2.074   0.043       .0144149    .9150207
old_kids |   -.071102    .285314     -0.249   0.804       -.644462    .5022579
   _cons |  -.2326761   .5267503     -0.442   0.661       -1.29122    .8258683
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #5

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      61
---------+------------------------------                F( 13,    47) =    1.69
   Model |  14.0500675    13  1.08077443                Prob > F      =  0.0949
Residual |  30.0631543    47   .63964158                R-squared     =  0.3185
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.1300
   Total |  44.1132218    60  .735220364                Root MSE      =  .79978

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0580862   .1003479      0.579   0.565      -.1437877    .2599601
 CAratio |  -.0003057   .0282224     -0.011   0.991      -.0570819    .0564705
 pro_inc |  -.0003917   .0001879     -2.085   0.043      -.0007697   -.0000137
weekearn |   .0003724   .0003961      0.940   0.352      -.0004246    .0011693
 welfmos |   .0011003   .0304179      0.036   0.971      -.0600926    .0622932
depressn |  -.0144386    .011847     -1.219   0.229      -.0382717    .0093945
 mom_lat |   .0891158   .4475351      0.199   0.843      -.8112087    .9894403
 mom_blk |   .5411351   .3194345      1.694   0.097      -.1014842    1.183754
 mom_otr |  -.6344124   .4438024     -1.429   0.159      -1.527228    .2584027
    male |   .5300773   .2314592      2.290   0.027       .0644415     .995713
old_kids |  -.0168337   .2953604     -0.057   0.955      -.6110223    .5773548
prov_age |  -.0118347   .0132083     -0.896   0.375      -.0384063    .0147368
   lesHS |   .4040709   .5068028      0.797   0.429      -.6154848    1.423627
   _cons |  -.3026216   .8166493     -0.371   0.713      -1.945508    1.340265
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #6

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_con  ARNET
> avg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      55
---------+------------------------------                F( 20,    34) =    1.25
   Model |  16.3765403    20  .818827014                Prob > F      =  0.2788
Residual |  22.3385839    34  .657017172                R-squared     =  0.4230
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.0836
   Total |  38.7151241    54  .716946743                Root MSE      =  .81057

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .1627379   .1402403      1.160   0.254      -.1222647    .4477405
 CAratio |   .0393021   .0497519      0.790   0.435      -.0618059    .1404101
 pro_inc |  -.0003797   .0002134     -1.779   0.084      -.0008134     .000054
weekearn |   .0001142   .0005467      0.209   0.836      -.0009968    .0012253
 welfmos |  -.0466201    .042811     -1.089   0.284      -.1336225    .0403823
depressn |  -.0180641   .0146907     -1.230   0.227      -.0479192     .011791
 mom_lat |   .2615981   .5434274      0.481   0.633      -.8427793    1.365976
 mom_blk |   .3939357   .3616867      1.089   0.284      -.3411002    1.128972
 mom_otr |  -.4750854   .4832363     -0.983   0.332       -1.45714    .5069688
    male |   .4785904   .2934885      1.631   0.112      -.1178499    1.075031
old_kids |   -.450435   .3844889     -1.172   0.250       -1.23181    .3309404
prov_age |   .0120957   .0175028      0.691   0.494      -.0234743    .0476658
   lesHS |    .189583   .7000424      0.271   0.788      -1.233074     1.61224
prov_int |   .0591018   .0852536      0.693   0.493      -.1141544    .2323581
prov_aut |  -.0425232   .3365587     -0.126   0.900      -.7264927    .6414463
 par_con |  -.1970292   .2245432     -0.877   0.386       -.653356    .2592976
ARNETavg |   .1399561   .2026433      0.691   0.494      -.2718647    .5517769
cca1_tot |   .0238119   .0246111      0.968   0.340      -.0262039    .0738276
cca2_tot |   .0030532   .0424482      0.072   0.943      -.0832119    .0893183
cca4_tot |  -.0154085   .0595089     -0.259   0.797      -.1363452    .1055281
   _cons |  -1.003976   1.619653     -0.620   0.539      -4.295508    2.287555
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #6 (REDUCED MODEL

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  pro_inc welfmos depressn mom_blk male old_kids if
> center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      62
---------+------------------------------               F(  7,    54) =    2.37
   Model |   10.487636     7  1.49823372               Prob > F      =  0.0345
Residual |  34.1126743    54  .631716191               R-squared     =  0.2351
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.1360
   Total |  44.6003104    61  .731152629               Root MSE      =  .79481

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |    .087854   .0916891      0.958   0.342      -.0959716    .2716797
 pro_inc |    -.00039   .0001722     -2.265   0.028      -.0007353   -.0000448
 welfmos |  -.0164741   .0278507     -0.592   0.557      -.0723114    .0393632
depressn |  -.0104904   .0112327     -0.934   0.355      -.0330106    .0120298
 mom_blk |    .637314   .2273419      2.803   0.007        .181521    1.093107
    male |   .4984315   .2139115      2.330   0.024       .0695647    .9272982
old_kids |  -.0960854   .2559356     -0.375   0.709      -.6092053    .4170346
   _cons |  -.3447094   .4392887     -0.785   0.436       -1.22543    .5360114
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Latina Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #7

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==1 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      20
---------+------------------------------               F( 11,     8) =    1.18
   Model |  18.5731056    11  1.68846415               Prob > F      =  0.4164
Residual |  11.4303497     8  1.42879372               R-squared     =  0.6190
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.0952
   Total |  30.0034554    19  1.57912923               Root MSE      =  1.1953

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |  -.2207323   .3452811     -0.639   0.541      -1.016952    .5754875
 CAratio |  -.0225373   .0600639     -0.375   0.717       -.161045    .1159704
 pro_inc |      .0006   .0008412      0.713   0.496      -.0013398    .0025397
weekearn |   .0102034    .005975      1.708   0.126      -.0035749    .0239817
 welfmos |   .0410033   .0887592      0.462   0.656      -.1636757    .2456823
depressn |     .04212   .0512975      0.821   0.435      -.0761722    .1604121
 mom_lat |   .2276708   1.062792      0.214   0.836      -2.223132    2.678473
 mom_blk |  -1.339266   1.230997     -1.088   0.308       -4.17795    1.499419
 mom_otr |   -.011885   1.189824     -0.010   0.992      -2.755625    2.731855
    male |   1.118373   .7751606      1.443   0.187      -.6691504    2.905896
old_kids |   .0433108   1.320707      0.033   0.975      -3.002245    3.088866
   _cons |  -2.888171   1.494258     -1.933   0.089      -6.333936    .5575947
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #8

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==1 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      20
```

```
---------+------------------------------               F( 13,     6) =    1.70
   Model |  23.6061559    13  1.81585815               Prob > F      =  0.2648
Residual |  6.39729948     6  1.06621658               R-squared     =  0.7868
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.3248
   Total |  30.0034554    19  1.57912923               Root MSE      =  1.0326

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .1233945    .339552      0.363   0.729      -.7074593    .9542484
 CAratio |  -.0270187   .0520172     -0.519   0.622      -.1543001    .1002626
 pro_inc |   .0009957   .0007789      1.278   0.248      -.0009102    .0029016
weekearn |   .0064068   .0054956      1.166   0.288      -.0070404    .0198539
 welfmos |   .0698226    .084029      0.831   0.438      -.1357891    .2754342
depressn |   .0723667   .0562489      1.287   0.246      -.0652693    .2100027
 mom_lat |  -.8716527   1.067052     -0.817   0.445      -3.482636     1.73933
 mom_blk |   -2.79577   1.484609     -1.883   0.109      -6.428477    .8369362
 mom_otr |  -.9656196   1.163243     -0.830   0.438      -3.811972    1.880733
    male |   2.134609   .9266357      2.304   0.061      -.1327869    4.402005
old_kids |   .2358336   1.326362      0.178   0.865      -3.009657    3.481325
prov_age |  -.0264244   .0421357     -0.627   0.554      -.1295266    .0766778
   lesHS |  -2.430346   1.217301     -1.997   0.093      -5.408975    .5482826
   _cons |  -1.729169    1.71148     -1.010   0.351       -5.91701    2.458671
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #9

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_con  ARNET
> avg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==1 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      18
---------+------------------------------               F( 17,     0) =       .
   Model |  29.4860905    17  1.73447591               Prob > F      =       .
Residual |        0.00     0           .               R-squared     =  1.0000
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =       .
   Total |  29.4860905    17  1.73447591               Root MSE      =    0.00

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |  -.2006808          .          .       .              .           .
 CAratio |   .0082773          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_inc |  -.0015102          .          .       .              .           .
weekearn |   .0078114          .          .       .              .           .
 welfmos |  -.0946263          .          .       .              .           .
depressn |   .0458149          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_lat |   1.310945          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |   1.582716          .          .       .              .           .
    male |   1.387136          .          .       .              .           .
old_kids |  -2.480059          .          .       .              .           .
prov_age |  -.0031101          .          .       .              .           .
   lesHS |  (dropped)
prov_int |  -.1722849          .          .       .              .           .
prov_aut |  -2.042809          .          .       .              .           .
 par_con |  (dropped)
ARNETavg |   1.148169          .          .       .              .           .
cca1_tot |   .3552799          .          .       .              .           .
cca2_tot |  -.2037699          .          .       .              .           .
cca4_tot |  -.3268459          .          .       .              .           .
```

```
   _cons |   4.519143          .          .       .              .           .
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Anglo Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #10

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==1 &prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      37
---------+------------------------------                F( 11,    25) =    1.54
   Model |  22.3161741    11   2.0287431                Prob > F      =  0.1796
Residual |  32.9697208    25  1.31878883                R-squared     =  0.4037
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.1413
   Total |  55.2858949    36   1.5357193                Root MSE      =  1.1484

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .1810002   .1783337      1.015   0.320       -.186285    .5482854
 CAratio |   .0689707   .0684639      1.007   0.323      -.0720333    .2099746
 pro_inc |  -.0002866   .0003628     -0.790   0.437      -.0010339    .0004607
weekearn |  -.0001368   .0026986     -0.051   0.960      -.0056946     .005421
 welfmos |  -.0556226   .0711827     -0.781   0.442      -.2022261     .090981
depressn |   .0150309   .0238879      0.629   0.535      -.0341673     .064229
 mom_lat |   .0333999   .6290041      0.053   0.958      -1.262058    1.328858
 mom_blk |  -.9569448   .6122214     -1.563   0.131      -2.217838    .3039488
 mom_otr |   .2458291   .7165413      0.343   0.734      -1.229915    1.721574
    male |   .3420461    .433194      0.790   0.437      -.5501336    1.234226
old_kids |  -.6764559   .4836859     -1.399   0.174      -1.672626    .3197139
   _cons |  -.0580522   1.134152     -0.051   0.960      -2.393881    2.277777
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #11

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS  if center==1 &prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      37
---------+------------------------------               F( 13,    23) =    1.25
   Model |  22.8960865    13  1.76123742               Prob > F      =  0.3088
Residual |  32.3898084    23  1.40825254               R-squared     =  0.4141
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.0830
   Total |  55.2858949    36   1.5357193               Root MSE      =  1.1867

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .2142578    .199604      1.073   0.294      -.1986545    .6271702
 CAratio |   .0728046   .0733017      0.993   0.331      -.0788315    .2244407
 pro_inc |  -.0004408   .0004835     -0.912   0.371      -.0014409    .0005594
weekearn |  -.0005331   .0029893     -0.178   0.860       -.006717    .0056508
 welfmos |  -.0347503   .0804517     -0.432   0.670      -.2011773    .1316766
depressn |   .0107395   .0280945      0.382   0.706      -.0473785    .0688575
 mom_lat |  -.0858481     .70191     -0.122   0.904      -1.537859    1.366163
 mom_blk |  -.8816134   .6524295     -1.351   0.190      -2.231267    .4680398
 mom_otr |   .1933501   .7454489      0.259   0.798      -1.348728    1.735429
    male |   .3293786    .459972      0.716   0.481       -.622146    1.280903
old_kids |  -.6037181   .5140229     -1.174   0.252      -1.667055    .4596191
prov_age |   .0127514   .0266273      0.479   0.637      -.0423313    .0678341
   lesHS |   -.203993   1.025405     -0.199   0.844      -2.325204    1.917218
   _cons |  -.2675342   1.751566     -0.153   0.880      -3.890925    3.355857
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #12

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS  prov_int prov_aut par_con  ARNE
> Tavg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==1 &prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      32
---------+------------------------------                F( 20,    11) =    1.72
   Model |  35.3649944    20  1.76824972                Prob > F      =  0.1780
Residual |  11.3035287    11  1.02759352                R-squared     =  0.7578
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.3174
   Total |  46.6685231    31  1.50543623                Root MSE      =  1.0137

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .4373831    .356325      1.227   0.245       -.346883    1.221649
 CAratio |   .0729622   .1035185      0.705   0.496      -.1548804    .3008048
 pro_inc |  -.0009574   .0005541     -1.728   0.112       -.002177    .0002622
weekearn |  -.0030686   .0038972     -0.787   0.448      -.0116462     .005509
 welfmos |  -.0463728   .0899861     -0.515   0.617      -.2444308    .1516852
depressn |  -.0266343   .0327459     -0.813   0.433      -.0987075     .045439
 mom_lat |  -.4295947   .6814152     -0.630   0.541      -1.929379     1.07019
 mom_blk |   -.981433   .9716092     -1.010   0.334       -3.11993    1.157064
 mom_otr |   .8695884   .9810796      0.886   0.394      -1.289753     3.02893
    male |  -.2893068   .4497319     -0.643   0.533       -1.27916    .7005465
old_kids |  -.6493504   .5595242     -1.161   0.270      -1.880855     .582154
prov_age |   .0233121   .0262349      0.889   0.393      -.0344306    .0810548
   lesHS |  -.2776758     .99614     -0.279   0.786      -2.470165    1.914813
prov_int |  -.2025409   .2172666     -0.932   0.371      -.6807415    .2756596
prov_aut |  -.3220123     .52419     -0.614   0.552      -1.475747    .8317221
 par_con |  -.5916069   .4131285     -1.432   0.180      -1.500897    .3176829
ARNETavg |  -.0657023    .589829     -0.111   0.913      -1.363907    1.232503
cca1_tot |   .0255389   .0374364      0.682   0.509      -.0568581    .1079359
cca2_tot |   .0059867   .0682783      0.088   0.932      -.1442927    .1562662
cca4_tot |  -.1620938   .0965589     -1.679   0.121      -.3746186    .0504309
   _cons |    5.40501   2.551061      2.119   0.058      -.2098369    11.01986
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #12 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress zSOCDEV  ECERSavg pro_inc mom_blk old_kids par_con cca4_tot if center
> ==1 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      37
---------+------------------------------               F(  6,    30) =    4.76
   Model |  26.9617701     6  4.49362835               Prob > F      =  0.0016
Residual |  28.3241248    30  .944137494               R-squared     =  0.4877
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.3852
   Total |  55.2858949    36   1.5357193               Root MSE      =  .97167

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .1052786   .1397161      0.754   0.457      -.1800597    .3906169
 pro_inc |  -.0004298   .0002583     -1.664   0.107      -.0009573    .0000978
 mom_blk |   -1.07117    .447512     -2.394   0.023      -1.985112   -.1572287
old_kids |  -.7176113   .3774526     -1.901   0.067      -1.488472    .0532498
 par_con |  -.5870202   .2546293     -2.305   0.028      -1.107043   -.0669979
cca4_tot |  -.0601523   .0565402     -1.064   0.296      -.1756228    .0553181
   _cons |   3.138071   1.032373      3.040   0.005       1.029685    5.246457
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

All Ethnicities

REGRESSION MODEL #13

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
> mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      92
---------+------------------------------               F( 12,    79) =    1.27
   Model |  13.3129033    12  1.10940861               Prob > F      =  0.2541
Residual |  69.1108196    79  .874820501               R-squared     =  0.1615
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.0342
   Total |  82.4237229    91  .905755196               Root MSE      =  .93532

