



# Regional Data Summary

## Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning

**Region: North Central Education Service District (ESD 171)**

**Service Area: Chelan, Douglas, Okanogan, and Grant Counties (excluding Wahluke and Royal School Districts)**



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## Part I

### \*INTRODUCTION\*

### REGIONAL OVERVIEW

North Central ESD (ESD 171) provides services to four Washington counties: Chelan, Douglas, Grant and Okanogan. The service area covers 12,600 square miles, or approximately 20 percent of the geographical area of the state. The total population of this region is over 240,000 (Grant: 87,700, Chelan: 73,300, Okanogan: 40,900, Douglas: 38,500). The NCESD serves 29 school districts in this region. These districts serve over 40,000 students or four percent of the state's K-12 enrollment. The districts vary in size from Wenatchee with over 7,000 students to Stehekin with 15 students. Within the service area are three Health Districts, two community colleges, and this region resides primarily within the 12<sup>th</sup> legislative district, and also includes portions of the 7<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup>. A portion of the Confederated Colville Tribal Reservation is also located in this area.

Top employment segments include agriculture, government, education, health, and retail. Cities and towns in the region are concentrated along the river valleys, where the availability of irrigation has given rise to an extremely productive tree-fruit industry, as well as wheat, hay, potatoes, and other food crops. Each county has one large city – Omak, Wenatchee, East Wenatchee, and Moses Lake – the balance of the population live in remote areas much more isolated from services and markets. Agriculture is the economic engine that drives the North Central Washington economy with the tree fruit industry dominating. Much of the work done in orchards is labor intensive, seasonal in nature, with the highest demand for labor during harvest time. The economy is supported by seasonal agriculture and tourism. The majority of the labor force is employed in low paying farm work and food processing. Expanding tourism supports a minimum wage economy in the service industry.

The small communities of the region have seen an ever increasing percentage of their budget go to meet state and federal regulations, personnel costs, and infrastructure. The opportunities to develop youth centers, parks, senior centers, and recreational areas have been very limited. This has resulted in a reduced quality of life for residents and visitors of North Central Washington. Low-paying, service-oriented jobs, rising health care costs impacting small hospitals, and soaring real estate costs have limited the growth of the region. Land and home values throughout North Central Washington ranked as the highest in increasing values, making it more and more difficult for families to find affordable, quality housing. Both limited income and middle income families, including young professionals, are having difficulty as they pay a higher proportion of their net income for housing. This is especially true in the Wenatchee Valley, the Lake Chelan Area and parts of Okanogan County. It is extremely difficult for many families or individuals to find affordable housing even with both spouses working. Orchardists face increasing state and federal regulations concerning housing standards. Providing clean, safe, and quality housing, especially for the migrant forces is proving very difficult. This places a hardship on the workers to find camp sites or to rough it in their vehicles which is not logical or acceptable.

## REGIONAL STRENGTHS AND ASSETS

Larger cities are interspersed throughout the region, which provide a higher level of systematic supports within approximately two hours in any one direction; this would refer most specifically to the large social service network that has become more centralized to Wenatchee and Moses Lake areas. Department of Social and Health Services, Children’s Home Society, United Way, Domestic & Sexual Violence Crisis Center and active Chambers of Commerce and Downtown Associations work to build each community’s capacity to thrive in a quickly changing economy. Partnerships with Eastern Washington University has resulted in the launch of Chelan-Douglas Trends website (this project is soon to launch in Grant County), the goal of which is to create a source of non-biased information, based on community indicators, that will help residents, businesses, non-profits, and governments make better decisions. Information is also disseminated through local print and radio media, as well as the Greater Columbia 2-1-1 Call Center.

A steady increase in our Spanish-speaking populations has prompted a growing interest in the wellbeing of these families and subsequent development of cultural supports. These include bilingual staff availability, programs specifically for Spanish-speaking citizens such as farmworker support, literacy programs, and higher education courses, cultural relevancy and sensitivity training, and cultural events to support and promote cultural preservation. These populations are supported by the work of Migrant Councils, Head Start, ECEAP, Literacy Councils, ESL and Citizenship classes hosted by churches and schools, AmeriCorps programs, and Wenatchee Valley College.

Schools are often the ‘central hubs’ of each area providing an easy point of access to information for families with a variety of needs including child care, preschool, developmental concerns, kindergarten readiness supports, parent education, parent advocacy groups, ESL support, after-school, tutoring, and community resources. Four *Readiness to Learn* sites are present in the NCW region. County resource information is also provided by [www.4people.org](http://www.4people.org) and 2-1-1 which are updated and maintained for easy access. Through government agencies, non-profit organizations, service clubs and the faith community, people of all ages, all income levels, and nationalities have access to supports and peer groups. Larger institutions such as Wenatchee Valley College and Big Bend Community College (both have Early Childhood Education and Child Care programs), Washington State University Extension, North Central Regional Library (with 28 locations throughout the region), local parks, and recreation departments provide learning opportunities for children, families and seniors.

Medical service facilities include Public Health Districts, public hospitals, private clinics, and community health clinics. Community Action Councils and related organizations throughout the region provide housing programs, shelter, food banks, and support for families and adults with special needs.

Child care providers are considered key partners in early learning work and are supported by a collaborative effort between Child Care Resource & Referral, Department of Early Learning, Wenatchee Valley College, as well as engagement by local coalition work. And while there is a large presence of high-quality Early Care and Education programs (for a range of income levels) there continues to be a growing ‘wait list’ and limited access for the ‘working poor’. Therefore, consistent work to support Family Friends and Neighbor caregivers in the area has led to the start-up and growth of nine Play and Learn sites and a series of four Community Cafés.



## PROCESS

The development of the Regional Overview began by pulling descriptions from current and past publications and websites. The primary sources include: [www.ncesd.org](http://www.ncesd.org), county websites ([www.okanogancounty.org](http://www.okanogancounty.org), [www.co.chelan.wa.us](http://www.co.chelan.wa.us), [www.co.grant.wa.us](http://www.co.grant.wa.us)), <http://ncwportal.com>, [www.colvilletribes.com](http://www.colvilletribes.com), Chelan-Douglas Community Needs Assessment 2009-2010 by Chelan-Douglas Child Development Association, Grant County Needs Assessment 2009-2010 by Family Services of Grant County, North Central Washington Resource Conservation and Development Council ([www.ncwrcd.org](http://www.ncwrcd.org)), Chelan-Douglas TRENDS ([www.chelandouglastrends.ewu.edu](http://www.chelandouglastrends.ewu.edu)) and provided comprehensive researched-based information related to our physical area, demographics, and economic trends. These were compiled and then further developed following conversations with community members, stakeholders, and steering committee members in regards to project components.

The Regional Strengths and Assets portion was based on an activity completed at our first Regional Steering Committee meeting on August 26<sup>th</sup>. Participants were asked to consider what informal supports are available in each of their communities that sustain or increase capacity for improving outcomes for children and families. They were asked to categorize these supports in the following ways: (1) Assets (2) Strengths (3) Informal Support Systems. Chart notes were placed around the room with those three headings and participants were given color-coded Post-Its (each color relating to a specific county) and asked to write down and adhere their notes accordingly. For unique or community specific supports, participants were asked to make a special note. These charts were organized and drafted into a narrative form to reflect the written notes and themes of the day's discussion during this activity. The drafted narrative was then read and revised by Alan Walker, United Way.

