TECHNICAL REPORT 15-024

Washington State 2014 Child Care Survey

Child Care Rate and Resources in Washington State

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND KEY RESULTS FROM THE CHILD CARE SURVEY

Findings about the Child Care Population:

- An estimated 157,047 children in Washington were enrolled in licensed child care in the spring of 2014. About 85 percent of these children were in child care centers and the remaining 15 percent were in licensed family homes.

- Information from the child care survey was combined with the population data from Washington's Office of Financial Management to estimate the proportion of children of various ages in licensed care at the time of the child care surveys. Roughly 14 percent of children in Washington were estimated to be in care, with the proportions of children in care varying substantially by age group. Just over 9 percent of infants, 21 percent of toddlers, 26 percent of preschoolers, 14 percent of kindergarteners and 7 percent of school-age children were estimated to be in licensed care at the time of the survey in 2014.

Findings about Child Care Centers:

- The total capacity for centers was 131,846 children. A total of 133,059 children were cared for in centers. The average capacity for centers was 67 children.

- The number of vacancies for centers was 17,721. Among centers with at least one vacancy, the average vacancy rate was 13.44 percent.

- Sixty-two percent of children in child care centers were in full-time care. Fifty percent of all children in full-time care were preschoolers and 21 percent were toddlers. Eight percent were kindergarten age and 14 percent were school-age. The remaining 6 percent of children in full-time care were infants.

- Thirty-eight percent of children in child care centers were in part-time care. Forty-nine percent were school-age children, while an additional 32 percent were preschoolers. Nine percent of children were kindergarten age and another 9 percent were toddlers. Only 2 percent were infants.

- Forty-three percent of all child care centers were operated by or as non-profit organizations, 44 percent were private, for-profit businesses, almost 10 percent were government-run centers, 3 percent were University based, 17 percent were Head Start, Early Head Start or ECEAP, and the remaining 3 percent were identified as other types of centers.

- Average hourly wage for employees at child care centers was $10.67 for assistants, $12.82 for teachers, $15.48 for supervisors, and $17.08 for directors.

- Staff turnover rates varied among different staff positions. The proportion of assistants newly hired was about 1.8 the proportion for teachers, which was 23 percent. Eleven percent of supervisors were newly hired compared to 12 percent of directors newly hired after September 1, 2013.

- Overall, the staff turnover rates of assistants, teachers and supervisors were higher than those of 2012.

- Less than 7 percent of survey participants from centers indicated they were uncomfortable calling their licensors.

- Thirty-five percent of center participants reported they received timely information on changes to licensing policies; 54 percent agreed that the licensor clearly explained the reasons behind the licensing regulations at the most recent licensing visit; and 60 percent believed that the licensor clearly explained what the center needed to do to comply with regulations.

Findings about Licensed Family Home Child Care:

- Family home providers cared for 23,988 children with total capacity in family homes at 37,860 children. The average capacity for a family home was 9.88 children.

- The number of vacancies for family homes was 7,092 with a vacancy rate of 18.73 percent.

- Sixty-five percent of children in child care provided in family homes were in full-time care. Preschoolers accounted for 53 percent of full-time attendance in family homes, followed by toddlers, accounting for 27 percent of children. School-age children made up 6 percent of children in full-time care, kindergarteners were 4 percent and infants were 10 percent of children in full-time care in family homes.

- Thirty-five percent of children in child care provided in family homes were in part-time care. Thirty-two percent were school-age children, while an additional 34 percent were preschoolers. Fifteen percent of children were kindergarten age and another 14 percent were toddlers. Only 5 percent were infants.

- In 2014, 66.7 percent of family homes received assistance from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Child and Adult Care Food Program.

- More than a half (51.8 percent) of participants from family homes reported having liability insurance.

- Forty-three percent of family home providers had a high school diploma or GED. Twenty-two percent of family home owners reported having an associate degree in child development or a Child Development Associate (CDA) credential; 10 percent had a Bachelor's degree, and 2 percent had either a Master's or Doctorate degree.

- On average, a licensed family home provider's gross income was $37,203. For 54 percent of family home providers, child care earnings were their households' primary source of income; their average income ($42,826) was considerably higher than family home providers with other income sources ($30,425).

- Overall family home participants had positive experiences with their licensors and said they had no hesitation in calling their licensors (44 percent), reported they received timely information on licensing policy changes (29 percent) and clear explanations (37 percent) and suggestions from their licensors (49 percent). At the same time, 48 percent of participants didn't feel that they were regarded as knowledgeable about and a professional in, the field of child care by their licensors.

Findings about Special Needs Care:

- At the time of the survey, 57 percent of centers and 20.4 percent of family homes either were providing or had provided care for children with special needs at the time of the survey. 22.7 percent of centers that weren't providing special needs care had provided care for children with special needs previously.

- Six percent of centers and 3.3 percent of family homes applied for the special needs rate since January 1, 2014. Four percent of centers and 1.4 percent of homes received special need rate. Two percent of centers and 3 percent of homes requested a rate above the special needs rate since January 1, 2014, and 1.4 percent of centers and 1.8 percent of homes received a rate above the special need rate.

Findings about Children with Subsidized Child Care:

- In 2014, an estimated 40,718 children received subsidizes for licensed child care in Washington: 9,127 children in licensed family homes, representing 38 percent of all children in family homes; and 31,591 children in child care centers, representing 24 percent of all children in centers.

- Seventy-nine percent of centers and 62 percent of family homes cared for children with child care subsidies.

- Thirty-eight percent of children in family homes and about 24 percent of children in centers received subsidized child care. On average, a family home cared for 3.85 children receiving subsidized child care, and centers cared for 22.19 children with subsidized child care over the last typical week of operation.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) is a federal block grant that helps families pay for child care in their communities. Grant rules require states to evaluate subsidy rates based on a child care market rate survey conducted every two years. CCDF dollars are used to:

- Offer child care subsidies to low-income families while parents work, look for work or are in approved job training.
- Improve the quality of child care available to families.
- Fund technical assistance from the federal Child Care Bureau to states and territories.
- Fund child care research and evaluation activities at the national, state and local levels.

In Washington, the state Department of Early Learning (DEL) has served as the lead agency for the CCDF since October 2007. DEL must submit a plan every two years to the federal Child Care Bureau that outlines how the state will use CCDF dollars. As the CCDF lead agency, DEL is required to conduct a market rate survey within two years of the effective date of its current approved plan. Therefore, DEL conducts a biennial study of child care providers to determine rates charged for care, the costs associated with running a child care business and the availability of child care across the six Child Care Subsidy Regions of the state.

DEL contracted with the Social and Economic Sciences Research Center (SESRC) at Washington State University to conduct the market rate study in 2014.

Additional objectives of the survey included determining:

- Availability of child care in the six Regions across the state
- Use of certain resources available to providers
- How and when providers operate their child care business
- Some of the costs associated with operating a child care business

Availability was determined by asking about licensed capacity, number of additional children the provider wanted to care for, and the number of children currently in care. Questions regarding the wages of staff, number of hours worked, and gross income were asked to determine the cost of running the business.

The distribution of counties among Child Care Subsidy Regions is shown in figure A and Table 1.

Figure A: Child Care Subsidy Regions

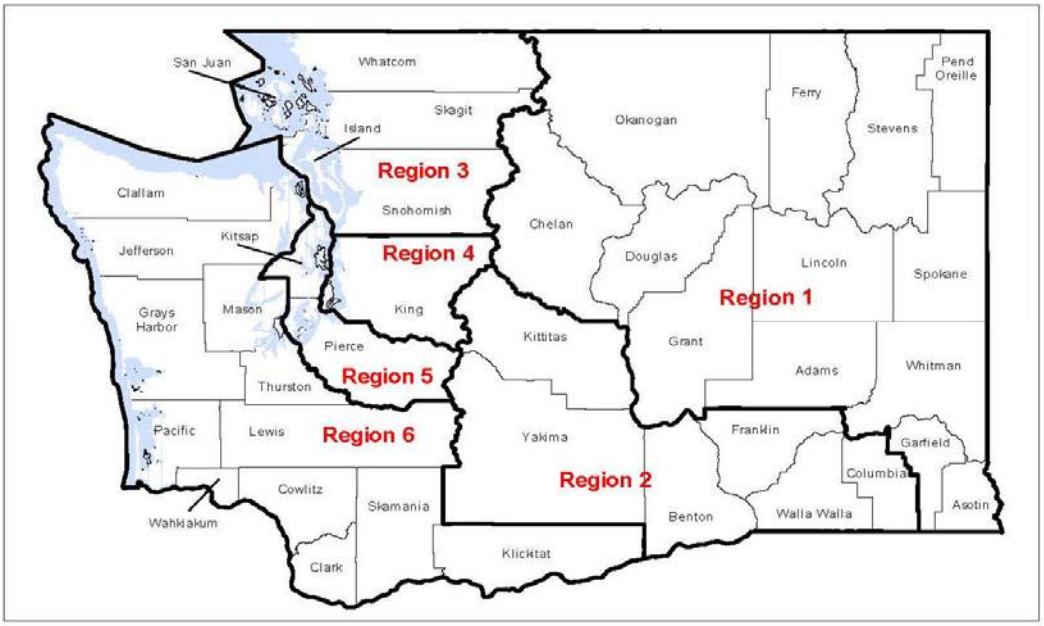


Table 1: Washington State Counties by Child Care Subsidy Region, 2014

Regio					
1	2	3	4	5	6
Adams	Benton	Island	King	Kitsap	Clallam
Asotin	Columbia	San Juan		Pierce	Clark Cowlitz
Chelan	Franklin	Skagit			Grays Harbor
Douglas	Kittitas	Snohomish			Jefferson
Ferry	Walla Walla	Whatcom			Klickitat
Garfield	Yakima				Lewis
Grant					Mason
Lincoln					Pacific
Okanogan					Skamania
Pend Oreille					Thurston
Spokane					Wahkiakum
Stevens					
Whitman					

Methodology

Survey

The Social and Economic Sciences Research Center (SESRC) at Washington State University conducted the multi-mode (telephone, web, and mail) survey of child care facilities for DEL from January to May 2015. The population for the Washington 2014 Child Care Survey consisted of all 1,977 licensed child care centers, and 1,536 of the 3,832 family home child care providers licensed in Washington as of September 2014. Two surveys were designed, one for child care centers and the other for family homes.

Among the 1,977 child care centers, SESRC identified 228 sites that belonged to one of 13 multiple-site centers. The SESRC called the "lead center" for each of the 13 multi-site centers before the survey to determine if there was a single director in charge of the centers. If the multiple-site center was determined to have a single director, this director was sent a paper questionnaire that allowed him or her to fill out information for all the sites of responsibility. Follow-up calls were made as the survey progressed to encourage the multiple-site directors to return these surveys. If the multiple-site centers had separate directors, they were contacted individually.

For the family home child care providers, the sample was selected in direct proportion to the number of licensed providers within each region of the state. If a region did not have enough providers for an appropriate sample, then all providers from that region were included in the sample.

DEL staff members compared previous studies to determine changes to the interview script and worked with SESRC to design a multi-mode survey. Telephone and web modes were offered to both the center and family home providers; and a written, self-administered (mailed) questionnaire was offered only to multiple-site center directors. Each mode contained similar questions with only minor wording differences that were based on whether the survey would be heard (phone) or read (Internet and mailed).

Different survey protocols were implemented based on whether each respondent was part of the single center group, a multiple-site group or a family home child care provider.

Single Site and Family Home Providers

Before the telephone calls began, centers and family home providers were sent a prior notification. The notification, with slight wording differences for centers and family home providers, informed the providers that a telephone survey was being conducted, the purpose of the study, and the expected length. Providers were given the option of completing the survey online. The letter informed providers that responses were voluntary and confidential. In addition, the letter explained by completing the web survey, participants would be entered in a drawing for a $100 grocery gift certificate. All documents were translated into Spanish by an SESRC translator. Spanish was printed on the reverse side of the English documents.

All letters were printed on DEL letterhead and placed in envelopes with a business reply envelope with return labels showing the client's name but SESRC's address. SESRC printed all documents and assembled the mailing. The assembled letters were mailed on January, 9, 2015.

Three email reminders were sent to centers and family home providers on February 23, 2015, March 11, 2015, and April 15, 2015. In addition to email reminders, a postcard reminder was sent on March 16, 2015 to centers and family home providers.

The full telephone study began January 15, 2015, and was completed on April 1, 2015. All active cases received up to 10 call attempts.

Approximately 5,388 calls were made to centers and 9,446 calls were made to the home care providers during the calling period. The average length for a completed interview with centers was 26.1 minutes and 24.7 minutes for family home providers.

Multiple-Site Pre-Call

SESRC conducted a series of calls with centers that appeared to have multiple sites. These calls were to verify that a single director was in charge of the associated sites and to identify the mailing address for survey materials. In addition, several multiple site centers were identified during the course of calling. Paper questionnaires were prepared and mailed to these sites by SESRC. A series of follow-up calls were made to encourage the directors of the multiple-site centers to complete the survey and mail it back to the SESRC using the business reply envelope that was included in the mailing.

Multiple-Site Mail Questionnaire

The questionnaire was formatted into an 11x17 inch booklet and was customized for the lead center of each multiple site. If the lead center indicated there were a total of 12 sites, the names of those 12 sites became rows in each table in the questionnaire. If the center only had two sites, the table only contained two rows. The mailing included a cover letter giving instructions on how to fill out the questionnaire and the deadline for returning the questionnaire.

An initial mailing took place on January 26, 2015. Surveys were sent to directors of multiple sites with a request to complete the survey. Several contacts – in the form of the phone follow-up calls (both reminder and survey calls) and emails – were conducted in March-April, 2015. Whenever a multiple-site director was identified during the course of calling single centers, additional mailings were sent out as necessary. A total of 6 more directors of multiple sites were identified during the course of calling the single site centers; therefore, the total number of directors of multiple sites was 19.

Outcome of Survey

Response Rate

A total of 1,977 child care centers were contacted for this survey and 1,293 completed questionnaires were obtained. Of these, 506 were completed by telephone, 144 were mailed and 643 were completed online. In addition, 73 centers partially completed questionnaires and were included in the response rate calculation. A total of 48 out of the 1,977 centers were considered ineligible (including non-working numbers, no longer in business, does not provide care and duplicate numbers) and were excluded from the response rate calculation. The overall response rate was 72.7 percent.

A total of 1,536 family home child care providers from a population of 3,832 were contacted for this survey, and 707 completed questionnaires were obtained. Of these, 435 were completed by telephone and 272 were completed online. Fifty-eight family homes partially completed the questionnaire and were included in the response rate calculation. A total of 77 out of the 1,536 family homes were considered ineligible (including non-working numbers, no longer in business, does not provide care and duplicate numbers) and were excluded from the response rate calculation. The overall response rate for the family home provider survey was 57.3 percent.

The following table displays the AAPOR[1] response rate (AAPOR response rate 4) calculations for all completed and partially completed questionnaires.

[1] AAPOR is the American Association for Public Opinion Research and is recognized as the leader for establishing industry standards for reporting of response rates.

Table 2: Response Rate for Centers and Family Home Providers

	Centers		Family Home Providers	
	#	%	#	%
(I) Completed Interviews	1,293	65%	707	46%
(P) Partial Completes	73	4%	58	4%
(R) Refusals	189	10%	151	10%
(NC) Non-contact [2]	306	15%	381	25%
(O) Other [3]	0	0%	20	1%
(UH) Unknown Household[4]	17	1%	90	6%
Subtotal 1 (included)	**1,878**	**95%**	**1,407**	**92%**
Non-working Numbers [5]	47	2%	49	3%
Electronic Device	4	0%	3	0%
Ineligible [6]	48	2%	77	5%
Subtotal 2 (excluded)	**99**	5%	**129**	8%
Total Sample	**1,977**	**100%**	**1,536**	100%
Cooperation Rate: (I+P)/(I+P+R)	**87.7%**		**83.5%**	
Response Rate: RR4=(I+P)/(I+P+R+O+(e[7]*UH))	**72.7%**		**57.3%**	

[2] Non-contacts, respondents not available during project timeframe, answering machines

[3] Language problems

[4] Always busy, no answer, blocked calls

[5] Disconnected, out of service, missing phone numbers and no new number available

[6] Ineligibles including no longer in business, does not provide care, and duplicate numbers

[7] e is the estimated proportion of cases of unknown eligibility that are eligible

Sample Error

The survey results for centers have no sample error since the entire population of licensed child care centers in Washington was included in the survey. For the family home child care providers survey, completed interviews were obtained from 707 (both phone and online) of 3,832 licensed family child care providers in Washington, yielding a margin of error of about ± 3.3 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level.

Procedures for Calculating Population Estimates

Population estimates for this report were based on the weighted results of the survey data. Responses from 1,293 fully completed child care center surveys were weighted to represent a population of 1,977 child care centers throughout the state. Responses from 707 fully completed family home surveys were weighted to represent a population of 3,832 family homes throughout the state. Thus each completed child care center survey represents about 1.5 child care centers in the state population; and each completed family home child care survey represents about 5.42 family homes in the state.

CHAPTER 2: CHILD CARE POPULATION

Based on the surveys conducted from January through May 2015, estimated 133,059 children in Washington were in licensed care during that time. In-home care provided in the child's home or in the home of a relative is exempt from licensing and was not part of this study.

About 85 percent of the children were in child care centers and the remaining 15 percent were in licensed family homes. Centers provided care for 133,059 children and employed 25,838 staff at 1,977 licensed facilities. Family home child care providers cared for 23,988 children and employed 1,284 paid staff (not including the family child care owner) at 3,832 family homes. Both the number of children in licensed care and the number of licensed facilities had increased for centers since 2012, but slightly decreased for family homes. The number of employees both at centers and family homes (not including family child care owner) had increased since 2012.

Table 3: Children in Care, Employees and Licensed Child Care Facilities by Type of Facility, 2014

	Children in Licensed Care	Employees*	Licensed Facilities
Centers	133,059	25,838	1,977
Family Homes	23,988	1,284	3,832
Total	157,047	27,122	5,809

*Does NOT include family care owner

Family homes outnumbered centers by a factor of 1.94. There were 3.42 times as many homes as there were centers providing child care in Region 2. Even in Region 5 which had the closest ratio of family homes and centers, the ratio was close to 1.4.

Table 4: Licensed Child Care Facilities by Region, 2014

Region	Centers	Homes	Ratio of Homes to Centers
1	251	530	2.11
2	177	606	3.42
3	303	561	1.85
4	635	1238	1.95
5	321	437	1.36
6	290	460	1.59
Total	1977	3832	1.94

Number of Children in Care, Capacity and Vacancies in Child Care

Sixty-two percent of children enrolled in centers received full-time care; sixty-five percent o f children at family homes attended on a full-time basis. The average capacity for centers was 67 children and 9.88 children for family homes. The total capacity was 131,846 in centers and 37,860 in family homes; the total capacity in centers showed an increase since 2012, while the total capacity in family homes showed a decrease since 2012. The number of vacancies in centers and family homes combined was 24,813. The percent vacancy rate for family homes in 2014 was 3 percent lower than the 2012 rate what was 20 percent. The vacancy rate for centers in 2014 was 2.3 percent lower than the 2012 rate which was 24.52 percent.

Table 5: Children in Care, Capacity, Vacancies, and Vacancy Rate by Type of Facilities and Full-Time Versus Part-Time Enrollment, 2014

	Children Enrolled	Average Capacity	Total Capacity	Number of Vacancies	Vacancy Rate
Centers					
Full-time*	82,491				
Part-time	50,568				
Total in Centers	133,059	66.69	131,846**	17,721	13.44%***
Family Homes					
Full-time*^	15,552				
Part-time^	8,436				
Total in Homes	23,988	9.88	37,860	7,092	18.73%
Total	157,047		169,706	24,813	

* full-time care is at least 25 hours a week

^ Since only a total number of children were reported for each home, full and part time attendance had to be calculated from the hours of the individual children in each home. These totals occasionally totaled to a number fewer than the reported total number of children in care. Calculations were adjusted by proportion to the overall total based on the number of reported full and part time children in order to match the overall reported total.

** Average Capacity times number of centers (1,977)

*** Value is 3.2 % smaller than rate for 2012

In 2014, there were 98,043 children in full-time care. Center care was used by 82,491, or 84 percent, of those children and 15,551 or 16 percent used family homes care. There were 59,004 children in part-time care, 50,568 or 86 percent in centers and 8,436 or 14 percent in family homes.

Centers were estimated to provide full-time care for 5,057 infants, 17,701 toddlers, 41,457 preschoolers, 6,452 kindergarteners and 11,824 school-age children in 2014. Centers were also estimated to provide part-time care for 1,022 infants, 4,569 toddlers, 16,043 preschoolers, 4,382 kindergarteners and 24,552 school-age children in 2014. In addition, centers had the highest number of vacancies for preschooler-age children (6,241 children) and only 837 vacancies for infants.

Family homes provided full-time care for 4,147 children who were less than two years of age and for 11,405 children who were two years of age or older. Family homes also provided part-time care for 969 children who were less than two years of age and for 7,467 children who were two years of age or older. There were 3,653 vacancies for children who were two years old or older in family homes while there were 3,439 vacancies for children who were less than two years of age.

Table 6: Estimated Number of Full-Time Versus Part-Time Children Enrolled in Child Care, and Vacancies by type of Facility and Age Group, 2014.

	Full-Time Enrolled	Part-Time Enrolled	Number of Vacancies
Centers			
Infant	5,057	1,022	837
Toddler	17,701	4,569	2,541
Preschooler	41,457	16,043	6,241
Kindergartener	6,452	4,382	3,172
School-Age	11,824	24,552	4,930
Total for Centers	82,491	50,568	17,721
Family Homes			
Children < 2 years	4,147	969	3,439
Children 2 or Older	11,405	7,467	3,653
Total for Family Homes	15,552	8,436	7,092
Total	98,043	59,003	24,813

The projected number and related proportion of children in Washington, as available through the state Office of Financial Management (OFM) (www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/april1/default.asp), are presented in columns (A) and (B) of Table 7. Estimates of the number and proportion of children in licensed care, as derived from the 2014 Child Care Survey, are listed columns (C) and (D). Column (E) displays the proportion of children in licensed care throughout the state.

Roughly one-in-eight or 13.7 percent of children in Washington were estimated to be in licensed child care, with the proportions of children in care varying substantially by age group. About 9.2 percent of infants, 21 percent of toddlers, and 14.2 percent of kindergarteners were in licensed care. Preschoolers represented the age group with the largest number and proportion (25.9 percent) of the population of children in care while school-age children represented the age group with the smallest proportion (7 percent).

