

Parent Preferences in Family, Friend, Neighbor, and Nanny Care

Technical Appendices

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Introduction

In 2022, the Center for the Study of Child Care Employment (CSCCE) launched the Study of Family, Friend, Neighbor, and Nanny Care in California. This document accompanies the first in a series of reports on survey data collected as part of the study. Please refer to the [full report](#) for our analysis of statewide findings, as well as additional topics not covered below. These appendices provide further detail on the report, with a focus on revealing variations by racial/ethnic identity, income, and California region.

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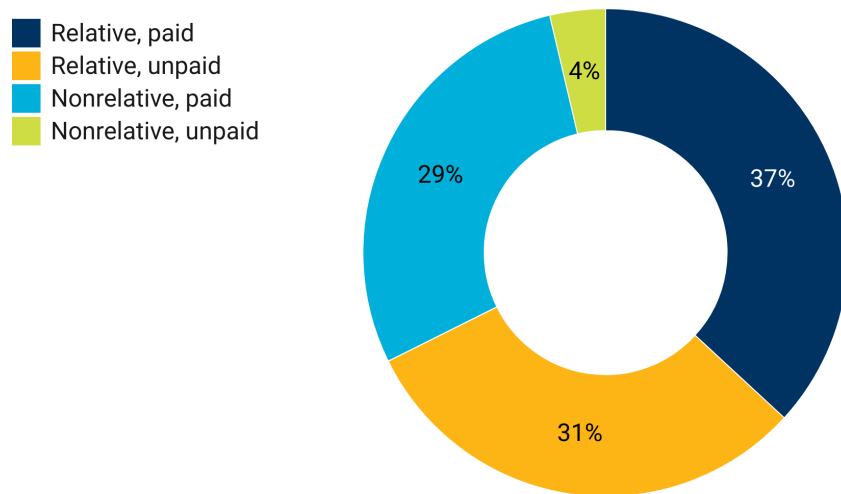
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Appendix 1. Data Definitions

Family, Friend, and Neighbor Caregivers and Nannies

Family, friend, and neighbor (FFN) care takes many names in child care research and policy, often “license-exempt care” or “kith and kin care.” The definition of the term depends on the region and population of study. These caregivers may be either related or unrelated to the children in their care and either paid or unpaid (National Survey of Early Care and Education Project Team, 2021). Using the umbrella term “license-exempt care,” researchers and policymakers frequently group nannies into the category of paid nonrelatives. In California, license-exempt care may take place in the home of the parent or caregiver. **Figure 1** reflects the distribution of license-exempt care arrangements in our study sample using this schema.

FIGURE A1.1. LICENSE-EXEMPT CAREGIVER GROUPINGS, BY RELATION AND PAYMENT
California, 2022



Source: Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, University of California, Berkeley

Note: This table does not factor in nonmonetary compensation. Estimates do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

N=471

Many states add family child care (FCC) providers to this category, since they are not always required to be licensed or registered. This categorization creates a challenge with using national datasets to understand parents' use of FFN and nanny care in California. For instance, the National Center for Education Statistics (2019) groups nonrelative FFN care, nanny care, and FCC care. Another data source, the National Survey of Early Care and Education, also does not clearly distinguish between licensed and license-exempt providers in home settings (National Survey of Early Care and Education Project Team, 2021). For resources on FCC care in California, please refer to our California Early Care and Education Workforce Study (Montoya et al., 2022).

Our present study focuses on caregivers in California who do not require a license to legally care for children of one other family besides their own: FFN and nanny caregivers. In an approach that differs from other studies, which often use the term “FFN care” to mean any license-exempt arrangement (thus erasing or obscuring the presence of nannies), we differentiate between FFNs and nannies. By parsing FFNs and nannies, we hope to explore the nuances in these care arrangements and their value to parents.

Use of Child Care

We first asked parents whether they used any nonparental care for their children, with separate questions regarding children birth to age two (under 36 months) and children age three to five (under 72 months). Parents who indicated “yes” were subsequently asked to select up to four forms of child care per age group:

- Care by a family member, friend, or neighbor;
- Paid care with a nanny, nanny share, or au pair;
- Care in a professional child care program operating in someone's home (family child care); or
- Center-based care, such as a preschool, day care center, Head Start, or faith-based nursery school.

Decision Factors

Regardless of their care arrangements, we asked parents to report the importance of 10 factors in selecting their child care arrangement:

- Close to home or work;
- Cost;
- Cultural background;
- Hours of care available;
- Health and safety practices;
- Learning opportunities;
- Language(s) spoken;
- Had an opening for my child;
- Personal connection/previous relationship; and
- It just felt right.