## Part II

### \*FAMILY and CHILD PROFILE\*

#### Community Demographics

| Young Children, Toddlers and Infants |                  |                                      |                           |                 |                    |                  |                  |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                                      | Total Population | Children under 18 years (population) | Under 5 years (HSPC) 2008 | 0-23 months (1) | 24 – 35 months (2) | 36-47 months (3) | 4 years estimate |
| <b>Regional Total</b>                | ~228,602         | ~62,502                              | <b>~17,288</b>            | <b>7057</b>     | <b>3497</b>        | <b>3426</b>      | <b>3828</b>      |
| <b>Regional Percentage</b>           |                  |                                      | 27%                       | <b>11%</b>      | <b>5%</b>          | 5%               | 6%               |

**Notes:** \*Royal City and Mattawa population totals were deducted from the *Total Population* Count and *Children under 18 years (population)* count. Population data for Royal City and Mattawa were taken from DSHS estimates from 2006-2007 and therefore are approximations. Data collection efforts would leave us to believe that these totals are currently considerably higher given the school population estimates for 2009. The total counts for *under 5 years* populations still represents the count for all of Grant County (including Royal City and Mattawa) because there was no source for disaggregate data on these two cities.

\*Many public services, social services, and community programs are offered as a partnership between Chelan and Douglas counties.

\*Okanogan County (40,095 total and 10,095 children under 18 yrs) has less than HALF the child population of Chelan-Douglas and Grant Counties.

\*Grant County has the HIGHEST number of children under 18 yrs with a total of 25,498.

\* '4 years estimate' was taken by subtracting the total populations of 0-47 months from the total 'under 5 years' population.

#### Data Sources:

- ➔ WA State DOH Home Visiting Needs Assessment Data Report - Source: Population Estimates for Public Health Assessment, Washington State Department of Health/Krupski Consulting. Dec. 2009; Medicaid Data: Department of Social and Health Services, RDA: Supplied by Laurie Cawthon.
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Indicators by Race and Ethnicity *Under 18 child population by race and ethnicity* (2008): **Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM).
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Indicators by Race and Ethnicity *Under 5 Population by race/ethnicity* (2008): **Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM).
- ➔ DOH Population Estimates: Joy Reese, Assessment Coordinator, Grant County Public Health.
- ➔ Department of Health: *Population Estimates Ages 1-3 2009 by School District Code, Name & County*

Children Under Five by Race/Ethnicity

|                         | Total Population (Ages 0-4) | White       | Black          | American Indian & Alaska Native | Asian/Pacific Islander | Two or More Race Groups | Hispanic      |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| <b>Regional Average</b> | 17,797                      | <b>6584</b> | <b>72</b>      | <b>516</b>                      | <b>122</b>             | <b>377</b>              | <b>10,122</b> |
| <b>Total %</b>          |                             | <b>37%</b>  | <b>&gt;.5%</b> | <b>3%</b>                       | <b>&gt;1%</b>          | <b>2%</b>               | <b>57%</b>    |

Notes:

\*The % American Indian & Alaskan Native population for this region is not reflective of the region as a whole. The highest concentration of Native American/Alaska Natives resides in Okanogan County. 15% of the ‘under 5’ population in Okanogan is American Indian & Alaska Native and reflects the location and proximity to the Colville Reservation located in the southeast portion of the county.

\*In regards to Counties Ranked by Percent Minority (OFM 2010 – highest to lowest) Grant ranks 4<sup>th</sup>, Okanogan 5<sup>th</sup>, Chelan 7<sup>th</sup> and Douglas 8<sup>th</sup> in the state.

Data Sources:

- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Indicators by Race and Ethnicity *Under 5 population by race/ethnicity* (2008). HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Indicators by Race and Ethnicity *Under 5 child population by race and ethnicity* (2008): **Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM). **Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM). Detailed Tables of April 1 Population Estimates by County by Age, Gender, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008 are available online at <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/race/default.asp>.
  - S: Data estimate has been suppressed. Numbers and percentages are suppressed when the number of under 5 child population is 10 or fewer per racial/ethnic category per county.
- ➔ WA State Office of Fiscal Management: *April 1, 2010 Total Population Estimates by Age, Gender, Race and Hispanic Origin: 2008 Washington and Its Counties (Ages 0-4)*

Households With Children Under 18

|                       | Children under 18 years (population) | Households with children under 18 | Married Couples (2006-2008) | Single Female Head of Household | Single Male Head of Household |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Regional Total</b> | 64,482                               | 61,406                            | <b>43,406</b>               | <b>13,321</b>                   | <b>3957</b>                   |
| <b>Regional Total</b> |                                      |                                   | <b>71%</b>                  | <b>22%</b>                      | <b>6%</b>                     |

Notes:

\*Okanogan County has a higher percentage (28%) of Single Female Head of Households than the regional average; Chelan averages 19% and Douglas County is even less.

\*Where the regional average of children living in Married Couple Households is 71%, Okanogan County totals are significantly lower, with total at 58%

Data Sources:

- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Indicators by Age Group *Population by age group*(2009)
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Family Structure *Household type for children under 18 in households (3-yr average 2006-2008)*. **Data Source:** The U.S. Census Bureau's American Fact Finder, 2006-2008 American Community Survey (ACS) 3-Year Estimates.

| Median Income Level |                                     |  |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
|                     | Median Household Income (HSPC 2008) | Per Capita Income (U.S. Census Bureau) |
| Regional Average    | \$44,690                            | \$21,140                               |

**Notes:**

\*The average individual income is less than that of a full time employee making minimum wage.

\*Grant County Per Capita Income is approximately 6% lower than other counties in our region. According to the Grant County Economic Council, 44.66% of the population has a Household Income Distribution of Under \$35,000 (March 2010).

**Data Sources:**

- ➔ U.S. Census Bureau Fact Sheet by County 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-year Estimates: *Median Household income (in 2008 inflation-adjusted dollars)*.
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Employment and Income *Median household income (2008)* **Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM).
- ➔ Grant County Economic Development Council: [www.grantedc.com/290.html](http://www.grantedc.com/290.html) (Source: 1990, 2000 Census, Economic Modeling Specialists Inc., Washington Office of Financial Management, and 2006-2008 American Community Survey)

| Parental Employment |  |                            |                            |   |                            |
|---------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
|                     | Total Population of Children ages 0-12 | # of children in Care Zone | % of children in Care Zone | % of children under 6 with all parents in the workforce | % Unemployed March 2010    |
| <b>Chelan</b>       | 13,158                                 | 9102                       | 69.2%                      | 76%   | 10.2% up from 8.1% in 2009 |
| <b>Douglas</b>      | 7254                                   | 4583                       | 63.2%                      | 61.3%   | 9.4% up from 8.2% in 2009  |
| <b>Grant</b>        | 18,287                                 | 11,741                     | 64.2%                      | 53.9%   | 12.1% up from 9.6% in 2009 |
| <b>Okanogan</b>     | 6973                                   | 4613                       | 66.2%                      | 63.1%   | 12.5% up from 9.5% in 2009 |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>45,672</b>                          | <b>30,039</b>              | <b>65.7%</b>               | <b>64%</b>  |                            |

**Notes:**

\*The unemployment number is the number of people ages 16 and over who are without a job but are actively looking for one.