Table 7: All Children in Washington State Age < 13 Years and Children in Licensed Care by Age Group, 2014

	(A) Pop Est < 13 Years	(B) A % of Pop	(C) Est # of Child in Licensed Care	(D) Age Group as % of Col C Total	(E) C/A % of Age Group in Licensed Care
Infant	87,919	7.7%	8,058	5.1%	9.2%
Toddler	131,878	11.5%	27,713	17.6%	21.0%
Preschooler	264,581	23.0%	68,610	43.7%	25.9%
Kindergarten	89,570	7.8%	12,682	8.1%	14.2%
School-Age*	574,702	50.0%	39,982	25.5%	7.0%
Total < 13 Years	1,148,650	100.0%	157,045	100.0%	13.7%

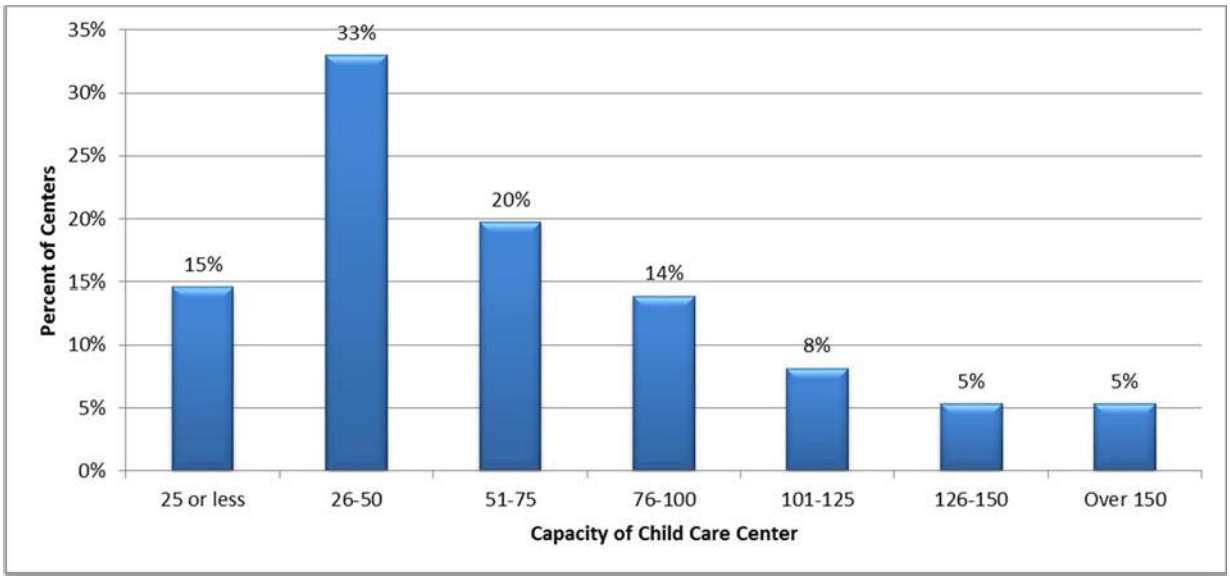
*Centers that served only school-age children were not included in the 2012 survey but are included in this survey.

CHAPTER 3: CHILDREN IN LICENSED CARE – CENTERS

Capacities

Just under half (48 percent) of centers had a capacity of 50 children or less. A fifth (20 percent) had a capacity of 51-75, while 14 percent had a capacity for 76-100 children. The remaining 18 percent of centers reported having a capacity of more than 100 children.

Figure 1: Distribution of Child Care Centers by Capacity, 2014



The distribution of children in child care centers by center capacity, was: small centers (less than 50) 47.7 percent, mid-sized (51-100 children) 33.6 percent, and large centers (more than 100) 18.6 percent.

Figure 2: Distribution of Children in Child Care Centers by Capacity, 2014*

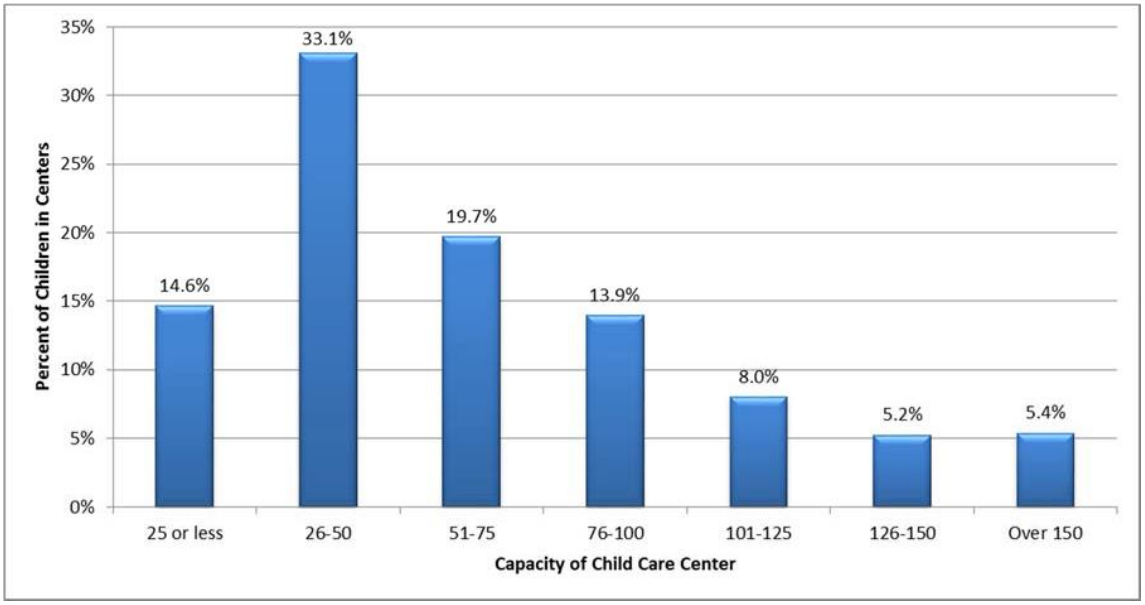
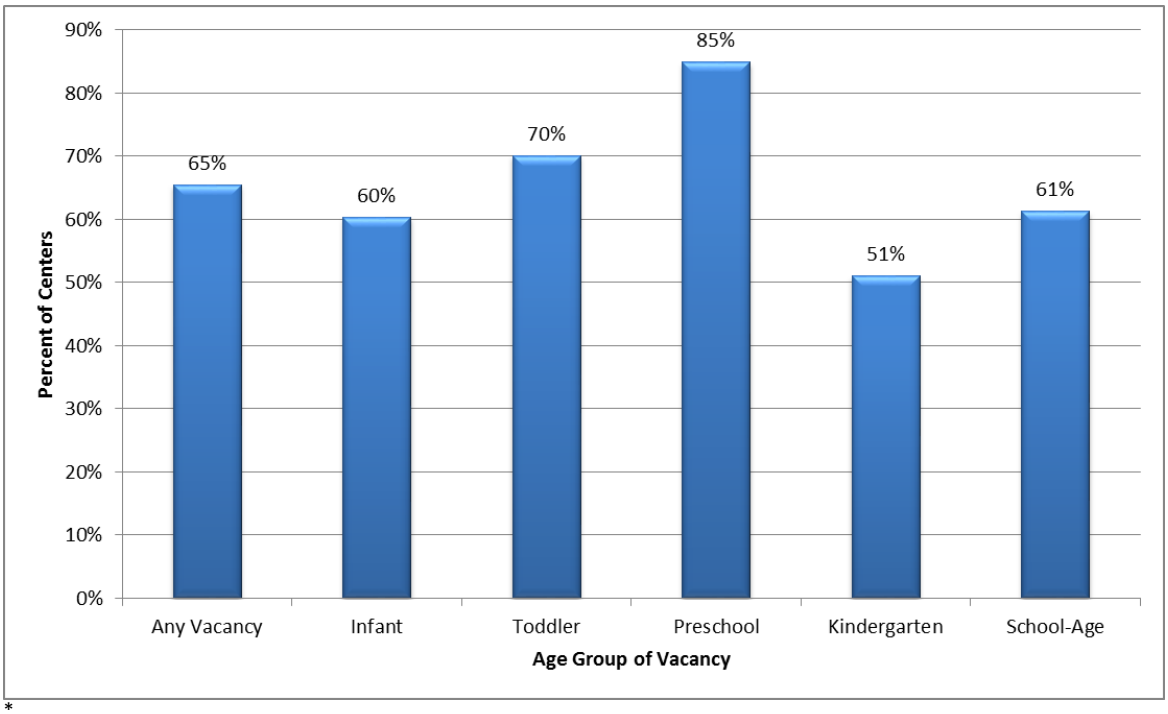


*Chart columns are based on capacity. The percent is based on the total number of children in center care = 133,059

Vacancies

Almost two thirds, or 65 percent, of centers indicated they had vacancies. Vacancies for preschool children were reported by 85 percent of centers; a higher proportion than for any other age group. Sixty-three percent of centers reported that they could enroll additional infants. The vacancy rate for toddlers was 70 percent while the vacancy rate for kindergarteners was 51 percent and 61 percent for school-age children.

Figure 3: Percent of Centers with Vacancies by Age Group, 2014*



*Centers that served only school-age children were not included in the 2012 survey but are included in this survey.

Overall, 65 percent of centers had at least one vacancy. However, when looking at differences in vacancies by region, Region 4 had proportionately fewer centers with vacancies for infants and toddlers. In Region 4, only 57 percent of centers had vacancy for infants, which was the lowest proportion across all regions. Other vacancy rates in Region 4 ranged from 56 percent to 87 percent across the other age groups. All the regions had the highest vacancy rates for preschool age children. Region 2 had the highest vacancy rates for school age children.

Table 8: Percent of Centers with Vacancies by Age Group and Region, 2014

Region	Any Vacancies	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	Kindergarten	School-Age*
1	63.4%	62.3%	66.7%	80.8%	47.9%	47.9%
2	67.3%	75.0%	72.7%	79.2%	70.7%	81.3%
3	69.1%	60.7%	73.7%	78.7%	47.5%	55.3%
4	63.3%	56.6%	65.8%	87.4%	56.1%	67.9%
5	64.8%	58.5%	67.4%	90.0%	50.0%	63.6%
6	67.7%	59.7%	77.6%	87.5%	42.3%	58.2%
Total	65.5%	60.3%	70.1%	84.9%	51.0%	61.3%

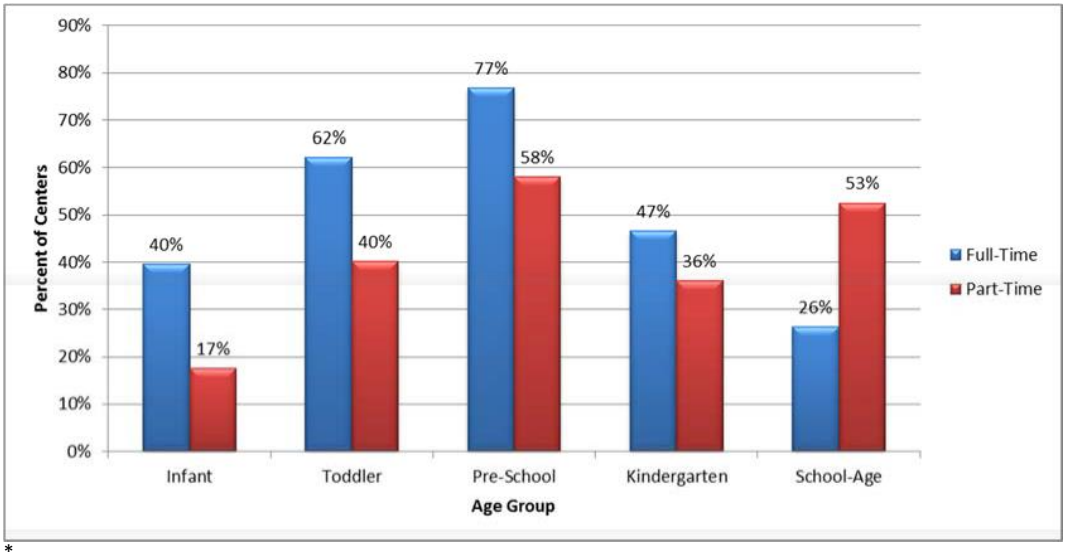
*Centers that served only school-age children were not included in the 2012 survey but are included in this survey.

Full-Time and Part-Time Care in Centers by Age Category

Seventy-seven percent of centers were providing full-time care for preschool children, and 62 percent were providing full-time care for toddlers. Fewer centers were providing full-time care for older children, with 47 percent providing full-time care for children in kindergarten and 26 percent providing full-time care for school-age children. Finally, 40 percent of centers were providing full-time care for infants. In all age categories except school-age, higher percentages of centers were providing full-time care compared to part-time care.

Fifty-eight percent of centers, were providing part-time care for preschoolers. Forty percent of centers were providing part-time child care for toddlers, and 36 percent were providing part-time care for children in kindergarten. Fifty-three percent were providing part-time care for school age children, and 17 percent of centers were providing part-time care for infants.

Figure 4: Centers Providing Full-Time and Part-Time Care by Age Group, 2014*

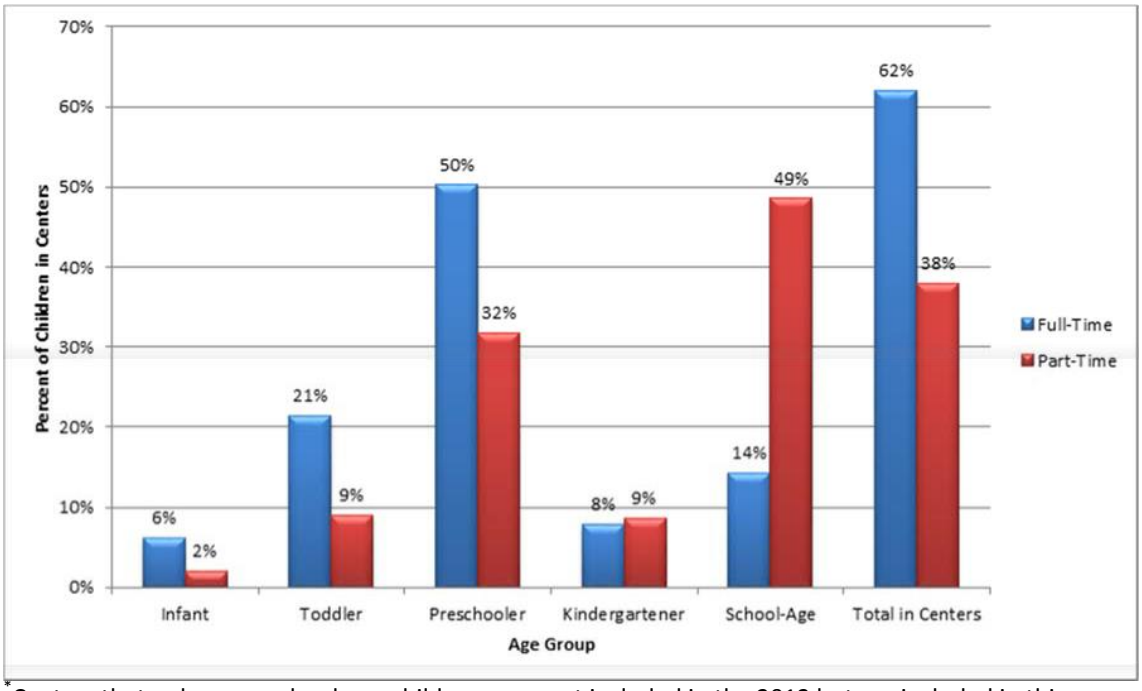


*Centers that served only school-age children were not included in the 2012 survey but are included in this survey.

Sixty-two percent of children in child care were in full-time care while 38 percent were in part-time care. Of all the children in full-time care, 21 percent were toddlers, about 50 percent were preschoolers, 8 percent were kindergarten age, and 14 percent were school-age. The remaining 6 percent of children in full-time care were infants.

Among all children in part-time care, 14 percent were school-age children, while 32 percent, were preschoolers. Only 9 percent of children in part-time care were kindergarten age and another 9 percent were toddlers. The remaining 2 percent were infants.

Figure 5: Distribution of Children in Centers in Full-Time and Part-Time Care by Age Group, 2014*



*Centers that only serve school-age children were not included in the 2012 but are included in this survey.

When examining the population of children enrolled in centers by Child Care Subsidy Region and age group, Region 4 had the highest number of children receiving full-time or part-time care. Region 2 had the lowest number of children receiving full-time or part-time care.

Table 9: Child Care Center Population by Region and Age Group, 2014

	Region						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	All
Full-Time							
Infant	656	287	735	1,943	755	681	5,057
Toddler	2,262	986	2,627	6,766	2,738	2,323	17,701
Preschooler	4,805	2,213	5,702	16,729	6,272	5,735	41,457
Kindergartener	1,066	309	820	2,267	1,257	734	6,452
School-Age*	2,495	158	1,815	4,123	2,278	955	11,824
Total for Full-Time	11,283	3,953	11,699	31,828	13,301	10,428	82,491
Part-Time							
Infant	187	41	168	298	158	170	1,022
Toddler	686	202	914	1,329	599	840	4,569
Preschooler	2,169	1,161	2,369	5,701	1,687	2,955	16,043
Kindergartener	653	411	611	1,391	577	740	4,382
School-Age*	4,757	2,286	2,532	7,528	3,847	3,601	24,552
Total for Part-Time	8,452	4,102	6,593	16,246	6,868	8,306	50,568

Note: numbers are weighted by region

*Centers that only serve school-age children were not included in the 2012 but are included in this survey.

Centers were asked if they provided before and after-school care and if they offered summer care for school-age children. If so, they were asked how many part-time and full-time school-age children they anticipated for summer. Eighty-eight percent of centers offered before and after-school care during the school year, and 62 percent planned to offer care for school-age children in the summer. Centers planning to provide summer care for school-age children, anticipated having an average of 30.35 full-time children and an average of 5.49 part-time children.

Table 10: Anticipated Average Number of Full-Time, School-Age Children* Enrolled in Before and After School and Summer Care among Centers, 2014

	Percent	Anticipated Average # of Full-Time School-Age Children	Anticipated Average # of Part-Time School-Age Children
Provide Before and After School Child Care for School-Age Children	88.56%	--	--
Provide Summer Child Care for School-Age Children	61.8%	30.35	5.49

*Centers that only serve school-age children were not included in the 2012 but are included in this survey.

CHAPTER 4: CHILDREN IN LICENSED CARE – FAMILY HOMES

Vacancies

To estimate vacancies, family home providers were asked how many openings they had for children of any age, and more specifically, the number of openings for children under age two. Almost fifty-three percent of family homes had at least one vacancy compared to 65 percent of centers (Table 8).

Compared to the other regions, Region 3 had the fewest vacancies for children under two years old in family homes at 55 percent. On average, in Regions 1 and 5, child care for children less than two years of age was available in more than 2 out of 3 family homes providing infant care. In Region 6, care could be found in about 65 percent of family homes that provided infant care. The highest vacancy rate for children younger than two years old occurred in Regions 2 and 4, with 88 percent and almost 80 percent vacancy rates respectively.

Table 11: Family Homes with Vacancies by Region, 2014

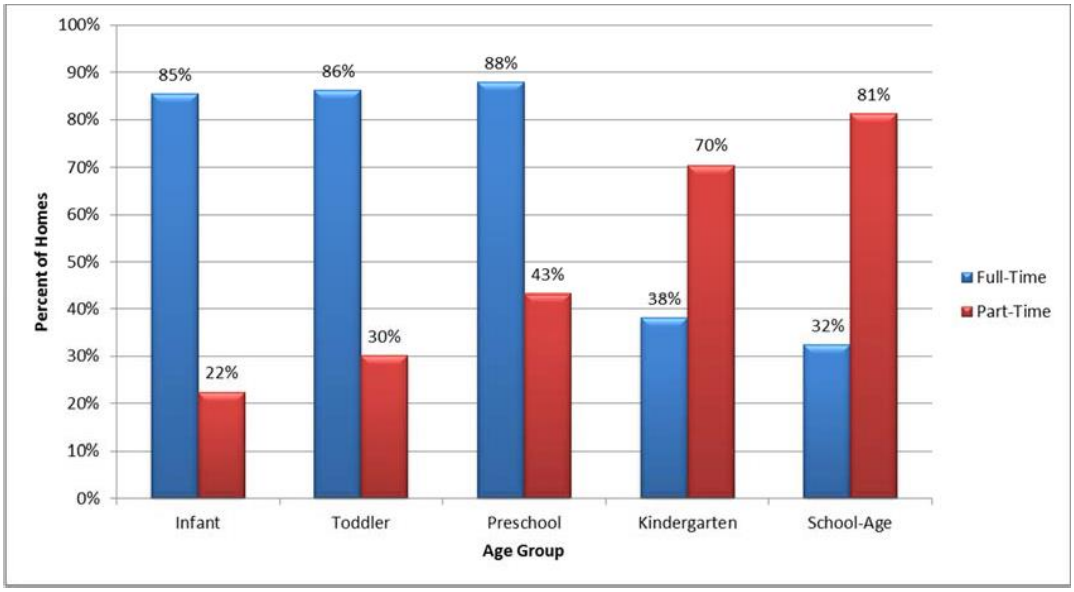
Region	Children < 2 Years	Any Vacancies
1	76.9%	52.8%
2	88.2%	61.5%
3	55.3%	48.7%
4	79.7%	51.1%
5	71.4%	53.3%
6	64.7%	39.5%
All	76.7%	52.7%

Full-Time and Part-Time Care in Family Homes by Age Category

Eighty-eight percent of family homes provided full-time care for preschool children, and 86 percent provided full-time care for toddlers. In contrast, 32 percent provided full-time care for school-age children, and 38 percent provided full-time care for children of kindergarten age. Eighty-five percent provided full-time care for infants.

Fewer family child care providers provided part-time care than full-time care for each age group except for kindergarten and school-age children. While 81 percent of family child care providers provided part-time care for school-age children, 70 percent provided part-time care for the kindergarten age group. Similarly, 43 percent provided part-time care for preschools, and 30 percent provided part-time care for toddlers. Only 22 percent provided part-time care for infants.

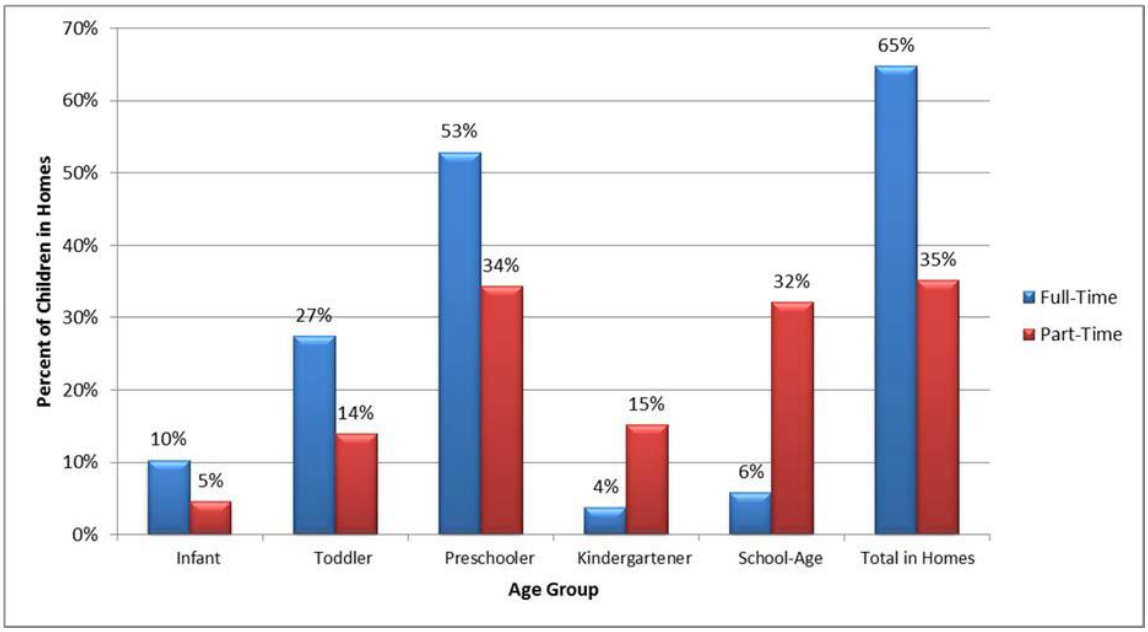
Figure 6: Family Homes Providing Full-Time and Part-time Care by Age Group, 2014



In family child care homes, full-time care for infants, toddlers and preschoolers was more prevalent than part-time care. Kindergarten and school-age children were more likely to be enrolled in part-time care. Preschoolers accounted for 53 percent of full-time attendance and toddlers for 27 percent. In contrast, school-age children made up only 6 percent, kindergarteners 4 percent, and infants 10 percent of children in full-time care in family homes. The result of the highest and lowest proportion was very similar to that of the centers.