Parents provided separate answers for children birth to age two and children age three to five. Parents rated the importance of each factor on a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 being “not important at all” and 4 being “very important.” The tables in these appendices display the percent of parents who selected “very important” on the scale.

Ideal Arrangements

In addition to capturing the types of care that parents currently use, we also asked parents to imagine that they were not constrained by cost, location, COVID-19, or availability. In the scenario where they could choose freely between options, what would their ideal care arrangement be for a child birth to age two or a child age three to five? Parents could select one of the care types, a combination of types, or parental care only; additionally, they could specify instead that their current arrangement was already ideal.

Types of Nonmonetary Compensation

Some parents may provide alternate forms of compensation to family, friend, or neighbor caregivers or nannies. We asked parents to indicate whether their arrangement with their caregiver included various forms of nonmonetary exchange, with the option to select multiple:

- I help with my caregiver's food, supplies, or transportation in exchange;
- I provide them with housing;
- I look after their children;
- The caregiver is paid through a subsidy or scholarship;
- Other forms of exchange;
- No, I only pay my caregiver out of pocket (i.e., cash or check);* or
- No, my arrangement is unpaid, and I don't give anything in return.*

* These last two options were mutually exclusive.

If parents selected one or more of the options (apart from “cash only” or “unpaid only”), we counted them as participating in a nonmonetary exchange. Parents answered the question for: a) family, friend, or neighbor caregivers; and b) nannies. Due to small sample sizes within subgroups, however, we exclude the results for nannies in the tables below. Refer to our full report for statewide findings on nonmonetary compensation for nannies.

Relation to Family, Friend, or Neighbor Caregiver

Parents who indicated they receive care from a family, friend, or neighbor were asked to specify their relationship. This section did not include nannies, who were covered in a separate group of questions. Parents could only select one option:

- An older child in our family (i.e., my child’s sibling or cousin);*
- A sibling of myself or of my partner/spouse (i.e., my child’s aunt, uncle);
- A parent of myself or of my partner/spouse (i.e., my child’s grandparent);
- Another member of our family;*
- A friend of our family (not related); or
- A neighbor of our family (not related).

* These two options were combined for analysis due to the small numbers of parents who selected them.

Parent Race and Ethnicity

We asked survey respondents to select all that applied among the options below, with the option to write in origins. Starred items are grouped under “Other” due to small parent sample sizes.

- American Indian or Alaska Native *
- Asian
- Black or of African descent
- Latine (Hispanic, Latino, Latina, Latinx)
- Middle Eastern or North African *
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander *
- White
- Other race, ethnicity, or origin (please specify): [write-in]

About 10 percent of parents selected multiple racial or ethnic identities. In our tables, we present each option separately with the exception of “Other.” Multiracial parents are counted in each relevant column (for instance, a parent who selected Black and Latine would be counted in both).