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  -.0997703   .0976399     -1.022   0.310      -.2941176     .094577
 CAratio |  -.1084194     .08302     -1.306   0.195      -.2736665    .0568277
 pro_inc |   -.000061   .0001336     -0.457   0.649      -.0003268    .0002049
 pro_lic |   .1095115   .4126545      0.265   0.791      -.7118566    .9308796
weekearn |  -.0005998   .0010998     -0.545   0.587      -.0027889    .0015894
 welfmos |  -.0128275   .0251854     -0.509   0.612      -.0629578    .0373028
depressn |  -.0054862   .0108551     -0.505   0.615      -.0270927    .0161203
 mom_lat |   -.094662    .278188     -0.340   0.735      -.6483813    .4590573
 mom_blk |   .1350808   .2950777      0.458   0.648      -.4522567    .7224182
 mom_otr |   1.261473   .5340649      2.362   0.021       .1984433    2.324502
    male |  -.2890806   .2096421     -1.379   0.172      -.7063627    .1282014
old_kids |   .1408488   .2239781      0.629   0.531      -.3049683     .586666
   _cons |   .9246582    .524996      1.761   0.082      -.1203201    1.969636
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #14

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
> mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      92
---------+------------------------------               F( 14,    77) =    1.91
   Model |  21.2085656    14  1.51489755               Prob > F      =  0.0385
Residual |  61.2151572    77  .795002042               R-squared     =  0.2573
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.1223
   Total |  82.4237229    91  .905755196               Root MSE      =  .89163

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .0243634   .1016148      0.240   0.811      -.1779775    .2267043
 CAratio |  -.1034976   .0791578     -1.307   0.195      -.2611209    .0541258
 pro_inc |   -.000045    .000128     -0.351   0.726      -.0002998    .0002099
 pro_lic |  -.1064373    .399742     -0.266   0.791      -.9024253    .6895507
weekearn |   .0001633   .0010766      0.152   0.880      -.0019805     .002307
 welfmos |  -.0040577   .0241836     -0.168   0.867      -.0522134     .044098
depressn |  -.0090772   .0104731     -0.867   0.389      -.0299319    .0117775
 mom_lat |  -.1293354    .269526     -0.480   0.633      -.6660302    .4073594
 mom_blk |   .1680462   .2823539      0.595   0.553      -.3941921    .7302846
 mom_otr |   1.458652   .5193515      2.809   0.006       .4244911    2.492813
    male |  -.2560223   .2049557     -1.249   0.215      -.6641414    .1520967
old_kids |   .0199139   .2234261      0.089   0.929      -.4249842     .464812
prov_age |  -.0210836   .0076276     -2.764   0.007       -.036272   -.0058951
   lesHS |   -.422665   .2225947     -1.899   0.061      -.8659076    .0205777
   _cons |    1.68325   .5557522      3.029   0.003       .5766063    2.789894
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #15

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
> mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_co
> n  ARNETavg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      73
---------+------------------------------                F( 21,    51) =    1.13
   Model |  20.7314922    21  .987213915                Prob > F      =  0.3508
Residual |  44.5798817    51  .874115327                R-squared     =  0.3174
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.0364
   Total |  65.3113739    72  .907102415                Root MSE      =  .93494

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .0649632   .1391849      0.467   0.643      -.2144622    .3443887
 CAratio |  -.0664095   .0969865     -0.685   0.497       -.261118     .128299
 pro_inc |   2.14e-06   .0001777      0.012   0.990      -.0003546    .0003588
 pro_lic |  -.3150668   .5674286     -0.555   0.581      -1.454227    .8240936
weekearn |    .001201   .0013355      0.899   0.373      -.0014801    .0038821
 welfmos |  -.0204827   .0314137     -0.652   0.517      -.0835483     .042583
depressn |   -.008576   .0122926     -0.698   0.489      -.0332543    .0161024
 mom_lat |   -.102769   .3205558     -0.321   0.750      -.7463117    .5407737
 mom_blk |   .3293886   .3557242      0.926   0.359      -.3847574    1.043535
 mom_otr |   1.192118   .6834034      1.744   0.087      -.1798719    2.564107
    male |  -.1001312   .2624345     -0.382   0.704      -.6269905    .4267281
old_kids |  -.2680578   .2998088     -0.894   0.375       -.869949    .3338335
prov_age |  -.0235244   .0098619     -2.385   0.021       -.043323   -.0037258
   lesHS |  -.5381776   .2936503     -1.833   0.073      -1.127705    .0513499
prov_int |  -.1817699   .1084632     -1.676   0.100      -.3995189    .0359791
prov_aut |  -.0944112   .2187442     -0.432   0.668      -.5335585     .344736
 par_con |  -.1775941    .235477     -0.754   0.454      -.6503338    .2951456
ARNETavg |  -.1956095   .1822658     -1.073   0.288      -.5615234    .1703044
cca1_tot |   .0069246   .0167915      0.412   0.682      -.0267857    .0406348
cca2_tot |   .0164611   .0204167      0.806   0.424      -.0245273    .0574494
cca4_tot |  -.0217545   .0542644     -0.401   0.690      -.1306948    .0871858
   _cons |   4.592306   1.487967      3.086   0.003       1.605087    7.579525
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #15 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress zSOCDEV mom_otr prov_age lesHS prov_int  ARNETavg if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      96
---------+------------------------------               F(  5,    90) =    4.63
   Model |  17.4874695     5  3.49749391               Prob > F      =  0.0008
Residual |  67.9746637    90  .755274041               R-squared     =  0.2046
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.1604
   Total |  85.4621332    95  .899601402               Root MSE      =  .86907

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 mom_otr |    1.31713   .4534122      2.905   0.005        .416347    2.217912
prov_age |  -.0138483   .0064452     -2.149   0.034      -.0266528   -.0010439
   lesHS |  -.3504976   .1918567     -1.827   0.071      -.7316545    .0306592
prov_int |   -.104787   .0628542     -1.667   0.099      -.2296578    .0200838
ARNETavg |  -.1788571   .1257043     -1.423   0.158      -.4285905    .0708764
   _cons |   2.300113   .6798999      3.383   0.001       .9493735    3.650853
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

African-American Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #16

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
> mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==0 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      27
---------+------------------------------               F( 10,    16) =    1.26
   Model |  9.49482905    10  .949482905               Prob > F      =  0.3274
Residual |  12.0420494    16  .752628089               R-squared     =  0.4409
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.0914
   Total |  21.5368785    26   .82834148               Root MSE      =  .86754

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .4888736   .2127041      2.298   0.035        .037961    .9397862
 CAratio |  -.0677775   .1645332     -0.412   0.686      -.4165724    .2810173
 pro_inc |  -.0001655   .0002817     -0.588   0.565      -.0007626    .0004316
 pro_lic |  -.6394327   1.072232     -0.596   0.559      -2.912462    1.633597
weekearn |   -.002213   .0024435     -0.906   0.379      -.0073929     .002967
 welfmos |  -.0269821   .0494277     -0.546   0.593      -.1317641    .0777999
depressn |   -.042584    .024941     -1.707   0.107      -.0954566    .0102886
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |  -2.134007   .9018966     -2.366   0.031      -4.045942   -.2220717
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |  -.3439484   .5046866     -0.682   0.505      -1.413836    .7259394
old_kids |   1.115072   .5191372      2.148   0.047       .0145506    2.215594
   _cons |   2.266798   1.652768      1.372   0.189      -1.236914     5.77051
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #17

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
> mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==0 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      27
```

```
---------+------------------------------               F( 12,    14) =    1.88
   Model |  13.2825977    12  1.10688314               Prob > F      =  0.1303
Residual |   8.2542808    14  .589591486               R-squared     =  0.6167
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.2882
   Total |  21.5368785    26   .82834148               Root MSE      =  .76785

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .7574471   .2243098      3.377   0.005       .2763503    1.238544
 CAratio |   .0368644   .1537761      0.240   0.814      -.2929526    .3666814
 pro_inc |    .000032   .0002612      0.122   0.904      -.0005283    .0005922
 pro_lic |  -1.913087   1.073892     -1.781   0.097      -4.216357     .390183
weekearn |   -.001815   .0022914     -0.792   0.442      -.0067295    .0030994
 welfmos |  -.0395598   .0484362     -0.817   0.428      -.1434451    .0643254
depressn |  -.0466262   .0221632     -2.104   0.054      -.0941615    .0009091
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |  -2.265375   .8006906     -2.829   0.013      -3.982686   -.5480645
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |  -.1720322   .4567537     -0.377   0.712      -1.151671     .807607
old_kids |   .9297715   .5145015      1.807   0.092      -.1737245    2.033268
prov_age |  -.0323825   .0129933     -2.492   0.026      -.0602504   -.0045147
   lesHS |  -.1335992   .4359349     -0.306   0.764      -1.068587    .8013882
   _cons |   3.286016   1.517161      2.166   0.048       .0320291    6.540003
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #17 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  pro_lic depressn mom_blk old_kids prov_age if cent
> er==0 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      34
---------+------------------------------               F(  6,    27) =    0.89
   Model |  4.71553411     6  .785922352               Prob > F      =  0.5133
Residual |  23.7374481    27  .879164743               R-squared     =  0.1657
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared = -0.0197
   Total |  28.4529822    33  .862211581               Root MSE      =  .93764

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .0722077   .1426855      0.506   0.617      -.2205587    .3649741
 pro_lic |  -.2845156   .4648262     -0.612   0.546       -1.23826    .6692289
depressn |   .0249669   .0145403      1.717   0.097      -.0048674    .0548012
 mom_blk |  -.6963857   .7265339     -0.959   0.346       -2.18711    .7943388
old_kids |  -.0159763   .4028847     -0.040   0.969      -.8426274    .8106748
prov_age |  -.0161554   .0124584     -1.297   0.206       -.041718    .0094071
   _cons |   .9684074   .9725457      0.996   0.328      -1.027092    2.963906
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #18

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
> mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_co
> n  ARNETavg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==0 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      19
---------+------------------------------               F( 18,     0) =       .
   Model |  11.3808197    18  .632267761               Prob > F      =       .
Residual |        0.00     0           .               R-squared     =  1.0000
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =       .
```

```
   Total |  11.3808197    18  .632267761              Root MSE      =    0.00

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .8404721          .          .       .              .           .
 CAratio |   .1867159          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_inc |   .0004765          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_lic |  -3.650961          .          .       .              .           .
weekearn |  -.0122563          .          .       .              .           .
 welfmos |  -.1405097          .          .       .              .           .
depressn |  -.0766345          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |  -4.173175          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |  (dropped)
old_kids |   2.083613          .          .       .              .           .
prov_age |  -.0776106          .          .       .              .           .
   lesHS |  -.2895757          .          .       .              .           .
prov_int |   .4461227          .          .       .              .           .
prov_aut |  -.3170007          .          .       .              .           .
 par_con |   .6499855          .          .       .              .           .
ARNETavg |   .9185056          .          .       .              .           .
cca1_tot |  -.0248109          .          .       .              .           .
cca2_tot |  -.0211634          .          .       .              .           .
cca4_tot |   .4582844          .          .       .              .           .
   _cons |   1.647035          .          .       .              .           .
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Latina Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #19

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
> mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==0 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      39
---------+------------------------------                F( 12,    26) =    1.09
   Model |  12.6311608    12  1.05259674                Prob > F      =  0.4066
Residual |  25.0798729    26  .964610494                R-squared     =  0.3349
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.0280
   Total |  37.7110337    38  .992395623                Root MSE      =  .98215

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .0208341   .2212026      0.094   0.926      -.4338545    .4755226
 CAratio |  -.1963092   .1456807     -1.348   0.189      -.4957602    .1031419
 pro_inc |  -.0000396   .0002395     -0.165   0.870      -.0005319    .0004528
 pro_lic |    .420681   .7353559      0.572   0.572      -1.090865    1.932227
weekearn |   .0019036    .002003      0.950   0.351      -.0022137     .006021
 welfmos |  -.0695153   .0522366     -1.331   0.195      -.1768891    .0378586
depressn |  -.0162287   .0173518     -0.935   0.358      -.0518957    .0194384
 mom_lat |   .7333969    1.17949      0.622   0.539      -1.691079    3.157873
 mom_blk |   .0480864   1.536968      0.031   0.975      -3.111196    3.207369
 mom_otr |   1.663932   1.741126      0.956   0.348      -1.915004    5.242867
    male |  -.8383939   .4022151     -2.084   0.047      -1.665159   -.0116289
old_kids |  -.1027987   .4170796     -0.246   0.807      -.9601181    .7545207
   _cons |   .4657007   1.520204      0.306   0.762      -2.659123    3.590525
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #20

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
> mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==0 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      39
---------+------------------------------               F( 14,    24) =    1.37
   Model |  16.7479611    14  1.19628294               Prob > F      =  0.2413
Residual |  20.9630725    24  .873461355               R-squared     =  0.4441
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.1198
   Total |  37.7110337    38  .992395623               Root MSE      =  .93459

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .1132533   .2156877      0.525   0.604      -.3319043    .5584109
 CAratio |  -.2162511   .1410403     -1.533   0.138       -.507344    .0748419
 pro_inc |  -.0001026   .0002406     -0.426   0.674      -.0005992    .0003941
 pro_lic |   .2721083   .7081933      0.384   0.704      -1.189531    1.733747
weekearn |   .0010282   .0019511      0.527   0.603      -.0029987    .0050551
 welfmos |  -.0785312    .050562     -1.553   0.133      -.1828861    .0258237
depressn |  -.0130345   .0174313     -0.748   0.462      -.0490109    .0229418
 mom_lat |   .4981991   1.170026      0.426   0.674      -1.916615    2.913013
 mom_blk |  -.3197643   1.565508     -0.204   0.840      -3.550815    2.911286
 mom_otr |   .3987472   1.957262      0.204   0.840      -3.640843    4.438337
    male |   -.801489     .38351     -2.090   0.047      -1.593015   -.0099632
old_kids |   .2558674   .4823531      0.530   0.601      -.7396604    1.251395
prov_age |  -.0404227   .0192079     -2.104   0.046      -.0800658   -.0007796
   lesHS |  -.5044951   .4083249     -1.236   0.229      -1.347236     .338246
   _cons |   2.729148   1.818388      1.501   0.146      -1.023821    6.482116
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #21

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
> mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_co
> n  ARNETavg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==0 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      33
---------+------------------------------                F( 21,    11) =    0.68
   Model |  19.3088567    21  .919469366                Prob > F      =  0.7872
Residual |  14.9347815    11  1.35770741                R-squared     =  0.5639
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared = -0.2688
   Total |  34.2436382    32  1.07011369                Root MSE      =  1.1652

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .4467011   .4892939      0.913   0.381      -.6302274     1.52363
 CAratio |  -.2835208   .2053806     -1.380   0.195      -.7355604    .1685187
 pro_inc |  -.0004211   .0004975     -0.846   0.415       -.001516    .0006739
 pro_lic |   .2662452   1.194158      0.223   0.828      -2.362079    2.894569
weekearn |   .0014784   .0027993      0.528   0.608      -.0046829    .0076397
 welfmos |  -.1862166   .0936597     -1.988   0.072      -.3923602    .0199271
depressn |  -.0178541   .0252899     -0.706   0.495      -.0735168    .0378085
 mom_lat |  -.2888911   1.713699     -0.169   0.869      -4.060718    3.482936
 mom_blk |  -1.812502   2.323142     -0.780   0.452      -6.925703    3.300698
 mom_otr |  -3.409534    3.55324     -0.960   0.358      -11.23016    4.411095
    male |  -.7180552   .5664032     -1.268   0.231        -1.9647    .5285898
old_kids |    .844405   .8605047      0.981   0.348      -1.049553    2.738363
prov_age |  -.0867829   .0376405     -2.306   0.042      -.1696292   -.0039366
   lesHS |  -.7004598    .662916     -1.057   0.313      -2.159528    .7586084
prov_int |  -.0514888   .2505523     -0.206   0.841      -.6029506     .499973
prov_aut |  -.1377513   .5801875     -0.237   0.817      -1.414735    1.139233
 par_con |  -.3174495   .6028637     -0.527   0.609      -1.644344    1.009444
ARNETavg |  -.1493352   .5835362     -0.256   0.803       -1.43369    1.135019
cca1_tot |   .0483702   .0638396      0.758   0.465      -.0921397    .1888801
cca2_tot |    .026522   .0634421      0.418   0.684      -.1131131    .1661572
cca4_tot |  -.1626343   .1514981     -1.074   0.306      -.4960793    .1708107
   _cons |   7.958011   4.771506      1.668   0.124      -2.544003    18.46002
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #21(REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress zSOCDEV CAratio welfmos male prov_age lesHS cca4_tot if center==0 & p
> rov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      39
---------+------------------------------               F(  6,    32) =    2.33
   Model |  11.7601511     6  1.96002518               Prob > F      =  0.0555
Residual |  26.8741709    32  .839817842               R-squared     =  0.3044
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.1740
   Total |   38.634322    38  1.01669268               Root MSE      =  .91642