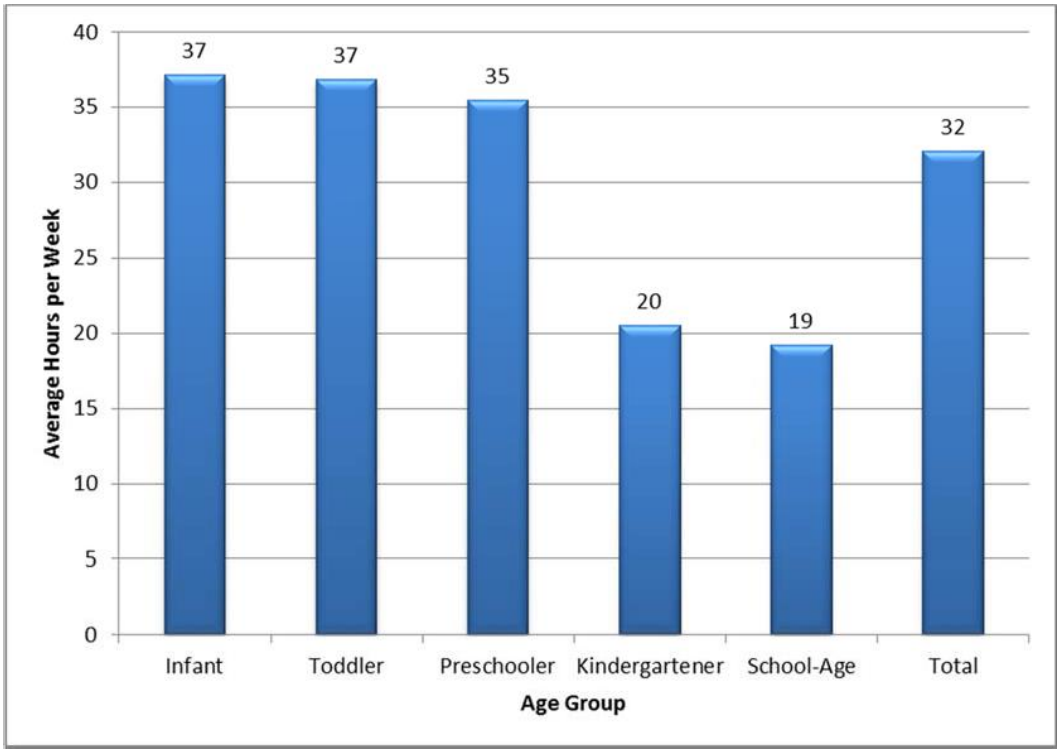
When compared to the number of children in full-time care, fewer children across all age groups were in part-time care provided in family homes except for kindergarteners and school-age children. In family child care homes, school-age children accounted for 32 percent and kindergarteners 15 percent of all children in part-time care. Preschoolers accounted for 34 percent of children, toddlers for 14 percent, and infants for 5 percent of all children in part-time care provided in family homes.

Figure 7: Distribution of Children in Family Homes in Full-Time or Part-Time Care, 2014.



On average, children received care in family homes for at least 32 hours except for kindergarteners, who received 20 hours, and school-age children, who received 19 hours of care in family homes per week. Infants and toddlers spent the most time, 37 hours, while preschoolers spent 35 hours in care provided by family home providers in a typical week.

Figure 8: Average Hours per Week in Family Home Care by Age Group, 2014



Providers in Region 4 cared for the most full-time and part-time children, 4,890 and 2,458 respectively. Providers in Region 5 cared for the fewest full-time children and that was 1,612. Providers in Region 1 and Region 2 cared for the fewest part-time children—that was 1,081 children.

Table 12: Family Home Population by Region and Age Group, 2014

	Region						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	All
Full-Time							
Infant	263	251	192	522	179	190	1,596
Toddler	580	633	660	1,335	498	560	4,267
Preschooler	1,169	1,215	1,236	2,600	794	1,206	8,219
Kindergartener	96	157	57	159	47	58	574
School-Age	167	211	107	274	94	42	895
Total for Full-Time	2,274	2,468	2,251	4,890	1,612	2,057	15,552
Part-Time							
Infant	13	40	71	124	61	74	383
Toddler	154	117	192	451	103	159	1,176
Preschooler	263	234	440	1,008	470	476	2,891
Kindergartener	175	171	206	327	179	217	1,274
School-Age	476	519	334	548	385	449	2,711
Total for Part-Time	1,081	1,081	1,243	2,458	1,198	1,375	8,436

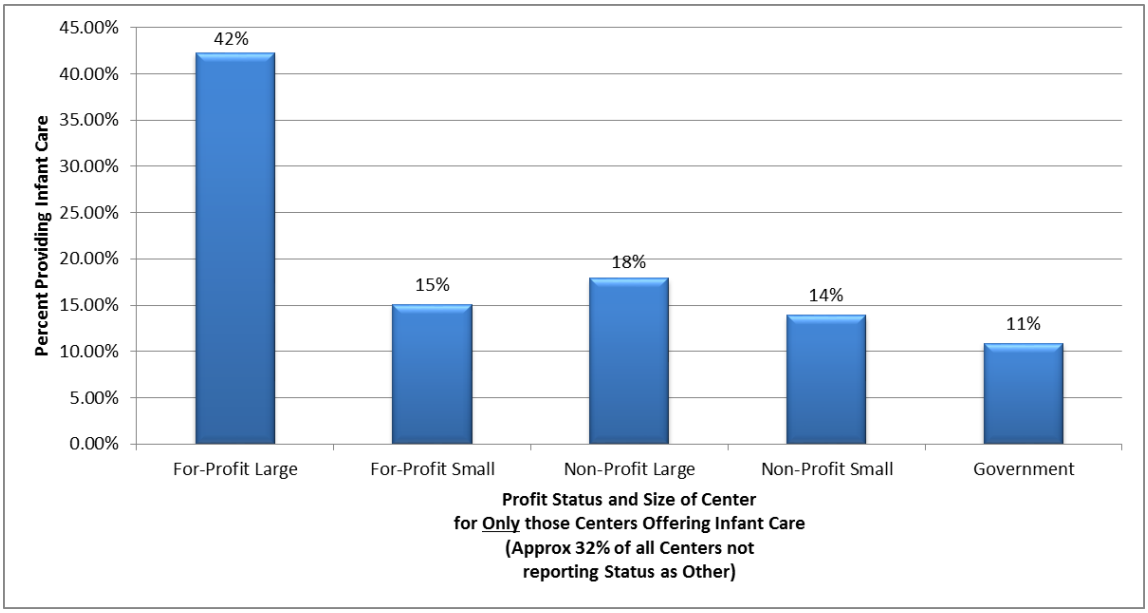
CHAPTER 5: PROFIT STATUS AND INFANT AND SCHOOL-AGE CARE AMONG CENTERS

Type of Center and Specialization

Differences in the centers' profit status and their sizes are listed in Figure 9, particularly in how these aspects related to specialization in the provision of child care. Centers were classified as either non-profit, for-profit or government centers. (Government centers include Tribal centers, military, Head Start, school district and community colleges.) In addition, centers with a capacity of 60 or more children were distinguished from smaller centers.

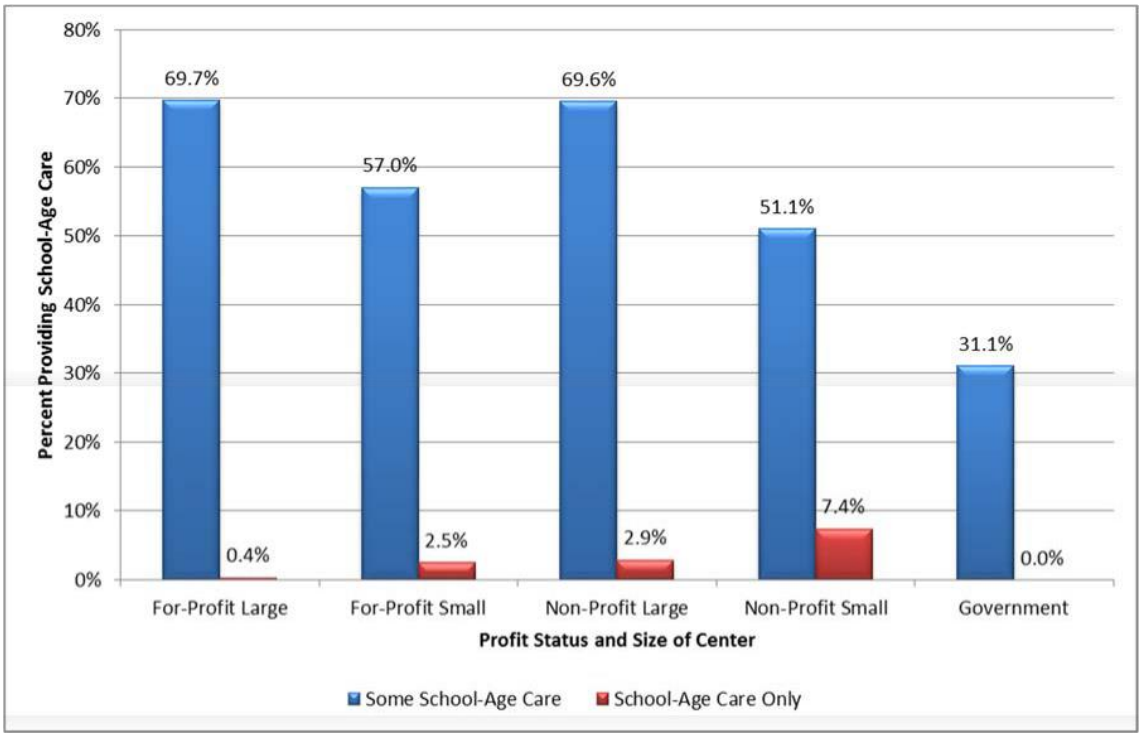
For-profit centers with a capacity of 60 or more were the type of centers most likely to provide care for infants, while non-profit centers with a capacity of fewer than 60 were least likely to provide care for infants.

Figure 9: Child Care Centers' Profit Status and Infant Care, 2014



Large for-profit child care centers were the most likely to provide care for some school-age children; whereas small non-profit centers were the most likely to specialize in school-age care.

Figure 10: Child Care Center's Profit Status and School-Age Care, 2014*



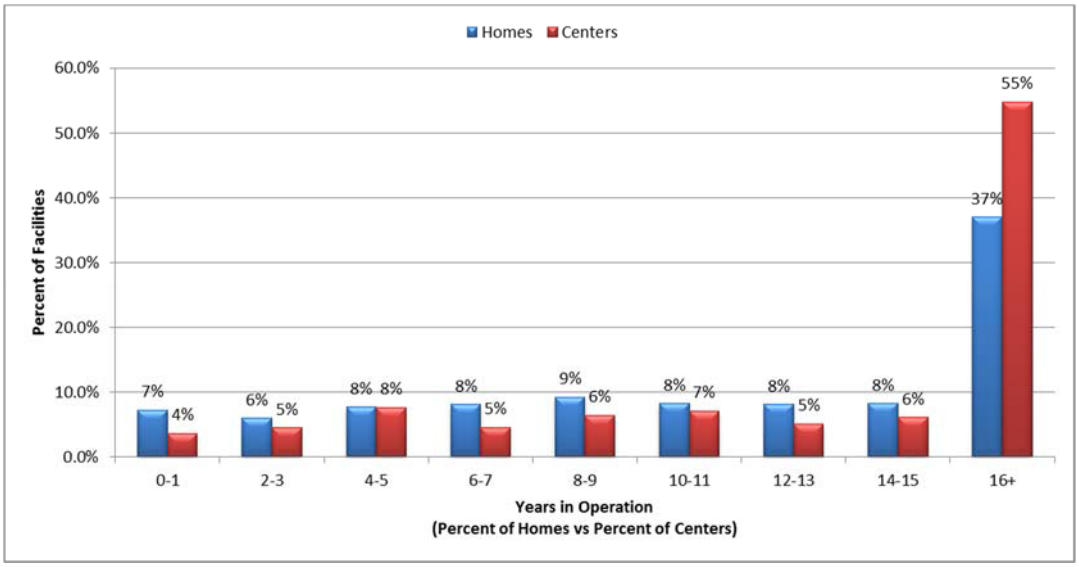
* Centers that only serve school-age children were not included in the 2012 survey but are included in this survey.

CHAPTER 6: PROVIDER BUSINESS TRAITS

Years of Operation for Child Care Centers and Family Homes

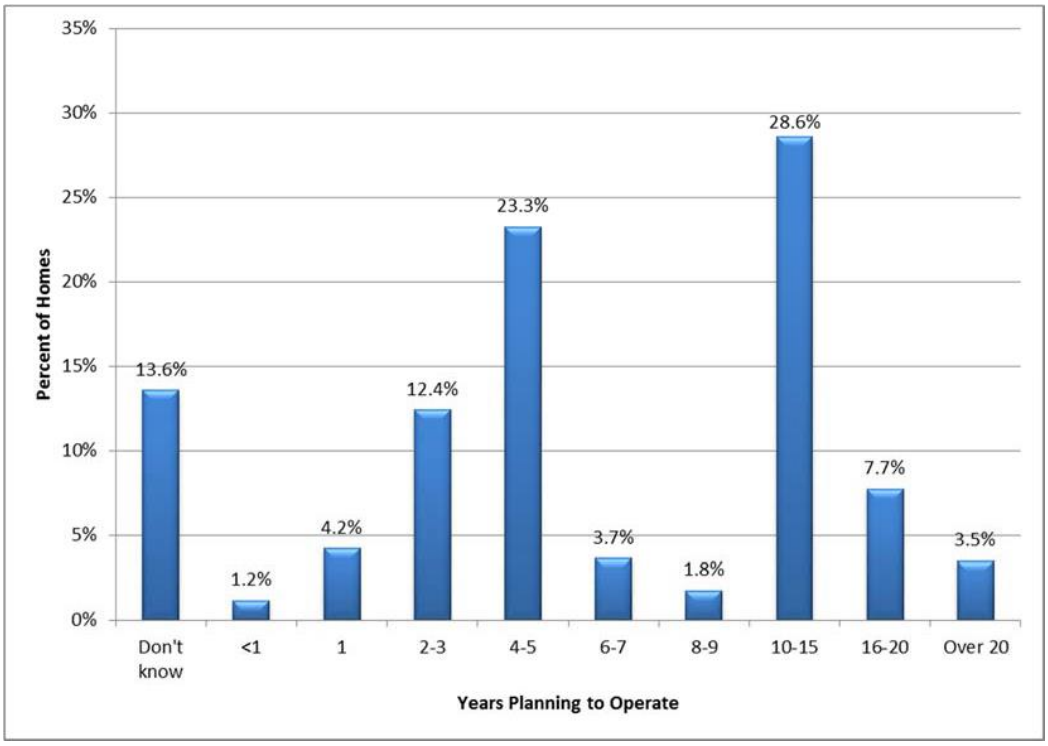
Centers generally stay in business longer than family homes. According to the 2014 surveys, centers had been in business for an average of 16 years and family homes had been in operation for an average of 11 years. Seventy-five percent of centers and 61 percent of family homes had been in operation for 10 years or more. A higher percentage of homes than centers had been in business for fewer than six years (21 percent versus 17 percent).

Figure 11: Years in Business: Family Homes and Centers, 2014



Less than 2 percent of family home providers stated that their facilities would not be in business next year. This equates to 46 family homes out of business within the year. Almost eighteen percent of family home providers anticipated no longer being in the child care business within three years. Twenty nine percent of family home providers expressed that their facility will stay in business for the next four to nine years. Twenty-eight percent will stay in business for the next 10-15 years; 7.7 percent for the next 16-20 years; and 3.5 percent providers will stay in business over the next 20 years. Almost fourteen percent of family home owners, however, didn't know how long they would stay in business.

Figure 12: Years Plan to Operate a Child Care Home, 2014



Characteristics of Child Care Centers

Forty-three percent of all child care centers were operated by or as non-profit organizations; 44 percent were private for-profit businesses, 10 percent were government-run centers, and the remaining 3 percent were identified as other types of centers.

Table 13: Characteristics of Child Care Centers, 2014*

		# in Population	Population Percent
Location	Church	240	12%
	School*	438	22%
	Other Public Building	71	4%
	Employer Provided Facility	109	6%
	Rent or Own	987	51%
	Other	106	5%
	Respondent volunteers that it's in his or her own home	0	0
Type of Center	Non-profit Center	840	43%
	For-profit Center	861	44%
	Government**	187	9.67%
	Other	56	2.88%
	University Based Center	65	3%
	Head Start, Early Head Start, kindergarten or ECEAP program	335	17%
		--	--

*Centers that serve only school-age children were not included in the 2012 survey but are included in this survey.

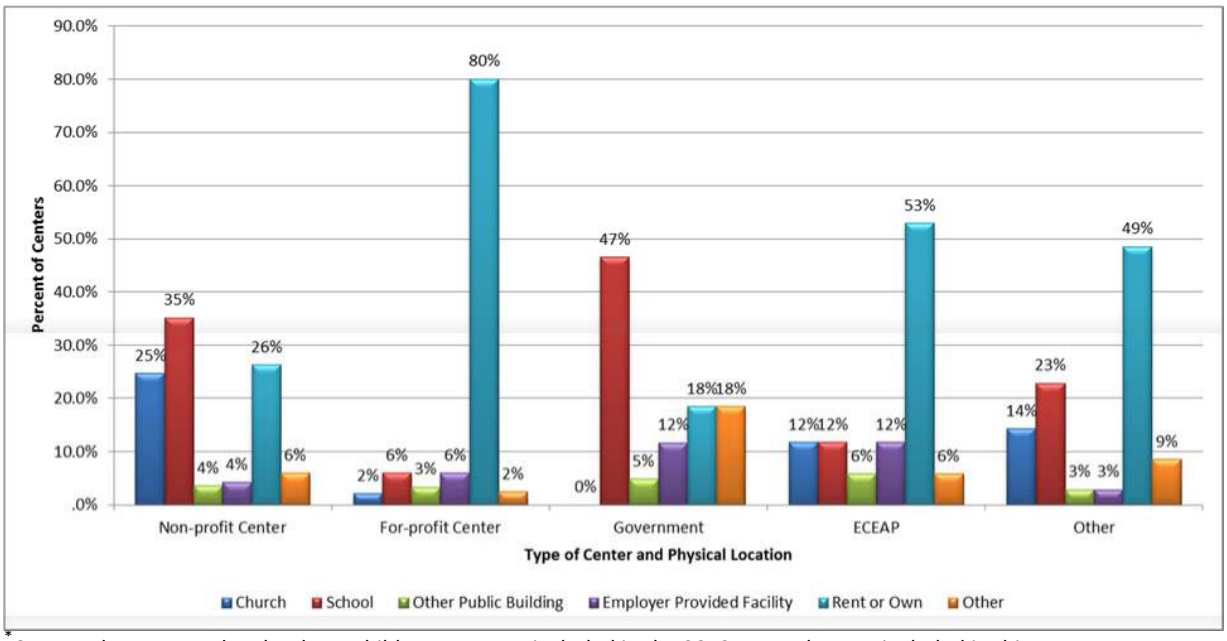
** Includes categories: Tribal, military, Head Start, school district, community college

Centers of different types tended to be located in different types of buildings. Forty-seven percent of government centers were located in schools and another 18 percent of government centers were located in a rented or owned building, and 18 percent were in other types of building. Twelve percent of government centers were located in employer-provided facilities, and 5 percent in other public buildings.

Most for-profit centers, or 80 percent, were located in private buildings that they either rented or owned; another 6 percent of for-profit centers were located in schools. The rest of the for-profit centers (14 percent) were located in employer-provided facilities, churches, privately rented or owned buildings, or other types of buildings.

Eighty-six percent of non-profit centers were located in schools, churches and rented or owned facilities. The rest of the non-profit centers were located in employer-provided facilities or other types of buildings.

Figure 13: Type of Center and Physical Location, 2014*



*Centers that serve only school-age children were not included in the 2012 survey but are included in this survey.

Years of Ownership, Number of Volunteer and Paid Staff, and Years of Center Staff Experience

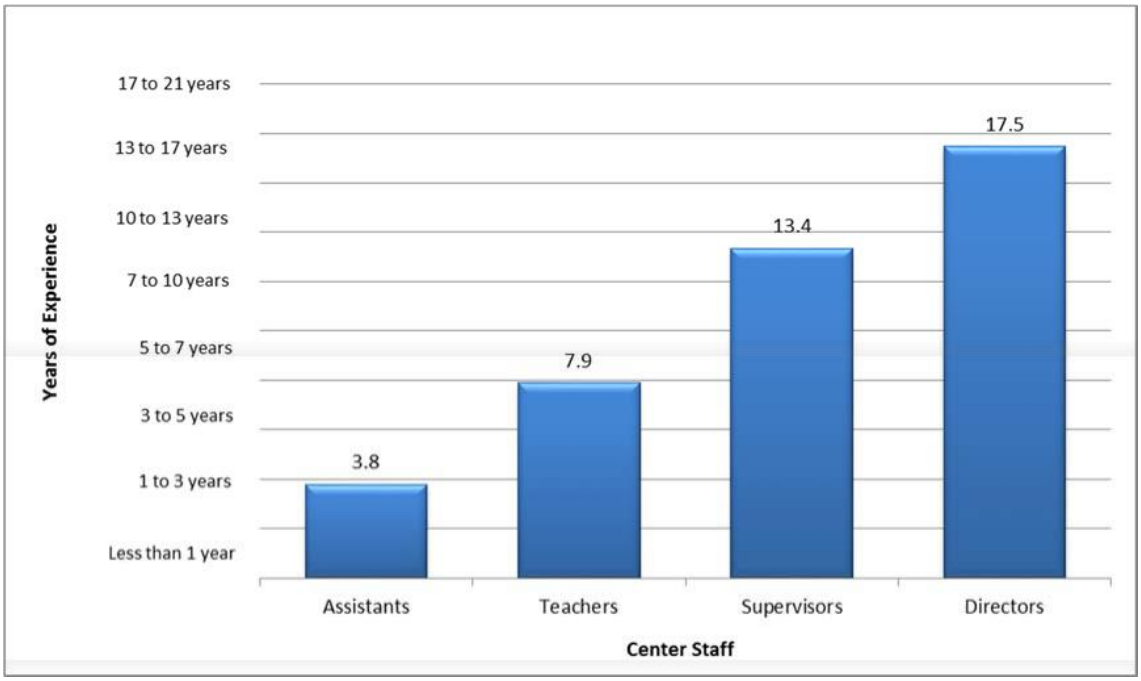
The average of years centers were under current ownership was 16.9 years. The average number of volunteers was 1.11 when considering only those centers with at least one volunteer. Seventy-two of centers reported having no volunteers. On average, each center had 13 paid staff members.