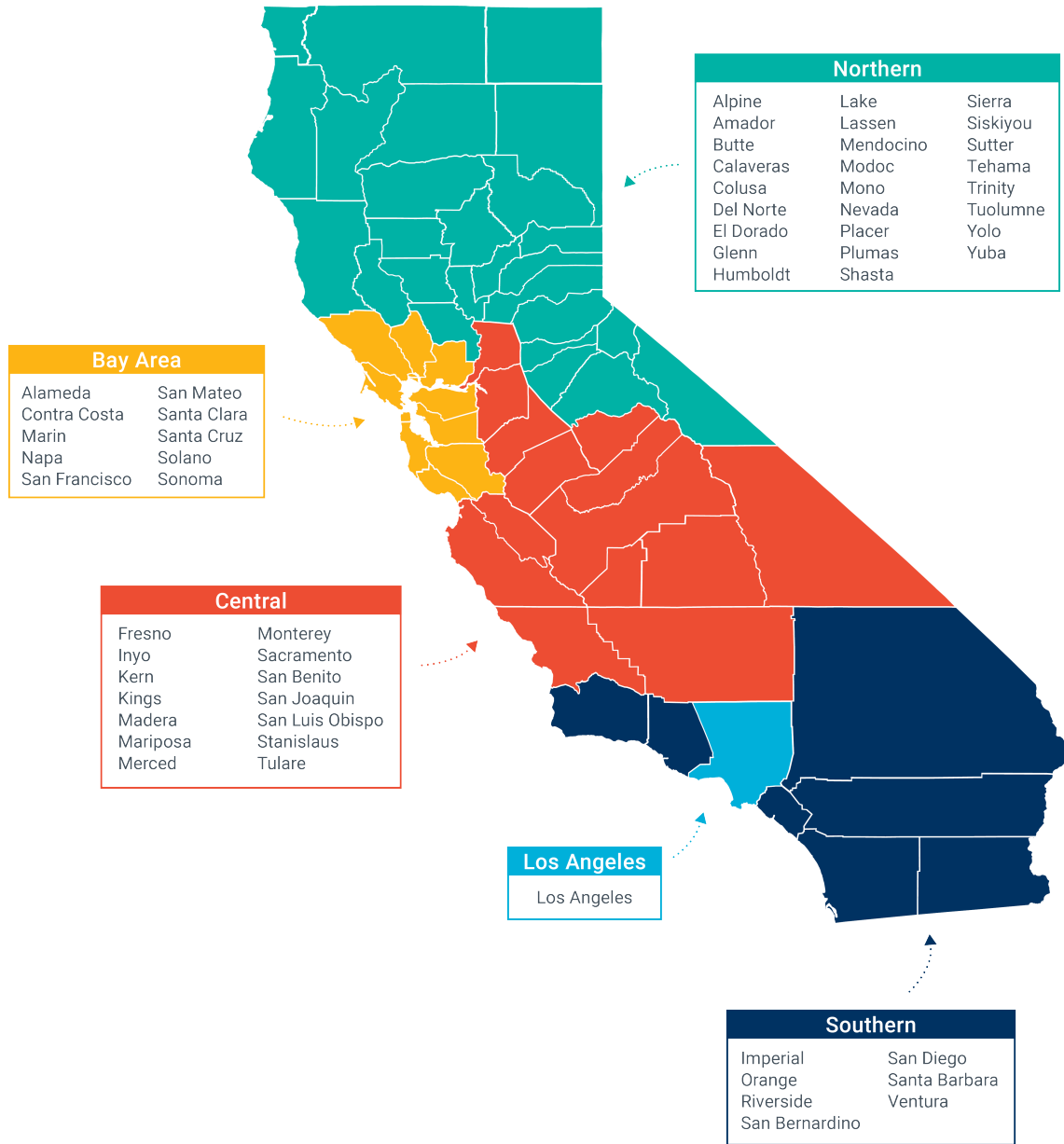
Parent Income

Our survey captured the household earnings of parents. Because California has such variation in wages and the cost of living, we converted parent household income to a percentage of area median income (AMI) using the 2022 tables generated for each county by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD, 2022). HUD provides these income tables to define eligibility for affordable housing based on household size as well as the regional median income. We then grouped parents into “below 80-percent AMI,” which corresponds to the HUD definition of low income; “80- to 119-percent AMI” or near the median; and “120-percent AMI or greater,” meaning higher income.

California Regions

We group counties in California into five regions: Northern, Bay Area, Central, Southern, and Los Angeles. **Figure 1** below shows the groupings for each county.

FIGURE A1.2. MAP OF CALIFORNIA REGIONS



Appendix 2. Weight Methodology

This phase of our study focused on parents in California with children under age six. Because we did not have access to a list of households, we built a sample through outreach partners across the state using an open-link survey. As a result, our sample is not necessarily representative. As a way to correct for potential biases in our nonprobability sample, we collected basic demographics, which allows us to adjust for differences with the true composition of households using post-stratification weights. We apply weights to reduce bias in our results. This approach, however, cannot eliminate bias or provide us with a representative sample. Readers should continue to exercise caution in interpreting the results.

To compare our data against the underlying population of California parents, we analyzed the 2020 American Community Survey (ACS), 5-Year Sample. Using a dataset retrieved from IPUMS (Ruggles et al., 2021), we estimated the number of parents living at or below area median income (AMI) and their race/ethnic identity. We combine these two indicators to estimate the share of parents with children under age six in each of the 12 categories (two income groups multiplied by six racial/ethnic groups). We replicated this analysis with our sample, allowing us to compute weights. **Table A1.1** summarizes the results. For instance, our study sample reached fewer Latine parents living below AMI than the ACS. After applying the weights, our sample matched the population on income-by-race distribution.

TABLE A2.1. STUDY SAMPLE AND POPULATION COMPOSITION

	Study Sample	California Parents
Below Area Median Income		
Asian	6%	2%
Black	7%	3%
Latine of any race	24%	32%
Multiracial	4%	6%
Other	4%	1%
White	22%	12%
At/Above Area Median Income		
Asian	5%	3%
Black	1%	2%
Latine of any race	5%	14%
Multiracial	1%	8%
Other	2%	0%
White	20%	18%
Total	100%	100%

Source: Estimate of California parents derives from authors' analysis of 2020 American Community Survey, 5-Year Sample, retrieved via IPUMS. Both the sample and California estimates are limited to parents with children under age six.