\*The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed as a percent of the entire civilian labor force. The civilian labor force (the denominator) includes persons who are employed and those who are unemployed but looking for work.

\*According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the WA State Unemployment Rate (August 2010) was 8.9% (seasonally adjusted).

**Data Sources:**

- ➔ Laura Giddings, Member Services Coordinator, WA State CCR&R Network—\*This is the latest data (8/27/10). The Care Zone percentage is based on two factors. First is the population of children less than 13 (from the US Census which of late has reported these by single years) and the family profile and employment data from the US Census (*Living Arrangements Of Own Children Under 18 Years In Families And Subfamilies By Employment Status Of Parents which* shows number of children in two age groups--0 to 5, 6 to 17--that are in single-parent homes where that parent is working and number in two-parent home where both parents are working). Once the percentage is derived it is applied to the <13 population every year. The Census by county doesn't get published until about 2 years after the census year. So the percentage derived from the previous census is used until updated. Because of the age groups reported some estimating is necessary to derive a number for those from 6 to 12 from the 6 to 17 age group.

- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Family Structure *Children Under 6 years old with all parents in the workforce* 2006-2008 (3 year average)
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT *Unemployment (Annual and Monthly) Percent – 2009*

| Children of Immigrant and Refugee Families |                  |                               |                                      |                          |  |   |
|--|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|
|  | Total Population | Total Foreign Born Population | Children under 18 years (population) | Total Immigrant Families | Native Born Children in Immigrant Families | Foreign Born Children in Immigrant Families |
| <b>Chelan</b>                              | 70,686           | 8523                          | 18,636                               |                          | 15,863                                     | 925   |
| <b>Douglas</b>                             | 35,943           | 5619                          | 10,189                               |                          | 8475                                       | 600   |
| <b>Grant</b>                               | 82,634           | 13,872                        | 25,498                               |                          | 21,630                                     | 1950  |
| <b>Okanogan</b>                            | 39,548           | 3285                          | 10,159                               |                          | 8,468                                      | 179   |
| <b>Regional Total</b>                      | <b>228,811</b>   | <b>31,299</b>                 | <b>64,482</b>                        |                          | <b>54,463</b>                              | <b>3654</b>                                 |
| <b>Regional Percentage</b>                 |                  | <b>14%</b>                    |                                      |                          |  |   |

**Data Sources:**

- ➔ By County, Washington  
Selected Social Characteristics in the United States: 2006-2008  
Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates  
Survey: American Community Survey  
*ACS Demographic Estimates: Total Population and Place of Birth: Foreign Born*
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Indicators by Race and Ethnicity *Under 18 child population by race and ethnicity* (2008): **Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM).
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Basic Demographics *Children in Immigrant Families* (3 year average) 2006-2009 – Native Born Children in Immigrant Families
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Basic Demographics *Children in Immigrant Families* (3 year average) 2006-2009 – Foreign Born Children

| Children Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Meals |                         |               |             |                |                 |                 |
|---|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|   | October 2009 Enrollment | # Free        | # Reduced   | # applications | % eligible 2009 | % eligible 2008 |
| <b>Regional Average</b>                           | <b>41,572</b>           | <b>20,740</b> | <b>4075</b> | <b>24,815</b>  | <b>60%</b>      | <b>56%</b>      |

**Notes:**

\*Although the average Free and Reduced % in Okanogan County is as low as 66%, 'Free' percentages reach as high as 90% Free in Nespelem School District (increased from 85% in 2008), 80% Free in Omak S.D., 84% in Brewster S.D., 85% Free in Tonasket S.D. (increased from 81% in 2008), and 90% in Oroville S.D. (increased from 86% in 2008). In all four counties Free/Reduced eligibility has increased between 3-4% since 2008.

\*Okanogan County has the highest % of eligible children at 66%, Grant 65%, Douglas 60%, and Chelan lowest at 54%.

Prepared by Josie Peterson, Catholic Family & Child Service, Child Care Resource & Referral

**Data Sources:**

- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Indicators by County *Applications for Free and Reduced Priced Meals* (2009)
- ➔ OSPI *Public Schools Free and Reduced – Price Applications* 2009

| Population High School Graduate or Higher Level of Education |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Regional Graduate Rate                                       | Regional Higher Ed |
| <b>74%</b>   | <b>46%</b>         |

**Notes:**

\***Definitions:** Percentage of high school graduates (regular diploma) from 2006 who enrolled in Washington (WA) public baccalaureate institutions or public community or technical colleges in the following academic year (2006-2007). The numerator is the number of county high school graduates from 2006 who enrolled in WA public higher education institutions in 2006-2007. The denominator is total high school graduates of 2006 who attended a high school in the county. That is, participation rate is based on the county of high school attended. It is not based on the location of public higher education institutions.

\*Grant County has the lowest Higher Education rate at 41%; Okanogan has the lowest Graduation Rate at 71% with Chelan County following closely at 72%.

\*Regional Averages are consistent with State Averages of 74% Graduation Rate and 48% Regional Higher Education Rate.

**Data Sources:**

- ➔ OSPI: 2008-09 County Graduation and Dropout Rates, Grades 7-12 (All Students)
- ➔ WA KIDS COUNT: On-time graduation rate by race/ethnicity: **Data Source:** Data for this measure come from the Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI). Data were retrieved from "Graduation and Drop out Statistics" reports, and Appendix C and D at <http://www.k12.wa.us/dataadmin/>.
- ➔ WA KIDS COUNT: Participation rate of WA 2006 high school graduates in WA higher institutions, by sector: **Data Source:** OFM Forecasting Division and Education and Research Data Center (ERDC)'s "Washington State Higher Education Trend and Highlights"

**\*FAMILY and CHILD PROFILE\***

**Measures of Vulnerable Families**

**Poor and Low Income Children**

|              | Children under 18 years (population) | Children under 18 in Poverty | Children under 18 in Extreme Poverty | Under 5 years | Poverty (under 5 years) | Extreme Poverty (under 6 years) | Children in low-income households |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Total</b> | 64,482                               | 13,288                       | 5432                                 | 17,288        | <b>5036</b>             | <b>2211</b>                     | <b>39,334</b>                     |
|              |                                      |                              |                                      |               | <b>38%</b>              | <b>41%</b>                      | <b>60%</b>                        |

**Notes:**

\*In 2010, the poverty threshold ( $\leq 100\%$  FPL) for a family of 4 (2 adults and 2 children) is \$22,050. In 2010, the extreme poverty threshold ( $\leq 50\%$  FPL) for a family of 4 (2 adults and 2 children) is \$10,025.