Table 14: Average Years Ownership, and Number of Volunteer and Paid Staff among Centers, 2014

	Average
Years under Current Ownership	16.9
Number of Volunteers	1.11
Number of Paid Staff Members	13.1

Respondents at centers were asked to describe the experience of their paid staff members including assistants, teachers, supervisors and directors. Staff members' experience in child care ranged from less than a year to 35 years. The average experience varied with the type of position. Assistants had the lowest average amount of child care experience, 3.8 years, while directors averaged 17.5 years. Teachers had an average of 7.9 years of experience compared to supervisors who had 13.4 years of experience.

Figure 14: Average Number of Years of Paid Child Care Experience for Center Staff, 2014



Paid and Non-Paid Staff at Centers

All centers employed paid staff members in 2014. Forty-nine percent were teachers, and 32.5 percent were assistants. Supervisors accounted for 9 percent of staff compared to 12 percent directors. Close to 47 percent of centers received additional help from volunteers. The proportion of staff in the roles of supervisor and director were quite similar among for-profit, non-profit and government centers, ranging from 7.5 percent to 13 percent.

Government-affiliated centers were more dependent on assistants, at 40 percent, than for-profit and non-profit centers. Fifty-four percent of government centers reported using volunteers to assist in the care of children. For-profit centers were the least likely, at 17 percent, to have volunteers compared to 34 percent of nonprofit centers and government-run centers. Among centers with at least one volunteer, ECEAP averaged at 2.38 volunteers, non-profits centers averaged at 1.22, and government-operated centers averaged at 4.5 volunteers.

Table 15: Staff Composition by Type of Center, 2014

	Assistants	Teachers	Supervisors	Directors	% of Centers using Volunteers	Avg. # of Volunteers
Non-profit Center	33%	44%	10%	12%	34%	1.22
For-profit Center	29%	52%	7.4%	11%	17%	0.44
Government	39%	39%	11%	11%	54%	4.5
ECEAP	36%	47%	9%	8%	39%	2.38
Other	31%	45%	10%	13%	24%	0.37
All Centers	32%	48%	9%	12%	46.5%	3.59

Wages, Children per Staff, and Type of Staff at Centers

Average hourly wages for center staff (based on 173.34 hours per month) were $10.67 for assistants, $12.82 for teachers, $15.48 for supervisors, and $17.08 for directors. Compared to the 2012 survey results, average annual wages increased 7.4 percent for assistants and 2.5 percent for teachers. However, average annual wages increased 5.6 percent for supervisors and 11.7 percent for directors. The average monthly salary for directors in 2014, which was $2,962, was higher than the average salary in 2012, which was $2,653.

Children to center staff ratio was 6.26. When volunteers were included, this ratio was 5.9.

Table 16: Median and Average Income, Children per Staff, and Turnover by Type of Staff among Child Care Centers, 2014

	Income*				
	Median Monthly	Average Monthly	Median Annual	Average Annual**	Hired After Sept 1, 2013
Assistants	$1,733	$1,850	$20,796	$22,200	42.8%
Teachers	$2,041	$2,223	$24,492	$26,676	23.3%
Supervisors	$2,600	$2,685	$31,200	$32,220	11.3%
Directors	$2,800	$2,962	$33,600	$35,544	12.2%

**Average hourly wages for center staff were calculated based on 173.34 hours per month

*Centers that serve only school-age children were not included in the 2012 survey but are included in this survey.

Staff turnover rates varied among different staff positions. The proportion of assistants newly hired was about 1.8 the proportion for teachers, which was 23.5 percent. Eleven percent of supervisors were newly hired compared to 12 percent of directors newly hired after September 1, 2013.

Overall, the staff turnover rates of assistants, teachers and supervisors were higher than those of 2012. Over half of assistants in Region 5 were newly hired compared to 5.7 percent newly hired supervisors in Region 5. The turnover rate of directors varied across the regions. Region 1 had the lowest number of newly hired directors, while Region 4 had more than fourteen percent of newly hired directors since September 1, 2013.

Table 17: Percent of Staff Newly Hired by Region, 2014

Region	Assistants	Teachers	Supervisors	Directors
1	45.9%	24.6%	12.9%	9.4%
2	31.1%	21.2%	15.6%	14.6%
3	43.8%	28.0%	9.0%	12.3%
4	38.0%	21.6%	12.1%	14.1%
5	51.2%	24.5%	5.7%	10.2%
6	46.6%	21.0%	13.3%	11.8%
All*	42.8%	23.5%	11.4%	12.0%

*Since the populations of each region are not equal, the averages for the ALL row are weighted averages.

For all positions of employees, the wages paid in Region 4 were higher than those paid in other regions. The average monthly income for assistants, teachers, supervisors and directors in Region 4 was $2,039, $2,537, $3,017 and $3,586 respectively.

When comparing positions across the regions, assistants in Regions 6 had the lowest average monthly income at $1,673. For teachers, Region 1 had the lowest average monthly income at $1,976. For supervisors, Region 6 had the lowest average monthly income at $2,332. For directors, Region 6 had the lowest average monthly income at $2,524.

Table 18: Median and Average Monthly Income of Child Care Center Staff by Region, 2014

	Monthly Income							
	Assistants		Teachers		Supervisors		Directors	
Region	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average
1	$1,690	$1,716	$1,820	$1,976	$2,166	$2,456	$2,454	$2,567
2	$1,733	$1,804	$1,906	$2,075	$2,513	$2,692	$2,537	$2,717
3	$1,820	$1,857	$2,002	$2,193	$2,600	$2,652	$3,000	$2,997
4	$2,080	$2,039	$2,426	$2,537	$3,055	$3,017	$3,360	$3,586
5	$1,733	$1,795	$1,993	$2,110	$2,496	$2,570	$2,500	$2,713
6	$1,657	$1,673	$1,906	$2,075	$2,340	$2,332	$2,500	$2,524
All*	$1,733	$1,850	$2,041	$2,223	$2,600	$2,685	$2,800	$2,962

*Since the populations of each region are not equal, the averages for the ALL row are weighted averages.

Salaries paid to assistants, teachers, supervisors and directors are further broken down by center types in Table 19. Regardless of positions, staff members employed through government centers had the highest levels of income whereas staff members employed through for-profit centers had the lowest levels of income. The higher the position, the larger the gap was between the highest and lowest income.

The gap between the highest median monthly amount paid to assistants and the lowest was $260. The gap between the highest median monthly amount paid to teachers and lowest was $669. The gap between the highest median monthly amount paid to supervisors and lowest was $867. The gap between the highest median monthly amount paid to directors and lowest was $824.

Table 19: Median Monthly, Average Monthly and Annual Income in Child Care Centers by Center Type, 2014

	Income			
Center Type	Median Monthly	Average Monthly	Median Annual	Average Annual
Government*				
Assistants	$1,993	$1,990	$23,916	$23,880
Teachers	$2,623	$2,581	$31,476	$30,972
Supervisors	$3,293	$3,407	$39,516	$40,884
Directors	$3,324	$3,657	$39,888	$43,884
Non-Profit				
Assistants	$1,776	$1,884	$21,312	$22,608
Teachers	$2,080	$2,240	$24,960	$26,880
Supervisors	$2,600	$2,709	$31,200	$32,508
Directors	$2,500	$2,983	$30,000	$35,796
For-Profit				
Assistants	$1,733	$1,797	$20,796	$21,564
Teachers	$1,954	$2,152	$23,448	$25,824
Supervisors	$2,426	$2,491	$29,112	$29,892
Directors	$2,752	$2,844	$33,024	$34,128

*Includes categories: Tribal, military, Head Start, school district, community college.

Employee Benefits for Directors in Centers

Questions related to benefits were restricted to the directors. Seventy-seven percent of centers offered paid vacation and 67.3 percent offered paid sick leave. Fifty-six percent of the centers offered health insurance and 50 percent offered dental insurance. Twenty-five percent offered free child care and 47 percent offered child care at a reduced rate. Of the listed benefits, 6.3 percent of the centers did not offer any of them.

Table 20: Directors Benefits in Child Care Centers, 2014

	Percent of Centers
Paid sick leave	67.3%
Paid vacation	77.6%
Paid personal days	53.5%
Paid holidays	78.4%
Health insurance	56.4%
Dental insurance	50.0%
Disability insurance	36.1%
Vision insurance	41.9%
Retirement plan	45.7%
Free child care	25.1%
Reduced child care	46.9%
Meals	34.1%
Paid college tuition	24.0%
Paid conference or training registration fees	63.6%
Paid release time for training or school	41.9%
Periodic cash bonuses	36.9%
Do not offer these benefits	6.3%
Other benefits	8.3%

Table 21 further breaks down benefits by regions. Centers in Region 4 were most likely to offer benefits to directors whereas centers in Region 3 were the least likely to offer benefits. In Region 4, 81.4 percent of centers offered paid sick leave, 91.5 percent offered paid vacation and 75 percent offered health insurance. In Region 3, 68.5 percent of centers offered paid sick leave, 73.2 percent offered paid vacation and 48.6 percent offered health insurance.

Table 21: Centers providing Benefits to Directors by Benefit Type and Region, 2014*

Benefits	Region					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Paid sick leave	64.0%	53.7%	68.5%	81.4%	65.2%	51.4%
Paid vacation	73.7%	59.8%	73.2%	91.5%	81.4%	65.7%
Paid personal days	51.1%	47.2%	45.8%	63.6%	48.8%	51.7%
Paid holidays	70.4%	62.0%	73.7%	91.2%	82.0%	72.5%
Health insurance	44.4%	49.1%	48.6%	74.9%	50.3%	49.4%
Dental insurance	41.8%	46.3%	33.5%	71.1%	38.8%	44.9%
Disability insurance	27.8%	36.5%	27.4%	47.8%	32.9%	33.0%
Vision insurance	34.7%	43.5%	28.1%	60.6%	33.8%	32.2%
Retirement plan	36.9%	51.9%	43.0%	60.2%	32.1%	36.7%
Free child care	27.9%	15.9%	23.0%	23.1%	29.8%	29.4%
Reduced child care	49.4%	38.3%	41.0%	54.3%	4.8%	44.4%
Meals	39.1%	19.4%	38.6%	33.4%	34.2%	34.8%
Paid college tuition	10.1%	27.8%	26.4%	31.0%	24.7%	19.1%
Paid conference or training registration fees	60.9%	63.9%	59.8%	70.3%	65.2%	55.1%
Paid release time for training or school	39.6%	30.6%	36.9%	50.9%	37.6%	42.4%
Periodic cash bonuses	30.5%	16.8%	36.5%	44.4%	36.9%	40.9%
Do not offer these benefits	7.4%	6.6%	16.7%	1.5%	2.0%	7.8%
Other benefits	5.6%	3.7%	15.3%	10.8%	3.8%	5.7%

*Since the populations of each region are not equal, the averages for ALL rows are weighted averages.

Characteristics of Family Child Care Homes

In 2014, 66.7 percent of family homes received assistance from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Child and Adult Care Food Program. Fifty-two percent of family homes reported having liability insurance, and 55.4 percent claimed their child care earnings were the main source of income for their households.

Compared with 2012, more family home providers (2.8% more) were covered by liability insurance, and more family homes providers regarded the child care earnings as their main source of income (2.8%).

Table 22: Characteristics of Family Home Providers, 2014

	Percent of Family Homes
Receive Assistance from the USDA Food Program	66.7%
Covered by Liability Insurance	51.8%
Child Care Earnings Main Source of Income	55.4%

Ninety percent of family home providers indicated they had medical insurance. When asked about levels of education, 10 percent reported having an associate degree in child development or a Child Development Associate (CDA); only 3 percent had a bachelor's or graduate degree in early childhood development. More owners of family homes had an associate degree, a CDA or a bachelor's or graduate degree in early childhood development compared to 2012 survey. Thirty-one percent of family homes providers were Latino or Hispanic. Table 23 also displays the racial breakdown of the owners of family homes.

Table 23: Characteristics of Owners of Family Homes, 2014

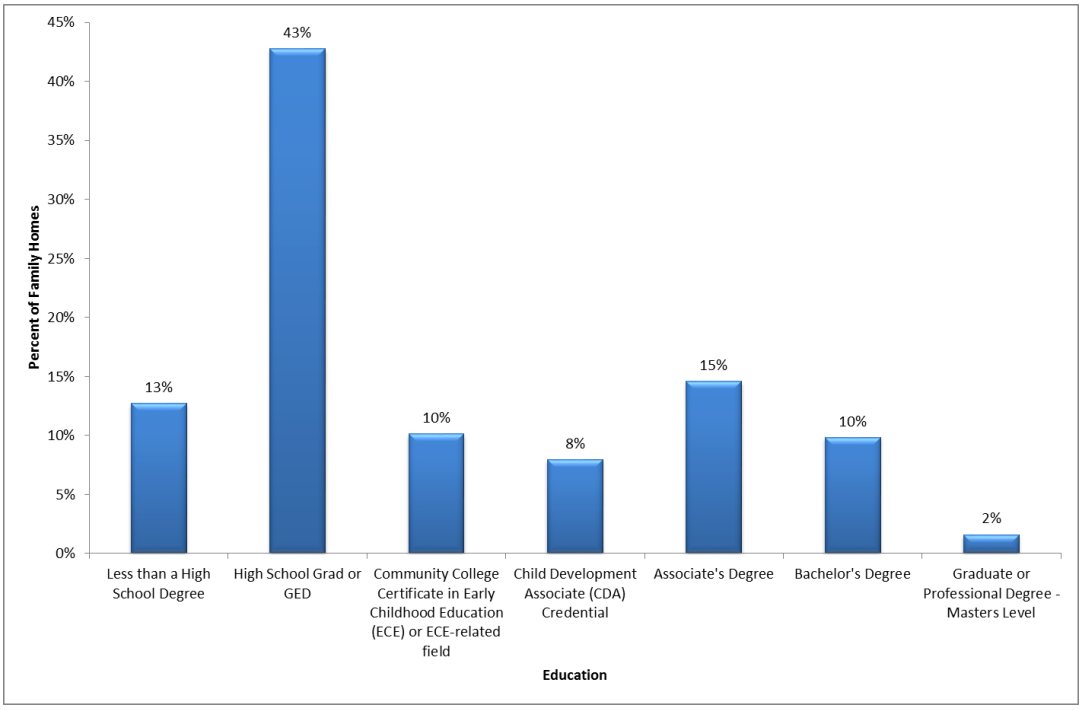
	Number of Family Homes	Percent of Family Homes*
Have Medical Insurance	3,447	90.0%
Have Associate Degree in Child Development or a CDA	396	10.3%
Have Bachelor's or Graduate Degree in Early Childhood Development	119	3.1%
Racial Group		
White	2,325	60.7%
African American/Black	216	5.7%
Asian	135	3.5%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	60	1.6%
Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	16	0.4%
Other	851	22.2%
Refused to Answer	228	5.9%
Ethnicity		
Latino or Hispanic	1,192	31.1%

*Note that percentages do not add up to 100% due to non-response.

Education of Family Home Providers

Forty-three percent of family home providers had a high school diploma or GED. Twenty-two percent of family home owners reported having an associate degree in child development or a Child Development Associate (CDA) credential; 10 percent had a Bachelor's degree, and 2 percent had either a Graduate or Master's degree. Only 13 percent of providers reported having less than a high school degree.

Figure 15: Family Home Providers' Highest Level of Education, 2014



Income of Family Home Providers

The average gross income for family home providers in Region 4 was $43,010, higher than those in all other regions. Family home providers in Region 2 earned the least with an average gross income of $30,022. Compared with average income reported in 2012, family home providers in all regions experienced an increase in earnings. Region 6 saw the largest increase in the average annual earnings ($26,850 in 2012 to $32,951 in 2014, increase of $9,240).

Table 24: Median and Average Gross Annual Earnings of Family Home Providers by Region, 2014

	Family Home Annual Earnings	
Region	Median	Average
1	$32,000	$34,966
2	$27,000	$30,022
3	$35,830	$41,154
4	$40,000	$43,010
5	$32,500	$38,384
6	$39,500	$42,191
All	$32,000	$37,203

* Since the populations of each region are not equal, averages for ALL rows are weighted averages.

The earnings of family home providers were related to other factors besides geography. For 54 percent family home providers, child care earnings were their households' primary source of income. The average income, $42,826, was considerably higher than family home providers with other income sources. A positive relationship was found between the length of time family homes had been in business and their incomes. The longer a family home provider was in business, the higher income he or she tended to make.

Table 25: Median and Average Earnings of Family Home Providers Overall and by Years in Business and Child Care as Main Source of Income, 2014

	Family Home Annual Earnings	
	Median	Average
Overall	$32,000	$37,203
Years in Business		
0 through 3 years	$16,340	$20,481
4 through 6 years	$26,000	$38,716
7 or more years	$38,268	$41,480
Child Care Main Source of Income		
Yes	$37,000	$42,826
No	$26,500	$30,425

Hours of Operation

In 2014, 61 percent of centers and 62.2 percent of family homes open before 7 a.m. Centers were more likely than family homes to stay open past 6 p.m. In 2014, 86.5 percent of centers were open later in the evening, after 6 p.m., compared to 56.3 percent of family homes.

Parents had a better chance finding 24-hour care and weekend care in family homes in 2014. While only 0.4 percent of centers were open 24 hours, 12.7 percent, of family homes were open 24 hours. Similarly, 38.8 percent of family homes provided weekend service compared to only 3.0 percent of centers.

Table 26: Child Care Availability by Type of Facilities, 2014

	Centers	Family Homes
Mornings		
Before 6 a.m.	11.9%	22.6%
6 to 7 a.m.	49.1%	39.6%
Evenings		
6 to 7 p.m.*	82.6%	40.1%
7 to 8 p.m.**	1.9%	6.3%
Later than 8 p.m.***	2.0%	9.9%
Open 24 Hours	0.4%	12.7%
Weekends		
Saturday	2.5%	26.0%
Sunday	0.5%	12.8%

*Reported closing times from 6 p.m. to 6:59 p.m.

**Reported closing times from 7 p.m. to 7:59 p.m.

***Reported closing times of 8 p.m. and later

Special Needs Care at Centers and Family Homes

Fifty-seven percent of centers were providing care for children with special needs and 20.4 percent of family homes either were providing or had provided care for children with special needs at the time of the survey. About twenty-three percent of centers that weren't providing special needs care had provided care for children with special needs previously.

Six percent of centers and 3.3 percent of family homes applied for the special needs rate since January 1, 2014. Four percent of centers and 1.4 percent of homes received the special need rate. Two percent of centers and 3 percent of homes requested a rate above the special needs rate since January 1, 2014, and 1.4 percent of centers and 1.8 percent of homes received a rate above the special need rate.

When parents sought special needs care for their children, they were more likely to seek care from centers (70.2 percent) compared to family homes (35 percent). However, more centers (46.2 percent) stated they had special training or skills to care for children with special needs compared to family homes (13 percent). Fewer centers than family homes charged an extra rate for the care of a child with special needs (3.6 percent versus 5 percent, respectively).

Table 27: Comparison of Care to Children at Centers and Family Homes[1]

	Percent of	
	Centers	Family Homes
Applied for the special needs rate since January 1, 2013?	5.8%	3.3%
Received special needs rate	4.2%	1.4%
Requested a rate above the special needs rate since January 1, 2013?	2.1%	3%
Received a rate above the special needs rate	1.4%	1.8%
Currently or have provided care for children with special needs	-	20.4%
Currently provide care for children with special needs	57.2%	-
Previously provided care for children with special needs (No Care Currently)	22.7%	-
Charge an extra rate for children with special needs	3.6%	5%
Have special training or skills to care for children with special needs	46.2%	13.2%
A parent with a child with special needs had sought the child care services	70.2%	34.8%
Have the ability to provide care for a child with special needs	N/A	N/A
Primary reason special needs care not provided:		
Lack of training	5.4%	6.6%
Lack of staff	3.1%	2.7%
Have not denied a request	28%	64.8%
Something else/Other	3.6%	7.8%

Note: percentages are calculated based on the number of centers and homes in the sample.
[1] Questions regarding providing care for children with special needs were worded differently in surveys for centers and family homes

CHAPTER 7: CHILD CARE PRICES

In general, centers charged more per child than family homes regardless of the child's age. Infant care was the most expensive, with rates decreasing as children's age increased for both centers and family homes.

Table 28: Average Rate per Month and Annual Cost for Full-Time Child Care by Type of Facility and Age Group, 2014

	Average Rate per Month	Annual Cost of Child Care
*Centers**		
Infant	$1,602	$19,224
Toddler	$1,367	$16,404
Preschooler	$1,080	$12,960
Kindergartener	$944	$11,328
School-Age	$902	$10,824
All centers	$1,124	$13,488
Family Homes^*		
Infant	$834	$10,011
Toddler	$724	$8,691
Preschooler	$660	$7,920
Kindergartener	$647	$7,762
School-Age	$481	$5,766
All family homes	$694	$8,327

* Rates are all standard, full-time, non-subsidized
^ Rates for Family Homes calculated: [Annual=Weekly Rate X 52] and [Monthly Rate=Annual/12]; Monthly =daily rate x22days/month

CHAPTER 8: CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED CARE SUBSIDIZED BY THE STATE

Facilities That Accepted Child Care Subsidies

In 2014, an estimate of 40,718 children received subsidized child care in licensed facilities. Among them 9,127 children were cared for in licensed family homes, representing 38 percent of all children in family homes, and 31,591 children were cared for in child care centers, representing 24 percent of all children in centers.

Centers cared for children with subsidies at a higher rate than family homes, 79 percent versus 62 percent. Centers with no limits on the number of children with subsidies they accepted cared for 28,767 children with subsidies, which was more than 11 times the number of children in the care of centers with limits. Of the centers that cared for children with subsidies, 1,287 centers (82 percent) didn't set limits on how many children with subsidized child care they accepted.

Thirty-eight percent of children in family homes received subsidized care and only 24 percent of children in centers received subsidized care. On average, a family home cared for 3.85 children with subsidies and centers cared for 22.19 children with subsidies over the last typical week of operation.