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 CAratio |  -.1481223   .1032056     -1.435   0.161      -.3583451    .0621006
 welfmos |  -.0731177   .0378001     -1.934   0.062       -.150114    .0038786
    male |  -.5784484   .3133163     -1.846   0.074      -1.216653     .059756
prov_age |  -.0271458   .0150669     -1.802   0.081      -.0578359    .0035444
   lesHS |  -.5739905   .3780142     -1.518   0.139       -1.34398    .1959993
cca4_tot |  -.0109079    .066277     -0.165   0.870      -.1459097    .1240939
   _cons |   2.682497    .897713      2.988   0.005       .8539154    4.511078
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Anglo Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #22

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
> mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==0 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      26
---------+------------------------------               F( 11,    14) =    2.12
   Model |  14.0117765    11  1.27379787               Prob > F      =  0.0941
Residual |  8.43084536    14   .60220324               R-squared     =  0.6243
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.3292
   Total |  22.4426219    25  .897704876               Root MSE      =  .77602

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  -.2719792   .1591929     -1.708   0.110       -.613414    .0694556
 CAratio |   .2631534   .1781344      1.477   0.162      -.1189068    .6452136
 pro_inc |   .0004839   .0004655      1.040   0.316      -.0005145    .0014823
 pro_lic |  -1.488677   1.037483     -1.435   0.173      -3.713856    .7365022
weekearn |  -.0010376   .0017806     -0.583   0.569      -.0048566    .0027814
 welfmos |   .0559074     .04043      1.383   0.188      -.0308064    .1426212
depressn |  -.0211911   .0301923     -0.702   0.494      -.0859471    .0435649
 mom_lat |  -.7779467   .4790672     -1.624   0.127      -1.805444    .2495502
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |   2.272201   .9401295      2.417   0.030       .2558234    4.288578
    male |  -.2924566   .3772141     -0.775   0.451        -1.1015    .5165872
old_kids |    .351452   .4351498      0.808   0.433      -.5818515    1.284755
   _cons |   .4256388   1.009181      0.422   0.680       -1.73884    2.590118
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #23

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
> mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==0 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      26
```

```
---------+------------------------------               F( 13,    12) =    2.01
   Model |   15.367686    13  1.18212969               Prob > F      =  0.1190
Residual |  7.07493587    12  .589577989               R-squared     =  0.6848
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.3432
   Total |  22.4426219    25  .897704876               Root MSE      =  .76784

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   -.162095   .1854687     -0.874   0.399      -.5661965    .2420065
 CAratio |   .2059857   .1812209      1.137   0.278      -.1888607     .600832
 pro_inc |   .0005501   .0004741      1.160   0.268      -.0004828    .0015831
 pro_lic |  -1.427198   1.043218     -1.368   0.196      -3.700174    .8457786
weekearn |    .000042    .002243      0.019   0.985      -.0048451    .0049291
 welfmos |   .0706953   .0436731      1.619   0.131      -.0244601    .1658507
depressn |  -.0219663   .0337245     -0.651   0.527      -.0954457    .0515132
 mom_lat |  -.8479992   .5088889     -1.666   0.122      -1.956773    .2607744
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |    2.23232   .9807275      2.276   0.042       .0954983    4.369142
    male |  -.3458072   .4009031     -0.863   0.405        -1.2193    .5276855
old_kids |   .1901315   .4455996      0.427   0.677      -.7807465     1.16101
prov_age |  -.0117345   .0169424     -0.693   0.502      -.0486487    .0251798
   lesHS |  -.5534746   .4329153     -1.278   0.225      -1.496716    .3897668
   _cons |   .8518746   1.050215      0.811   0.433      -1.436347    3.140096
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #24

```
. regress zSOCDEV  FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
> mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_co
> n  ARNETavg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==0 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      21
---------+------------------------------               F( 19,     1) =    1.05
   Model |  18.3024126    19  .963284874               Prob > F      =  0.6594
Residual |  .920486807     1  .920486807               R-squared     =  0.9521
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.0423
   Total |  19.2228994    20  .961144971               Root MSE      =  .95942

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  -.3008993   .7295417     -0.412   0.751      -9.570606    8.968807
 CAratio |   .6146391   .5741326      1.071   0.478      -6.680407    7.909685
 pro_inc |   .0023647   .0016181      1.461   0.382       -.018195    .0229244
 pro_lic |  -4.856706   3.399029     -1.429   0.389      -48.04547    38.33206
weekearn |  -.0055501    .007699     -0.721   0.602      -.1033757    .0922754
 welfmos |   .0329923   .1105989      0.298   0.815        -1.3723    1.438285
depressn |  -.0429368   .1684225     -0.255   0.841      -2.182947    2.097074
 mom_lat |  -2.316873   1.453192     -1.594   0.357      -20.78143    16.14769
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |  -1.684824   1.226288     -1.374   0.401      -17.26629    13.89664
old_kids |   1.253798   2.214674      0.566   0.672       -26.8863     29.3939
prov_age |  -.0123752   .0570715     -0.217   0.864      -.7375368    .7127864
   lesHS |  -1.610108   1.659091     -0.970   0.510      -22.69086    19.47065
prov_int |  -.2534476   .5759199     -0.440   0.736      -7.571203    7.064308
prov_aut |  -.7680828   2.028034     -0.379   0.770       -26.5367    25.00053
 par_con |  -1.094602   .9920162     -1.103   0.469      -13.69936    11.51016
ARNETavg |   .3491073   .7790777      0.448   0.732      -9.550013    10.24823
cca1_tot |   .0778981   .0747523      1.042   0.487      -.8719201    1.027716
cca2_tot |   .0280971   .0847898      0.331   0.796       -1.04926    1.105454
```

```
cca4_tot |   .0029035   .1646654      0.018   0.989      -2.089369    2.095176
   _cons |   7.652189   10.62979      0.720   0.603      -127.4121    142.7165
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #24 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress zSOCDEV  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic mom_lat male par_con cca1_tot if cen
> ter==0 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                 Number of obs =      25
---------+------------------------------               F(  7,    17) =    0.65
   Model |  4.67068946     7  .667241352               Prob > F      =  0.7093
Residual |  17.4316566    17  1.02539156               R-squared     =  0.2113
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared = -0.1134
   Total |   22.102346    24  .920931085               Root MSE      =  1.0126

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 zSOCDEV |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 CAratio |   .0821367   .2022419      0.406   0.690      -.3445564    .5088298
 pro_inc |   .0001687   .0005456      0.309   0.761      -.0009823    .0013198
 pro_lic |   -.896682    1.10082     -0.815   0.427      -3.219208    1.425844
 mom_lat |  -.6613086   .5832193     -1.134   0.273      -1.891794    .5691764
    male |   .4180188   .4574486      0.914   0.374      -.5471133    1.383151
 par_con |   .0576214   .4206637      0.137   0.893      -.8299014    .9451442
cca1_tot |  -.0205994   .0242139     -0.851   0.407      -.0716863    .0304875
   _cons |   .0510225   1.643675      0.031   0.976      -3.416829    3.518874
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

SOCIAL DEVELOPEMNT SUBSCALE INDEXES

The next set of regression models are those that look at the externalized behavioral problems index (ext_soc) and internalized behavior problems (int_soc) index described in the descriptive statistics chapter. These are organized in the same manner as those using the overall "zscore" of social development as the dependent variable. In each of regressions, I systematically add the independent variables that correspond to the progressive nature of my three research questions. For example, I begin with models that looks just at organizational level variables, then add provider demographic variables and finally add to those variables about their beliefs and practices.

Regression models (numbers 1-24) use the externalized behavioral problem index and regression model (numbers 25-47) use the internalized behavioral problem index. Where applicable, I have also included some reduced models using only those variables where the (t)statistic was 1.00 or greater.

CENTERS

All Ethnicities

REGRESSION MODEL #1

```
. regress ext_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      86
---------+------------------------------               F( 10,    75) =    1.38
   Model |  1.78424224    10  .178424224               Prob > F      =  0.2079
Residual |  9.72421205    75  .129656161               R-squared     =  0.1550
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.0424
   Total |  11.5084543    85   .13539358               Root MSE      =  .36008

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0183876   .0314796      0.584   0.561       -.044323    .0810983
 CAratio |  -.0097072   .0083184     -1.167   0.247      -.0262783    .0068639
 pro_inc |  -.0001126   .0000568     -1.984   0.051      -.0002257    4.58e-07
weekearn |    .001175   .0005269      2.230   0.029       .0001254    .0022245
 welfmos |  -.0018776   .0101151     -0.186   0.853      -.0220279    .0182727
depressn |  -.0019993   .0045348     -0.441   0.661      -.0110331    .0070344
 mom_lat |   .0436438   .1252265      0.349   0.728      -.2058202    .2931078
 mom_blk |   .0295187   .1031205      0.286   0.775      -.1759079    .2349454
 mom_otr |  -.0398237   .1320948     -0.301   0.764        -.30297    .2233225
    male |   .1478139   .0818808      1.805   0.075      -.0153009    .3109288
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   1.310229   .2030445      6.453   0.000       .9057433    1.714714
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #1(REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress ext_soc CAratio pro_inc male weekearn if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      92
---------+------------------------------               F(  4,    87) =    4.88
```

```
   Model |  2.31961049     4  .579902622              Prob > F      =  0.0013
Residual |  10.3435506    87  .118891386              R-squared     =  0.1832
---------+------------------------------              Adj R-squared =  0.1456
   Total |  12.6631611    91  .139155616              Root MSE      =  .34481

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 CAratio |  -.0117724   .0072978     -1.613   0.110      -.0262775    .0027327
 pro_inc |  -.0000985   .0000457     -2.156   0.034      -.0001893   -7.68e-06
    male |   .1893211   .0733471      2.581   0.012       .0435357    .3351065
weekearn |   .0012342   .0004397      2.807   0.006       .0003602    .0021082
   _cons |    1.31547   .1366833      9.624   0.000       1.043798    1.587143
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #2

```
. regress ext_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                 Number of obs =      86
---------+------------------------------              F( 12,    73) =    1.14
   Model |  1.81847555    12  .151539629              Prob > F      =  0.3413
Residual |  9.68997874    73  .132739435              R-squared     =  0.1580
---------+------------------------------              Adj R-squared =  0.0196
   Total |  11.5084543    85   .13539358              Root MSE      =  .36433

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0181439   .0318568      0.570   0.571      -.0453465    .0816344
 CAratio |  -.0094642   .0086024     -1.100   0.275      -.0266087    .0076803
 pro_inc |  -.0001128   .0000602     -1.873   0.065      -.0002328    7.20e-06
weekearn |   .0011096   .0005523      2.009   0.048       8.81e-06    .0022104
 welfmos |  -.0020002   .0106041     -0.189   0.851      -.0231341    .0191337
depressn |  -.0020181   .0046218     -0.437   0.664      -.0112294    .0071931
 mom_lat |   .0417589   .1270185      0.329   0.743      -.2113885    .2949063
 mom_blk |    .025761   .1049779      0.245   0.807      -.1834596    .2349816
 mom_otr |  -.0360966   .1342466     -0.269   0.789      -.3036497    .2314564
    male |   .1445936   .0835605      1.730   0.088      -.0219423    .3111295
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |   .0007314   .0045351      0.161   0.872       -.008307    .0097699
   lesHS |   -.083666   .2008665     -0.417   0.678      -.4839923    .3166603
   _cons |   1.380672    .324342      4.257   0.000       .7342597    2.027085
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #2 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress ext_soc CAratio pro_inc male weekearn male if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                 Number of obs =      92
---------+------------------------------              F(  4,    87) =    4.88
   Model |  2.31961049     4  .579902622              Prob > F      =  0.0013
Residual |  10.3435506    87  .118891386              R-squared     =  0.1832
---------+------------------------------              Adj R-squared =  0.1456
   Total |  12.6631611    91  .139155616              Root MSE      =  .34481

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
```

```
 CAratio |  -.0117724   .0072978     -1.613   0.110      -.0262775    .0027327
 pro_inc |  -.0000985   .0000457     -2.156   0.034      -.0001893   -7.68e-06
    male |   .1893211   .0733471      2.581   0.012       .0435357    .3351065
weekearn |   .0012342   .0004397      2.807   0.006       .0003602    .0021082
    male |  (dropped)
   _cons |    1.31547   .1366833      9.624   0.000       1.043798    1.587143
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #3

```
. regress ext_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_con  ARNET
> avg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      75
---------+------------------------------               F( 19,    55) =    2.00
   Model |  3.67389569    19  .193362931               Prob > F      =  0.0235
Residual |  5.30677347    55   .09648679               R-squared     =  0.4091
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.2050
   Total |  8.98066916    74  .121360394               Root MSE      =  .31062

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0163549   .0347468      0.471   0.640      -.0532793     .085989
 CAratio |  -.0045101   .0102593     -0.440   0.662      -.0250702      .01605
 pro_inc |  -.0001239   .0000633     -1.959   0.055      -.0002507    2.84e-06
weekearn |   .0007787   .0005835      1.335   0.188      -.0003906     .001948
 welfmos |  -.0058415   .0109818     -0.532   0.597      -.0278496    .0161666
depressn |  -.0044622   .0044731     -0.998   0.323      -.0134265     .004502
 mom_lat |   .0790813   .1221361      0.647   0.520      -.1656849    .3238474
 mom_blk |  -.0756155   .1013859     -0.746   0.459      -.2787975    .1275664
 mom_otr |  -.0555393    .120788     -0.460   0.647       -.297604    .1865253
    male |   .1720896   .0765949      2.247   0.029         .01859    .3255892
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |   .0090095   .0043554      2.069   0.043        .000281    .0177379
   lesHS |  -.2495582   .2120465     -1.177   0.244      -.6745088    .1753924
prov_int |   .0308466   .0247572      1.246   0.218       -.018768    .0804613
prov_aut |   .0252012   .0763322      0.330   0.743       -.127772    .1781744
 par_con |  -.1139756   .0641921     -1.776   0.081      -.2426194    .0146682
ARNETavg |   .0785206   .0674367      1.164   0.249      -.0566255    .2136668
cca1_tot |   .0100334   .0075645      1.326   0.190      -.0051263    .0251931
cca2_tot |   .0012232   .0111761      0.109   0.913      -.0211741    .0236205
cca4_tot |  -.0086395   .0140689     -0.614   0.542      -.0368341    .0195551
   _cons |   1.132477   .5270805      2.149   0.036        .076184     2.18877
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #3 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress ext_soc pro_inc prov_age weekearn male lesHS prov_int par_con if cent
> er==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      93
---------+------------------------------               F(  7,    85) =    2.77
   Model |  2.36349328     7  .337641897               Prob > F      =  0.0122
Residual |  10.3763309    85  .122074481               R-squared     =  0.1855
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.1184
   Total |  12.7398241    92  .138476349               Root MSE      =  .34939

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

```
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+------------------------------------------------------------------
 pro_inc |  -.0000787   .0000511     -1.540   0.127      -.0001803    .0000229
prov_age |  -.0001266   .0034765     -0.036   0.971      -.0070388    .0067855
weekearn |   .0011834   .0004476      2.644   0.010       .0002933    .0020734
    male |   .1737672   .0739277      2.351   0.021       .0267792    .3207552
   lesHS |  -.0479372   .1552275     -0.309   0.758       -.356571    .2606966
prov_int |   .0169185   .0220763      0.766   0.446       -.026975     .060812
 par_con |  -.0626731   .0499594     -1.254   0.213      -.1620058    .0366596
   _cons |    1.32124   .3463655      3.815   0.000       .6325726    2.009907
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

African-American Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #4