Note: In this table, we combine Latine adults of any race to align with the format found in Census data, in which race and ethnicity were captured separately.

Appendix 3. Tables by Race and Ethnicity

TABLE A3.1. USE OF CHILD CARE, BY PARENT RACE AND ETHNICITY

California, 2022

	Asian	Black	Latine	White	Other	Statewide
Parents with children under age 3						
Family, friend, or neighbor care	29%	34%	25%	23%	18%	26%
Nanny care	9%	2%	7%	17%	12%	12%
Family child care provider	15%	15%	18%	19%	26%	18%
Child care center	24%	28%	27%	36%	36%	29%
Parental care only	38%	35%	36%	30%	40%	34%
<i>N</i>	99	65	166	274	55	612
Parents with children age 3 to 5						
Family, friend, or neighbor care	18%	31%	30%	31%	25%	29%
Nanny care	3%	14%	7%	11%	5%	9%
Family child care provider	10%	22%	14%	15%	17%	14%
Child care center	50%	32%	39%	53%	39%	46%
Parental care only	26%	24%	35%	21%	33%	29%
<i>N</i>	113	91	273	461	91	975

Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, University of California, Berkeley

Note: Care options may be selected in combination, with the exception of “Parental care only.” As a result, percentages within age and race/ethnicity do not sum to 100%. “Other” includes parents who identify as American Indian/Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, or Middle Eastern. About 10% of parents selected multiple racial or ethnic identities. These parents are counted in each relevant column (for instance, a parent who selected Black and Latine would be counted in both). As a result, the statewide N is less than the sum of N for race and ethnicity

TABLE A3.2. SELECTION OF “VERY IMPORTANT” DECISION FACTORS, BY PARENT RACE AND ETHNICITY

California, 2022

	Asian	Black	Latine	White	Other	Statewide
Parents with children under age 3						
Close to home or work	73%	68%	63%	56%	57%	63%
Cost	57%	84%	76%	56%	71%	66%
Cultural background	23%	39%	38%	18%	21%	29%
Hours of care available	71%	80%	84%	71%	69%	76%
Health and safety practices	91%	89%	95%	83%	85%	88%
Learning opportunities	72%	70%	71%	59%	77%	64%
Language(s) spoken	26%	41%	40%	29%	45%	35%
Had an opening for my child	68%	75%	74%	61%	74%	67%
Personal connection/ previous relationship	48%	61%	54%	38%	58%	47%
It just felt right	76%	81%	79%	65%	73%	72%
<i>N</i>	97-99	63-65	157-164	266-270	52-55	597

Source: Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, University of California, Berkeley

Note: “Other” includes parents who identify as American Indian/Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, or Middle Eastern. About 10% of parents selected multiple racial or ethnic identities. These parents are counted in each relevant column (for instance, a parent who selected Black and Latine would be counted in both). As a result, the statewide N is less than the sum of N for race and ethnicity.

TABLE A3.2. SELECTION OF “VERY IMPORTANT” DECISION FACTORS, BY PARENT RACE AND ETHNICITY, CONTINUED

California, 2022

	Asian	Black	Latine	White	Other	Statewide
Parents with children age 3 to 5						
Close to home or work	62%	52%	66%	54%	67%	60%
Cost	56%	48%	69%	47%	67%	57%
Cultural background	20%	30%	36%	27%	33%	32%
Hours of care available	57%	76%	73%	57%	84%	66%
Health and safety practices	85%	74%	89%	70%	84%	79%
Learning opportunities	79%	57%	78%	60%	58%	70%
Language(s) spoken	33%	45%	46%	29%	45%	40%
Had an opening for my child	58%	54%	73%	58%	70%	63%
Personal connection/previous relationship	48%	37%	52%	33%	59%	44%
It just felt right	65%	54%	71%	55%	70%	60%
<i>N</i>	107-111	85-89	258-263	443-450	83-87	938

Source: Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, University of California, Berkeley

Note: “Other” includes parents who identify as American Indian/Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, or Middle Eastern. About 10% of parents selected multiple racial or ethnic identities. These parents are counted in each relevant column (for instance, a parent who selected Black and Latine would be counted in both). As a result, the statewide N is less than the sum of N for race and ethnicity.