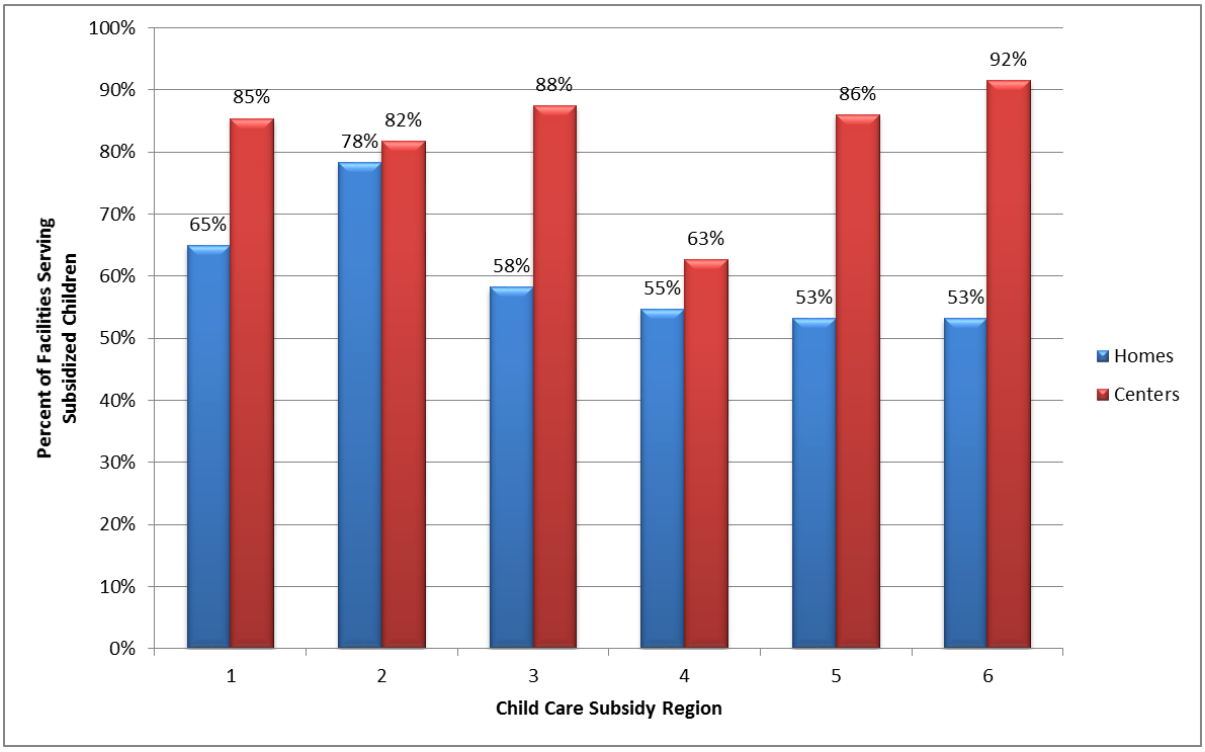
Table 29: Subsidies Accepted by Type of Facility, 2014

	Family Homes	Centers		
		Overall	Sets Limits	No Limits
Number of Facilities with Subsidized Children	2,368	1,561	259	1,287
As Percent of All Licensed Facilities	61.8%	79.4%	16.8%	83.2%
Total Number of Children Receiving Subsidies	9,127	31,591	2,608	28,767
As Percent of All Children in Licensed Care	38%	24.0%	2.0%	22.0%
Average # of Children Receiving Subsidies	3.85	22.19	11.03	24.57

Regional Variation

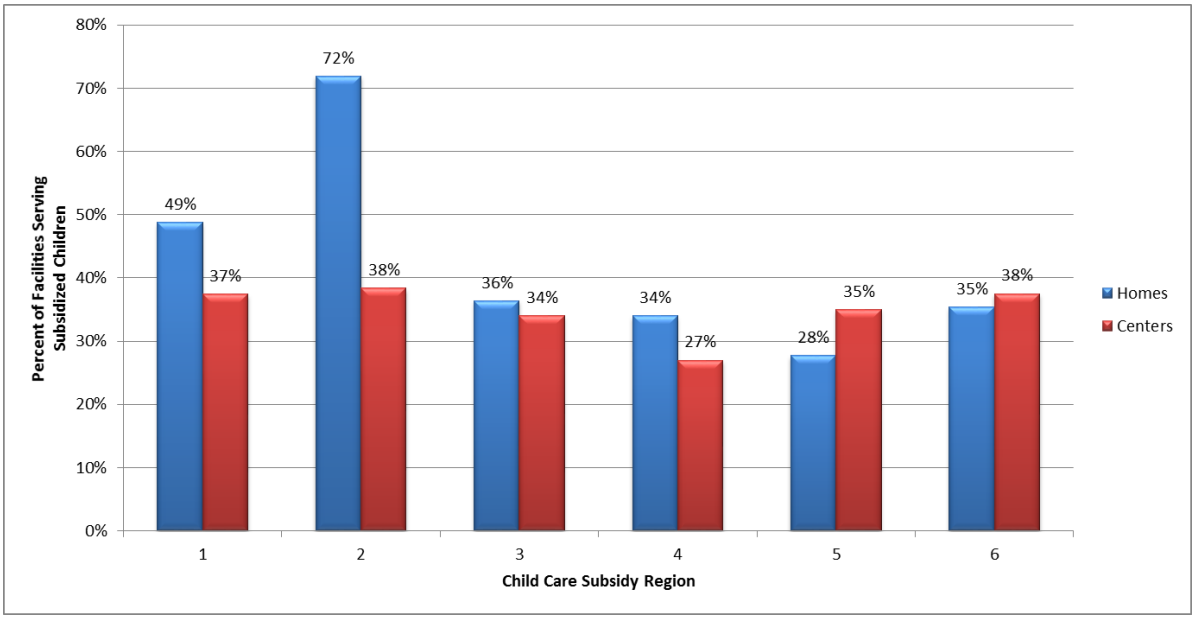
Centers in all regions had a higher rate of caring for children with subsidies than family homes. Region 6 had the largest disparity between homes and centers providing subsidized care. The highest rate of family homes serving children with subsidies appeared in Region 2 compared to the lowest rate (78 percent) in Region 5 and Region 6 (53 percent).

Figure 16: Facilities Serving Subsidized Children by Region, 2014



In Regions 1 and 2, children who received subsidized child care represented at least 49 percent of all children in licensed family homes. Region 2 had the highest proportion of children receiving subsidized child care in family homes at 72 percent, and Region 2 and Region 6 had the highest proportion in centers at 38 percent. The proportions of children receiving subsidized child care in family homes were higher than that in centers except for Region 5 and Region 6.

Figure 17: Children Who Received Subsidies as Percent of All Children in Licensed Facilities by Region, 2014



In 2014, on average 69.5 percent of centers provided care for at least one child with subsidies. Region 6 had the highest rate of serving children with subsidies, which was 91.5 percent, and Region 4 had the lowest rate of serving children with subsidies, which was 62.7 percent. Of centers that provided care for children with subsidies, only 15.5 percent of centers limited the number of children with subsidies that they enrolled. Region 4 was the most likely to set limits, and Region 2 the least likely to set limits. For the centers not currently serving children with subsidies, more than a half (59.7 percent) of centers were willing to serve them.

Compared to the 2012 survey results, all regions on average were less willing to serving children with subsidies in 2014, a reduction from 79.4 percent to 69.5 percent. For centers with limits, the average limit was 17 children with subsidies.

Table 30: Centers Limiting Enrollment of Children Who Received Subsidies by Region, 2014

Region	Number of Centers	% Serving Subsidized Children	% Willing to Serve Subsidized Children *	% Limiting Subsidized Children	Average Limit on Subsidized Children
1	192	85.4	68.0	14.6	23
2	120	81.7	52.9	6.1	20
3	200	87.5	66.7	16.8	12
4	399	62.7	53.9	24.5	12
5	186	86.0	64.0	20.1	16
6	200	91.5	52.9	11.1	21
All Centers	1,297	69.5	59.7	15.5	17

* Of those centers not providing subsidized care (during their last typical week, n=247).

Effects of Subsidy Rates for Preschool Children in Centers

Table 31 reports for the average monthly rates for centers that serve children who received subsidies compared to those not serving children with subsidies. Four of six regions had higher average monthly rates for centers not serving children who receive subsidies. Region 2 had the largest differences at 30.7 percent, where 8.2 percent of centers not serving children with subsidies were located. In contrast, Region 1 had the smallest impact on statewide differences at -3 percent, where 10.5 percent of centers not serving children with subsidies were located. Region 4 had the largest number of centers in both categories, 24.3 percent of centers in those who receive subsidies and 55.8 percent of centers not serving children who receive subsidies. For Region 4 there was a 24.5 percent difference between those that serve children who receive subsidies and those that do not serve children with subsidies.

Table 31: Full-Time Rates for Preschool Children, Differences between Centers Serving and Not Serving Children with Subsidies by Region, 2014

	Average Monthly Rates for Preschool Children		
Region	Serving Children Who Received Subsidies	Not Serving Children Who Received Subsidies	Percent Difference*
1	630	609	-3%
2	592	774	30.7%
3	787	882	12%
4	1,026	1,276	24.5%
5	733	703	-4%
6	682	729	6.7%
All Centers	779	1,081	38.6%
Number of Centers	793	180	

*[(Not Subsidized Rate) - (Subsidized Rate)] / (Subsidized Rate)

DSHS Rates and 75th Percentile Rate for All Age Groups

Center non-subsidized monthly and weekly rates were converted to daily rates for comparison purposes in Table 32 and 33. The state subsidy rates were below the 75th percentile of the center private paid child care rate charged regardless of a child's age across the regions with the exception of for school-age care in Region 1. In Region 4 centers charged an average daily rate for infant, toddler, preschooler care of $69.27, $60.28, and $50.72 respectively, which was significantly higher than the state subsidies reimbursement rates.

The data was also used to estimate the proportion of private paying children who received care that cost the same or less than the state subsidy rate. Using the same example, the daily subsidy rate for infant care in Region 4 was $48.96. Only 8.2% of the centers in Region 4 reported charging the subsidy rate or less. The biggest gap between the subsidy rate and the 75th percentile rate of all age groups appeared in infant care in Region 4, which was $32.14. The subsidy rate, however, was a much closer to the 75th percentile of rates centers charged a day for school-age children in all regions, with the biggest difference being $3.32.

Table 32: Center Child Care Subsidy Rates versus 75th Percentile Rate per Day and Percent of Facilities at or Below DSHS Rate for Full-Time Children by Age Group and Region, 2014*

	Infant			Toddler			Preschool			School-Age		
Region	Subsidy Rate[1]	75th Per-centile[2]	% At/Below Subsidy Rate[3]	Subsidy Rate[1]	75th Per-centile[2]	% At/Below Subsidy Rate[3]	Subsidy Rate[1]	75th Per-centile[2]	% At/Below Subsidy Rate[3]	Subsidy Rate[1]	75th Per-centile[2]	% At/Below Subsidy Rate[3]
1	31.47	41.81	16.5%	26.47	36.14	15.1%	25.00	31.81	23.10%	23.55	22.03	81.80%
2	32.19	38.64	24.1%	26.53	33.23	19.2%	24.61	29.14	31.70%	21.76	23.86	66.70%
3	42.07	57.82	28.6%	35.08	47.5	26.8%	30.30	41.05	18.60%	29.42	30.00	72.20%
4	48.96	81.1	8.2%	40.88	69.03	6.0%	34.30	59.09	4.40%	30.89	34.21	69.90%
5	35.9	48.64	15.5%	30.89	40.46	12.8%	27.20	37.21	12.90%	24.14	22.72	78.60%
6	35.3	48.55	25.9%	30.3	40.36	25.0%	26.47	35.96	22.60%	25.89	26.28	63.60%

*All Rates are from the DEL website and are dated July 1, 2015

[1]Daily subsidy rate=Monthly/22.

[2] Seventy-fifth percentile of what providers charge.

[3] Percent of providers charging for care at or below the subsidy rate.

The gap between the subsidy rate and the 75th percentile of the private paying rate family homes charged was smaller than that of centers. In Region 1, 2 and 4, the subsidy rates were even higher than the 75th percentile rate family homes charged per day for school-age children. In Region 4, the 75th percentile rate in three of five family homes for infant, toddler, preschooler care of $58.64, $48.86, and $43.98 respectively, was higher than the subsidy reimbursement rates.

The daily subsidy rate for infant care in Region 4 was $44.17. Thirty-nine percent of family homes in Region 4 reported charging the subsidy rate or less. The biggest gap between the subsidy rate and the 75th percentile rate for all age groups appeared in infant care in Region 4, which was $14.47. The subsidy rate, similar to that of centers, was a lot closer to the 75th percentile rate family homes charged a day for school-age children.

Table 33: Family Home Subsidy Rates versus 75th Percentile Rate per Day and Percent of Facilities At or Below the Subsidy Rate for Full-Time Children by Age Group and Region, 2014*

	Infant			Toddler 18-29 months			Preschool			School-Age		
Region	Subsidy Rate[1]	75th Per-centile[2]	% At/Below Subsidy Rate[3]	Subsidy Rate[1]	75th Per-centile[2]	% At/Below Subsidy Rate[3]	Subsidy Rate[1]	75th Per-centile[2]	% At/Below Subsidy Rate[3]	Subsidy Rate[1]	75th Per-centile[2]	% At/Below Subsidy Rate[3]
1	26.80	29.32	63.6%	23.30	28.34	34.6%	23.30	25.90	42.90%	20.73	20.02	77.8%
2	28.30	28.34	72.9%	24.61	29.32	43.0%	22.01	26.89	48.20%	22.01	21.5	83.7%
3	37.54	46.18	50.0%	32.36	39.09	34.2%	28.48	39.09	31.50%	25.89	31.67	58.3%
4	44.17	58.64	38.9%	38.41	48.86	31.8%	32.36	43.98	33.20%	31.06	28.07	31.1%
5	29.78	36.65	38.9%	25.89	34.76	30.8%	24.61	29.32	35.30%	22.01	21.16	83.3%
6	29.78	34.21	58.1%	25.89	31.27	31.9%	25.89	29.32	57.60%	24.61	24.89	75.0%

Kindergartner and school age are combined

*All rates are from the DEL website and are dated July 1, 2015

[1]Daily Rate=Monthly/22.

[2]Seventy-fifth percentile of what providers charge.

[3]Percent of providers charging for care at or below rate.

Survey participants from centers not currently caring for children with subsidies were presented with the four statements listed in Table 34. They were asked to indicate whether they agreed or disagreed with each statement. Twenty one percent of participants believed caring for children receiving subsidies required extra work. The majority (86 percent) agreed that the state did not pay their full rates, 12 percent stated that they didn't understand subsidy billing rules, and almost 25 percent just didn't like to deal with the state.

Table 34: Beliefs and Attitudes about Subsidized Child Care among Child Care Centers Not Currently Providing Subsidized Care, 2014

Reasons for NOT Providing or Limiting Subsidized Care			
	Yes	No	DK/Refuse
The state does not pay my full rate	86.36%	10.98%	2.66%
Children with subsidies require extra work	21.49%	76.75%	1.76%
I don't understand subsidy billing rules	12.39%	85.84%	1.76%
I don't like to deal with the state	24.57%	74.14%	1.29%

Characteristics and Willingness of Family Home Providers Serving Children with Subsidized Child Care

In Washington, 62 percent of all family homes accepted children receiving child care subsidies. Sixty-one percent of family home providers were white and more than half (63 percent) of those family homes served children with subsidies. A total of 7,881 children with subsidies were served in Hispanic family home child cares, representing 37 percent of all children in the care of Hispanic family homes. A little more than 30 percent of Asian or Native American family homes served children with subsidies compared to 40 percent in black family homes.

Children with subsidies accounted for 37 percent of all children in licensed care in 2014. Thirty seven percent of the children cared for in Hispanic family homes were children with subsidies, 40 percent of children in African American/Black family home child care centers were children with subsidies, 30 percent in Asian family homes were children with subsidies, 29 percent in Native-American family homes, and 38 percent of the children cared in White family home child cares were children with subsidies. Also, children with subsidies accounted for 36 percent of all children cared for in family homes whose providers' ethnicities were unknown.

Table 35: Family Home Providers Serving Children with Child Care Subsidies by Ethnicity of Provider, 2014

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Ethnicity of Provider	# of Providers	Percent of Providers	Percent Serving Subsidized Children	# of Subsidized Children Served	Total # of Children Served	% of All Children (D as % of E)
White	2,326	60.7%	62.7%	5,566	14,450	38.5%
Asian	135	3.5%	60%	303	1,008	30%
African American/Black	216	5.7%	62.5%	547	1,355	40.4%
Native American	61	1.6%	63.6%	125	433	29%
Other or Unknown	1,094	28.6%	60%	2,585	7,132	36.2%
State Total	3,832	100%	62%	9,127	24,379	37.4%
Hispanic	1,192	31.1%	40.5%	2,916	7,881	37%

Note: Percentages are based on weighted numbers

A total of 64 percent of family homes provided care for children with subsidies. Region 2 had the highest percentage of serving children with subsidies, which was 78 percent, compared to the lowest percentage in Region 5 and Region 6, which was 53 percent. Family homes in Region 3 not currently providing care to children with subsidies were the least willing to provide that type of care. Family homes in Region 1 not currently serving children with subsidies were the most willing to provide care to children with subsidies at 76 percent. Overall, 63 percent of family homes not serving children with subsidies were willing to provide care to children with subsidies.

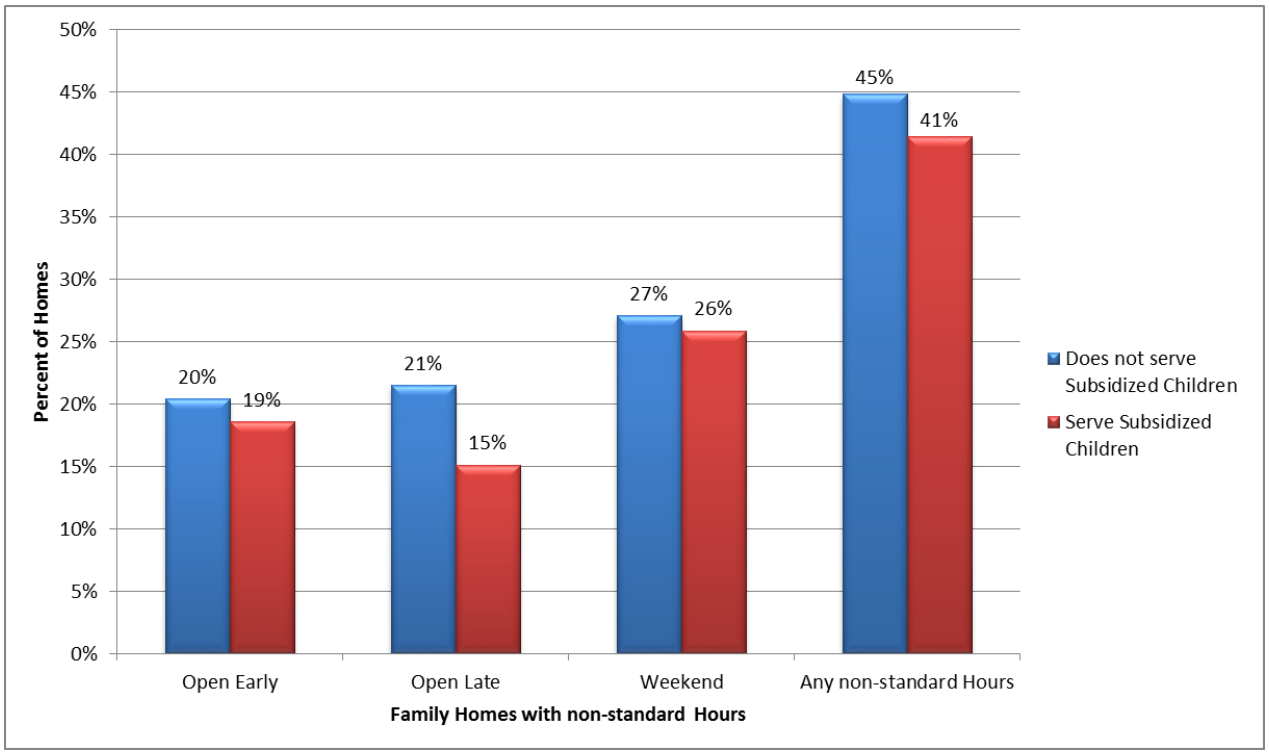
Table 36: Family Homes Willing to Serve Children with Child Care Subsidies by Region, 2014

Region	Percent Serving Subsidized Children	Percent Not Currently Serving, but Willing to Serve Subsidized Children
1	65.0%	75.6%
2	78.3%	64.1%
3	58.2%	45.4%
4	54.7%	61.9%
5	53.3%	61.4%
6	53.3%	65.5%
All Family Homes	64.0%	62.8%

Note: percentages are based on frequencies of family homes

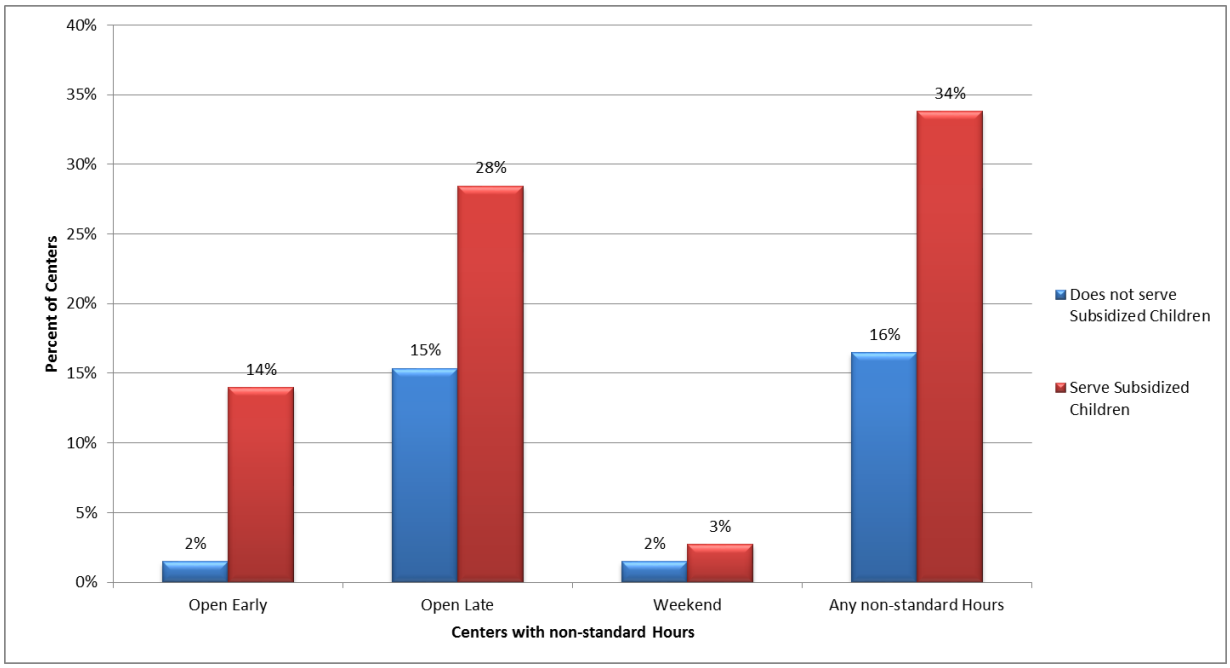
The data in Figure 18 indicated family homes that did not serve children with subsidies were somewhat more accommodating of parents who worked non-standard work schedules than family homes that served children with subsidies. That was especially true for family homes that were open late (21 percent versus 15 percent). In Figure 18, non-standard hours included opening before 6 a.m., closing later than 6 p.m., or were open on Saturdays or Sundays.