```
. regress ext_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      47
---------+------------------------------                F( 10,    36) =    1.28
   Model |  1.54009039    10  .154009039                Prob > F      =  0.2793
Residual |  4.33990877    36  .120553021                R-squared     =  0.2619
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.0569
   Total |  5.87999916    46  .127826069                Root MSE      =  .34721

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |  -.0312291   .0468065     -0.667   0.509      -.1261571    .0636989
 CAratio |  -.0079875   .0125021     -0.639   0.527      -.0333428    .0173679
 pro_inc |  -.0001537   .0000846     -1.817   0.078      -.0003252    .0000179
weekearn |   .0004508    .000731      0.617   0.541      -.0010316    .0019332
 welfmos |   .0118803   .0144601      0.822   0.417      -.0174461    .0412067
depressn |  -.0079929   .0061283     -1.304   0.200      -.0204218    .0044359
 mom_lat |   .0690074   .2010757      0.343   0.733       -.338793    .4768078
 mom_blk |   .1927619   .1483291      1.300   0.202      -.1080636    .4935873
 mom_otr |  -.1582954   .2094854     -0.756   0.455      -.5831515    .2665606
    male |   .2116122    .110466      1.916   0.063      -.0124232    .4356477
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   1.503076   .3067189      4.900   0.000       .8810209    2.125131
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #4 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress ext_soc pro_inc depressn male if center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      52
---------+------------------------------                F(  3,    48) =    2.87
   Model |  1.07624667     3  .358748891                Prob > F      =  0.0461
Residual |  6.00332886    48  .125069351                R-squared     =  0.1520
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.0990
   Total |  7.07957553    51  .138815206                Root MSE      =  .35365

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+------------------------------------------------------------------
 pro_inc |  -.0001358   .0000705     -1.926   0.060      -.0002776    5.97e-06
depressn |  -.0071343   .0056067     -1.272   0.209      -.0184073    .0041386
```

```
    male |   .2244342   .1011346      2.219   0.031       .0210895    .4277789
   _cons |   1.590756   .1465664     10.853   0.000       1.296065    1.885448
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #5

```
. regress ext_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      47
---------+------------------------------                F( 12,    34) =    1.27
   Model |  1.81834219    12  .151528516                Prob > F      =  0.2810
Residual |  4.06165697    34  .119460499                R-squared     =  0.3092
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.0654
   Total |  5.87999916    46  .127826069                Root MSE      =  .34563

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |  -.0284011   .0470847     -0.603   0.550      -.1240888    .0672866
 CAratio |  -.0120372   .0128878     -0.934   0.357      -.0382284    .0141539
 pro_inc |  -.0001481   .0000852     -1.738   0.091      -.0003212    .0000251
weekearn |   .0006966   .0007474      0.932   0.358      -.0008222    .0022154
 welfmos |   .0183752   .0153478      1.197   0.239      -.0128152    .0495657
depressn |  -.0086927   .0061361     -1.417   0.166      -.0211628    .0037774
 mom_lat |   .0469384    .200859      0.234   0.817      -.3612561    .4551329
 mom_blk |   .2436517   .1513847      1.609   0.117      -.0639991    .5513025
 mom_otr |  -.2047528   .2118854     -0.966   0.341      -.6353558    .2258501
    male |   .2456109   .1124916      2.183   0.036       .0170006    .4742213
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0084394   .0065026     -1.298   0.203      -.0216543    .0047756
   lesHS |   .1155606   .2747052      0.421   0.677      -.4427076    .6738288
   _cons |   1.592966   .5155461      3.090   0.004       .5452503    2.640682
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #5 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress ext_soc pro_inc welfmos depressn mom_blk prov_age male if center==1 &
>  prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      52
---------+------------------------------                F(  6,    45) =    3.08
   Model |  2.05962496     6  .343270827                Prob > F      =  0.0131
Residual |  5.01995057    45  .111554457                R-squared     =  0.2909
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.1964
   Total |  7.07957553    51  .138815206                Root MSE      =    .334

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 pro_inc |  -.0001156   .0000756     -1.528   0.133      -.0002679    .0000367
 welfmos |   .0077403   .0119909      0.646   0.522      -.0164106    .0318911
depressn |  -.0091964   .0053575     -1.717   0.093       -.019987    .0015941
 mom_blk |   .3071307   .1054204      2.913   0.006       .0948032    .5194582
prov_age |  -.0070275   .0048846     -1.439   0.157      -.0168655    .0028106
    male |   .2261959   .0977218      2.315   0.025        .029374    .4230177
   _cons |   1.611336   .1903279      8.466   0.000       1.227996    1.994676
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #6

```
. regress ext_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_con  ARNET
```

```
> avg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      41
---------+------------------------------                F( 19,    21) =    1.79
   Model |  2.37371566    19  .124932403                Prob > F      =  0.0979
Residual |  1.46246915    21  .069641388                R-squared     =  0.6188
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.2738
   Total |  3.83618481    40   .09590462                Root MSE      =   .2639

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0326733   .0635312      0.514   0.612       -.099447    .1647937
 CAratio |   .0245325   .0226027      1.085   0.290      -.0224723    .0715373
 pro_inc |  -.0001029   .0000767     -1.343   0.194      -.0002624    .0000565
weekearn |   -.001085   .0007553     -1.437   0.166      -.0026558    .0004857
 welfmos |   -.014171   .0207318     -0.684   0.502      -.0572851    .0289431
depressn |  -.0099406   .0067039     -1.483   0.153      -.0238821    .0040008
 mom_lat |   .0503987   .1896254      0.266   0.793       -.343949    .4447463
 mom_blk |   .0729849   .1435715      0.508   0.617      -.2255884    .3715583
 mom_otr |  -.0964353   .1806902     -0.534   0.599      -.4722011    .2793306
    male |   .2734254     .10736      2.547   0.019        .050158    .4966928
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |   .0115934   .0081229      1.427   0.168       -.005299    .0284858
   lesHS |   .0354948   .4042686      0.088   0.931       -.805228    .8762175
prov_int |    .061231   .0360051      1.701   0.104      -.0136457    .1361078
prov_aut |   .0408578   .1259442      0.324   0.749      -.2210574    .3027731
 par_con |  -.0561039   .1072541     -0.523   0.606      -.2791511    .1669433
ARNETavg |   .0701835   .0902201      0.778   0.445      -.1174396    .2578065
cca1_tot |   .0134991   .0094465      1.429   0.168       -.006146    .0331442
cca2_tot |    .007005   .0160268      0.437   0.667      -.0263245    .0403346
cca4_tot |   .0059085   .0245666      0.241   0.812      -.0451806    .0569976
   _cons |   .3050316    .845803      0.361   0.722      -1.453912    2.063975
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #6 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress ext_soc  CAratio pro_inc weekearn depressn prov_age prov_int male cca
> 1_tot if center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      50
---------+------------------------------                F(  8,    41) =    1.40
   Model |  1.46002029     8  .182502537                Prob > F      =  0.2268
Residual |  5.35682004    41  .130654147                R-squared     =  0.2142
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.0608
   Total |  6.81684034    49  .139119191                Root MSE      =  .36146

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 CAratio |  -.0105844   .0116412     -0.909   0.369      -.0340942    .0129255
 pro_inc |  -.0001368   .0000817     -1.676   0.101      -.0003017    .0000281
weekearn |   .0008318    .000632      1.316   0.195      -.0004445    .0021081
depressn |  -.0022982   .0061918     -0.371   0.712      -.0148029    .0102064
prov_age |  -.0007007   .0050099     -0.140   0.889      -.0108184    .0094169
prov_int |   .0023593   .0374418      0.063   0.950       -.073256    .0779746
    male |   .2703128   .1112131      2.431   0.020       .0457134    .4949122
cca1_tot |    .003348   .0091441      0.366   0.716      -.0151189    .0218149
   _cons |   1.400894   .3848276      3.640   0.001       .6237186    2.178069
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Latina Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #7

```
. regress ext_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==1 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      17
---------+------------------------------                F( 10,     6) =    1.81
   Model |  2.06825905    10  .206825905                Prob > F      =  0.2423
Residual |  .687165051     6  .114527509                R-squared     =  0.7506
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.3350
   Total |   2.7554241    16  .172214006                Root MSE      =  .33842

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |  -.0276075   .1142675     -0.242   0.817        -.30721     .251995
 CAratio |  -.0184921      .0176     -1.051   0.334      -.0615578    .0245736
 pro_inc |   .0001207    .000249      0.485   0.645      -.0004885    .0007299
weekearn |   .0046865   .0019345      2.423   0.052       -.000047      .00942
 welfmos |   .0060779   .0255895      0.238   0.820      -.0565374    .0686932
depressn |   .0049215   .0168773      0.292   0.780      -.0363757    .0462187
 mom_lat |  -.0073215   .3047608     -0.024   0.982      -.7530444    .7384013
 mom_blk |  -.2439236   .3656364     -0.667   0.530      -1.138604    .6507565
 mom_otr |  -.0690242   .3400007     -0.203   0.846      -.9009759    .7629274
    male |   .1814938   .2801849      0.648   0.541      -.5040939    .8670815
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   .5410841    .598407      0.904   0.401      -.9231651    2.005333
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #8

```
. regress ext_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==1 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      17
---------+------------------------------                F( 12,     4) =    1.43
   Model |  2.23521275    12  .186267729                Prob > F      =  0.3922
Residual |  .520211348     4  .130052837                R-squared     =  0.8112
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.2448
   Total |   2.7554241    16  .172214006                Root MSE      =  .36063

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   -.039895   .1283772     -0.311   0.772      -.3963272    .3165372
 CAratio |  -.0142333   .0192558     -0.739   0.501      -.0676959    .0392294
 pro_inc |   .0000636    .000352      0.181   0.865      -.0009138     .001041
weekearn |   .0040215   .0026538      1.515   0.204      -.0033467    .0113896
 welfmos |  -.0136659   .0431567     -0.317   0.767       -.133488    .1061561
depressn |  -.0040514   .0274676     -0.147   0.890      -.0803138     .072211
 mom_lat |   .1679627   .5498729      0.305   0.775      -1.358729    1.694655
 mom_blk |   .0997115   .8522186      0.117   0.912      -2.266427     2.46585
 mom_otr |   .1641877   .5654454      0.290   0.786       -1.40574    1.734116
    male |   .1608822   .4699396      0.342   0.749      -1.143879    1.465644
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |   .0259516   .0327221      0.793   0.472      -.0648994    .1168026
   lesHS |   -.324673   .6724545     -0.483   0.654      -2.191706     1.54236
```

```
       _cons |   .2615448   1.142227     0.229   0.830     -2.909785    3.432874
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #9

```
. regress ext_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_con  ARNET
> avg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==1 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      15
---------+------------------------------                F( 14,     0) =       .
   Model |  2.67996413    14  .191426009                Prob > F      =       .
Residual |        0.00     0           .                R-squared     =  1.0000
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =       .
   Total |  2.67996413    14  .191426009                Root MSE      =    0.00

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |  -.1110828          .          .       .              .           .
 CAratio |  -.0080617          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_inc |  -.0006028          .          .       .              .           .
weekearn |   .0035935          .          .       .              .           .
 welfmos |  -.0473469          .          .       .              .           .
depressn |  -.0188321          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_lat |   .4747751          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |   .5623575          .          .       .              .           .
    male |  (dropped)
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |   .0496993          .          .       .              .           .
   lesHS |  (dropped)
prov_int |  -.0779786          .          .       .              .           .
prov_aut |  -.1843798          .          .       .              .           .
 par_con |  (dropped)
ARNETavg |  (dropped)
cca1_tot |   .0559148          .          .       .              .           .
cca2_tot |  -.0066601          .          .       .              .           .
cca4_tot |     .02436          .          .       .              .           .
   _cons |   1.526207          .          .       .              .           .
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Anglo Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #10

```
. regress ext_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==1 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      22
---------+------------------------------                F( 10,    11) =    0.86
   Model |  1.21789339    10  .121789339                Prob > F      =  0.5874
Residual |  1.55069518    11  .140972289                R-squared     =  0.4399
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared = -0.0693
   Total |  2.76858857    21  .131837551                Root MSE      =  .37546

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .1220972   .0770693      1.584   0.141      -.0475312    .2917255
 CAratio |   .0280009   .0328602      0.852   0.412      -.0443238    .1003256
 pro_inc |  -.0000297   .0001669     -0.178   0.862      -.0003971    .0003378
weekearn |  -.0002186   .0011037     -0.198   0.847      -.0026478    .0022106
 welfmos |  -.0476454   .0352394     -1.352   0.204      -.1252068    .0299161
depressn |  -.0112475    .010901     -1.032   0.324      -.0352404    .0127453
 mom_lat |   .0178483   .3009211      0.059   0.954      -.6444745    .6801712
 mom_blk |  -.1380182   .2583474     -0.534   0.604      -.7066369    .4306005
 mom_otr |   .2823203   .2808053      1.005   0.336       -.335728    .9003687
    male |   .0358448    .198233      0.181   0.860      -.4004631    .4721526
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   1.234211   .4964493      2.486   0.030       .1415334    2.326889
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #11

```
. regress ext_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==1 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      22
---------+------------------------------                F( 12,     9) =    0.74
   Model |  1.37841017    12  .114867514                Prob > F      =  0.6901
Residual |   1.3901784     9  .154464267                R-squared     =  0.4979
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared = -0.1716
   Total |  2.76858857    21  .131837551                Root MSE      =  .39302

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .1000281   .0845069      1.184   0.267      -.0911398     .291196
 CAratio |   .0279493   .0362281      0.771   0.460      -.0540044    .1099029
 pro_inc |    .000169   .0003296      0.513   0.621      -.0005766    .0009145
weekearn |  -.0001897   .0011614     -0.163   0.874       -.002817    .0024376
 welfmos |   -.060487   .0453328     -1.334   0.215      -.1630369    .0420629
depressn |   .0001959   .0173647      0.011   0.991      -.0390859    .0394777
 mom_lat |   .2361322   .3905109      0.605   0.560      -.6472649    1.119529
 mom_blk |  -.2007576   .3106389     -0.646   0.534      -.9034717    .5019565
 mom_otr |   .2174649    .303919      0.716   0.492      -.4700477    .9049775
    male |   .0854476   .2324677      0.368   0.722       -.440431    .6113262
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0146709   .0180188     -0.814   0.437      -.0554323    .0260904
   lesHS |  -.7375947   .7247517     -1.018   0.335      -2.377097    .9019075
   _cons |   2.094248   .9911287      2.113   0.064      -.1478407    4.336337
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #12

```
. regress ext_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_con  ARNET
> avg if center==1 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      19
---------+------------------------------               F( 16,     2) =    8.10
   Model |  2.27338193    16   .14208637               Prob > F      =  0.1154
Residual |  .035097564     2  .017548782               R-squared     =  0.9848
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.8632
   Total |  2.30847949    18  .128248861               Root MSE      =  .13247

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |  -.6304817   .1306513     -4.826   0.040      -1.192629   -.0683344
 CAratio |    .182567   .0377991      4.830   0.040       .0199306    .3452035
 pro_inc |   .0020559   .0005267      3.903   0.060      -.0002102    .0043221
weekearn |  -.0011546    .002104     -0.549   0.638      -.0102075    .0078983
 welfmos |  -.3347585   .0608506     -5.501   0.031      -.5965776   -.0729395
depressn |   .0685195   .0283786      2.414   0.137      -.0535836    .1906227
 mom_lat |  -.2809021   .2109861     -1.331   0.315      -1.188702     .626898
 mom_blk |  -1.943233   .4638641     -4.189   0.053      -3.939079    .0526135
 mom_otr |   -.713322   .3889413     -1.834   0.208      -2.386801    .9601572
    male |   .2818169   .1073163      2.626   0.120      -.1799281    .7435619
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0543291    .026205     -2.073   0.174      -.1670801     .058422
   lesHS |  -2.055854   .8273035     -2.485   0.131      -5.615453    1.503746
prov_int |   .1030905   .0468666      2.200   0.159      -.0985603    .3047413
prov_aut |   .6000951   .2298759      2.611   0.121       -.388981    1.589171
 par_con |  -.4879857   .1444169     -3.379   0.078      -1.109362    .1333902
ARNETavg |   1.821583   .3090812      5.894   0.028       .4917143    3.151452
   _cons |  -1.428822   1.140661     -1.253   0.337      -6.336692    3.479047
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