\*Low-income households (WA KIDS COUNT) are defined as those living at ( $\leq 200\%$  FPL).

\*The State percentage of children under 18 living in poverty is 14.3% where our regional percentage is 21%.

\*\*The percentage of the total population living below 100% of the federal poverty level in 2008 was 12% Chelan, 13.1% Douglas, 16.1% Grant, and 19.6% Okanogan

\*Based on 2009 data (above) the percentage of *children under the age of 5 in poverty* in Chelan County is 32%, 19% in Douglas County, 28% in Grant County, and 37% in Okanogan. Of all children (under the age of 18) those living in “extreme poverty” total 5% in Chelan County, 7% in Douglas County, 10% in Grant, and 11% in Okanogan.

\*Data from WA KIDS COUNT 2006-2008 reports 28% of children under five years of age live in poverty. There is a 20.7% use rate DSHS services for food stamps (2008) which is up from 18.75% in 2004. 14% of the county’s children are on TANF.

\*Grant County poverty rate is the fourth highest in the state (up from a rank of fifth) and well above the state level....thus numbers of children estimated in each locality can be determined to be grossly underestimated. (Data Source: Grant County Community Needs Assessment.)

\*In Chelan and Douglas Counties, the highest concentration of low income families reside in the cities of East Wenatchee and Wenatchee. The highest percentage of low income families are from the communities of Bridgeport and Palisades. OSPI reports that there is an 85% Hispanic enrollment in Bridgeport School District and 97% in Palisades. (Data Source: Chelan-Douglas Community Assessment 2009-2012.)

\**Children in low-income households* data was taken from regional averages of children eligible for free/reduced lunch. The percentage of children in low-income households range from 54% in Chelan, 60% in Douglas, 65% in Grant, to 66% in Okanogan.

**Data Source and Notes:**

- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Indicators by Race and Ethnicity *Under 18 child population by race and ethnicity* (2008): **Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM).
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Indicators by Race and Ethnicity *Under 5 child population by race and ethnicity* (2008): **Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM).
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Poverty *Children Under 18 in poverty* (3-year average 2006-2008) Data Source: The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Poverty *Children under 5 in poverty* **Data Source:** The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). Data were retrieved on November 24, 2009 from <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saie/index.html>.
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Poverty *Children under 18 in extreme poverty* (3-year average 2006-2008) **Data Source:** The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). Data were retrieved on November 24, 2009 from <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saie/index.html>.
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Poverty *Children under 6 in extreme poverty* (3-year average 2006-2008) **Data Source:** The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). Data were retrieved on November 24, 2009 from <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saie/index.html>.
- ➔ DRAFT Document 2: Washington State Summary Data for Home Visiting Needs Assessment – Indicator Data

| Teen Mothers              |                  |             |                  |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
|                           | Number of Births | Teen Births | # Teen Pregnancy | Single Teen Mothers (DOH) | Total Single Mothers (DOH) |
| <b>Regional Total</b>     | <b>3892</b>      | <b>527</b>  | <b>636</b>       | <b>434</b>                | <b>1733</b>                |
| <b>Regional Average %</b> |                  | <b>14%</b>  |                  | <b>82%</b>                | <b>45%</b>                 |

**Notes:**

\*The term ‘teen’ refers to those persons age 19 and under.

\*Chelan and Douglas County *Teen Births* are slightly lower than the regional average at 11%, whereas Grant and Okanogan County are slightly higher at 15%.

\*Okanogan County’s population of *Single Mothers* is slightly higher than the regional average at 49%.

**Data Sources:**

- ➔ First Steps Database: *County Profiles: Birth Statistics and Maternity Care Access* (DSHS 2008)
- ➔ Center for Health Statistics (DOH) 2008 *Teen Moms 19 and under*
- ➔ Center for Health Statistics (DOH) *Total Pregnancies by Woman’s Age and County of Residence, 2008 (<15 and 15-19 years combined)*
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Family Structure *Single Mothers by age group 2008*
- ➔ *Single Mothers, Mothers’ Age Group by County of Residence* DOH 2008
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Family Structure *Single Teenage Mothers 2008 (15-19 years)*

| Babies born with low birth weight |                  |                             |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
|                                   | Number of Births | # /%Low Birth Weight (HSPC) |
| <b>Regional Total</b>             | 3892             | <b>272</b>                  |
| <b>Regional %</b>                 |                  | <b>7%</b>                   |

**Notes:**

\*According to the DOH Home Visiting Assessment (released September 2010), the Washington State percentage of Low Birth Weight is 6.4%. By their definition, *Low Birth Weight* is ‘the percent of total live births that weighed less than 2500 grams (5lbs 8 oz).

\*Babies born with low birth weight range from a low of 5.9% in Chelan, to approximately 7% in Douglas and Grant Counties, to a high of 8.4% in Okanogan County.

**Data Sources:**

Prepared by Josie Peterson, Catholic Family & Child Service, Child Care Resource & Referral

➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Birth Outcomes *Low birth weight babies* 2008: **Data Source:** The data used for this measure come from Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Department of Health (DOH), Infant Death Data.

**\*FAMILY and CHILD PROFILE\***

**Measures of School Success**

| School Performance  |              |       |       |                                |          |
|---|--------------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|----------|
|   | All Races    | White | Black | American Indian /Alaska Native | Hispanic |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> Grade WASL READING<br>Regional Average        | <b>67.8%</b> | 76.2% | 81.5% | 55.7%                          | 57.7%    |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> Grade WASL MATH<br>Regional Average           | <b>60.4%</b> | 71.9% | 66.7% | 43.8%                          | 47.7%    |
| On Time Graduation Rate<br>(Total Cohort of 3472<br>Students) | <b>74%</b>   | 78%   | 80%   | 53%                            | 67.5%    |

**Notes:**

\*Students meeting or exceeding 3<sup>rd</sup> Grade WASL reading standards range from a low of 62% in Okanogan County, 63% Grant County, 68% Chelan County, to a high of 74% in Douglas County.

\*Students meeting or exceeding 3<sup>rd</sup> Grade WASL math standards range from a low of 45.8% in Okanogan County, approximately 59% in Douglas and Grant, to a high of 64% in Chelan County.

\*Note: Public Schools only

\*HS Dropout is the percent of all high school students (less transfers, juvenile detention, or deceased) with a code of dropout, unknown completion, GED completed. These percentages are 6.2% Chelan, 4.1% Douglas, 5.7% Grant, and 5.4% Okanogan (2008-2009).