Figure 18: Percent of Family Homes with non-standard Hours by Subsidy Status, 2014



Unlike family homes, centers that accepted children with subsidies were more accommodating of non-standard work schedules (other than Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.) than centers that did not take children with subsidies. Whether serving children with subsidies or not, only a few centers (2 to 3 percent) were willing to open during weekends.

Figure 19: Percent of Centers with non-standard Hours by Subsidy Status, 2014



CHAPTER 9: EXPERIENCES WITH LICENSOR

Overall, the experiences with licensors were favorable in areas such as receiving timely information on licensing policy changes, getting answers to providers' questions, reasons behind licensing regulations, and suggestions on complying with the regulations. Less than 7 percent of participants from centers indicated that they were uncomfortable calling their licensors. Thirty-five percent of center providers stated they received timely information on changes to licensing policies; 54 percent agreed that the licensor clearly explained the reasons behind the licensing regulations at the most recent licensing visit; and 60 percent believed that the licensor clearly explained what the center needed to do to comply with the regulations.

Table 37: Distribution of Responses Regarding Attitudes and Experiences with Licensor among Child Care Centers, 2014

Child Care Centers	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
You are comfortable calling your licensor when you have questions about regulations.	61.8%	30%	4.9%	1.9%	1.5%
You receive timely information on changes to licensing policies.	34.6%	48.6%	11.6%	3.4%	2.0%
At your most recent licensing visit, the licensor clearly explained to you the reasons behind the licensing regulations.	52.0%	38.5%	5.0%	2.0%	2.4%
The licensor clearly explained to you what the center needs to do to comply with the regulations.	58.5%	34.4%	3.4%	1.5%	2.2%

The majority of family home participants had positive experiences with their licensors and had no hesitation in calling their licensors, received timely information on licensing policy changes and clear explanations and suggestions from their licensors. Only 6 percent of participants didn't feel that they were regarded as knowledgeable about, and a professional in, the field of child care by their licensors.

Table 38: Distribution of Responses Regarding Attitudes and Experiences with Licensor among Family Home Providers, 2014

Family Homes	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
You are comfortable calling your licensor when you have questions about regulations.	41.4%	48.5%	5.5%	2.7%	1.8%
You receive timely information on changes to licensing policies.	23.8%	58.2%	10.5%	5.1%	2.4%
At your most recent licensing visit, the licensor clearly explained to you the reasons behind the licensing regulations.	35.3%	54.6%	5.6%	1.7%	2.9%
The licensor clearly explained to you what the center needs to do to comply with the regulations.	47.9%	46.5%	2.8%	1.0%	1.7%
The licensor regarded you as knowledgeable about, and a professional in, the field of child care.	46.0%	45.8%	4.0%	2.0%	2.3%

Figure 20: Attitudes and Experiences with Licensor by Centers, 2014

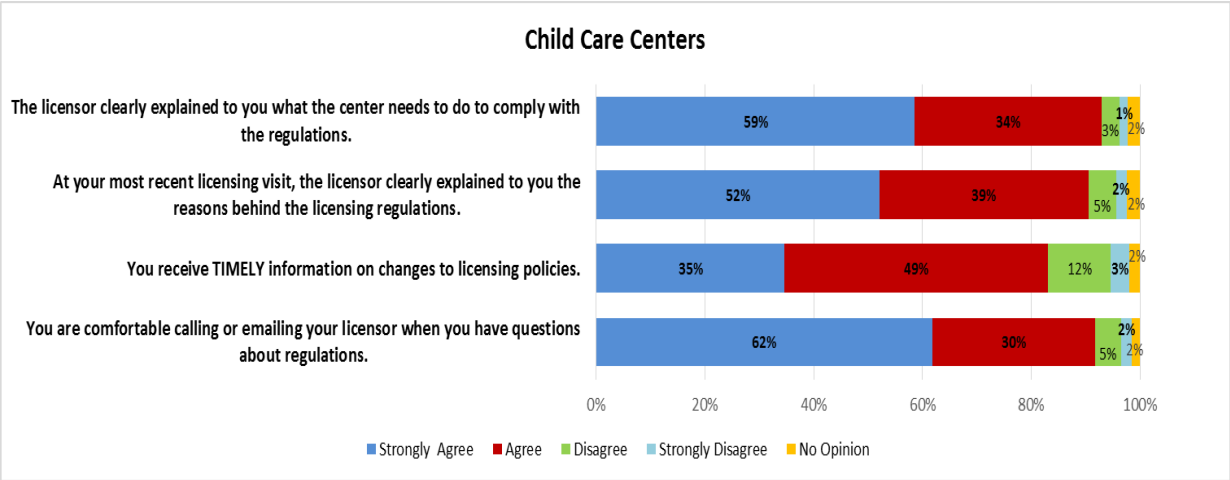
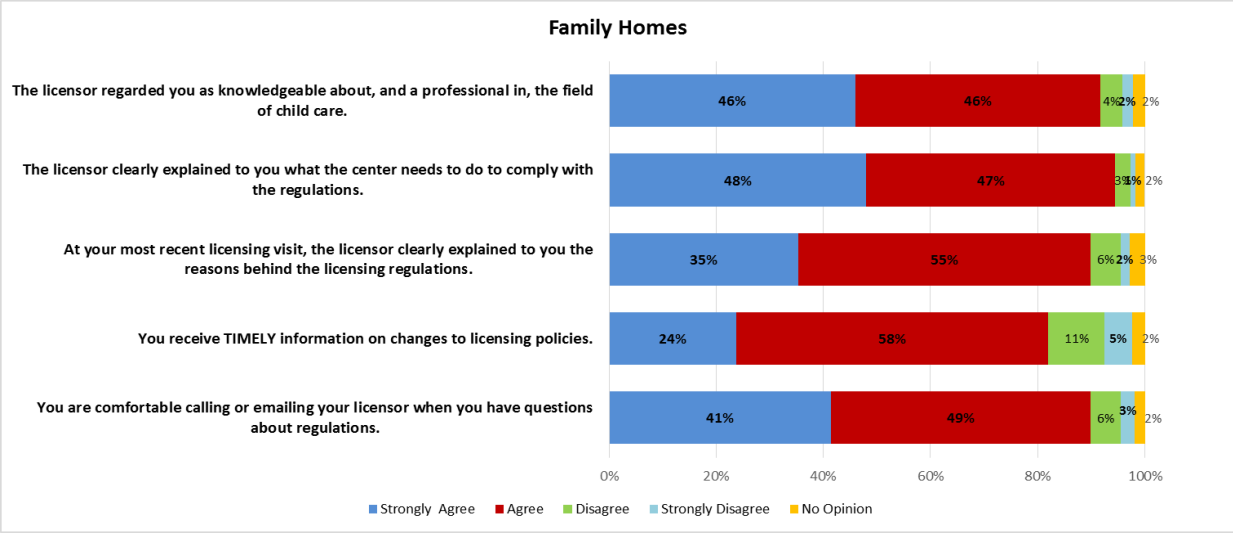


Figure 21: Attitudes and Experiences with Licensor by Family Homes, 2014



Center providers, compared with family home providers, were more likely to call a licensor in the previous year. On average, center providers called their licensors 7.88 times compared to 4.41 times for family homes providers in the previous year. Family home providers were more likely to receive a response from their licensors within the same day of inquiry (centers: 21 percent; family homes: 36 percent). Seventy-nine percent of center child care providers had to wait for one or more business days for their licensors to return calls whereas 64 percent of family homes had to wait for one or more business days for their licensors to return calls.

Table 39: Experiences with Calling Licensor by Type of Facility, 2014

	Average	Response received the same day as inquiry	Response received 1 or more Days after inquiry
Child Care Centers			
Number of Times Called Licensor, Previous Year	7.9	--	--
Number of Business Days for Call to be Returned	1.7	21%	79%
Family Homes			
Number of Times Called Licensor, Previous Year	4.4	--	--
Number of Business Days for Call to be Returned	1.9	36%	64%

CHAPTER 10: CHILD CARE PROVIDERS' FEEDBACK

The last question of the 2014 Licensed Child Care Survey for both family homes and centers asked the participants to provide any further comments or questions about this survey or for DEL. Fourteen percent of center survey participants and 23 percent of family home survey participants answered this question. Table 40 shows the feedback categorized into different areas.

Table 40: Center and Family Home Provider Feedback

Topics	Centers		Family Homes	
	#	%	#	%
Experiences with Licensor	21	12%	22	16%
DEL	-	-	4	3%
Special needs	16	9%	4	3%
Reimbursement rates	5	3%	7	5%
Rules and regulations	8	5%	18	13%
Thank you/miscellanies	12	7%	5	4%
Pay and benefits	14	8%	11	8%
Educational opportunities and workforce	1	1%	9	7%
Survey related	54	32%	25	18%
Other	40	23%	33	24%
Total comment count	*171*	*100%*	*138*	*100%*

Experiences with Licensor

Providers indicated they wanted licensors to work more with the providers and not just be there to monitor them. Overall, center providers were very pleased with their licensors, but there were exceptions. Family home providers wanted licensors to be more respectful, treat each provider equally, respond more quickly, and have the option to request a new licensor. Family providers had more negative comments regarding licensors than center providers. Below are select comments:

Our licensor is very knowledgeable and professional!

I had a great relationship with my licensor and could get answers quickly from her.

I've had 5 licensors in 8 years. I was never notified that I had a change of licensor it would only come up when I received something...It would say your licensor...and it would be a new name not my old one. That is one of my biggest complaints is change of licensor so often.

Sometimes we contact our other Licensor for our Lynnwood daycare.....because she responds back in a timely manner. Often times paperwork or documentation that has been requested from our Licensor, Has been misplaced or lost by her and we have had to resupply it. We have our Fax documentation to show it had already been received by DSHS Licensing. But we supply it AGAIN when we have been asked on several occasions.

We've not been completely happy with our relationship with our licensor. She doesn't really spend the time to get to know our school, which is more than simply a child care center, from a programmatic standpoint. For example, we have a specific mission focused on diversity and social justice, which is germane to our program. She seems unaware of this and will counsel us as if we don't have a robust program that celebrates different cultures. Rather, she's intent on checking off the boxes without digging deeper.

How can I feel comfortable calling my licensor when they change every 6 months? Last time I asked for clarification (that was probably 5 years ago) they could site the regulation but couldn't tell me what they wanted with this regulation. So I don't call.

I don't like when licensor's from other area's (zip codes) make visits to my home. It's hard to develop a relationship with your licensor when it's never the same person. I also don't appreciate them coming during rest time and flashing a light in each of the children's eyes to do a head count, thus waking them all up including the babies. The last visit I had was very unpleasant and I felt very unprofessional. Never had met this woman before and she challenged me on many issue's when in fact, weren't even items that I could be written up for. I was about to quit after her last visit!

Department of Early Learning (DEL)

Only 3 percent of family homes provided feedback on DEL's performance, especially when it came to regulations. Below are select comments:

> *It would be greatly appreciated for the Department of Early Learning to share new regulations in a timely fashion by email to all child care centers, the business offices, and school age care centers. In order to implement a new WAC one needs to know about it and that there are even new WAC's without being frowned upon and to allow transition time to totally reconstruct your business to be in compliance with the WAC.*

> *I am very concerned at the direction DEL is taking with FHCC. I do not believe QRIS is applicable to small group - home care. By only offering training's to QRIS participants DEL is devaluing my 20 years of experience and continued education. It appears their goal is to institutionalize children from birth and force FHCC providers to provide unregulated care or become nannies. Your survey about my income is very intrusive. I do not feel providing DEL any information beyond my licensing visits will help FHCC providers as a whole.*

Special needs

About 9 percent of center providers and 3 percent of family providers commenting mentioned issues with special needs children and care. Some were concerned that special needs rates were too low for the extra care required. Others want more information about children with special needs. Below are select comments:

> *It is very difficult to retain special needs rate beyond level 1 when it is absolutely required. We have to decide one of two things; take on the financial burden to provide this service or hire staff that can work with the child but necessarily*

specialized for the needs of the child. The current system does not enable us to provide the care and education needed for the children and their families.
Also, families and children would benefit from less stringent processes to enable us to provide the services needed for the families. There should be a simpler process, the families are already stressed with the needs of the child then to make them jump through several hoops just to wait for weeks and weeks before they can receive authorization for the care they need. This system seems backwards, we need to improve funding and systems to better support families, children and the providers. That's most of my frustration talking but I am very passionate about serving the special needs population and their families. It is our Organization's mission to serve the special needs population and their families. It's difficult to do that with current systems and guidelines.

I have had repeated difficulty with this issue over the years and am currently caring for a special needs child whose special needs authorization has repeatedly been closed then had to fight with the state and re-apply again and again to get it re-instated. This happens TOO often and the center does not get paid...we continue to serve the family because the child does not need to be getting kicked out over this issue...it's not the child's fault that the State and or the parent can't get this figured out!!! Children who change foster care provider or go to another family member are the ones that this happens to the most...very frustrating.

Just wanted to ask to send more information about children with special needs, like a pamphlet or something to give more information so I could be prepared for it should they come in the future.

Reimbursement rates

Three percent of center providers and 5 percent of family providers commented on the reimbursement rates. Almost all providers criticized the state child care subsidy rate as being unrealistic and too low. Below are select comments:

> *The state needs to look at the amount that they offer for subsidy it is not a rate that pays for the cost of care in many other states it is where the subsidy is based off the cost of care. I hope that this survey is to help the state accomplish that, and the state should understand that offering this low subsidy rate is hurting families that use the subsidy rate and that many centers limit the number of children they take with subsidy. At this point we do not but we operate at a loss and if not for the university support we would be out of business and all of these families would not have care.*
>
> *Please ask DSHS to raise the payments a little bit. Otherwise we feel uncomfortable rejecting those kids. $700 per month -- we can't afford to take kids full time, which includes organic food and teachers and quality staff, and the materials used for class - it doesn't even come close to covering all that.*
>
> *Only concern we have is with the inception of full day ECEAP at our local school, we've lost a good amount of our preschoolers. We are the only center in our area that provides for families with the DSHS subsidy. I think the program is wonderful but I think they need to consider the other programs when they make decisions. We've been participating in the Early Achievers program and are pleased to be participating in it.*
>
> *State subsidy needs to be higher for infants and toddlers (the hardest age groups to serve, the most costly to program into your centers as you need a nurse consultant for infants, lower ratios, most concerns and needs for growth and development. The state subsidies do not even come close for these age groups.*
> *After 42 years of being licensed, I do not see that the state is realizing the need for this to be higher yet I spent years promoting and talking about the need & filling out numerous surveys.*
>
> *We consider that the automatic reduction in the rate when a child turns 30 months should be changed. Many times we find a 30 month old is not even close to being potty trained and therefore should be paid at the toddler rate because they can't be moved up to a potty trained group. I'm not talking about an occasional accident, but rather a child who needs changed several times each day every day. The new method of subsidized billing for days attended rather than days scheduled is having a very negative effect on whether we will continue to provide unlimited subsidized enrollment. Our private pay customers are required to pay for every day scheduled.*

We cannot continue to hold a space for children who do not attend and we are not provided a paid absence for them. We can fill the spot with a private pay child and be paid whether the child attends or not.

Rules and regulations

Five percent of center providers and 13 percent of family providers commented on rules and regulations. Below are select comments:

In regards to licensing, clarification on rules and regulations would be greatly appreciated. They are often very vague and up to interpretation which leads to making it difficult for providers to follow them accurately.

We get no support from licensing. Our license expired in October and we are still wait for our new current license, and we are renewed we are just waiting on the paper copy.

I would just like to say how wonderful and helpful our licensor is, any time I have a problem or a question she gets right back to me! It's nice knowing I have someone there with support.

DSHS is requiring a lot of extra paperwork, such as attendance records and other documentation on a fairly regular basis. It is quite a bit of extra paperwork and the time lines to return it are unrealistic. Especially with as slow as they are to authorize care. I also feel that the maximum pay rates that the state pays should not be based in a 23 day period. How many months have a 23 day maximum? This means that the rate they are paying is well below the average, when you subtract one, two or three days at a time. For example, it is not correct information to state that you will pay $788.00 per month for a child when the reality is that you will be subtracting a number of days from the rate, depending on the month. I also feel that we should be allowed to acquire medical coverage under the umbrella of the state for ourselves and our employees if we serve at least 25% state subsidized children.

It would be greatly appreciated for the Department of Early Learning to share new regulations in a timely fashion by email to all child care centers, the business offices, and school age care centers. In order to implement a new WAC one needs to know about it and that there are even new WAC's without being frowned upon and to allow transition time to totally reconstruct your business to be in compliance with the WAC.

Communication with all providers is not something DEL is good at. Proper communication will allow for WAC's to be followed when the time comes for them to be implemented.

Regulations are very cookie cutter and expected that one size fits all. I am very discouraged at the difficulty we come up against in our efforts to provide exceptional school age programming for children in our community. Programs are expected to work with many different agencies and yet the terminologies and understanding vary greatly from one worker/agencies to another. This is confusing and frustrating. We should be on the same team working together giving kids a safe place to be but often it feels as though we are on opposing teams.

I've been doing this since 1986 but I'll probably end up losing my license because I don't have a degree in Early Childhood Education. You need a high school diploma or a degree, and there's no evidence I have a high school degree. My dad died when I was a senior, then I went back to school for one more semester to graduate, like a second year senior type thing, but there is no proof of my completion of high school! I didn't know I needed anything and now I can't go in for a GED because as of January 1st there's new Math there and I can't do new Math! This is all I've ever done and I'm really good at it. Once you have been doing childcare and have been doing it well, I think you should be like grandfathered in -- you should be able to keep doing it, since I didn't do anything wrong, and it's been a long time since 1986 and I didn't realize till much later they didn't have record of my high school graduation.

Pay and benefits

Among the few providers commenting on pay and benefits, lack of funding was the main issue for the providers. Some providers were only able to pay their employees minimum wages and therefore weren't able to keep good teachers. Providers hoped DEL would help them provide insurance to their employees. Below are select comments:

There needs to be a higher level of financial support for families needing child care and for employers to support wage enhancements for teachers as they achieve higher levels of education, similar to the career and wage ladder that was in place many years ago.

The state does not pay child care providers enough. I work sometimes 10 hours a day with no break and barely make enough to support my family let alone buy daycare supplies every month. I love my job, I love the children I work with. I believe taking care of children every day deserves a little pay raise. I would also like to say that my licenser is wonderful and always gets back to me.

Educational opportunities and workforce

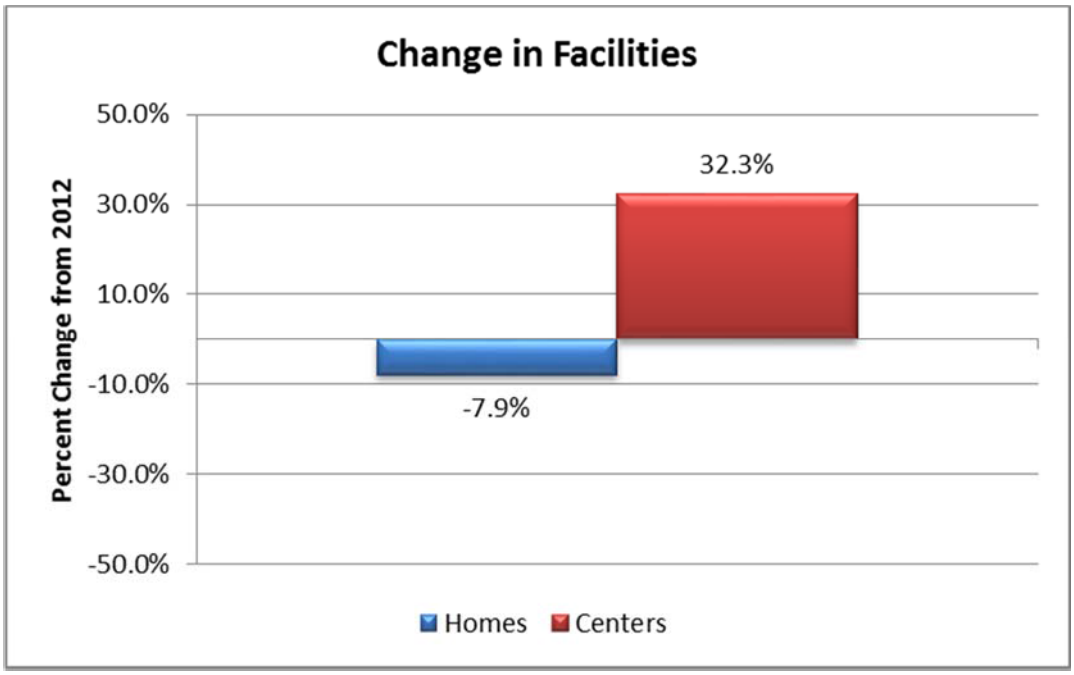
About 4 percent of all providers commented on the current educational opportunities and almost all of them requested more classes, seminars and conferences. Below are select comments:

> *I would suggest that there is more understanding and support for degrees that are not necessarily labeled as ECE but can be more specific and professional than the ECE like developmental psychology and education/family studies degrees. I am trying to say that they can't continue to believe that an ECE degree is sufficient.*
>
> *We need more funding and support for early learning, more scholarships for teachers and more recognition. And raising the wages for preschool teachers is something we all need.*
>
> *I am so thankful for the Early Achievers program. The trainings and the coaching have helped our program improve greatly. We are also thankful for the WAScholars Scholarships. Currently I have 2 staff members finishing their ECE degrees because of the scholarships they receive through this program.*
>
> *There is a serious disconnect between the cost of care and the subsidy rates. When we go to a $15 an hour minimum wage (including for 16 year olds) this will be even more serious. Teachers do not stay in early learning as it pays poorly and they can make more as receptionists in an office with fewer demands. Parents are unable to find infant or toddler care now and call in tears searching so they can return to work. I am concerned about the scale used for education. There is no Community College coursework that doesn't include ECE. As the ECE courses are not transferable to major four year universities, many undergraduates have more than a year of community college classes, but not in ECE. Some teachers have graduate school classes but haven't completed a master's or doctoral degree. This may result in staff appearing less educated than they actually are.*

CHAPTER 11: COMPARISON OF FINDINGS FROM RECENT CHILD CARE SURVEYS

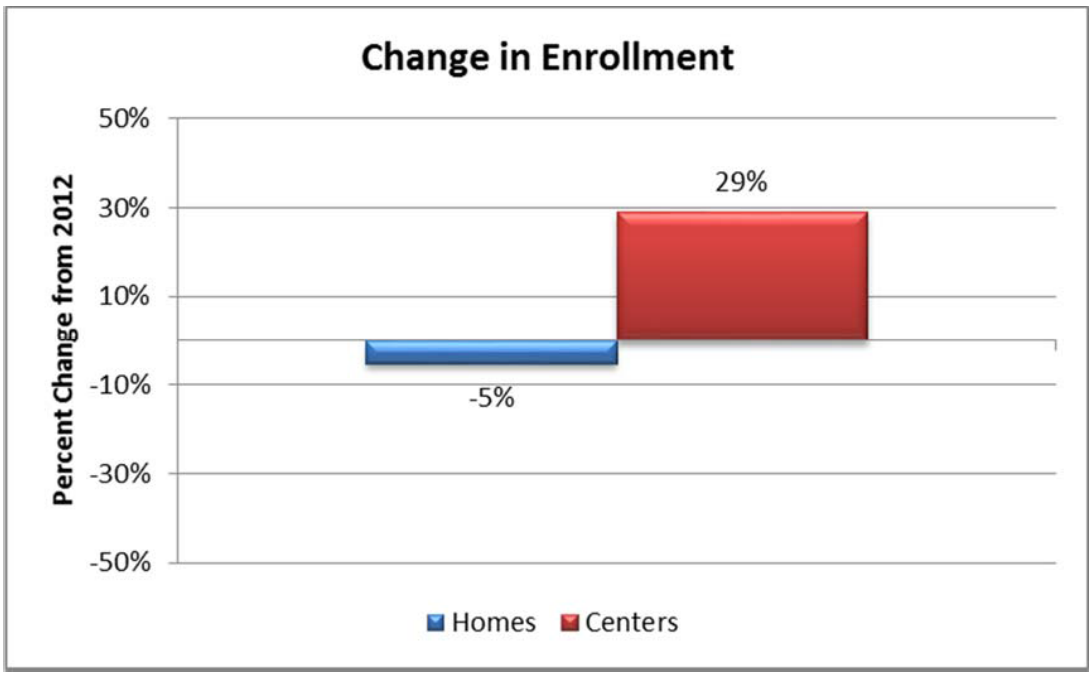
Between 2012 and 2014, the number of child care centers had increased from 1,494 to 1,977, representing a 32.3 percent increase. Family homes decreased from 4,162 homes in 2012 to 3,832 homes in 2014, representing a decrease of 8 percent. Overall, the number of child care facilities decreased over the last eight years from 9,456 facilities in 2002 to 5,809 facilities in 2014.