TABLE A3.3. IDEAL CARE ARRANGEMENTS, BY PARENT RACE AND ETHNICITY

California, 2022

	Asian	Black	Latine	White	Other	Statewide
Parents with children under age 3						
My current arrangement is already my ideal	10%	13%	21%	19%	14%	19%
Primarily care by a family member, friend, or neighbor	23%	18%	16%	15%	23%	16%
Primarily paid care with a nanny, nanny share, or au pair	3%	2%	2%	10%	19%	6%
Primarily care in a professional family child care (FCC) provider	3%	8%	9%	3%	5%	6%
Primarily center-based care, such as a day care center, Head Start, or faith-based nursery school	13%	17%	17%	16%	16%	16%
A combination of options (center, family/friend, FCC provider, or nanny)	27%	30%	20%	24%	13%	22%
Parental care only	22%	12%	16%	13%	10%	14%
<i>N</i>	98	65	166	273	55	607

Source: Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, University of California, Berkeley

Note: “Other” includes parents who identify as American Indian/Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, or Middle Eastern. About 10% of parents selected multiple racial or ethnic identities. These parents are counted in each relevant column (for instance, a parent who selected Black and Latine would be counted in both). As a result, the statewide N is less than the sum of N for race and ethnicity.

TABLE A3.3. IDEAL CARE ARRANGEMENTS, BY PARENT RACE AND ETHNICITY, CONTINUED

California, 2022

	Asian	Black	Latine	White	Other	Statewide
Parents with children age 3 to 5						
My current arrangement is already my ideal	13%	25%	21%	28%	35%	23%
Primarily care by a family member, friend, or neighbor	9%	10%	14%	10%	16%	13%
Primarily paid care with a nanny, nanny share, or au pair	0%	8%	2%	5%	3%	3%
Primarily care in a professional family child care (FCC) provider	6%	5%	5%	5%	8%	6%
Primarily center-based care, such as a day care center, Head Start, or faith-based nursery school	29%	32%	28%	28%	20%	29%
A combination of options (center, family/friend, FCC provider, or nanny)	29%	16%	20%	19%	14%	19%
Parental care only	14%	4%	10%	5%	4%	7%
<i>N</i>	111	91	273	459	91	969

Source: Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, University of California, Berkeley

Note: “Other” includes parents who identify as American Indian/Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, or Middle Eastern. About 10% of parents selected multiple racial or ethnic identities. These parents are counted in each relevant column (for instance, a parent who selected Black and Latine would be counted in both). As a result, the statewide N is less than the sum of N for race and ethnicity.

TABLE A3.4. TYPES OF COMPENSATION FOR FAMILY, FRIEND, OR NEIGHBOR, BY PARENT RACE AND ETHNICITY

California, 2022

	Asian	Black	Latine	White	Other	Statewide
My arrangement is unpaid, and I don't give anything in return	35%	14%*	26%	34%	51%*	28%
I only pay my caregiver out of pocket (i.e., cash or check)	44%	29%*	30%	17%	6%*	25%
Nonmonetary exchange (e.g., help with food or supplies)	11%	23%*	13%	16%	18%*	15%
Cash and nonmonetary exchange	10%	34%*	32%	34%	25%*	33%
<i>N</i>	51	42	88	198	30	389

Source: Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, University of California, Berkeley

Note: Does not include nannies. Columns may not sum to 100% due to rounding. "Other" includes parents who identify as American Indian/Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, or Middle Eastern. About 10% of parents selected multiple racial or ethnic identities. These parents are counted in each relevant column (for instance, a parent who selected Black and Latine would be counted in both). As a result, the statewide N is less than the sum of N for race and ethnicity.

* Interpret with caution due to small sample size (n<50).

TABLE A3.5. RELATION TO FAMILY, FRIEND, OR NEIGHBOR, BY PARENT RACE AND ETHNICITY

California, 2022

	Asian	Black	Latine	White	Other	Statewide
My child’s grandparent	73%	54%*	65%	50%	53%*	58%
My child’s aunt or uncle	16%	18%*	11%	17%	28%*	13%
Another member of our family	3%	14%*	17%	12%	10%*	13%
A friend of our family	3%	11%*	5%	12%	3%*	10%
A neighbor	6%	3%*	2%	9%	5%*	5%
<i>N</i>	52	42	96	197	32	407

Source: Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, University of California, Berkeley

Note: Does not include nannies. Columns may not sum to 100% due to rounding. “Other” includes parents who identify as American Indian/Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, or Middle Eastern. About 10% of parents selected multiple racial or ethnic identities. These parents are counted in each relevant column (for instance, a parent who selected Black and Latine would be counted in both). As a result, the statewide N is less than the sum of N for race and ethnicity.

* Interpret with caution due to small sample size (n<50).