**Data Sources:**

- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Indicators by County (2008-2009): **Data Source:** Data for this measure come from the Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI). Additional data on test scores can be found through The Washington State Education and Research Data Center (ERDC) <http://www.erd.c.wa.gov/> and the Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)
- ➔ Washington State Report Card (reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us) *North Central Education Service District 171. - (2008-2009 3<sup>rd</sup> Grade WASL)*
- ➔ OSPI: 2008-09 County Graduation and Dropout Rates, Grades 7-12 (All Students)
- ➔ OSPI: 2008-09 County Graduation and Dropout Rates, Grades 7-12 (by race ethnicity)
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Indicators by County (2008-2009)
- ➔ DRAFT Document 2: Washington State Summary Data for Home Visiting Needs Assessment – Indicator Data

**\*FAMILY and CHILD PROFILE\***

**Additional Region-Identified Measures**

| Migrant Populations |                  |                             |                                      |                           |                                 |                           |                    |                    |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|                     | Total Households | Certificates of Eligibility | Children under 18 years (population) | Migrant children under 18 | Total Student Population (K-12) | Migrant Students enrolled | Bilingual Students | Immigrant Students |
| Chelan              | 65,544           | 1477                        | 18,636                               | 2845                      |                                 | 3153/25%                  | 2539/21%           | 226/ 1%            |
| Douglas             | 32,308           | 719                         | 10,189                               | 1511                      |                                 | 1561/ 23%                 | 1347/20%           | 127/ 2%            |
| Grant               | 73,602           | 818                         | 25,498                               | 1820                      |                                 | 1920/ 13.5%               | 1753/13%           | 110/ 1%            |
| Okanogan            | 38,713           | 472                         | 10,159                               | 614                       |                                 | 811/ 12.7%                | 780/14%            | 64/ 1%             |
| Regional Total      | 210,167          | <b>3486</b>                 | 64,482                               | <b>6790</b>               | 41,135                          | <b>7445</b>               | <b>6419</b>        | <b>527</b>         |
| Regional Percentage |                  |                             |                                      | <b>11%</b>                |                                 | <b>18.5%</b>              | <b>17%</b>         | <b>1.25%</b>       |

**Notes:**

**\*Definition: Migrant** (family, household, student): According to sections 1115(b)(1)(A) and 1309(2) of the statute, a child is eligible for the MEP if: 1. The child is younger than 22 and has not graduated from high school or does not hold a high school equivalency certificate (this means that the child is entitled to a free public education or is of an age below compulsory school attendance). 2. The child is a migrant agricultural worker or a migrant fisher or has a parent, spouse, or guardian who is a migrant agricultural worker or a migrant fisher. 3. The child has moved within the preceding 36 months in order to obtain (or seek) or to accompany (or join) a parent, spouse, or guardian to obtain (or seek), temporary or seasonal employment in qualifying agricultural or fishing work. Such employment is a principal means of livelihood, and 5. The child: a. Has moved from one school district to another. b. In a State that is comprised of a single school district, has moved from one administrative area to another within such district. c. Resides in a school district of more than 15,000 square miles and migrates a distance of 20 miles or more to a temporary residence to engage in a fishing activity. (This provision currently applies only to Alaska.)

\*The most recent counts are: All students **enrolled** last year; All Certificates of Eligibility for those students **enrolled** last year; and All students less than 18 years of age **enrolled** last year.

**Definition: Immigrant-** Commonly defined as a person who leaves one country to settle permanently (or take up permanent residence) in another country.

\*A Migratory child is “a child—(1) who is a migratory agricultural worker or a migratory fisher; or (2) who, in the preceding 36 months, in order to accompany or join a parent, spouse, or guardian who is a migratory agricultural worker or a migratory fisher-(3) has moved from one school district to another\*...”

\*Exceptions apply for moves within States comprised of a single school district and school districts of more than 15,000 square miles.

\*Once established that the household is determined “migrant” then a Certificate of Eligibility (COE) is issued to the Family.

**Data Sources:**

- ➔ Data from Migrant Student Data and Recruitment in Sunnyside WA. October 2009 count
- ➔ MSDR - Identification and Recruitment manual <http://www.msdr.org/resources/IR%20EXCERPTS-2009-final.pdf>
- ➔ City-data.com/county Chelan, Douglas, Grant and Okanogan – Total Households
- ➔ Total Student Population: OSPI Washington State Report by ESD region, May 2010 Student Count’

| Language         |                  |   |  |
|------------------|------------------|---|--|
|                  | Total Population | #/% of population who speak language other than English at home | #/% of students enrolled in Transitional Bilingual |
| Chelan           | 72,372           | 12,148/ 19.6%   | 2448/ 19.1%  |
| Douglas          | 37,565           | 5,871/ 19.5%  | 1214/ 17.9%  |
| Grant            | 88,098           | 19,327/28.3%  | 1997/13.2%   |
| Okanogan         | 40,552           | 5578/15.1%  | 742/ 11.3  |
| Regional Total   | <b>238,587</b>   | <b>42,924/ 18%</b>  | <b>6401/ 16%</b>                                   |
| Regional Average | <b>59,647</b>    | <b>10731/ 20.6%</b>   | <b>1600/ 15.4%</b>                                 |

**Notes:**

**\*Definition: Transitional Bilingual Program** (1) District procedures -- Identification of primary language required: Every school district board of directors shall adopt written procedures governing the identification of each student's primary language and the determination of which students with a primary language other than English are eligible students. Such procedures shall include: (a) A home language survey, completed by the student and the student's parent(s) or guardian(s), which identifies the student's primary language as other than English; and (b) Provisions for testing students on the state-approved Washington language proficiency placement test. (2) Deadline for determining eligibility of newly enrolled students: The primary language and eligibility of each newly enrolled student shall be established no later than the tenth school day after the date upon which the student registers and commences attendance at a particular school district. Provided that no eligible student shall be required to participate in a transitional bilingual instructional program or an alternative instructional program, if the parent/guardian chooses to opt the student out of program services. (3) Annual reassessment of all (eligible) students is required: Each school year each school in which an eligible student is enrolled shall conduct an evaluation of the overall academic progress and English language development of the student. This evaluation must include but not be limited to the administration of a standardized test in reading, writing, listening and speaking in English as set forth in WAC 392-160-035.

**\*Definition: Bilingual Student-** A student who is able to use and communicate in two or more languages with equal or near equal proficiency, with one or more of these languages having been acquired in early childhood.

\*The transitional bilingual program utilizes two languages in the classroom, one of which is English, as a means of instruction to build upon and expand language skills to enable a student to achieve competency in English.

**Data Sources:**

- ➔ City-data.com/countyChelan, Douglas, Grant and Okanogan. Household type by relationship, July 2009
- ➔ OSPI – K-12 Report Card <http://reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/summary.aspx?year=2009-10>, transitional bilingual students May 2010.

### Grandparents Raising Children

|                 | Number of Grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years | Number responsible for grandchildren | % responsible for grandchildren for 5 or more years |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Chelan</b>   | NA  | NA                                   | NA  |
| <b>Douglas</b>  | NA  | NA                                   | NA  |
| <b>Grant</b>    | 1864  | 668                                  | 20%   |
| <b>Okanogan</b> | 797   | 463                                  | 17.8%   |

**Notes:** Continuing efforts are being made to locate this information.

**Data Sources:**

- ➔ Kinship Navigator Coordinator, Catholic Family & Child Service  
By County, Washington  
Selected Social Characteristics in the United States: 2006-2008  
Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates  
Survey: American Community Survey *Grandparents*

### Medicaid Births

| Total Births (2008) | Total Medicaid Births (2008) | % Medicaid Births (2008) |
|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3890                | 2849                         | <b>73%</b>               |

**Notes:**

\*Counties with the greatest proportions of births to Undocumented Women in 2008 include Adams (43.0% of total births), Grant (28.3%), Douglas (25.3%), Chelan (25.0%), and Yakima (24.1%).