FDCH/KITH &KIN

All Ethnicities

REGRESSION MODEL #13

```
. regress ext_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      59
---------+------------------------------                F( 11,    47) =    1.45
   Model |   1.6993324    11  .154484763                Prob > F      =  0.1820
Residual |  4.99869585    47  .106355231                R-squared     =  0.2537
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.0790
   Total |  6.69802824    58  .115483246                Root MSE      =  .32612

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   -.013402   .0487017     -0.275   0.784      -.1113773    .0845732
 CAratio |  -.0652809   .0400004     -1.632   0.109      -.1457513    .0151895
 pro_inc |  -2.73e-07   .0000623     -0.004   0.997      -.0001257    .0001251
 pro_lic |  -.1028237   .2191634     -0.469   0.641      -.5437236    .3380762
weekearn |   -.000421   .0004547     -0.926   0.359      -.0013357    .0004937
 welfmos |  -.0100266   .0109985     -0.912   0.367      -.0321527    .0120995
depressn |  -.0026064   .0051863     -0.503   0.618      -.0130398     .007827
 mom_lat |    .116149   .1268167      0.916   0.364      -.1389733    .3712714
 mom_blk |   .1536687   .1275659      1.205   0.234      -.1029607    .4102981
 mom_otr |   .4769191   .2180218      2.187   0.034       .0383159    .9155223
    male |  -.1095589   .1031328     -1.062   0.294      -.3170353    .0979174
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   1.931658   .2195588      8.798   0.000       1.489963    2.373353
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #13 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress CAratio mom_blk male mom_otr if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =     105
---------+------------------------------                F(  3,   101) =    1.44
   Model |  8.15856659     3   2.7195222                Prob > F      =  0.2350
Residual |  190.452264   101  1.88566598                R-squared     =  0.0411
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.0126
   Total |   198.61083   104  1.90971952                Root MSE      =  1.3732

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 CAratio |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 mom_blk |   .0594978    .294125      0.202   0.840      -.5239671    .6429626
    male |  -.5598076    .274358     -2.040   0.044       -1.10406    -.015555
 mom_otr |   .3439451   .7074358      0.486   0.628      -1.059417    1.747307
   _cons |   2.435959   .1946908     12.512   0.000       2.049744    2.822173
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #14

```
. regress ext_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                 Number of obs =      59
---------+------------------------------              F( 13,    45) =    1.46
   Model |  1.99070818    13  .153131398              Prob > F      =  0.1690
Residual |  4.70732006    45  .104607113              R-squared     =  0.2972
---------+------------------------------              Adj R-squared =  0.0942
   Total |  6.69802824    58  .115483246              Root MSE      =  .32343

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |    .022931   .0530731      0.432   0.668      -.0839638    .1298257
 CAratio |  -.0640338   .0396824     -1.614   0.114      -.1439583    .0158907
 pro_inc |   5.79e-07   .0000623      0.009   0.993      -.0001248     .000126
 pro_lic |  -.1400247   .2243364     -0.624   0.536      -.5918615    .3118121
weekearn |  -.0002468   .0004634     -0.533   0.597      -.0011802    .0006865
 welfmos |  -.0062526   .0112538     -0.556   0.581      -.0289188    .0164136
depressn |  -.0036292   .0051846     -0.700   0.488      -.0140715    .0068131
 mom_lat |    .112182   .1283754      0.874   0.387      -.1463793    .3707433
 mom_blk |   .1532258   .1265208      1.211   0.232      -.1016002    .4080517
 mom_otr |   .5240576   .2222927      2.358   0.023       .0763372     .971778
    male |  -.1260873   .1081333     -1.166   0.250      -.3438789    .0917043
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0046233   .0033014     -1.400   0.168      -.0112725     .002026
   lesHS |   -.103911   .1049575     -0.990   0.327      -.3153062    .1074842
   _cons |   2.047215   .2319259      8.827   0.000       1.580092    2.514337
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #14 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress CAratio mom_blk male prov_age mom_otr if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =     105
---------+------------------------------                F(  4,   100) =    1.14
   Model |  8.68500563     4  2.17125141                Prob > F      =  0.3407
Residual |  189.925825   100  1.89925825                R-squared     =  0.0437
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.0055
   Total |   198.61083   104  1.90971952                Root MSE      =  1.3781
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 CAratio |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 mom_blk |   .0329099    .299472      0.110   0.913      -.5612339    .6270538
    male |  -.5328103   .2800793     -1.902   0.060       -1.08848    .0228591
prov_age |  -.0053902   .0102381     -0.526   0.600      -.0257024     .014922
 mom_otr |   .3303843    .710448      0.465   0.643      -1.079124    1.739893
   _cons |   2.674536   .4934856      5.420   0.000       1.695475    3.653598
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #15

```
. regress ext_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_c
> on  ARNETavg cca1_tot cca2_totcca4_tot if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      47
---------+------------------------------                F( 19,    27) =    0.75
   Model |  1.86958396    19  .098399156                Prob > F      =  0.7350
Residual |  3.52296631    27  .130480234                R-squared     =  0.3467
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared = -0.1130
   Total |  5.39255026    46  .117229354                Root MSE      =  .36122
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .0526546   .0939111      0.561   0.580      -.1400351    .2453444
 CAratio |  -.0774857   .0524467     -1.477   0.151      -.1850975    .0301262
 pro_inc |   .0000256   .0000955      0.268   0.791      -.0001703    .0002215
 pro_lic |  -.1465273   .3705393     -0.395   0.696      -.9068111    .6137566
weekearn |  -6.01e-06   .0006672     -0.009   0.993      -.0013749    .0013629
 welfmos |  -.0099075   .0166678     -0.594   0.557       -.044107     .024292
depressn |   .0005086   .0072383      0.070   0.944      -.0143432    .0153605
 mom_lat |   .1749241   .1691659      1.034   0.310      -.1721756    .5220239
 mom_blk |   .1983243    .175657      1.129   0.269      -.1620941    .5587428
 mom_otr |   .2481098   .3962996      0.626   0.537      -.5650298    1.061249
    male |  -.2196424   .1620032     -1.356   0.186      -.5520455    .1127608
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0063202   .0045145     -1.400   0.173      -.0155833    .0029428
   lesHS |  -.2125377   .1649271     -1.289   0.208      -.5509401    .1258648
prov_int |  -.0553545   .0620572     -0.892   0.380      -.1826854    .0719763
prov_aut |   .0005052   .1203337      0.004   0.997      -.2463992    .2474096
 par_con |   .0010875   .1360116      0.008   0.994      -.2779853    .2801604
ARNETavg |  -.0927875   .0986461     -0.941   0.355      -.2951926    .1096176
cca1_tot |  -.0000238   .0080239     -0.003   0.998      -.0164876      .01644
cca2_tot |   .0038562   .0087922      0.439   0.664      -.0141839    .0218964
   _cons |    2.73184   .8465747      3.227   0.003       .9948124    4.468868
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #15 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress ext_soc CAratio mom_lat mom_blk male old_kids prov_age if center==0
```

```
  Source |       SS       df       MS                 Number of obs =      66
---------+------------------------------               F(  5,    60) =    2.06
   Model |  1.07713155     5  .215426311               Prob > F      =  0.0824
Residual |  6.26159174    60  .104359862               R-squared     =  0.1468
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.0757
   Total |  7.33872329    65  .112903435               Root MSE      =  .32305

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 CAratio |  -.0837456   .0313781     -2.669   0.010      -.1465111     -.02098
 mom_lat |    .033478   .1033846      0.324   0.747       -.173322    .2402781
 mom_blk |  -.0222175   .1031449     -0.215   0.830      -.2285381    .1841031
    male |  -.0926389   .0873518     -1.061   0.293      -.2673684    .0820907
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0055837   .0029568     -1.888   0.064      -.0114983    .0003308
   _cons |   2.017344   .1699531     11.870   0.000       1.677388    2.357301
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

African-American Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #16

```
. regress ext_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==0 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                 Number of obs =      20
---------+------------------------------              F(  9,    10) =    0.85
   Model |  .724856271     9  .080539586              Prob > F      =  0.5885
Residual |  .942582237    10  .094258224              R-squared     =  0.4347
---------+------------------------------              Adj R-squared = -0.0740
   Total |  1.66743851    19  .087759921              Root MSE      =  .30702

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .1217701   .0852897      1.428   0.184      -.0682672    .3118074
 CAratio |  -.0289019    .062201     -0.465   0.652      -.1674944    .1096907
 pro_inc |  -.0000171   .0001074     -0.159   0.877      -.0002565    .0002222
 pro_lic |  -.3545629   .4056933     -0.874   0.403      -1.258504     .549378
weekearn |  -.0000134    .000951     -0.014   0.989      -.0021322    .0021055
 welfmos |  -.0161938   .0218769     -0.740   0.476      -.0649384    .0325509
depressn |  -.0124884   .0100146     -1.247   0.241      -.0348024    .0098256
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |  -.1993277   .4293976     -0.464   0.652      -1.156085    .7574297
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |  -.1210289   .2005517     -0.603   0.560      -.5678859    .3258282
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   2.151199   .6364172      3.380   0.007       .7331734    3.569225
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #17

```
. regress ext_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==0 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      20
---------+------------------------------               F( 11,     8) =    1.17
   Model |  1.02931588    11  .093574171               Prob > F      =  0.4206
Residual |  .638122629     8  .079765329               R-squared     =  0.6173
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.0911
   Total |  1.66743851    19  .087759921               Root MSE      =  .28243

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |    .180186   .1114615      1.617   0.145      -.0768447    .4372167
 CAratio |   .0090498   .0607041      0.149   0.885      -.1309341    .1490338
 pro_inc |   .0000187    .000101      0.186   0.857      -.0002142    .0002517
 pro_lic |  -.6339598   .4129189     -1.535   0.163      -1.586152    .3182328
weekearn |  -.0003053   .0009964     -0.306   0.767      -.0026029    .0019922
 welfmos |  -.0275948   .0263402     -1.048   0.325      -.0883353    .0331458
depressn |  -.0140594   .0096263     -1.461   0.182      -.0362578     .008139
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |  -.2477622   .4334803     -0.572   0.583      -1.247369    .7518452
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |  -.0760555   .1881796     -0.404   0.697      -.5099985    .3578874
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0095485   .0052064     -1.834   0.104      -.0215546    .0024576
   lesHS |   .1103986   .2026541      0.545   0.601      -.3569225    .5777197
   _cons |   2.522982    .616134      4.095   0.003       1.102174    3.943789
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #18

```
. regress ext_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_c
> on  ARNETavg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==0 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      13
---------+------------------------------               F( 12,     0) =       .
   Model |  1.03525659    12  .086271383               Prob > F      =       .
Residual |        0.00     0           .               R-squared     =  1.0000
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =       .
   Total |  1.03525659    12  .086271383               Root MSE      =    0.00

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  -.1450567          .          .       .              .           .
 CAratio |   .1188781          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_inc |   -.000086          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_lic |  (dropped)
weekearn |   -.003803          .          .       .              .           .
 welfmos |  -.1459186          .          .       .              .           .
depressn |  -.0024526          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |  (dropped)
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0386246          .          .       .              .           .
   lesHS |  (dropped)
prov_int |  -.7628718          .          .       .              .           .
prov_aut |  -.3675873          .          .       .              .           .
 par_con |  (dropped)
ARNETavg |  (dropped)
cca1_tot |   .0747152          .          .       .              .           .
cca2_tot |    .094875          .          .       .              .           .
cca4_tot |   .2256656          .          .       .              .           .
   _cons |   12.47119          .          .       .              .           .
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Latina Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #19

```
. regress ext_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==0 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      19
---------+------------------------------                F( 10,     8) =    1.45
   Model |  1.58539398    10  .158539398                Prob > F      =  0.3053
Residual |  .874218628     8  .109277329                R-squared     =  0.6446
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.2003
   Total |  2.45961261    18  .136645145                Root MSE      =  .33057

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  -.0868292   .1651245     -0.526   0.613       -.467607    .2939486
 CAratio |  -.1407491   .0778145     -1.809   0.108      -.3201896    .0386914
 pro_inc |   .0004217   .0002506      1.682   0.131      -.0001563    .0009996
 pro_lic |  -1.318812   .9074178     -1.453   0.184      -3.411321    .7736972
weekearn |  -.0004309   .0008795     -0.490   0.637      -.0024591    .0015973
 welfmos |  -.0437798   .0261981     -1.671   0.133      -.1041928    .0166332
depressn |    .006586   .0116963      0.563   0.589      -.0203857    .0335577
 mom_lat |   .7490325   .4658614      1.608   0.147      -.3252458    1.823311
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |   .7834328   .5613922      1.396   0.200        -.51114    2.078006
    male |  -.2196262   .2645349     -0.830   0.430      -.8296448    .3903924
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   1.715076   .5965443      2.875   0.021       .3394423    3.090709
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #20

```
. regress ext_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==0 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      19
---------+------------------------------               F( 12,     6) =    1.43
   Model |  1.82238479    12  .151865399               Prob > F      =  0.3442
Residual |  .637227817     6  .106204636               R-squared     =  0.7409
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.2228
   Total |  2.45961261    18  .136645145               Root MSE      =  .32589

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .1032869   .2090791      0.494   0.639      -.4083113    .6148851
 CAratio |  -.1197731   .0797473     -1.502   0.184      -.3149077    .0753616
 pro_inc |   .0001659   .0003131      0.530   0.615      -.0006001    .0009319
 pro_lic |  -.6582356   1.132228     -0.581   0.582      -3.428699    2.112227
weekearn |  -.0004472   .0008892     -0.503   0.633       -.002623    .0017286
 welfmos |   -.050669   .0338145     -1.498   0.185        -.13341     .032072
depressn |   .0017872    .011974      0.149   0.886      -.0275121    .0310865
 mom_lat |   .5567042   .6813949      0.817   0.445      -1.110609    2.224017
 mom_blk |  -.5505376   .6144823     -0.896   0.405      -2.054122    .9530464
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |   -.358356   .3263785     -1.098   0.314      -1.156975    .4402634
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0186257   .0132473     -1.406   0.209      -.0510405    .0137892
   lesHS |  -.1678856   .2485662     -0.675   0.525      -.7761051    .4403339
   _cons |   2.733532   .5217851      5.239   0.002        1.45677    4.010294
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #21

```
. regress ext_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_c
> on  ARNETavg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==0 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      17
---------+------------------------------                F( 16,     0) =       .
   Model |  2.35144338    16  .146965212                Prob > F      =       .
Residual |        0.00     0           .                R-squared     =  1.0000
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =       .
   Total |  2.35144338    16  .146965212                Root MSE      =    0.00

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  (dropped)
 CAratio |  -.2177077          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_inc |   .0001817          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_lic |  (dropped)
weekearn |   .0012363          .          .       .              .           .
 welfmos |      .0401          .          .       .              .           .
depressn |   .0256874          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |  -.3352018          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |  -1.717206          .          .       .              .           .
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0035501          .          .       .              .           .
   lesHS |  -1.225298          .          .       .              .           .
prov_int |  -.2954882          .          .       .              .           .
prov_aut |   .3504425          .          .       .              .           .
 par_con |   .9913868          .          .       .              .           .
ARNETavg |  -.3079713          .          .       .              .           .
cca1_tot |   .0178915          .          .       .              .           .
cca2_tot |   .0566229          .          .       .              .           .
cca4_tot |    -.12364          .          .       .              .           .
   _cons |    1.23307          .          .       .              .           .
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Anglo Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #22