Figure 22: Percent Change in Number of Child Care Facilities by Type of Facility, 2012 versus 2014



Centers had an increase of the number of children enrolled from 2012 to 2014.
Family homes had a decrease in the number of children enrolled from 2012 to 2014. Family homes had 1,341 less children enrolled, accounting for a 5 percent decrease while centers had 29,846 more children enrolled, accounting for a 29 percent increase.

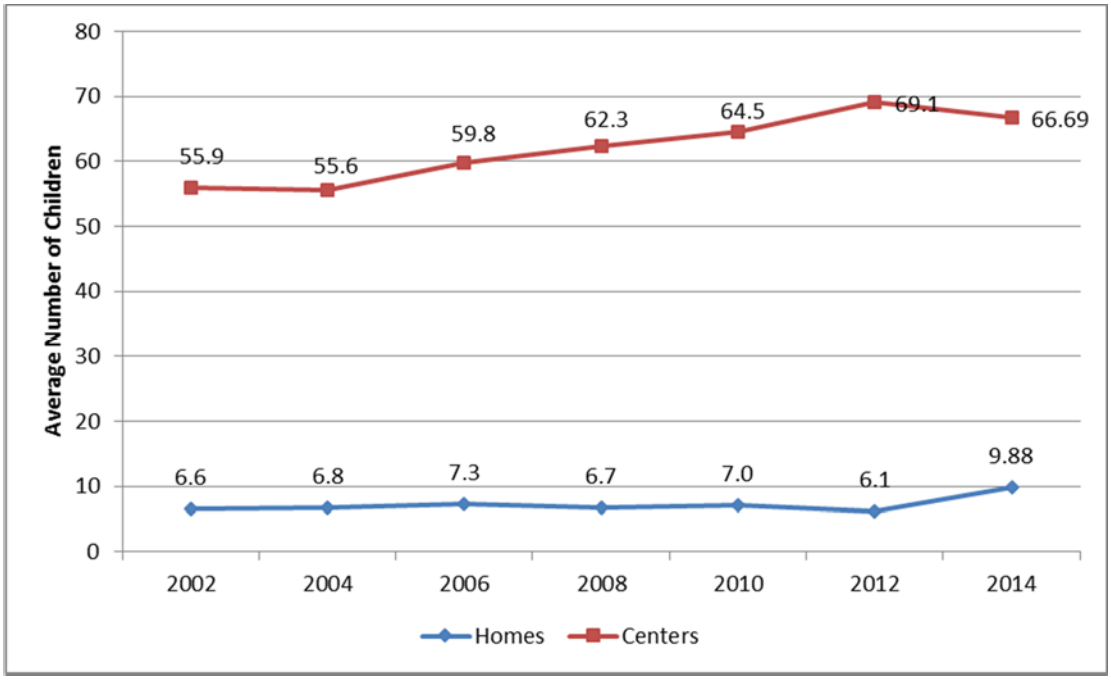
Figure 23: Percent Change in Number of Children in Licensed Care by Type of Facility, 2012 versus 2014



Overall since 2002, centers increased their average enrollment to accommodate more children, however, in 2014 centers decreased their average enrollment. On average, each center could provide child care services for 69.1 children in 2012 compared to 66.69 children in 2014. This decrease corresponded to the increase in the number of child care centers from 1,494 in 2012, to 1,977 in 2014 shown in Figure 22.

Overall, a family home accommodated more children in 2014 than in 2012. In 2012, a family home on average could accommodate 6.1 children which increased to 9.88 children in 2014. This is the highest average enrollment since 2002. This increase corresponded to the decrease in the number of family homes from 4.162 in 2012, to 3,832 in 2014 shown in Figure 22.

Figure 24: Average Number of Children in Care per Facility by Type of Facility, 2002 to 2014



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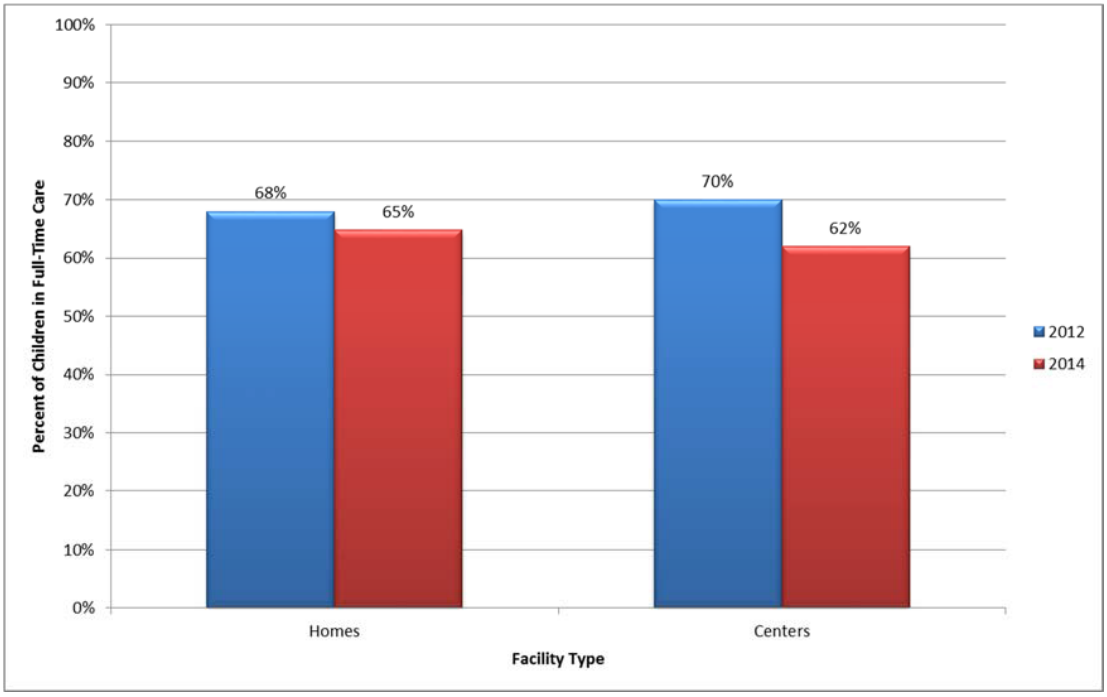
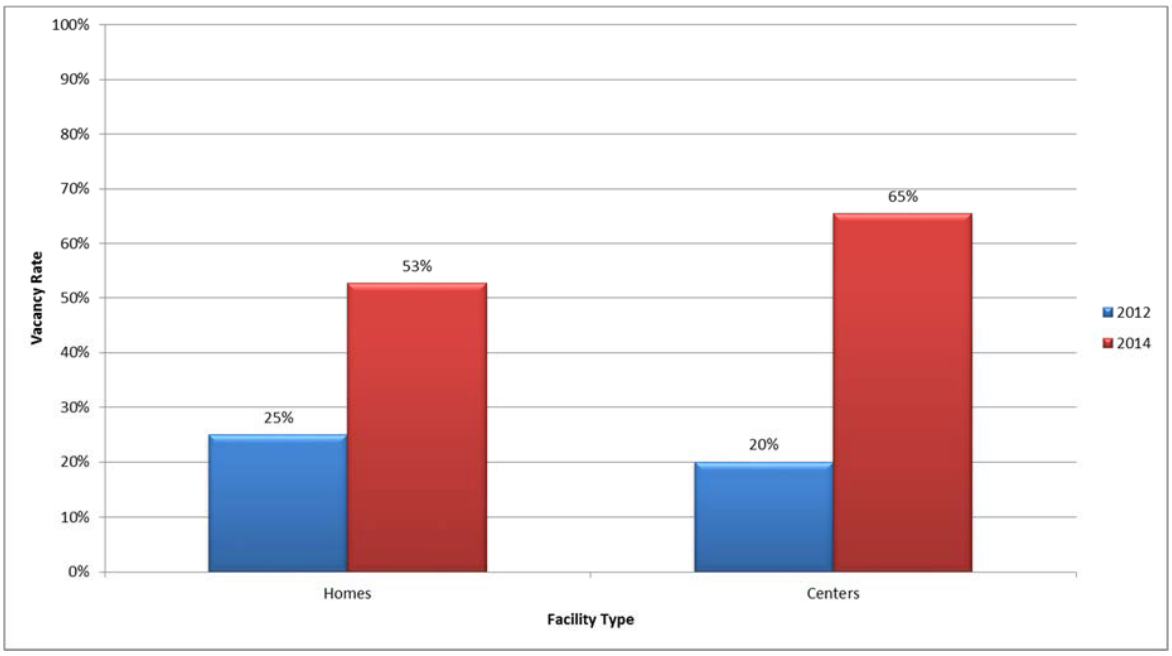
The percent of children in full-time care in family homes slightly decreased during the past two years from 68 percent to 65 percent. Similarly, the percent of children in full-time care in centers decreased from 70 percent in 2012, to 62 percent in 2014.

Figure 25: Percent of Children in Full-Time Care by Type of Facility, 2012 versus 2014



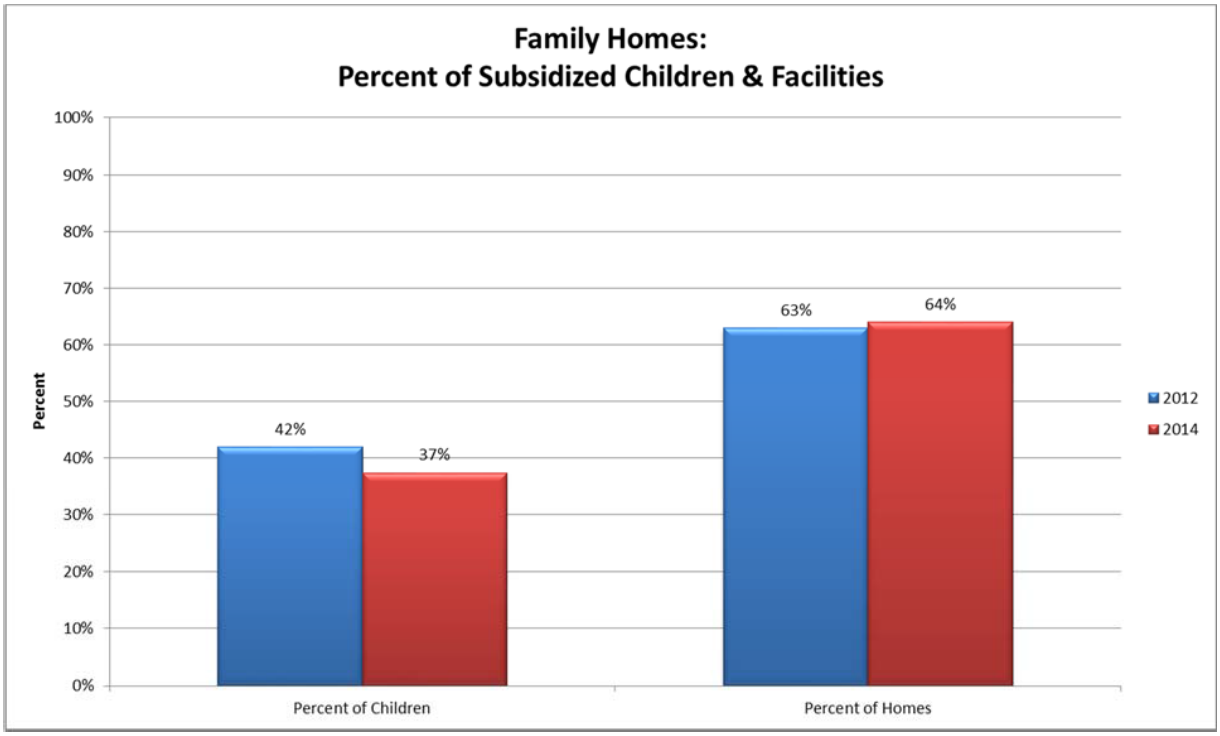
Both centers and family homes had increased vacancy rates during the past two years. The vacancy rate for centers increased 45 percent, from 20 percent in 2012 to 65 percent in 2014. The vacancy rate in family homes increased 28 percent, from 25 percent in 2012 to 53 percent in 2014. Family homes' vacancy rate in 2014 was 53 percent, 12 percent higher than the vacancy rate of centers, which was 65 percent.

Figure 26: Vacancy Rates by Type of Facility, 2012 versus 2014



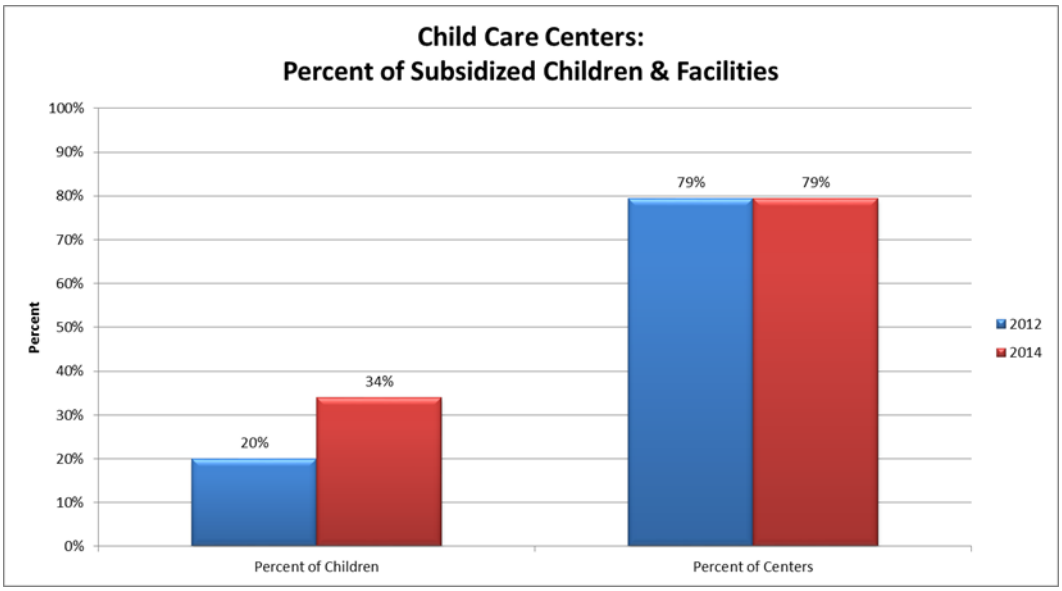
From 2012 to 2014, the percentage of family homes that served children with subsidies increased by 1 percent. During that same time period, the percentage of children with subsidies cared for in family homes dropped by 5 percent. In 2014, 64 percent of family homes served children with subsidies while children with subsidies represented 37 percent of all children in family homes.

Figure 27: Percent of Children with Subsidies among Family Homes, 2012 versus 2014



The percentage of centers that served children with subsidies did not change since 2012. The number of children with subsidies compared to all children in center care increased from 20 percent in 2012 to 34 percent in 2014. The increase in the percentage of children with subsidies in centers and the percentage of centers that accepted children with subsidies contradicted the trend found in family homes in the past two years.

Figure 28: Percent of Children Receiving Subsidies among Child Care Centers, 2012 versus 2014



Parents seeking early morning child care were more likely to find care in centers compared to family homes. The overall percentage of centers that opened before 7 a.m. remained about the same from 2012 to 2014, at around 61 percent. The percentage of family homes that opened early in the morning also remained about the same, 56 percent in 2012 and 62 percent in 2014. In 2014, 86 percent of centers were open after 6 p.m. compared to 56 percent of family homes in 2014. From 2012 to 2014, the percentage of centers that were open until late evening increased by 8 percent. From 2012 to 2014, the percentage of family homes that were open until late evening increased by 15 percent.

While a few (0.4 percent) of centers were open 24 hours, 13 percent of family homes were open 24 hours a day in 2014, a decrease of 4 percent during the last two years. In 2014, 39 percent of family homes provided weekend child care compared to only 3 percent of centers. The percentage of family homes opened during weekends decreased from 51 percent in 2012 to 39 percent in 2014.

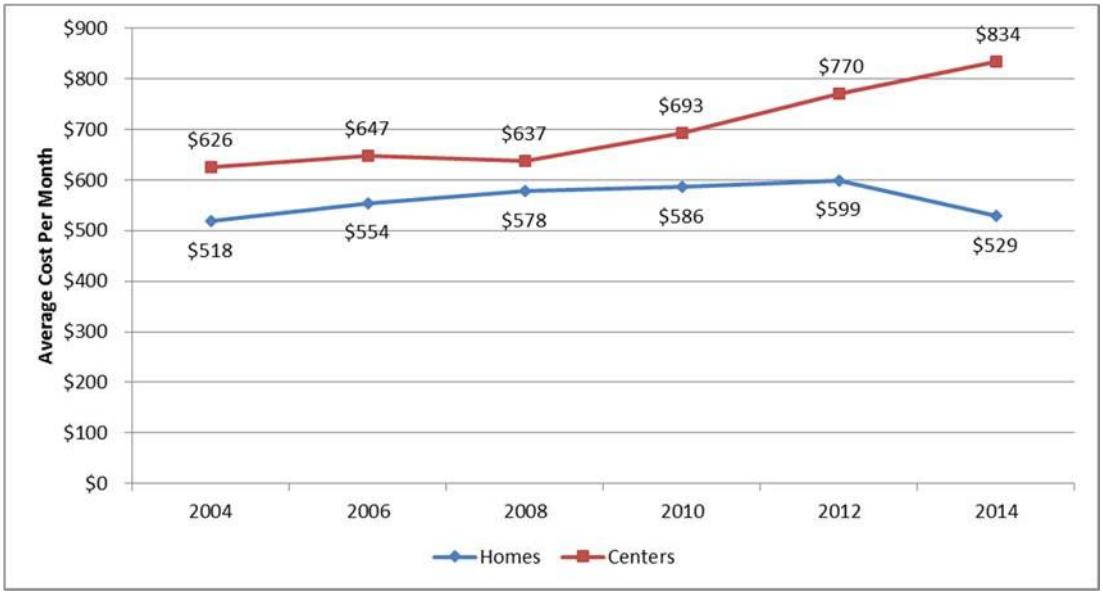
Table 41: Child Care Availability by Type of Facility, 2012 versus 2014

	Centers		Family Homes	
	2012	2014	2012	2014
Mornings				
Before 6 a.m.	16.1%	11.9%	22.8%	22.6%
6 to 7 a.m.	46.1%	49.1%	33.2%	39.6%
Evenings				
6 to 7 p.m.*	72.0%	82.6%	28.5%	40.1%
7 to 8 p.m.**	3.0%	1.9%	3.9%	6.3%
Later than 8 p.m.^	3.3%	2.0%	8.3%	9.9%
Open 24 Hours	0.4%	0.4%	16.4%	12.7%
Weekends				
Saturday	4.3%	2.5%	30.7%	26.0%
Sunday	1.3%	0.5%	20.8%	12.8%

*Reported closing times from 6 p.m. to 6:59 p.m.
**Reported closing times from 7 p.m. to 7:59 p.m.
^ Reported closing times of 8 p.m. and later

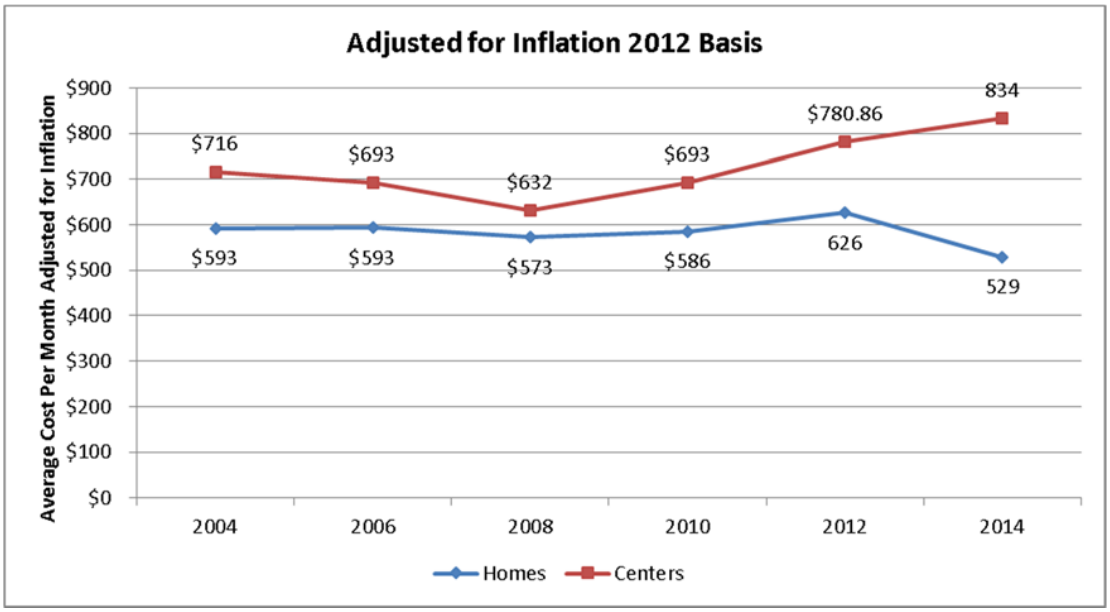
The average monthly child care rate for full-time child care, not adjusted for inflation, increased from 2012 to 2014. In family homes the rate decreased $70, or 12 percent and in centers the rate increased $64, or 8.3 percent. The average rate per month for full-time child care for both centers and family homes showed an increasing trend since 2004 with an exception of center rates in 2008 and family home rates in 2014.