\*The Percentage of Medicaid Births per County ranges from a low of 65% to a high of 75% in Grant and 77% in Okanogan County.

**Data Source and Notes:**

- ➔ WA State DOH Home Visiting Needs Assessment Data Report - Source: Population Estimates for Public Health Assessment, Washington State Department of Health/Krupski Consulting. Dec. 2009; Medicaid Data: Department of Social and Health Services, RDA: Supplied by Laurie Cawthon.

## Homeless Populations

### Total Homeless (sheltered and unsheltered) January 2009

**893**

**Notes:** The *Homelessness Housing and Assistance Act, RCW 43.185C or House Bill 2163*, in Section 3(3), defines a homeless person as: "...an individual living outside or in a building not meant for human habitation or which they have no legal right to occupy, in an emergency shelter, or in a temporary housing program which may include a transitional and supportive housing program if habitation time limits exist. This definition includes substance abusers, mentally ill people, and sex offenders who are homeless."

- In 2007, the collaborative systems put in place to help homeless individuals appeared to be working. The number in emergency shelters went down 56 percent and the number in transitional housing went up 97 percent.
- The numbers of homeless individuals were reduced 33 percent from 2006 to 2007.
- Homelessness among minor children has increased since 2006 by 21.3 percent
- The Housing Authority of Okanogan administers the state HOME Tenant-based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Program for Okanogan County. This TBRA Program targets homeless families (including elderly and disabled individuals). Priority is given to families/individuals that meet HUD's definition of Homelessness. Okanogan County has a total of 4 active shelters, although 2 of those are only open in the winter:
  - Support Center for Domestic Violence (families)
  - The Shove House (Individuals)
  - Oroville Housing Authority (families and individuals – winter only)
  - Manfisher Ministries (individuals – winter only)

The current waiting list for Okanogan County Homeless TBRA Program is 115 families/individuals with third party documentation that they meet HUD's definition of homelessness and 81 families that are safely doubled up with family and friends; for a total of 196. The last person to be leased off of the Waiting List was in May 2010 and I do not foresee having assistance for another homeless voucher for several months.

Our annual budget is \$250,000 and assists approx 50 families each month. Average length of time on the program is two years at which time they typically transition on to our Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. Our agency also have limited security deposit funds for homeless families/individuals.

\*The annual Grant County Homeless Survey found that "the single largest demographic population that was counted is pre-born to age five." Of 320 individuals counted, 70 were in this age group.

\*Many of the largest counties did not attempt to count persons temporarily living with family or friends, which precludes the calculation of a meaningful state total. For those counties that did, the count is probably significantly low due to the difficulty in finding "doubled-up" persons.

**Data Sources:**

- ➔ 2008 Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness in Chelan Douglas Counties
- ➔ Claudia Clitzner, Housing Authority of Okanogan County
- ➔ Grant County Community Assessment (Family Services of Grant County) Data Source: Grant County Washington January 2009 Point In Time Count Summary 1/29/09, Grant Count Homeless Task Force Report.
- ➔ State of Washington Department of Commerce: Washington State Point in Time Count of Homeless Persons – January 2009

### Employment Types

|                  | Current Labor Force (16 years and over) | Year-Round workers |
|------------------|---|--------------------|
| Chelan           | 34,055                                  | 21,426             |
| Douglas          | 18,572                                  | NA                 |
| Grant            | 38,863                                  | 27,735             |
| Okanogan         | 17,895                                  | NA                 |
| Regional Average | 109,385                                 | ~67%               |

**Notes:**

\*By taking the average percentage of the two available county counts we can estimate that approximately 67% of the current labor force is employed year-round.

\*Although seasonal employment counts do not fall within the regional boundaries of this project, an obvious influx of seasonal employment is seen in the months between June and September throughout the region related to agricultural harvest schedules. In the North Central Region, this can be a difference of close to 27,000 workers between January and July; in Grant and Adams close to a 7,000 worker difference in the same period.

**Data Sources:**

- ➔ 2008 Community Survey : Full-time year-round civilian employed population 16 and over, factfinder census.gov
- ➔ 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by County: Economic Characteristics: In Labor Force (population 16 years and over)
- ➔ [www.workforceexplorer.com](http://www.workforceexplorer.com) – Employment Security Department, August 2010 unemployment rate.

#### Seasonal Agricultural Employment Trends

|                | August |        |        |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|
|                | 2008   | 2009   | 2010   |
| State          | 48,080 | 58,990 | 57,270 |
| North Central  | 11,640 | 18,070 | 15,850 |
| Columbia Basin | 6,390  | 9,030  | 6,760  |

## North Central Region: Chelan, Douglas, Okanogan and Kittitas County

### Employment of Covered Seasonal Workers by Crop in North Central Area 3, 2010

(Benchmark: March 2010)

| Activity                 | JAN          | FEB          | MAR          | APR          | MAY          | JUN           | JUL           | AUG           |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>3,400</b> | <b>4,207</b> | <b>5,015</b> | <b>4,446</b> | <b>4,063</b> | <b>12,192</b> | <b>30,201</b> | <b>15,854</b> |
|                          |              |              |              |              |              |               |               | <b>Prelim</b> |
| <b>Apples, Total</b>     | <b>1,757</b> | <b>2,552</b> | <b>3,233</b> | <b>2,607</b> | <b>2,602</b> | <b>7,273</b>  | <b>8,255</b>  | <b>7,848</b>  |
| Apple Pruning            | 1,629        | 1,927        | 2,139        | 1,112        | 271          | 32            | 515           | 2,949         |
| Apple Thinning           | *            | 0            | 0            | 172          | 675          | 6,134         | 6,913         | 1,294         |
| Apple Harvester          | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0             | 0             | 45            |
| Apple Sort, Grade, Pack  | 99           | 223          | 251          | 43           | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Other Apple Activities   | *            | 402          | 843          | 1,280        | 1,656        | 1,107         | 827           | 3,560         |
| <b>Cherries, Total</b>   | <b>907</b>   | <b>860</b>   | <b>924</b>   | <b>1,150</b> | <b>709</b>   | <b>2,433</b>  | <b>17,265</b> | <b>5,619</b>  |
| Cherry Pruning           | 643          | 748          | 757          | 623          | 53           | 97            | 33            | *             |
| Cherry Harvester         | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 1,965         | 15,148        | 4,098         |
| Other Cherry Activity    | 264          | 112          | 167          | 527          | 656          | 371           | 2,084         | 1,503         |
| <b>Pears, Total</b>      | <b>667</b>   | <b>622</b>   | <b>658</b>   | <b>352</b>   | <b>424</b>   | <b>1,627</b>  | <b>920</b>    | <b>1,407</b>  |
| Pear Pruning             | 563          | 579          | 565          | 91           | *            | 49            | 261           | 160           |
| Pear Thinning            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 37           | 261          | 1,380         | 315           | 64            |
| Pear Harvester           | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0             | 47            | 647           |
| Other Pear Activities    | 104          | 43           | 93           | 224          | 144          | 198           | 297           | 536           |
| Other Tree Fruit Workers | 0            | 38           | 47           | 72           | 81           | 134           | 143           | 320           |
| Other Seasonal Workers   | 69           | 135          | 153          | 265          | 247          | 725           | 3,618         | 660           |

\* Monthly and annual estimates that are less than 20 workers are not reported due to insufficient information.