```
. regress ext_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==0 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      20
---------+------------------------------                F( 10,     9) =    3.24
   Model |  1.93190774    10  .193190774                Prob > F      =  0.0456
Residual |  .536688091     9   .05963201                R-squared     =  0.7826
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.5410
   Total |  2.46859583    19  .129926096                Root MSE      =   .2442

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  -.1281976   .0683142     -1.877   0.093      -.2827351    .0263398
 CAratio |    .091381   .0935046      0.977   0.354      -.1201411    .3029031
 pro_inc |   .0002735   .0001705      1.604   0.143      -.0001123    .0006593
 pro_lic |  -.7249106    .438116     -1.655   0.132      -1.715998    .2661767
weekearn |    -.00119   .0006441     -1.848   0.098       -.002647    .0002669
 welfmos |   .0176662   .0160906      1.098   0.301      -.0187333    .0540657
depressn |  -.0082974   .0098468     -0.843   0.421      -.0305724    .0139777
 mom_lat |  -.0859539   .1822303     -0.472   0.648      -.4981875    .3262798
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |   1.130422   .3090896      3.657   0.005        .431213    1.829631
    male |  -.2170368   .1478704     -1.468   0.176       -.551543    .1174694
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   2.061248   .3758252      5.485   0.000       1.211072    2.911424
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #23

```
. regress ext_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==0 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      20
---------+------------------------------                F( 12,     7) =    2.45
   Model |  1.99350821    12  .166125684                Prob > F      =  0.1208
Residual |  .475087625     7  .067869661                R-squared     =  0.8075
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.4776
   Total |  2.46859583    19  .129926096                Root MSE      =  .26052

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  -.0849284   .0858748     -0.989   0.356      -.2879901    .1181333
 CAratio |     .11557   .1077396      1.073   0.319      -.1391938    .3703337
 pro_inc |   .0003252   .0001899      1.712   0.131      -.0001239    .0007744
 pro_lic |  -.8472468   .4883235     -1.735   0.126      -2.001948    .3074548
weekearn |  -.0009377   .0008777     -1.068   0.321      -.0030131    .0011376
 welfmos |    .024938   .0189995      1.313   0.231      -.0199887    .0698647
depressn |  -.0089215   .0117201     -0.761   0.471      -.0366351    .0187922
 mom_lat |  -.1539667   .2089399     -0.737   0.485       -.648031    .3400977
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |   1.141414   .3569951      3.197   0.015       .2972549    1.985574
    male |   -.214523   .1673048     -1.282   0.241      -.6101359      .18109
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0030096   .0058794     -0.512   0.624      -.0169122    .0108929
   lesHS |  -.1384706   .1873787     -0.739   0.484      -.5815509    .3046097
```

```
   _cons |   1.995243    .426778      4.675   0.002       .9860738    3.004413
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #24

```
. regress ext_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_c
> on  ARNETavg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==0 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      17
---------+------------------------------                F( 16,     0) =       .
   Model |  1.81901341    16  .113688338                Prob > F      =       .
Residual |        0.00     0           .                R-squared     =  1.0000
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =       .
   Total |  1.81901341    16  .113688338                Root MSE      =    0.00

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ext_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .1979082          .          .       .              .           .
 CAratio |  -.4204448          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_inc |   .0001422          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_lic |   .5694063          .          .       .              .           .
weekearn |   .0025198          .          .       .              .           .
 welfmos |  -.1131893          .          .       .              .           .
depressn |  -.0541735          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |  -.5254775          .          .       .              .           .
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0194412          .          .       .              .           .
   lesHS |   .9722204          .          .       .              .           .
prov_int |  -.3981616          .          .       .              .           .
prov_aut |  (dropped)
 par_con |   .7794495          .          .       .              .           .
ARNETavg |  -.7639678          .          .       .              .           .
cca1_tot |  -.0440002          .          .       .              .           .
cca2_tot |   .0244389          .          .       .              .           .
cca4_tot |  -.1085908          .          .       .              .           .
   _cons |   6.334956          .          .       .              .           .
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

CENTERS

All Ethnicities

REGRESSION MODEL #25

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      86
---------+------------------------------                F( 10,    75) =    0.88
   Model |  1.55662021    10  .155662021                Prob > F      =  0.5600
Residual |  13.3413124    75  .177884166                R-squared     =  0.1045
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared = -0.0149
   Total |  14.8979326    85  .175269796                Root MSE      =  .42176

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0417723   .0368476      1.134   0.261      -.0316318    .1151764
 CAratio |   .0110612   .0097104      1.139   0.258       -.008283    .0304053
 pro_inc |  -.0000628   .0000663     -0.948   0.346      -.0001948    .0000692
weekearn |   .0000346   .0006196      0.056   0.956      -.0011996    .0012688
 welfmos |  -.0087441   .0117438     -0.745   0.459       -.032139    .0146507
depressn |  -.0028385   .0053155     -0.534   0.595      -.0134276    .0077506
 mom_lat |   .2324065   .1443173      1.610   0.112      -.0550884    .5199013
 mom_blk |   .1283974   .1209732      1.061   0.292      -.1125935    .3693884
 mom_otr |   .3039338   .1546991      1.965   0.053      -.0042427    .6121102
    male |   .0481259   .0956873      0.503   0.616       -.142493    .2387448
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   1.100527   .2379294      4.625   0.000       .6265469    1.574506
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #25 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      96
---------+------------------------------                F(  5,    90) =    0.67
   Model |  .601593009     5  .120318602                Prob > F      =  0.6476
Residual |   16.175027    90  .179722522                R-squared     =  0.0359
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared = -0.0177
   Total |    16.77662    95     .176596                Root MSE      =  .42394
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0003297   .0295972      0.011   0.991      -.0584704    .0591297
 CAratio |   .0079431    .009219      0.862   0.391      -.0103721    .0262582
 mom_lat |    .185996    .137601      1.352   0.180      -.0873723    .4593644
 mom_blk |    .065458   .1101727      0.594   0.554      -.1534194    .2843354
 mom_otr |   .1995698   .1430668      1.395   0.166      -.0846574     .483797
   _cons |     1.2028   .1751009      6.869   0.000       .8549314    1.550668
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #26

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      86
```

```
---------+------------------------------               F( 12,    73) =    0.79
   Model |   1.7152508    12  .142937567               Prob > F      =  0.6575
Residual |  13.1826818    73  .180584682               R-squared     =  0.1151
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared = -0.0303
   Total |  14.8979326    85  .175269796               Root MSE      =  .42495

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0418154   .0371357      1.126   0.264       -.032196    .1158268
 CAratio |   .0098987   .0099678      0.993   0.324      -.0099671    .0297644
 pro_inc |  -.0000466   .0000702     -0.664   0.509      -.0001865    .0000933
weekearn |   .0000122   .0006458      0.019   0.985      -.0012748    .0012992
 welfmos |  -.0066065   .0121676     -0.543   0.589      -.0308564    .0176435
depressn |  -.0023738   .0053918     -0.440   0.661      -.0131197    .0083721
 mom_lat |   .2214012   .1459811      1.517   0.134      -.0695386    .5123411
 mom_blk |   .1316548   .1226416      1.073   0.287      -.1127695    .3760791
 mom_otr |   .2998968   .1564516      1.917   0.059      -.0119108    .6117044
    male |   .0511916   .0969961      0.528   0.599      -.1421214    .2445046
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0029263   .0052384     -0.559   0.578      -.0133664    .0075138
   lesHS |  -.2062348   .2343019     -0.880   0.382      -.6731978    .2607282
   _cons |   1.374558   .3781636      3.635   0.001       .6208792    2.128237
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #26 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      97
---------+------------------------------               F(  4,    92) =    0.66
   Model |  .468759626     4  .117189907               Prob > F      =  0.6206
Residual |  16.3084451    92  .177265707               R-squared     =  0.0279
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared = -0.0143
   Total |  16.7772047    96  .174762549               Root MSE      =  .42103

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |  -.0062722   .0283545     -0.221   0.825      -.0625866    .0500423
 mom_lat |   .1763447   .1361968      1.295   0.199      -.0941539    .4468434
 mom_blk |   .0639644   .1088478      0.588   0.558      -.1522167    .2801455
 mom_otr |   .1913289   .1417597      1.350   0.180      -.0902181    .4728758
   _cons |   1.294668   .1378242      9.394   0.000       1.020937    1.568398
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #27

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_con  ARNET
> avg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      75
---------+------------------------------               F( 19,    55) =    0.94
   Model |  3.49678962    19  .184041559               Prob > F      =  0.5392
Residual |  10.7572842    55  .195586986               R-squared     =  0.2453
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared = -0.0154
   Total |  14.2540739    74   .19262262               Root MSE      =  .44225
```

int_soc	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ECERSavg	.0409358	.0494096	0.828	0.411	-.0580833	.1399549
CAratio	.0113519	.014596	0.778	0.440	-.0178992	.040603
pro_inc	-6.93e-07	.0000901	-0.008	0.994	-.0001812	.0001798
weekearn	.0000143	.0008339	0.017	0.986	-.0016568	.0016854
welfmos	-.028552	.0152759	-1.869	0.067	-.0591656	.0020617
depressn	-.007526	.0063671	-1.182	0.242	-.0202859	.0052339
mom_lat	.2432278	.169442	1.435	0.157	-.0963416	.5827971
mom_blk	.1679659	.1447348	1.161	0.251	-.1220891	.4580209
mom_otr	.2903966	.1721951	1.686	0.097	-.0546901	.6354832
male	.0469732	.1088649	0.431	0.668	-.1711969	.2651432
old_kids	(dropped)					
prov_age	-.0004342	.0061672	-0.070	0.944	-.0127935	.011925
lesHS	-.1271567	.3017352	-0.421	0.675	-.7318475	.477534
prov_int	.0094086	.0354688	0.265	0.792	-.0616725	.0804898
prov_aut	-.0677736	.1082721	-0.626	0.534	-.2847557	.1492085
par_con	-.1430025	.091155	-1.569	0.122	-.3256811	.0396761
ARNETavg	.198854	.0967583	2.055	0.045	.0049461	.3927619
cca1_tot	.005388	.010599	0.508	0.613	-.015853	.026629
cca2_tot	-.0220935	.0159873	-1.382	0.173	-.0541327	.0099457
cca4_tot	.0096351	.0199421	0.483	0.631	-.0303297	.0495999
_cons	1.358536	.7504242	1.810	0.076	-.1453473	2.86242

REGRESSION MODEL #27 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress int_soc  welfmos depressn mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr par_con  ARNETavg c
> ca2_tot if center==1

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      93
---------+------------------------------               F(  8,    84) =    1.02
   Model |  1.60382163     8  .200477704               Prob > F      =  0.4278
Residual |  16.5162498    84  .196622022               R-squared     =  0.0885
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.0017
   Total |  18.1200714    92  .196957298               Root MSE      =  .44342

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 welfmos |  -.0138596   .0112502     -1.232   0.221      -.0362319    .0085128
depressn |  -.0078447   .0051148     -1.534   0.129       -.018016    .0023266
 mom_lat |   .1769034   .1382048      1.280   0.204      -.0979321    .4517389
 mom_blk |   .1349805   .1238152      1.090   0.279      -.1112396    .3812006
 mom_otr |   .2038289   .1538162      1.325   0.189      -.1020514    .5097092
 par_con |  -.0943758   .0645573     -1.462   0.148       -.222755    .0340033
ARNETavg |   .0659563   .0697582      0.945   0.347      -.0727654    .2046781
cca2_tot |  -.0080874   .0106086     -0.762   0.448      -.0291837     .013009
   _cons |   1.633648   .2894488      5.644   0.000       1.058048    2.209249
```

African-American Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #28

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      46
---------+------------------------------               F( 10,    35) =    0.82
   Model |  1.26106106    10  .126106106               Prob > F      =  0.6121
Residual |  5.38386608    35  .153824745               R-squared     =  0.1898
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared = -0.0417
   Total |  6.64492714    45  .147665047               Root MSE      =   .3922

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0537246   .0528771      1.016   0.317      -.0536215    .1610708
 CAratio |     .00559   .0141314      0.396   0.695      -.0230982    .0342783
 pro_inc |  -.0000557   .0000957     -0.583   0.564        -.00025    .0001385
weekearn |  -9.48e-06   .0008363     -0.011   0.991      -.0017073    .0016884
 welfmos |  -.0171659   .0164502     -1.044   0.304      -.0505617    .0162299
depressn |  -.0032152   .0069615     -0.462   0.647      -.0173478    .0109173
 mom_lat |   .3709044   .2271368      1.633   0.111      -.0902079    .8320168
 mom_blk |   .2532609   .1681916      1.506   0.141      -.0881862    .5947081
 mom_otr |   .4423392   .2367597      1.868   0.070      -.0383084    .9229869
    male |   .0651139   .1261269      0.516   0.609      -.1909374    .3211652
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   1.059148   .3471681      3.051   0.004       .3543595    1.763937
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

RG#28 (Reduced Model)

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg welfmos mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr if center==1 & prov
> _blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      54
---------+------------------------------               F(  5,    48) =    0.87
   Model |  .698337011     5  .139667402               Prob > F      =  0.5074
Residual |  7.69466654    48  .160305553               R-squared     =  0.0832
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared = -0.0123
   Total |  8.39300355    53  .158358558               Root MSE      =  .40038

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |    .019999   .0473714      0.422   0.675      -.0752476    .1152456
 welfmos |  -.0192656   .0152272     -1.265   0.212       -.049882    .0113507
 mom_lat |    .276957   .2136527      1.296   0.201      -.1526204    .7065345
 mom_blk |   .1531403   .1527396      1.003   0.321      -.1539632    .4602438
 mom_otr |   .2372562   .2114423      1.122   0.267       -.187877    .6623895
   _cons |   1.267153   .1900358      6.668   0.000       .8850606    1.649246
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #29

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      46
```

```
---------+------------------------------               F( 12,    33) =    0.66
   Model |  1.29287183    12  .107739319               Prob > F      =  0.7718
Residual |  5.35205531    33  .162183494               R-squared     =  0.1946
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared = -0.0983
   Total |  6.64492714    45  .147665047               Root MSE      =  .40272

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0506363   .0548719      0.923   0.363      -.0610014    .1622741
 CAratio |   .0042696   .0150237      0.284   0.778      -.0262963    .0348356
 pro_inc |   -.000049   .0000994     -0.493   0.625      -.0002513    .0001532
weekearn |  -.0000173   .0008807     -0.020   0.984      -.0018091    .0017745
 welfmos |  -.0151044   .0179854     -0.840   0.407       -.051696    .0214873
depressn |  -.0034943   .0071879     -0.486   0.630      -.0181181    .0111295
 mom_lat |   .3650635   .2340373      1.560   0.128      -.1110889     .841216
 mom_blk |   .2558683   .1770813      1.445   0.158      -.1044063    .6161429
 mom_otr |   .4279586   .2469925      1.733   0.092      -.0745514    .9304686
    male |   .0632368    .132528      0.477   0.636      -.2063934    .3328671
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0023492   .0075771     -0.310   0.758       -.017765    .0130665
   lesHS |  -.1244818   .3203654     -0.389   0.700      -.7762701    .5273065
   _cons |   1.272627   .6007159      2.119   0.042       .0504612    2.494793
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #29 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress int_soc mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr if center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      58
---------+------------------------------               F(  3,    54) =    0.76
   Model |  .409279934     3  .136426645               Prob > F      =  0.5232
Residual |  9.73248212    54   .18023115               R-squared     =  0.0404
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared = -0.0130
   Total |  10.1417621    57   .17792565               Root MSE      =  .42454

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 mom_lat |   .3055555   .2237503      1.366   0.178      -.1430369    .7541479
 mom_blk |   .1741742   .1577872      1.104   0.275      -.1421701    .4905184
 mom_otr |        .25   .2237503      1.117   0.269      -.1985924    .6985924
   _cons |   1.222222   .1415121      8.637   0.000       .9385075    1.505937
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #30