Appendix 4. Tables by Parent Household Income

TABLE A4.1. USE OF CHILD CARE, BY PARENT HOUSEHOLD INCOME

California, 2022

	<80% Area Median Income	80-119% Area Median Income	120%+ Area Median Income	Statewide
Parents with children under age 3				
Family, friend, or neighbor care	25%	27%	27%	26%
Nanny care	3%	7%	27%	12%
Family child care provider	16%	17%	20%	18%
Child care center	24%	26%	39%	29%
Parental care only	43%	32%	22%	34%
<i>N</i>	326	105	164	612
Parents with children age 3 to 5				
Family, friend, or neighbor care	29%	34%	27%	29%
Nanny care	6%	6%	16%	9%
Family child care provider	14%	13%	14%	14%
Child care center	39%	41%	59%	46%
Parental care only	36%	35%	17%	29%
<i>N</i>	507	186	255	975

Source: Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, University of California, Berkeley

Note: Care options may be selected in combination, with the exception of “Parental care only.” As a result, percentages within age and income groups do not sum to 100%. Additionally, some parents did not specify their household income. As a result, the statewide N is greater than the sum of N for parent income.

TABLE A4.2. SELECTION OF “VERY IMPORTANT” DECISION FACTORS, BY PARENT HOUSEHOLD INCOME

California, 2022

	<80% Area Median Income	80-119% Area Median Income	120%+ Area Median Income	Statewide
Parents with children under age 3				
Close to home or work	64%	62%	60%	63%
Cost	80%	76%	41%	66%
Cultural background	38%	31%	13%	29%
Hours of care available	79%	79%	71%	76%
Health and safety practices	89%	92%	83%	88%
Learning opportunities	71%	59%	57%	64%
Language(s) spoken	46%	35%	20%	35%
Had an opening for my child	70%	73%	59%	67%
Personal connection/previous relationship	51%	54%	36%	47%
It just felt right	76%	76%	62%	72%
<i>N</i>	315	102	162	597

Source: Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, University of California, Berkeley

Note: Some parents did not specify their household income. As a result, the statewide N is greater than the sum of N for parent income.

TABLE A4.2. SELECTION OF “VERY IMPORTANT” DECISION FACTORS, BY PARENT HOUSEHOLD INCOME, CONTINUED

California, 2022

	<80% Area Median Income	80-119% Area Median Income	120%+ Area Median Income	Statewide
Parents with children age 3 to 5				
Close to home or work	65%	61%	52%	60%
Cost	72%	56%	36%	57%
Cultural background	35%	35%	26%	32%
Hours of care available	75%	59%	57%	66%
Health and safety practices	83%	78%	75%	79%
Learning opportunities	74%	68%	67%	70%
Language(s) spoken	50%	35%	28%	40%
Had an opening for my child	70%	62%	55%	63%
Personal connection/previous relationship	51%	42%	34%	44%
It just felt right	68%	65%	46%	60%
<i>N</i>	485	179	247	938

Source: Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, University of California, Berkeley

Note: Some parents did not specify their household income. As a result, the statewide N is greater than the sum of N for parent income.

TABLE A4.3. IDEAL CARE ARRANGEMENTS, BY PARENT HOUSEHOLD INCOME

	<80% Area Median Income	80-119% Area Median Income	120%+ Area Median Income	Statewide
Parents with children under age 3				
My current arrangement is already my ideal	19%	16%	19%	19%
Primarily care by a family member, friend, or neighbor	19%	11%	15%	16%
Primarily paid care with a nanny, nanny share, or au pair	4%	7%	9%	6%
Primarily care in a professional family child care (FCC) provider	9%	4%	3%	6%
Primarily center-based care, such as a day care center, Head Start, or faith-based nursery school	19%	18%	12%	16%
A combination of options (center, family/friend, FCC provider, or nanny)	17%	26%	28%	22%
Parental care only	13%	18%	13%	14%
<i>N</i>	324	105	163	607

Source: Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, University of California, Berkeley

Note: Some parents did not specify their household income. As a result, the statewide N is greater than the sum of N for parent income.

TABLE A4.3. IDEAL CARE ARRANGEMENTS, BY PARENT HOUSEHOLD INCOME, CONTINUED

	<80% Area Median Income	80-119% Area Median Income	120%+ Area Median Income	Statewide
Parents with children age 3 to 5				
My current arrangement is already my ideal	20%	26%	24%	23%
Primarily care by a family member, friend, or neighbor	15%	13%	9%	13%
Primarily paid care with a nanny, nanny share, or au pair	3%	6%	3%	3%
Primarily care in a professional family child care (FCC) provider	6%	4%	6%	6%
Primarily center-based care, such as a day care center, Head Start, or faith-based nursery school	32%	22%	29%	29%
A combination of options (center, family/friend, FCC provider, or nanny)	16%	21%	23%	19%
Parental care only	7%	7%	7%	7%
<i>N</i>	504	186	254	969

Source: Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, University of California, Berkeley

Note: Some parents did not specify their household income. As a result, the statewide N is greater than the sum of N for parent income.