Figure 29: Average Rate per Month for Full-Time Child Care by Type of Facility, 2004 to 2014, Not Adjusted for Inflation



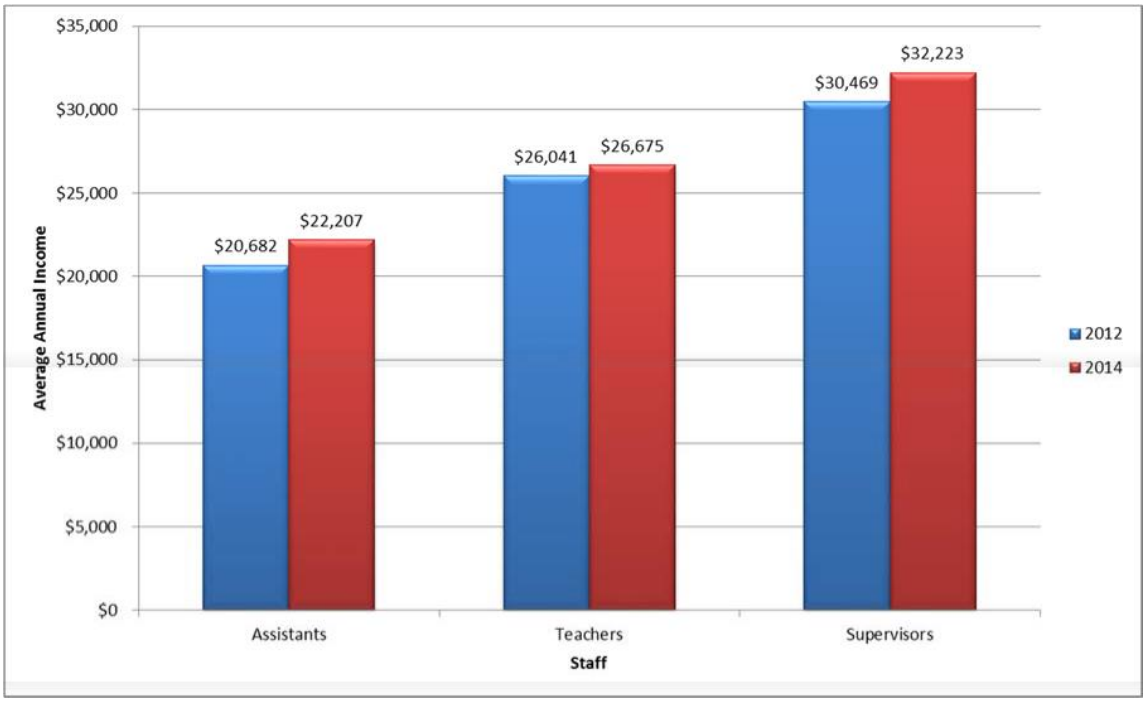
After the data was adjusted for inflation, the average rate per month for full-time child care in centers actually increased $53.14, or 7 percent and the rate for family homes decreased $97, or 15 percent, from 2012 to 2014.

Figure 30: Average Rate per Month for Full-Time Child Care by Type of Facility, 2004 to 2014, adjusted for Inflation



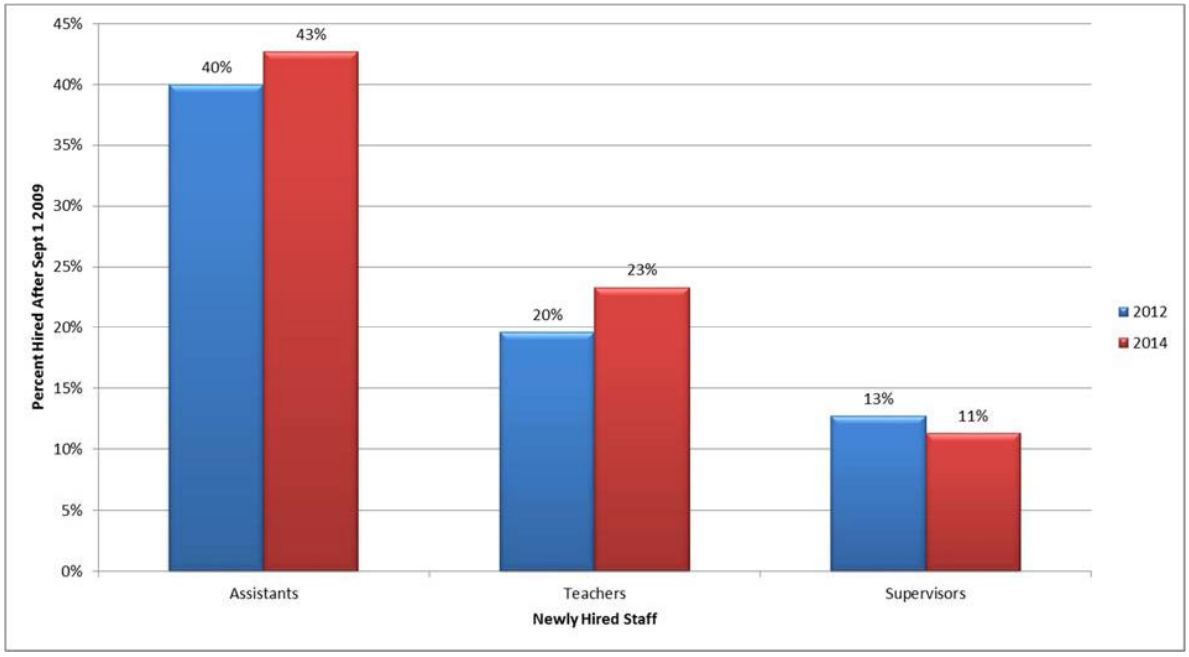
The average annual income for assistants and teachers increased since 2012. In 2014, assistants earned an average of $22,207 per month, and teachers earned an average of $26,675 per month. Supervisors' average annual incomes increased $1,754, or 5.7 percent in 2014.

Figure 31: Average Annual Income by Type of Staff among Child Care Centers, 2012 versus 2014



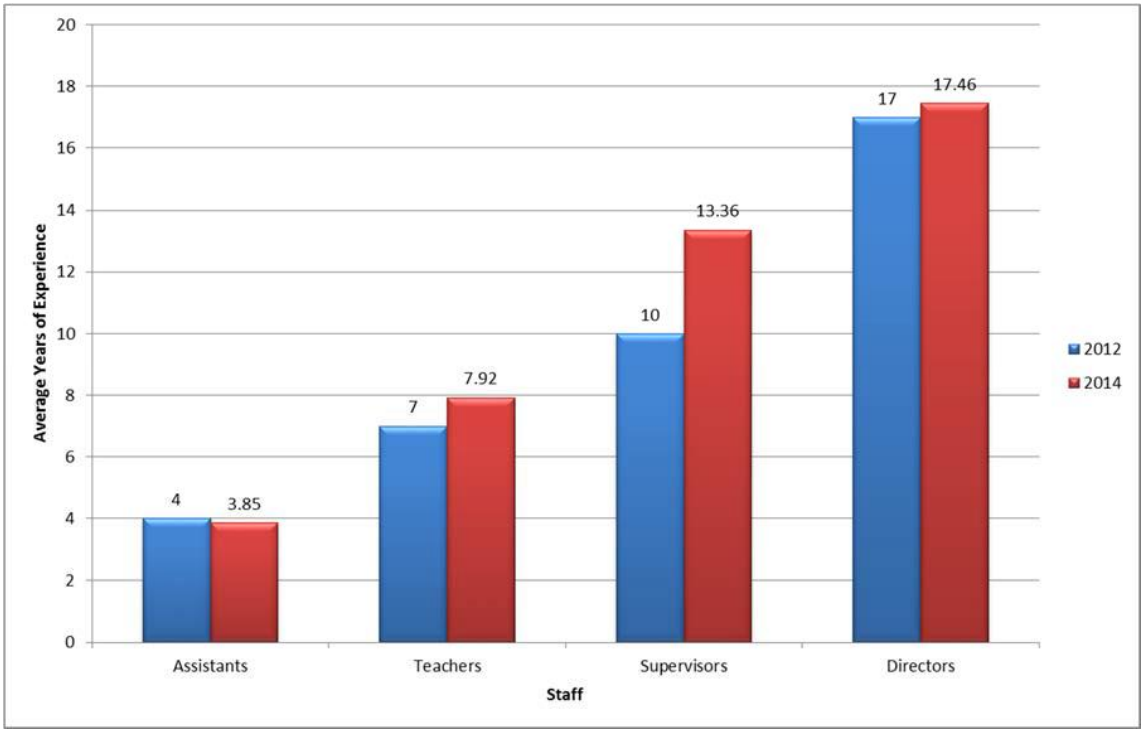
The turnover rate of assistants was higher than that of teachers and supervisors during the past two years; however, it slightly increased, 3 percent, from 2012 to 2014. The overall turnover rate for teachers was slightly higher in 2014 than in 2012. The turnover rate of teachers increased 3 percent from 20 percent in 2012 to 23 percent in 2014. The turnover rate of supervisors dropped 2 percent, from 13 percent in 2012 to 11 percent in 2014.

Figure 32: Turnover by Type of Center Staff, 2012 to 2014



Overall, the average number of years staff members worked in for a child care center either increased or stayed the same during the past two years, 2014 compared to 2012. The higher the position of the center staff, the more years of experience he or she had. The average number of years directors worked in child care was the same 2014 and in 2012. The average for supervisors was 13.36 years, which increased 3.36 years since 2012. The average for teachers was 7.92 years, which increased almost a year since 2012; and 3.85 years for assistants, which was approximately the same experience level as 2012.

Figure 33: Average Number of Years of Paid Child Care Experience for Center Staff, 2012 to 2014



Appendix 1
Percentile Analysis for Child Care Centers

Table 42: Monthly Full-Time[1] Prices in Child Care Centers, 2014, By Region[3]

	FULL-TIME MONTHLY rate for INFANTS (Under 12 Months)							
Percentile[2]	**Region 1 (w/o Spokane)**	**Region 2**	**Region 3**	**Region 4**	**Region 5**	**Region 6**	**Spokane**	
10	$605	$673	$825	$1,080	$752	$730	$700	
20	$650	$699	$900	$1,160	$810	$770	$732	
30	$683	$731	$953	$1,229	$855	$814	$760	
40	$700	$750	$975	$1,333	$900	$841	$775	
50	$724	$799	$1,055	$1,528	$932	$890	$825	
60	$725	$805	$1,127	$1,608	$978	$963	$870	
70	$775	$825	$1,252	$1,705	$1,010	$1,020	$895	
75	$824	$850	$1,272	$1,784	$1,070	$1,068	$925	
80	$875	$860	$1,292	$1,850	$1,127	$1,078	$960	
90	$1,044	$1,064	$1,400	$2,094	$1,174	$1,148	$1,075	
MAX	$1,088	$1,295	$1,745	$2,500	$1,742	$1,390	$1,650	
Infant number	28	29	77	159	69	81	57	
Subsidy Rates[5] at Time of Survey	**$692**	**$699**	**$926**	**$1,077**	**$790**	**$777**	**$708**	State[4]
Percent at or Below the Subsidy Rates	**32.1%**	**20.7%**	**28.6%**	**8.2%**	**14.5%**	**25.9%**	**15.8%**	**18%**

	FULL-TIME MONTHLY rate for TODDLERS (12 through 29 Months)							
Percentile[2]	**Region 1 (w/o Spokane)**	**Region 2**	**Region 3**	**Region 4**	**Region 5**	**Region 6**	**Spokane**	
10	$505	$561	$670	$940	$660	$610	$584	
20	$551	$588	$750	$1,030	$695	$647	$620	
30	$594	$605	$800	$1,080	$730	$680	$640	
40	$600	$616	$825	$1,195	$758	$702	$650	
50	$618	$660	$852	$1,288	$792	$753	$682	
60	$660	$690	$907	$1,352	$828	$790	$720	
70	$675	$700	$1,000	$1,475	$875	$849	$792	
75	$693	$731	$1,045	$1,519	$890	$888	$807	
80	$740	$760	$1,085	$1,581	$927	$924	$836	
90	$957	$826	$1,170	$1,796	$1,065	$1,040	$887	
MAX	$1,050	$1,225	$1,550	$2,500	$1,389	$1,304	$1,053	
Toddler number	42	52	127	232	117	136	84	
Subsidy Rates[5] at Time of Survey	$582	$584	$722	$888	$680	$667	$596	State[4]
Percent at or Below the Subsidy Rates	**26.2%**	**19.2%**	**14.2%**	**5.6%**	**13.7%**	**25%**	**13.1%**	**14.3%**

	FULL-TIME MONTHLY rate for PRESCHOOLERS (30 through 59 Months)							
Percentile[2]	Region 1 (w/o Spokane)	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Spokane	
10	$400	$516	$624	$795	$580	$538	$535	
20	$495	$525	$684	$870	$620	$575	$568	
30	$530	$541	$714	$935	$649	$600	$588	
40	$575	$570	$742	$998	$669	$625	$600	
50	$582	$585	$794	$1,100	$705	$660	$600	
60	$594	$600	$819	$1,169	$757	$693	$645	
70	$640	$630	$900	$1,250	$794	$740	$700	
75	$650	$641	$903	$1,300	$819	$769	$710	
80	$660	$660	$955	$1,350	$847	$805	$726	
90	$865	$750	$1,010	$1,500	$924	$900	$810	
MAX	$1,000	$1,000	$1,311	$2,500	$1,161	$1,145	$946	
Preschooler numbers	46	63	145	317	140	164	101	
Subsidy Rates[5] at Time of Survey	**$550**	**$541**	**$667**	**$755**	**$598**	**$582**	**$563**	State[4]
Percent at or Below the Subsidy Rates	**34.8%**	**31.7%**	**18.6%**	**6.6%**	**12.9%**	**22.6%**	**19.8%**	**16.29%**

	FULL-TIME MONTHLY rate for School-age (5-12 yrs. attending kindergarten or school							
Percentile[2]	Region 1 (w/o Spokane)	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Spokane	
10	$330	$280	$405	$453	$355	$380	$348	
20	$375	$292	$467	$498	$363	$473	$408	
30	$400	$360	$540	$556	$410	$500	$460	
40	$450	$380	$612	$590	$440	$549	$506	
50	$500	$479	$660	$705	$481	$572	$526	
60	$545	$490	$740	$877	$525	$600	$550	
70	$560	$550	$795	$990	$580	$645	$588	
75	$569	$555	$800	$1,085	$600	$693	$605	
80	$572	$572	$830	$1,127	$625	$749	$631	
90	$654	$705	$940	$1,320	$750	$816	$765	
MAX	$880	$823	$1,833	$2,049	$1,184	$1,540	$925	
Kindergartener number	29	41	97	184	112	107	82	
Subsidy Rates[5] at Time of Survey	**$518**	**$479**	**$647**	**$680**	**$531**	**$570**	**$530**	State[4]
Percent at or Below the Subsidy Rates	**55.2%**	**51.2%**	**46.4%**	**48.9%**	**62.5%**	**49.5%**	**56.1%**	**52%**

[1]Full-time prices are based on responses to survey questions asking for "Standard Monthly Full-Time Rate" for each age group.
[2]Percentile: the price at which the specified percentage of children receive care from providers charging at or below the shown price for that age category and Region.
[3]Region: Standard subsidy regions with Spokane indicated separately from Region 1 (Spokane not included in Region 1 calculations).
[4]State calculation is weighted percent by number of centers per region.
[5]Regional Rates based on January 2015.

Appendix 2
Percentile Analysis for Licensed Homes

Table 43: Monthly Full-Time[1] Prices in Licensed Homes, 2014, By Region[3]

	FULL-TIME MONTHLY rate for INFANTS (Under 12 Months)							
Percentile[2]	**Region 1 (w/o Spokane)**	**Region 2**	**Region 3**	**Region 4**	**Region 5**	**Region 6**	**Spokane**	
10	$430	$447	$645	$671	$426	$473	$452	
20	$516	$538	$688	$860	$538	$538	$516	
30	$538	$538	$749	$946	$645	$550	$568	
40	$559	$594	$752	$1,010	$688	$602	$568	
50	$576	$602	$818	$1,053	$731	$640	$645	
60	$580	$602	$946	$1,096	$752	$666	$645	
70	$580	$608	$968	$1,140	$774	$731	$645	
75	$601	$624	$1,016	$1,290	$806	$752	$688	
80	$619	$688	$1,032	$1,290	$817	$752	$752	
90	$800	$752	$1,075	$1,290	$860	$815	$752	
MAX	$968	$1,187	$1,075	$4,730	$1,075	$2,688	$1,634	
Infants number	38	59	24	54	36	31	17	
Subsidy Rates[5] at Time of Survey	$590	$623	$826	$972	$655	$655	$603	State[4]
Percent at or Below the Subsidy Rates	**73.7%**	**72.9%**	**50%**	**38.9%**	**38.9%**	**64.5%**	**47.1%**	**56.4%**

	FULL-TIME MONTHLY rate for Enhanced TODDLERS (12 through 17 Months)							
Percentile[2]	**Region 1 (w/o Spokane)**	**Region 2**	**Region 3**	**Region 4**	**Region 5**	**Region 6**	**Spokane**	
10	$430	$447	$533	$645	$516	$473	$430	
20	$452	$473	$731	$752	$568	$516	$527	
30	$516	$538	$774	$826	$645	$568	$538	
40	$538	$559	$792	$900	$645	$636	$548	
50	$538	$591	$845	$968	$710	$645	$591	
60	$559	$608	$860	$968	$752	$654	$638	
70	$559	$645	$862	$1,021	$774	$688	$645	
75	$563	$662	$888	$1,049	$774	$699	$645	
80	$576	$688	$972	$1,075	$806	$705	$667	
90	$645	$752	$1,075	$1,182	$817	$752	$720	
MAX	$710	$2,150	$1,075	$1,505	$860	$1,032	$946	
Enhanced Toddlers Number	23	43	20	36	21	23	20	
Subsidy Rates[5] at Time of Survey	$590	$623	$826	$972	$655	$655	$603	State[4]
Percent at or Below the Subsidy Rates	**82.6%**	**62.8%**	**45%**	**63.9%**	**42.9%**	**60.9%**	**55%**	**60.2%**

Table 43: Monthly Full-Time[1] Prices in Licensed Homes, 2014, By Region[3] (continued)

	FULL-TIME MONTHLY rate for TODDLERS (18 through 29 Months)							
Percentile[2]	Region 1 (w/o Spokane)	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Spokane	
10	$452	$430	$580	$688	$430	$452	$409	
20	$473	$473	$645	$752	$516	$516	$483	
30	$482	$529	$669	$774	$566	$557	$512	
40	$501	$529	$715	$899	$632	$602	$516	
50	$516	$559	$752	$950	$645	$615	$538	
60	$538	$602	$757	$968	$694	$645	$602	
70	$538	$635	$817	$1,075	$752	$688	$635	
75	$559	$645	$843	$1,075	$752	$688	$645	
80	$559	$645	$860	$1,075	$765	$688	$667	
90	$699	$710	$968	$1,200	$860	$752	$705	
MAX	914	2098	1100	3440	1075	968	1634	
Toddler Number	47	115	56	93	70	71	40	
Subsidy Rates[5] at Time of Survey	**$513**	**$541**	**$712**	**$845**	**$570**	**$570**	**$524**	State[4]
Percent at or Below the Subsidy Rates	**48.9%**	**46.1%**	**39.3%**	**32.3%**	**31.4%**	**32.4%**	**45%**	**39%**

	FULL-TIME MONTHLY rate for PRESCHOOLERS (30 through 59 Months)							
Percentile[2]	Region 1 (w/o Spokane)	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Spokane	
10	$408	$406	$500	$550	$387	$420	$387	
20	$452	$452	$580	$645	$484	$505	$450	
30	$482	$473	$619	$697	$538	$516	$500	
40	$494	$473	$645	$752	$580	$538	$538	
50	$507	$494	$688	$782	$602	$550	$538	
60	$534	$538	$748	$860	$645	$580	$538	
70	$538	$559	$860	$925	$645	$624	$580	
75	$548	$591	$860	$968	$645	$645	$587	
80	$550	$618	$860	$968	$699	$645	$602	
90	$602	$662	$989	$1,066	$752	$654	$645	
MAX	$860	$1,892	$2,890	$2,666	$1,290	$968	$699	
Preschoolers number	125	313	146	256	153	210	136	
Subsidy Rates[5] at Time of Survey	**$513**	**$484**	**$627**	**$712**	**$541**	**$570**	**$524**	State[4]
Percent at or Below the Subsidy Rates	**52%**	**48.2%**	**31.5%**	**33.2%**	**35.3%**	**58.6%**	**38.2%**	**43%**

Table 43: Monthly Full-Time[1] Prices in Licensed Homes, 2014, By Region[3] (continued)

	FULL-TIME MONTHLY rate for school-age children (5 years and Older)							
Percentile[2]	**Region 1 (w/o Spokane)**	**Region 2**	**Region 3**	**Region 4**	**Region 5**	**Region 6**	**Spokane**	
10	$250	$258	$430	$301	$321	$322	$254	
20	$279	$288	$430	$420	$344	$331	$430	
30	$288	$304	$482	$430	$344	$407	$430	
40	$327	$353	$538	$430	$387	$411	$493	
50	$382	$455	$555	$500	$439	$430	$505	
60	$408	$473	$645	$559	$466	$475	$516	
70	$452	$516	$697	$617	$505	$475	$591	
75	$473	$540	$697	$624	$527	$535	$591	
80	$501	$568	$779	$752	$538	$580	$591	
90	$576	$710	$860	$801	$659	$645	$591	
MAX	$1,118	$2,098	$968	$1,066	$726	$817	$591	
School-age children number	52	92	20	41	20	17	6	
Subsidy Rates[5] at Time of Survey	**$456**	**$484**	**$570**	**$683**	**$484**	**$541**	**$466**	State[4]
Percent at or Below the Subsidy Rates	**73.1%**	**66.3%**	**55%**	**78%**	**65%**	**76.5%**	**33.3%**	68.5%

[1]Full-time prices are based on 25 hours or more per week.
[2]Percentile: the price at which the specified percentage of children receive care from providers charging at or below the shown price for that age category and Region.
[3]Region: Standard subsidy regions with Spokane indicated separately from Region 1 (Spokane not included in Region 1 calculations).
[4]State calculation is weighted percent by number of children per region.
[5]Regional Rates based on January 2015.

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