\*\* The 2007 conversion from SIC to NAICS industry codes placed bulb growers into the nursery sector.

## Columbia Basin Region – Grant and Adams County

Employment of Covered Seasonal Workers by Crop in Columbia Basin Area 4, 2010  
(Benchmark: March 2010)

| Activity                      | JAN          | FEB          | MAR          | APR          | MAY          | JUN          | JUL          | AUG          |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                               |              |              |              |              |              |              |              | Prelim       |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>2,883</b> | <b>3,268</b> | <b>3,538</b> | <b>4,724</b> | <b>4,167</b> | <b>8,824</b> | <b>9,773</b> | <b>6,754</b> |
| <b>Apples, Total</b>          | <b>1,977</b> | <b>2,002</b> | <b>1,750</b> | <b>2,461</b> | <b>1,754</b> | <b>4,496</b> | <b>3,067</b> | <b>3,997</b> |
| Apple Pruning                 | 1,956        | 1,877        | 1,055        | 441          | 577          | 307          | 376          | 1,508        |
| Apple Thinning                | 0            | 0            | 22           | 1,571        | 259          | 3,979        | 2,223        | 1,161        |
| Apple Harvester               | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 132          |
| Other Apple Activities        | 21           | 125          | 673          | 449          | 918          | 210          | 468          | 1,196        |
| <b>Cherries, Total</b>        | <b>299</b>   | <b>239</b>   | <b>330</b>   | <b>105</b>   | <b>118</b>   | <b>1,830</b> | <b>4,196</b> | <b>81</b>    |
| Cherry Pruning                | 244          | 202          | 248          | 29           | 35           | 0            | 0            | 68           |
| Cherry Harvester              | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 1,777        | 4,101        | 0            |
| Other Cherry Activity         | 55           | 37           | 82           | 76           | 83           | 53           | 95           | *            |
| Pear Workers                  | 65           | *            | *            | *            | *            | 44           | 0            | 81           |
| Mint Workers                  | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 105          | 39           | 32           | 0            |
| Other Tree Fruit Workers      | 0            | *            | 28           | 101          | 71           | 115          | 132          | 49           |
| Asparagus Workers             | 0            | 0            | 0            | 312          | 515          | 430          | 0            | 0            |
| Onion Workers                 | 178          | 263          | 233          | 289          | 132          | 276          | 395          | 168          |
| <b>Potatoes, Total</b>        | <b>46</b>    | <b>34</b>    | <b>224</b>   | <b>367</b>   | <b>159</b>   | <b>84</b>    | <b>166</b>   | <b>397</b>   |
| Potato Harvester              | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 62           |
| Potato Sort, Grade, Pack      | 30           | 0            | 137          | 160          | 0            | *            | 26           | 205          |
| Other Potato Activities       | *            | *            | 87           | 207          | 159          | 65           | 140          | 130          |
| Misc. Vegetable Workers       | *            | *            | 20           | 35           | 38           | 41           | 146          | 615          |
| Wheat/Grain Workers           | *            | *            | 145          | 109          | 169          | 286          | 209          | 296          |
| Nursery Workers               | *            | 0            | 24           | *            | 56           | 55           | 41           | 65           |
| <b>Other Seasonal Workers</b> | <b>297</b>   | <b>694</b>   | <b>779</b>   | <b>935</b>   | <b>1,043</b> | <b>1,128</b> | <b>1,389</b> | <b>1,005</b> |

\* Monthly and annual estimates that are less than 20 workers are not reported due to insufficient information.

\*\* The 2007 conversion from SIC to NAICS industry codes placed bulb growers into the nursery sector.

### Data Sources and Notes:

➔ Employment Security Department, [www.workforceexplorer.com](http://www.workforceexplorer.com), Labor Market and Economic Analysis: Agricultural Data

**Additional Comments:** \*Washington State Employment Security groups data in the following geographic areas: North Central includes Okanogan, Chelan, Douglas and Kittitas Counties. Columbia Basin area includes Grant and Adams Counties. \*Agricultural Employment data from Washington State Employment Security Department; Labor Market and Economic Analysis. This analysis collects data from agricultural growers throughout the state through the monthly Seasonal Farm Labor Survey. The growers report monthly the number of total and seasonal workers by crop, activity and wage.

## Juvenile Crime

### Crime Arrests

**14,537**

**Notes:**

\*Juvenile Crime Arrests are total arrests ages 0-19 per 100,000 total population ages 0-19, 2009. The definition of “juvenile” depends on the type of case, but generally means someone under the chronological age of 18. Zero to seven-year-olds are, by Washington law, incapable of committing crimes, so the category “juvenile offenders” includes 8-17 year olds, and a handful of over-18s who have had juvenile jurisdiction extended. A small number of under-18s who have been “declined” up to adult court are no longer considered to be juveniles.

\*Douglas County has the highest Juvenile arrest rate at 4081; Okanogan is lowest at 3178 while Chelan and Grant are about even at approximately 3600.

\*One explanation for the increase in arrests in counties with more rural areas could be explained by the types of arrests – the presence of both County, State, and City police (on open highway areas) in these regions could cause an increased number of arrests for vehicular infractions (speeding, driving under the influence, reckless driving, etc), although these the *types* of arrests in the total above is unclear.

\*In 2008, there were 14 counties with juvenile populations age 10-17 over 5,000, with an arrest rate above the statewide average of 47.0 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17: Benton, Chelan, Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Franklin, Grant, Grays Harbor, Mason, Skagit, Spokane, Walla Walla, Whatcom, and Yakima (DSHS).

**Data Sources:**

- ➔ DRAFT Document 2: Washington State Summary Data for Home Visiting Needs Assessment – Indicator Data
- ➔ Phil Jans, Juvenile Court Administrator, Chelan County

## Maternal Education Level

|  | Total Births | 8 <sup>th</sup> grade or less | Some high school | HS Diploma/ GED | Some College | Associate Degree | Bachelor Degree | Post Grad | % HS Diploma or Higher |
|--|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------------|
|  | 3890         | 558                           | 945              | 1031            | 678          | 242              | 305             | 126       |                        |
|  |              | 14%                           | 24%              | 27%             | 17%          | 6%               | 8%              | 3%        | 61%                    |

**Notes:**

\*During the last decade, Big Bend Community College (BBCC) service district figures indicate that those who reported having less than a ninth grade education increased by 46% while the state realized an almost 4% decline during the same period. As another indicator of low educational attainment: more than 50% of women giving birth in Grant County in 2008 did not have a high school diploma or general education degree (GED). This statistic seems to have improved somewhat with 58% of women reporting at least HS Diploma, GED, or some form of higher education – still the lowest in the region. Chelan County is close behind with only 60% of mothers reporting a HS Diploma or higher. Okanogan takes the lead in this area with 68% of mothers reporting a HS Diploma or higher

**Data Sources:**

- ➔ Center for Health Statistics, Washington State DOH, 11/2009: Natality Table A14. Mother’s Education by County of Residence, 2008

- ➔ Grant County Community Assessment (Family Services of Grant County) Data Source: DSHS: <http://hrsa.dshs.wa.gov/pdf/firststeps/countybirth2008/grant.pdf>.