TABLE A4.4. TYPES OF COMPENSATION FOR FAMILY, FRIEND, OR NEIGHBOR, BY PARENT HOUSEHOLD INCOME

California, 2022

	<80% Area Median Income	80-119% Area Median Income	120%+ Area Median Income	Statewide
My arrangement is unpaid, and I don't give anything in return	27%	28%	32%	28%
I only pay my caregiver out of pocket (i.e., cash or check)	26%	32%	18%	25%
Nonmonetary exchange (e.g., help with food or supplies)	18%	16%	9%	15%
Cash and nonmonetary exchange	30%	23%	41%	33%
<i>N</i>	208	68	102	389

Source: Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, University of California, Berkeley

Note: Does not include nannies. Columns may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Additionally, some parents did not specify their household income. As a result, the statewide N is greater than the sum of N for parent income.

TABLE A4.5. RELATION TO FAMILY, FRIEND, OR NEIGHBOR, BY PARENT HOUSEHOLD INCOME

California, 2022

	<80% Area Median Income	80-119% Area Median Income	120%+ Area Median Income	Statewide
My child's grandparent	52%	67%	63%	58%
My child's aunt or uncle	15%	7%	16%	13%
Another member of our family	11%	19%	13%	13%
A friend of our family	14%	4%	5%	10%
A neighbor	6%	2%	4%	5%
<i>N</i>	215	73	105	407

Note: Does not include nannies. Columns may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Additionally, some parents did not specify their household income. As a result, the statewide N is greater than the sum of N for parent income.

Appendix 5. Tables by California Region

TABLE A5.1. USE OF CHILD CARE, BY REGION

California Parents, 2022

	Northern	Bay Area	Central	Los Angeles	Southern	Statewide
Parents with children under age 3						
Family, friend, or neighbor care	21%	23%	30%	32%	24%	26%
Nanny care	2%	17%	7%	20%	10%	12%
Family child care provider	17%	14%	8%	27%	23%	18%
Child care center	34%	27%	15%	37%	36%	29%
Parental care only	37%	29%	59%	22%	23%	34%
<i>N</i>	72	150	144	113	130	612
Parents with children age 3 to 5						
Family, friend, or neighbor care	29%	28%	32%	28%	26%	29%
Nanny care	5%	15%	5%	15%	7%	9%
Family child care provider	12%	19%	4%	18%	21%	14%
Child care center	52%	58%	37%	50%	43%	46%
Parental care only	26%	16%	45%	20%	28%	29%
<i>N</i>	96	202	281	194	198	975

Source: Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, University of California, Berkeley

Note: Care options may be selected in combination, with the exception of “Parental care only.” As a result, percentages within age and region do not sum to 100%. Additionally, some parents did not specify their region within California. As a result, the statewide N is greater than the sum of N for all regions.

TABLE A5.2. SELECTION OF “VERY IMPORTANT” DECISION FACTORS, BY REGION

California Parents, 2022

	Northern	Bay Area	Central	Los Angeles	Southern	Statewide
Parents with children under age 3						
Close to home or work	65%	64%	58%	60%	67%	63%
Cost	73%	64%	66%	54%	74%	66%
Cultural background	21%	23%	41%	29%	28%	29%
Hours of care available	77%	76%	66%	79%	83%	76%
Health and safety practices	91%	85%	85%	85%	93%	88%
Learning opportunities	71%	56%	71%	61%	64%	64%
Language(s) spoken	31%	36%	46%	29%	31%	35%
Had an opening for my child	68%	69%	61%	66%	70%	67%
Personal connection/previous relationship	52%	38%	56%	42%	48%	47%
It just felt right	82%	73%	76%	50%	77%	72%
<i>N</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>597</i>

Source: Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, University of California, Berkeley

Note: Some parents did not specify their region within California. As a result, the statewide N is greater than the sum of N for all regions.

TABLE A5.2. SELECTION OF “VERY IMPORTANT” DECISION FACTORS, BY REGION, CONTINUED

California Parents, 2022

	Northern	Bay Area	Central	Los Angeles	Southern	Statewide
Parents with children age 3 to 5						
Close to home or work	52%	58%	61%	56%	66%	60%
Cost	59%	52%	63%	39%	68%	57%
Cultural background	23%	26%	42%	32%	28%	32%
Hours of care available	70%	68%	66%	54%	73%	66%
Health and safety practices	78%	74%	86%	69%	82%	79%
Learning opportunities	72%	63%	80%	55%	74%	70%
Language(s) spoken	38%	36%	52%	29%	36%	40%
Had an opening for my child	72%	68%	68%	48%	63%	63%
Personal connection/previous relationship	33%	38%	53%	35%	45%	44%
It just felt right	68%	56%	67%	39%	69%	60%
<i>N</i>	92	191	270	187	192	938

Source: Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, University of California, Berkeley

Note: Some parents did not specify their region within California. As a result, the statewide N is greater than the sum of N for all regions.