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_con  ARNET
> avg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      40
---------+------------------------------               F( 19,    20) =    1.46
   Model |  3.73852468    19  .196764457               Prob > F      =  0.2050
Residual |  2.69966935    20  .134983467               R-squared     =  0.5807
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.1823
   Total |  6.43819403    39  .165081898               Root MSE      =   .3674
```

int_soc	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ECERSavg	.1451113	.0884599	1.640	0.117	-.0394128	.3296353
CAratio	.0482394	.0318914	1.513	0.146	-.018285	.1147638
pro_inc	-.000074	.000107	-0.692	0.497	-.0002971	.0001491
weekearn	.0001061	.0010544	0.101	0.921	-.0020933	.0023055
welfmos	-.0696617	.0295025	-2.361	0.028	-.1312027	-.0081206
depressn	-.0071963	.0093768	-0.767	0.452	-.026756	.0123634
mom_lat	.1546923	.2640792	0.586	0.565	-.3961672	.7055518
mom_blk	.0560942	.2068865	0.271	0.789	-.3754634	.4876518
mom_otr	.6416971	.2546454	2.520	0.020	.110516	1.172878
male	-.0631612	.1536433	-0.411	0.685	-.3836554	.2573331
old_kids	(dropped)					
prov_age	.016019	.0115472	1.387	0.181	-.0080681	.0401061
lesHS	.6240995	.5640937	1.106	0.282	-.5525792	1.800778
prov_int	-.0352375	.0523517	-0.673	0.509	-.1444413	.0739662
prov_aut	-.2202166	.1756413	-1.254	0.224	-.5865979	.1461647
par_con	-.2193267	.1503755	-1.459	0.160	-.5330045	.0943511
ARNETavg	.2675179	.1298559	2.060	0.053	-.0033567	.5383925
cca1_tot	-.0245081	.0131517	-1.863	0.077	-.0519421	.002926
cca2_tot	.0283517	.0233042	1.217	0.238	-.02026	.0769634
cca4_tot	.0318431	.0342246	0.930	0.363	-.0395482	.1032344
_cons	.4854562	1.177883	0.412	0.685	-1.971565	2.942477

REGRESSION MODEL #30 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress  int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio prov_age lesHS prov_aut par_con cca1_tot
> cca2_tot welfmos mom_otr  ARNETavg if center==1 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      47
---------+------------------------------                F( 11,    35) =    1.39
   Model |   2.4867413    11  .226067391                Prob > F      =  0.2208
Residual |  5.69174512    35  .162621289                R-squared     =  0.3041
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.0853
   Total |  8.17848643    46  .177793183                Root MSE      =  .40326

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0760456   .0640714      1.187   0.243      -.0540264    .2061175
 CAratio |   .0232301    .024252      0.958   0.345      -.0260041    .0724644
prov_age |   .0079078   .0095556      0.828   0.414      -.0114911    .0273067
   lesHS |    .428881   .3861663      1.111   0.274      -.3550782     1.21284
prov_aut |  -.2126911   .1332994     -1.596   0.120      -.4833033    .0579212
 par_con |  -.1222257   .1090389     -1.121   0.270      -.3435864    .0991349
cca1_tot |  -.0230868   .0129086     -1.788   0.082      -.0492927     .003119
cca2_tot |   .0282264   .0216191      1.306   0.200      -.0156627    .0721156
 welfmos |  -.0529123   .0225984     -2.341   0.025      -.0987896   -.0070351
 mom_otr |   .2142027   .1970364      1.087   0.284      -.1858026    .6142079
ARNETavg |   .1339255   .1191727      1.124   0.269      -.1080081     .375859
   _cons |   .9738047    .879429      1.107   0.276      -.8115311    2.759141
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Latina Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #31

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==1 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      17
---------+------------------------------                F( 10,     6) =    0.43
   Model |  1.97780374    10  .197780374                Prob > F      =  0.8837
Residual |  2.73788279     6  .456313798                R-squared     =  0.4194
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared = -0.5482
   Total |  4.71568652    16  .294730408                Root MSE      =  .67551

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .2916982   .2280865      1.279   0.248      -.2664094    .8498057
 CAratio |   .0320231    .035131      0.912   0.397      -.0539392    .1179855
 pro_inc |  -.0005978    .000497     -1.203   0.274      -.0018139    .0006182
weekearn |  -.0013505   .0038614     -0.350   0.738      -.0107989    .0080979
 welfmos |  -.0315669   .0510786     -0.618   0.559      -.1565518     .093418
depressn |  -.0053421   .0336883     -0.159   0.879      -.0877743    .0770902
 mom_lat |   .0300367   .6083255      0.049   0.962      -1.458482    1.518556
 mom_blk |  -.5644182   .7298378     -0.773   0.469      -2.350267    1.221431
 mom_otr |  -.1794366   .6786669     -0.264   0.800      -1.840075    1.481202
    male |   .0342818   .5592701      0.061   0.953      -1.334203    1.402766
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   .9292394   1.194465      0.778   0.466      -1.993512    3.851991
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #32

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==1 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      17
---------+------------------------------               F( 12,     4) =    0.57
   Model |  2.97144395    12  .247620329               Prob > F      =  0.7985
Residual |  1.74424257     4  .436060644               R-squared     =  0.6301
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared = -0.4795
   Total |  4.71568652    16  .294730408               Root MSE      =  .66035

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .4026885   .2350723      1.713   0.162      -.2499767    1.055354
 CAratio |   .0247853   .0352594      0.703   0.521      -.0731105    .1226811
 pro_inc |    .000038   .0006446      0.059   0.956      -.0017517    .0018278
weekearn |  -.0054688   .0048594     -1.125   0.323      -.0189606     .008023
 welfmos |   .0522171   .0790244      0.661   0.545      -.1671898    .2716241
depressn |   .0498074   .0502962      0.990   0.378      -.0898371    .1894519
 mom_lat |  -1.159887   1.006876     -1.152   0.314      -3.955422    1.635648
 mom_blk |  -2.565623   1.560503     -1.644   0.176      -6.898273    1.767028
 mom_otr |  -1.292586   1.035391     -1.248   0.280      -4.167292    1.582119
    male |   1.035506   .8605093      1.203   0.295      -1.353651    3.424662
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0712268   .0599176     -1.189   0.300      -.2375847    .0951311
   lesHS |  -1.583137   1.231336     -1.286   0.268      -5.001873    1.835598
   _cons |   3.518424   2.091538      1.682   0.168      -2.288617    9.325466
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #33

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_con  ARNET
> avg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==1 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      15
---------+------------------------------                F( 14,     0) =       .
   Model |  4.49259287    14  .320899491                Prob > F      =       .
Residual |        0.00     0           .                R-squared     =  1.0000
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =       .
   Total |  4.49259287    14  .320899491                Root MSE      =    0.00

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   1.065212          .          .       .              .           .
 CAratio |   .0617535          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_inc |  -.0007946          .          .       .              .           .
weekearn |   .0048108          .          .       .              .           .
 welfmos |  -.2177866          .          .       .              .           .
depressn |  -.0118338          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_lat |   .3047395          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |  -.5382195          .          .       .              .           .
    male |  (dropped)
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0029346          .          .       .              .           .
   lesHS |  (dropped)
prov_int |   .0561749          .          .       .              .           .
prov_aut |  -.0032332          .          .       .              .           .
 par_con |  (dropped)
ARNETavg |  (dropped)
cca1_tot |  -.1341564          .          .       .              .           .
cca2_tot |  -.1387825          .          .       .              .           .
cca4_tot |    .311901          .          .       .              .           .
   _cons |  -3.129598          .          .       .              .           .
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Anglo Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #34

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==1 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      23
---------+------------------------------                F( 10,    12) =    0.29
   Model |  .678690587    10  .067869059                Prob > F      =  0.9703
Residual |  2.79957025    12  .233297521                R-squared     =  0.1951
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared = -0.4756
   Total |  3.47826084    22  .158102765                Root MSE      =  .48301

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |    .068527   .0982624      0.697   0.499      -.1455684    .2826224
 CAratio |  -.0061951   .0389084     -0.159   0.876      -.0909692    .0785789
 pro_inc |   -.000227   .0001956     -1.161   0.268      -.0006531    .0001991
weekearn |   .0001698   .0013923      0.122   0.905      -.0028637    .0032033
 welfmos |   .0135932   .0340865      0.399   0.697      -.0606748    .0878612
depressn |   .0039033   .0140219      0.278   0.785      -.0266478    .0344543
 mom_lat |   .1770266   .3342222      0.530   0.606      -.5511811    .9052342
 mom_blk |    .380443   .3294206      1.155   0.271      -.3373029    1.098189
 mom_otr |   .2306093   .3557183      0.648   0.529      -.5444343    1.005653
    male |  -.0071587    .247843     -0.029   0.977      -.5471623    .5328449
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   1.160419   .6347594      1.828   0.092      -.2226029    2.543441
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #35

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==1 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      23
---------+------------------------------                F( 12,    10) =    0.39
   Model |  1.10013525    12  .091677937                Prob > F      =  0.9396
Residual |  2.37812559    10  .237812559                R-squared     =  0.3163
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared = -0.5042
   Total |  3.47826084    22  .158102765                Root MSE      =  .48766

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |   .0453841     .10339      0.439   0.670      -.1849832    .2757515
 CAratio |   -.006738   .0414771     -0.162   0.874      -.0991546    .0856787
 pro_inc |   3.25e-06   .0004053      0.008   0.994      -.0008998    .0009063
weekearn |    .000074   .0014155      0.052   0.959      -.0030799    .0032279
 welfmos |  -.0036896   .0486411     -0.076   0.941      -.1120687    .1046894
depressn |   .0179908   .0214416      0.839   0.421      -.0297842    .0657657
 mom_lat |   .4058967   .4207126      0.965   0.357      -.5315094    1.343303
 mom_blk |   .3396246   .3833452      0.886   0.396      -.5145217    1.193771
 mom_otr |   .1728074   .3696673      0.467   0.650      -.6508628    .9964775
    male |   .0050392   .2814328      0.018   0.986      -.6220322    .6321106
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |   -.016922   .0221854     -0.763   0.463      -.0663543    .0325102
   lesHS |  -1.131861   .8781278     -1.289   0.226      -3.088451    .8247299
   _cons |   2.446532   1.194407      2.048   0.068      -.2147735    5.107838
```

REGRESSION MODEL #36

```
. regress int_soc  ECERSavg  CAratio pro_inc weekearn welfmos depressn mom_lat
> mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_con  ARNET
> avg if center==1 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      20
---------+------------------------------               F( 16,     3) =    0.22
   Model |   1.7238547    16  .107740919               Prob > F      =  0.9825
Residual |  1.46503412     3  .488344705               R-squared     =  0.5406
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared = -1.9096
   Total |  3.18888882    19  .167836254               Root MSE      =  .69882

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
ECERSavg |    .079623    .331182      0.240   0.825       -.974346    1.133592
 CAratio |  -.0015583   .1093038     -0.014   0.990      -.3494119    .3462953
 pro_inc |  -.0001748   .0017418     -0.100   0.926      -.0057182    .0053685
weekearn |   .0011385   .0101799      0.112   0.918      -.0312586    .0335356
 welfmos |  -.0219845   .1727396     -0.127   0.907      -.5717189      .52775
depressn |  -.0090494   .1178777     -0.077   0.944      -.3841887      .36609
 mom_lat |   .4849002   1.045113      0.464   0.674      -2.841116    3.810917
 mom_blk |    .857279   1.581839      0.542   0.626       -4.17684    5.891398
 mom_otr |   .9268994   1.585786      0.585   0.600      -4.119779    5.973578
    male |   .0762963   .5176548      0.147   0.892      -1.571112    1.723705
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |  -.0063532   .1191839     -0.053   0.961      -.3856496    .3729431
   lesHS |  -.9433415   3.857567     -0.245   0.823      -13.21984    11.33316
prov_int |   .0467855   .2470568      0.189   0.862      -.7394594    .8330305
prov_aut |  -.5968237   .8656699     -0.689   0.540      -3.351772    2.158124
 par_con |  -.3889555   .7615229     -0.511   0.645      -2.812461     2.03455
ARNETavg |   .1572357   .8155791      0.193   0.859      -2.438301    2.752772
   _cons |   3.681407   5.555925      0.663   0.555      -14.00003    21.36284
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

FDCH/KITH&KIN

All Ethnicities

REGRESSION MODEL #37

```
. regress int_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      63
---------+------------------------------                F( 11,    51) =    0.69
   Model |  1.22587339    11  .111443035                Prob > F      =  0.7394
Residual |  8.20887117    51  .160958258                R-squared     =  0.1299
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared = -0.0577
   Total |  9.43474455    62  .152173299                Root MSE      =   .4012

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  -.0203573   .0571008     -0.357   0.723       -.134992    .0942774
 CAratio |  -.0683892   .0460901     -1.484   0.144       -.160919    .0241405
 pro_inc |  -.0000211   .0000708     -0.298   0.767      -.0001632    .0001209
 pro_lic |   .1054762   .2618196      0.403   0.689      -.4201485    .6311009
weekearn |  -.0000383   .0005322     -0.072   0.943      -.0011066    .0010301
 welfmos |   .0054208   .0132689      0.409   0.685      -.0212176    .0320592
depressn |  -.0004995   .0063512     -0.079   0.938      -.0132501    .0122512
 mom_lat |  -.1962885   .1490596     -1.317   0.194      -.4955382    .1029611
 mom_blk |  -.0878871   .1522373     -0.577   0.566      -.3935163     .217742
 mom_otr |  -.2368995   .2656229     -0.892   0.377      -.7701597    .2963606
    male |  -.0930147   .1206001     -0.771   0.444      -.3351296    .1491002
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |    1.73881   .2627135      6.619   0.000       1.211391     2.26623
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #37 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress int_soc CAratio mom_lat if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      73
---------+------------------------------                F(  2,    70) =    1.79
   Model |  .495416203     2  .247708102                Prob > F      =  0.1751
Residual |  9.70625835    70  .138660834                R-squared     =  0.0486
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.0214
   Total |  10.2016746    72  .141689924                Root MSE      =  .37237

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 CAratio |    -.02609   .0283507     -0.920   0.361      -.0826337    .0304537
 mom_lat |  -.1313374   .0900522     -1.458   0.149       -.310941    .0482661
   _cons |   1.513326   .0832026     18.188   0.000       1.347384    1.679269
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #38

```
. regress int_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      63
```

```
---------+------------------------------               F( 13,    49) =    0.62
   Model |  1.33136325    13  .102412557               Prob > F      =  0.8262
Residual |  8.10338131    49  .165375129               R-squared     =  0.1411
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared = -0.0868
   Total |  9.43474455    62  .152173299               Root MSE      =  .40666

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  -.0219473   .0633818     -0.346   0.731      -.1493178    .1054232
 CAratio |  -.0706309   .0468026     -1.509   0.138      -.1646842    .0234225
 pro_inc |  -.0000232   .0000718     -0.323   0.748      -.0001675    .0001211
 pro_lic |   .1477354   .2723232      0.543   0.590      -.3995186    .6949895
weekearn |  -.0000321   .0005579     -0.058   0.954      -.0011533    .0010891
 welfmos |   .0067948   .0138577      0.490   0.626      -.0210534     .034643
depressn |  -.0002515   .0064918     -0.039   0.969      -.0132972    .0127943
 mom_lat |  -.2302732   .1570925     -1.466   0.149      -.5459623     .085416
 mom_blk |   -.093934    .154541     -0.608   0.546      -.4044956    .2166277
 mom_otr |  -.2049246   .2740195     -0.748   0.458      -.7555874    .3457381
    male |  -.1201979    .127326     -0.944   0.350       -.376069    .1356732
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |   .0017562   .0041234      0.426   0.672      -.0065301    .0100426
   lesHS |  -.0783096   .1245205     -0.629   0.532      -.3285429    .1719237
   _cons |   1.709376   .2838478      6.022   0.000       1.138963     2.27979
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #38 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress int_soc CAratio mom_lat if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      73
---------+------------------------------               F(  2,    70) =    1.79
   Model |  .495416203     2  .247708102               Prob > F      =  0.1751
Residual |  9.70625835    70  .138660834               R-squared     =  0.0486
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.0214
   Total |  10.2016746    72  .141689924               Root MSE      =  .37237

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
 CAratio |    -.02609   .0283507     -0.920   0.361      -.0826337    .0304537
 mom_lat |  -.1313374   .0900522     -1.458   0.149       -.310941    .0482661
   _cons |   1.513326   .0832026     18.188   0.000       1.347384    1.679269
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #39