TABLE A5.3. IDEAL CARE ARRANGEMENTS, BY REGION

California Parents, 2022

	Northern	Bay Area	Central	Los Angeles	Southern	Statewide
Parents with children under age 3						
My current arrangement is already my ideal	22%	15%	19%	13%	23%	19%
Primarily care by a family member, friend, or neighbor	13%	9%	24%	16%	16%	16%
Primarily paid care with a nanny, nanny share, or au pair	14%	7%	5%	2%	4%	6%
Primarily care in a professional family child care (FCC) provider	7%	7%	5%	8%	5%	6%
Primarily center-based care, such as a day care center, Head Start, or faith-based nursery school	16%	12%	13%	22%	19%	16%
A combination of options (center, family/friend, FCC provider, or nanny)	15%	38%	13%	26%	19%	22%
Parental care only	12%	12%	21%	12%	12%	14%
<i>N</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>607</i>

Source: Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, University of California, Berkeley

Note: Some parents did not specify their region within California. As a result, the statewide N is greater than the sum of N by region.

TABLE A5.3. IDEAL CARE ARRANGEMENTS, BY REGION, CONTINUED

California Parents, 2022

	Northern	Bay Area	Central	Los Angeles	Southern	Statewide
Parents with children age 3 to 5						
My current arrangement is already my ideal	22%	24%	20%	24%	25%	23%
Primarily care by a family member, friend, or neighbor	11%	7%	19%	10%	13%	13%
Primarily paid care with a nanny, nanny share, or au pair	3%	3%	1%	6%	5%	3%
Primarily care in a professional family child care (FCC) provider	6%	6%	5%	6%	6%	6%
Primarily center-based care, such as a day care center, Head Start, or faith-based nursery school	30%	33%	27%	28%	29%	29%
A combination of options (center, family/friend, FCC provider, or nanny)	26%	24%	16%	22%	14%	19%
Parental care only	2%	4%	13%	5%	7%	7%
<i>N</i>	96	201	279	194	195	969

Source: Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, University of California, Berkeley

Note: Some parents did not specify their region within California. As a result, the statewide N is greater than the sum of N by region.

TABLE A5.4. TYPES OF COMPENSATION FOR FAMILY, FRIEND, OR NEIGHBOR, BY REGION

California Parents, 2022

	Northern	Bay Area	Central	Los Angeles	Southern	Statewide
My arrangement is unpaid, and I don't give anything in return	33%*	29%	26%	33%	24%	28%
I only pay my caregiver out of pocket (i.e., cash or check)	24%*	27%	26%	18%	27%	25%
Nonmonetary exchange (e.g., help with food or supplies)	17%*	12%	17%	10%	17%	15%
Cash and nonmonetary exchange	26%*	32%	31%	39%	32%	33%
<i>N</i>	38	83	98	92	74	389

Source: Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, University of California, Berkeley

Note: Does not include nannies. Columns may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Additionally, some parents did not specify their region within California. As a result, the statewide *N* is greater than the sum of *N* for all regions.

* Interpret with caution due to small sample size ($n < 50$).

TABLE A5.5. RELATION TO FAMILY, FRIEND, OR NEIGHBOR, BY REGION

California Parents, 2022

	Northern	Bay Area	Central	Los Angeles	Southern	Statewide
My child's grandparent	56%*	64%	63%	49%	56%	58%
My child's aunt or uncle	8%*	10%	15%	20%	12%	13%
Another member of our family	17%*	7%	11%	16%	19%	13%
A friend of our family	14%*	10%	8%	10%	8%	10%
A neighbor	5%*	8%	2%	5%	3%	5%
<i>N</i>	38	84	110	92	78	407

Note: Does not include nannies. Columns may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Additionally, some parents did not specify their region within California. As a result, the statewide *N* is greater than the sum of *N* for all regions.

* Interpret with caution due to small sample size ($n < 50$).

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Parent Preferences in Family, Friend, and Neighbor Care

Technical Appendices

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About CSCCE

The Center for the Study of Child Care Employment (CSCCE) was founded in 1999 to focus on achieving comprehensive public investments that enable and reward the early childhood workforce to deliver high-quality care and education for all children. To achieve this goal, CSCCE conducts cutting-edge research and proposes policy solutions aimed at improving how our nation prepares, supports, and rewards the early care and education workforce to ensure young children's optimal development.

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