```
. regress int_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_c
> on  ARNETavg cca1_tot cca2_totcca4_tot if center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      49
---------+------------------------------               F( 19,    29) =    0.67
   Model |  2.05176882    19  .107987833               Prob > F      =  0.8171
Residual |  4.67385494    29  .161167412               R-squared     =  0.3051
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared = -0.1502
   Total |  6.72562377    48  .140117162               Root MSE      =  .40146
```

int_soc	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
FDCRSavg	.1117372	.0958279	1.166	0.253	-.0842529	.3077274
CAratio	-.0641655	.0564553	-1.137	0.265	-.1796297	.0512986
pro_inc	.0000216	.0001038	0.208	0.836	-.0001907	.000234
pro_lic	-.0222394	.3902005	-0.057	0.955	-.820289	.7758103
weekearn	.0004988	.0007207	0.692	0.494	-.0009752	.0019728
welfmos	.0151761	.0181955	0.834	0.411	-.0220377	.05239
depressn	-.0043855	.0079902	-0.549	0.587	-.0207273	.0119563
mom_lat	-.1970582	.1834099	-1.074	0.291	-.5721735	.1780571
mom_blk	-.1796871	.18857	-0.953	0.349	-.565356	.2059819
mom_otr	-.0346976	.4179761	-0.083	0.934	-.8895548	.8201595
male	-.2158844	.1768702	-1.221	0.232	-.5776246	.1458559
old_kids	(dropped)					
prov_age	.0040083	.0049276	0.813	0.423	-.0060697	.0140864
lesHS	-.1051122	.1700743	-0.618	0.541	-.4529532	.2427287
prov_int	-.0831111	.0657443	-1.264	0.216	-.2175734	.0513511
prov_aut	.1430689	.1313896	1.089	0.285	-.125653	.4117908
par_con	.017646	.1468173	0.120	0.905	-.282629	.3179211
ARNETavg	-.119147	.1065084	-1.119	0.272	-.3369812	.0986871
cca1_tot	-.0013841	.0085019	-0.163	0.872	-.0187725	.0160043
cca2_tot	-.0025479	.0097614	-0.261	0.796	-.0225123	.0174164
_cons	1.923563	.8773909	2.192	0.037	.1290976	3.718029

REGRESSION MODEL #39 (REDUCED MODEL)

```
. regress int_soc  FDCRSavg  CAratio mom_lat male prov_int prov_aut  ARNETavg i
> f center==0

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      56
---------+------------------------------               F(  7,    48) =    1.18
   Model |  1.12120933     7  .160172762               Prob > F      =  0.3341
Residual |    6.537521    48  .136198354               R-squared     =  0.1464
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.0219
   Total |  7.65873034    55  .139249643               Root MSE      =  .36905

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .0319757   .0445947      0.717   0.477       -.057688    .1216395
 CAratio |   -.052624   .0351227     -1.498   0.141       -.123243     .017995
 mom_lat |  -.1000551   .1061694     -0.942   0.351      -.3135229    .1134128
    male |   .0143705   .1088656      0.132   0.896      -.2045183    .2332594
prov_int |  -.0285201   .0355875     -0.801   0.427      -.1000736    .0430334
prov_aut |  -.0457114   .0830349     -0.551   0.585      -.2126641    .1212414
ARNETavg |  -.1276357   .0816289     -1.564   0.124      -.2917616    .0364901
   _cons |   2.197619   .4374062      5.024   0.000       1.318155    3.077083
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

African-American Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #40

```
. regress int_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==0 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      20
---------+------------------------------                F(  9,    10) =    1.29
   Model |  1.46762165     9  .163069072                Prob > F      =  0.3452
Residual |  1.26015616    10  .126015616                R-squared     =  0.5380
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.1223
   Total |  2.72777782    19  .143567253                Root MSE      =  .35499

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .1496578   .0986164      1.518   0.160      -.0700733    .3693888
 CAratio |  -.0556797   .0719201     -0.774   0.457      -.2159277    .1045682
 pro_inc |  -.0000512   .0001242     -0.412   0.689       -.000328    .0002256
 pro_lic |  -.0088061   .4690837     -0.019   0.985       -1.05399    1.036378
weekearn |    -.00237   .0010996     -2.155   0.057      -.0048199      .00008
 welfmos |  -.0031177   .0252952     -0.123   0.904      -.0594789    .0532434
depressn |  -.0085268   .0115794     -0.736   0.478      -.0343274    .0172738
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |  -.7120582   .4964919     -1.434   0.182      -1.818311    .3941947
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |   .0317545   .2318883      0.137   0.894      -.4849249    .5484339
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   2.602721   .7358588      3.537   0.005        .963125    4.242316
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #41

```
. regress int_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==0 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      20
---------+------------------------------               F( 11,     8) =    2.46
   Model |  2.10508323    11  .191371202               Prob > F      =  0.1058
Residual |  .622694589     8  .077836824               R-squared     =  0.7717
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.4578
   Total |  2.72777782    19  .143567253               Root MSE      =  .27899

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .2526466   .1101058      2.295   0.051      -.0012579    .5065511
 CAratio |  -.0024775   .0599658     -0.041   0.968      -.1407588    .1358039
 pro_inc |   3.13e-06   .0000998      0.031   0.976       -.000227    .0002333
 pro_lic |   -.438049   .4078967     -1.074   0.314      -1.378661    .5025624
weekearn |  -.0026745   .0009842     -2.717   0.026      -.0049442   -.0004049
 welfmos |  -.0154509   .0260198     -0.594   0.569      -.0754527    .0445509
depressn |  -.0114766   .0095093     -1.207   0.262       -.033405    .0104518
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |  -.8272216    .428208     -1.932   0.089      -1.814671     .160228
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |    .089102   .1858909      0.479   0.645      -.3395631    .5177672
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |    -.01422   .0051431     -2.765   0.024        -.02608   -.0023599
   lesHS |    .109144   .2001893      0.545   0.600      -.3524933    .5707813
   _cons |   3.145039   .6086402      5.167   0.001       1.741513    4.548566
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #42

```
. regress int_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_c
> on  ARNETavg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==0 & prov_blk

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      13
---------+------------------------------                F( 12,     0) =       .
   Model |   1.1581196    12  .096509967                Prob > F      =       .
Residual |        0.00     0           .                R-squared     =  1.0000
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =       .
   Total |   1.1581196    12  .096509967                Root MSE      =    0.00

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .1412549          .          .       .              .           .
 CAratio |  -.2602763          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_inc |  -.0001091          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_lic |  (dropped)
weekearn |   .0025917          .          .       .              .           .
 welfmos |   .2030788          .          .       .              .           .
depressn |   .0302787          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |  (dropped)
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |   .0260915          .          .       .              .           .
   lesHS |  (dropped)
prov_int |   .6613009          .          .       .              .           .
prov_aut |   -.844139          .          .       .              .           .
 par_con |  (dropped)
ARNETavg |  (dropped)
cca1_tot |  -.0010733          .          .       .              .           .
cca2_tot |   -.064515          .          .       .              .           .
cca4_tot |   .0114706          .          .       .              .           .
   _cons |  -6.614429          .          .       .              .           .
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Latina Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #43

```
. regress int_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==0 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      22
---------+------------------------------                F( 10,    11) =    0.66
   Model |  1.21696684    10  .121696684                Prob > F      =  0.7405
Residual |   2.0317708    11  .184706436                R-squared     =  0.3746
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared = -0.1940
   Total |  3.24873764    21  .154701792                Root MSE      =  .42977

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .0993855   .1466828      0.678   0.512      -.2234611    .4222321
 CAratio |  -.0407798   .0905276     -0.450   0.661      -.2400297      .15847
 pro_inc |    .000023   .0001822      0.126   0.902      -.0003781     .000424
 pro_lic |  -.3386636   .7771476     -0.436   0.671      -2.049154    1.371827
weekearn |   .0008198   .0010728      0.764   0.461      -.0015413    .0031809
 welfmos |  -.0422463   .0325761     -1.297   0.221      -.1139458    .0294533
depressn |  -.0053175   .0134427     -0.396   0.700      -.0349048    .0242698
 mom_lat |   .2602848   .5617888      0.463   0.652      -.9762039    1.496774
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |   .0057701   .6941914      0.008   0.994      -1.522135    1.533675
    male |  -.2731206   .2924452     -0.934   0.370       -.916788    .3705468
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   1.354406    .664638      2.038   0.066      -.1084521    2.817265
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #44

```
. regress int_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==0 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      22
---------+------------------------------               F( 12,     9) =    0.59
   Model |  1.43177625    12  .119314687               Prob > F      =  0.8049
Residual |  1.81696139     9  .201884599               R-squared     =  0.4407
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared = -0.3050
   Total |  3.24873764    21  .154701792               Root MSE      =  .44932

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .2063757    .214142      0.964   0.360      -.2780472    .6907985
 CAratio |  -.0360883   .0996458     -0.362   0.726      -.2615028    .1893263
 pro_inc |  -.0000232      .0002     -0.116   0.910      -.0004757    .0004293
 pro_lic |  -.3984002   .8417148     -0.473   0.647      -2.302491    1.505691
weekearn |   .0007489   .0011385      0.658   0.527      -.0018265    .0033243
 welfmos |  -.0572086   .0431521     -1.326   0.218      -.1548255    .0404082
depressn |  -.0080823   .0143698     -0.562   0.588      -.0405891    .0244244
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |  -.5194849   .6841023     -0.759   0.467      -2.067032    1.028062
 mom_otr |  -.7779031    .926733     -0.839   0.423      -2.874319    1.318512
    male |  -.2622015   .3319707     -0.790   0.450      -1.013171    .4887683
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |   -.015881   .0170298     -0.933   0.375       -.054405    .0226431
   lesHS |  -.0931067   .2704188     -0.344   0.739      -.7048364     .518623
   _cons |   2.425377   .9773495      2.482   0.035       .2144593    4.636296
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #45

```
. regress int_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_c
> on  ARNETavg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==0 & prov_lat

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      18
---------+------------------------------                F( 17,     0) =       .
   Model |  2.61111138    17  .153594787                Prob > F      =       .
Residual |        0.00     0           .                R-squared     =  1.0000
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =       .
   Total |  2.61111138    17  .153594787                Root MSE      =    0.00

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  -1.422702          .          .       .              .           .
 CAratio |  -.2356132          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_inc |   .0009743          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_lic |  (dropped)
weekearn |  -.0031511          .          .       .              .           .
 welfmos |  -.0754926          .          .       .              .           .
depressn |   .0765136          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_lat |  (dropped)
 mom_blk |   1.768915          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |  -1.546297          .          .       .              .           .
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |   .0888798          .          .       .              .           .
   lesHS |  -1.952791          .          .       .              .           .
prov_int |   .5759121          .          .       .              .           .
prov_aut |   .2446326          .          .       .              .           .
 par_con |   2.301161          .          .       .              .           .
ARNETavg |   -.733021          .          .       .              .           .
cca1_tot |   .0967066          .          .       .              .           .
cca2_tot |   .1094406          .          .       .              .           .
cca4_tot |  -.7390826          .          .       .              .           .
   _cons |  -10.86383          .          .       .              .           .
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Anglo Providers Only

REGRESSION MODEL #46

```
. regress int_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids if center==0 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      21
---------+------------------------------                F( 10,    10) =    2.00
   Model |  2.14551551    10  .214551551                Prob > F      =  0.1444
Residual |   1.0714157    10   .10714157                R-squared     =  0.6669
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =  0.3339
   Total |  3.21693121    20  .160846561                Root MSE      =  .32732

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  -.0485075   .0870742     -0.557   0.590      -.2425209    .1455058
 CAratio |    .020157   .1239439      0.163   0.874      -.2560073    .2963214
 pro_inc |   .0002866   .0002249      1.274   0.231      -.0002145    .0007877
 pro_lic |  -.1354871   .5761685     -0.235   0.819       -1.41927    1.148296
weekearn |   .0008434   .0008495      0.993   0.344      -.0010494    .0027362
 welfmos |   .0451888   .0213816      2.113   0.061      -.0024523      .09283
depressn |  -.0221143   .0131932     -1.676   0.125      -.0515106    .0072819
 mom_lat |  -.6672229   .2442327     -2.732   0.021      -1.211407   -.1230386
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |  -.8079013   .4143074     -1.950   0.080      -1.731036     .115233
    male |  -.1021539   .1961796     -0.521   0.614      -.5392692    .3349614
old_kids |  (dropped)
   _cons |   1.343771   .4932174      2.724   0.021       .2448138    2.442727
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #47

```
. regress int_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS if center==0 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      21
---------+------------------------------               F( 12,     8) =    1.62
   Model |  2.28075992    12  .190063327               Prob > F      =  0.2501
Residual |  .936171295     8  .117021412               R-squared     =  0.7090
---------+------------------------------               Adj R-squared =  0.2725
   Total |  3.21693121    20  .160846561               Root MSE      =  .34208

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |  -.0352108   .1044075     -0.337   0.745       -.275975    .2055533
 CAratio |   .0623304   .1355591      0.460   0.658      -.2502695    .3749303
 pro_inc |   .0003041   .0002422      1.256   0.245      -.0002543    .0008626
 pro_lic |  -.2234329   .6160685     -0.363   0.726      -1.644089    1.197224
weekearn |   .0005236   .0011212      0.467   0.653      -.0020619    .0031092
 welfmos |   .0476947   .0249138      1.914   0.092      -.0097566     .105146
depressn |  -.0164203    .015295     -1.074   0.314      -.0516907    .0188501
 mom_lat |  -.6749832   .2738911     -2.464   0.039      -1.306577   -.0433892
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |  -.6459467   .4641812     -1.392   0.202       -1.71635    .4244569
    male |  -.1776173   .2196677     -0.809   0.442      -.6841719    .3289374
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |   .0038414   .0076388      0.503   0.629      -.0137737    .0214565
   lesHS |  -.2189773   .2236284     -0.979   0.356      -.7346654    .2967107
   _cons |   1.205273   .5313974      2.268   0.053      -.0201313    2.430678
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

REGRESSION MODEL #48

```
. regress int_soc   FDCRSavg  CAratio pro_inc pro_lic weekearn welfmos depressn
>  mom_lat mom_blk mom_otr male old_kids prov_age lesHS prov_int prov_aut par_c
> on  ARNETavg cca1_tot cca2_tot cca4_tot if center==0 & prov_wht

  Source |       SS       df       MS                  Number of obs =      18
---------+------------------------------                F( 17,     0) =       .
   Model |  2.74845679    17  .161673929                Prob > F      =       .
Residual |        0.00     0           .                R-squared     =  1.0000
---------+------------------------------                Adj R-squared =       .
   Total |  2.74845679    17  .161673929                Root MSE      =    0.00

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 int_soc |      Coef.   Std. Err.       t     P>|t|       [95% Conf. Interval]
---------+--------------------------------------------------------------------
FDCRSavg |   .0532605          .          .       .              .           .
 CAratio |   .3421746          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_inc |   .0011084          .          .       .              .           .
 pro_lic |  -2.207737          .          .       .              .           .
weekearn |  -.0041893          .          .       .              .           .
 welfmos |   .0301877          .          .       .              .           .
depressn |  -.0150452          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_lat |  -1.219047          .          .       .              .           .
 mom_blk |  (dropped)
 mom_otr |  (dropped)
    male |  -.8431925          .          .       .              .           .
old_kids |  (dropped)
prov_age |   .0197687          .          .       .              .           .
   lesHS |  -.7616966          .          .       .              .           .
prov_int |  -.1510188          .          .       .              .           .
prov_aut |  (dropped)
 par_con |  -.3170833          .          .       .              .           .
ARNETavg |    .142471          .          .       .              .           .
cca1_tot |   .0403951          .          .       .              .           .
cca2_tot |   .0008049          .          .       .              .           .
cca4_tot |   .0392717          .          .       .              .           .
   _cons |    3.02042          .          .       .              .           .
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```