### DOH Home Visiting Needs Assessment

- ➔ Grant, Chelan, and Okanogan Counties were each identified as one of the 32 geographic areas in Washington State at-risk compared to the state. In order of summary risk scores received, Grant County is 11<sup>th</sup>, Okanogan 14<sup>th</sup>, Chelan 21<sup>st</sup>.
- ➔ Of the five racial groups identified as at-risk compared to the state (American Indian/Alaska natives, Blacks, Pacific Islanders, Hispanics, and Multiple Races), high percentages of Hispanics reside in all four regional counties. The Hispanic populations in ESD 171 Region total 26.3% (total population) and 57% (age 0-4 population). Okanogan County has a Native American population of 11.4%.

**Data Source:** Appendix B: Data Report Information; Table B-5: At-Risk Communities; Geographic Areas: Washington State Department of Health Home Visiting Needs Assessment; Grant X02MC19412

## Process

Original data sets requested by DEL and ORS were gathered through research and identification of state and county department databases, specifically Washington State Department of Health, Washington State Office of Financial Management, WA KIDS COUNT, Center for Health Statistics, [www.k12.wa.us](http://www.k12.wa.us), DOH Home Visiting Needs Assessment as well as identification of county leads for Infant/Toddler programs including Early Head Start, ECEAP, and ESIT. Once original data sets were compiled (still in DRAFT form), regional Steering Committee members were convened to review and reflect on the relevance of this data in terms of their clientele and communities. Committee members were further asked to identify gaps in the data and propose additional data sets that create a more accurate reflection of our regional communities (i.e. grandparents raising children, maternal health, and juvenile crime rate). Following this initial meeting committee members received a summary of the meeting discussion as well as requests for specific data, clarification of available data, local coordinators/contacts, and further insights/perspectives.

Additional data sets were developed and compiled through one-on-one interviews by phone and email to discuss data set labels, the accuracy, exceptions, and limitations of current data sources as well as some of the following questions: “what is the data telling us?”, “what are the right questions to ask?”, “who holds the data?”, “what is the data really telling us and is it relevant to this project?”.

These conversations included interviews with Public Health, Head Start, ORS, CCR&R Network, Catholic Family & Child Service Kinship Navigator, DSHS, County Housing Authorities, Community Action Councils, and Juvenile Court Administrators. Likewise, continued efforts were made to clarify and confirm the accuracy and relevance of original data sets (i.e. *Median Household Income* was felt to inaccurately represent the financial state of regional families and conversations followed regarding the relevance of *per capita income* versus *workers income*, etc.). A contract was initiated with our regional ESD to collect data related to *Migrant Populations, Language, and Employment Characteristics*.

## Stakeholder Perspective

Regional Stakeholders from a variety of service fields throughout the region were asked questions to gather perspectives and opinions with regard to the quality and effectiveness of current services and programs for infants and toddlers and their families. The following is primarily a summary of information collected through Steering Committee activities and discussion as well as feedback received from a survey regarding stakeholder perspectives on current community needs.

Regional stakeholders expressed strong feelings around the needs of specific populations in the region (not in any particular order): (1) Rural and remote families and their subsequent lack of access to services and supports. The lack of transportation options in these areas is felt most prohibitive in terms of access. Personal vehicles are not the norm for many of these families and public transportation is only available in two areas in the entire region leaving families isolated and without services. Service providers simply do not have the funds to support mobile outreach efforts because of the high costs associated with travel (staff time and mileage reimbursement) as well as eligibility criteria based on county of residence. (2) Limited education levels which may inhibit the efficacy of outreach and public awareness efforts. This is also felt to affect the ability of residents to effectively navigate and benefit from available support systems. (3) Non-traditionally employed (unemployed, seasonal, part-time, shift work) face difficulties beyond the strain of these difficult work schedules in terms of very limited child care options and limited subsidy support. Trends within the regional population of seasonal workers, which in years past were comprised primarily of ‘migrant’ workers is in transition. Many of these families no longer come and go with the seasons but are staying in the area, year-round. And while they are not migrant, or mobile, these families continue to qualify for migrant programs/supports for three years after their last move. This population in particular faces the culminating effect of a unique set of obstacles in our region: an economy that is fragile, limited housing, rural and remote locations, and language barriers. (4) Families with Limited Income (low and low-middle income families) are of primary concern because of the high percentage of these families in our areas, the complex obstacles that characterize their lives, and the obvious service gaps that currently exist. Many of these families represent the ‘non-traditionally employed’ population discussed above with inconsistent or inadequate employment. (5) Populations with limited English pose a wide-spread and very significant barrier in our communities. To provide services to these families, service agencies must not only support the added cost of translation and print materials (which is often ineffective as many of these adults are illiterate in even their own language) but must employ bilingual staff that is competent of greeting, communicating with, and effectively referring these clients. In the case of adults unable to read and write, this staff often takes the time to fill out necessary paperwork for or with each of these clients. Although bilingual staff in major service agencies is becoming more the norm, there are still many basic service agencies-even public schools- that do not employ bilingual office staff. Also, even with bilingual staff in the office outreach often required to bring relevant families in is limited.

## “Our Story”

My family lives in a big land. There are mountains and trees and rivers all around. Farms are everywhere. Farmers grow lots of different foods. Lots of people come to work on the farms in the summer. We live in the city. My mom works and my dad works. They are very smart and went to college. I go to Teacher Heidi’s in the day time. It is fun. I like to play with the other kids. My mom picks me up in the afternoon. I was sick when I was a baby. I had to be in the hospital for a long time. My body does not work right. It is very expensive for my mommy and daddy. They cannot pay the hospital. We live in a small apartment. Now daddy is not working. I stay home with daddy now. I miss Teacher Heidi and the other kids. Daddy is grumpy; he watches TV a lot. When mommy gets home she is tired and worried. I hope I don’t have to go to the hospital again.

This is a big land. There are mountains and trees and rivers all around. Farms are everywhere. Farmers grow lots of different foods. My dad and aunt and uncle and my brother came here for the summer to work on the farms. I was living in California before; my mom and brother and sister are still in California. I stay by the river in a Migrant Camp; it is nice with a bathroom and place to cook with other families. Some other families that are here to work on the farms too stay in their car; some have found a house to live in. My brother is five. He watches me in the day when all the grown-ups go to work. We play outside with the other kids until the grown-ups come back. I miss my mommy and my sister. We are leaving. It is cold and the apples are not ready. I don’t know where we are going now.

This is a big land. There are mountains and trees and rivers all around. Farms are everywhere. Farmers grow lots of different foods. My family lives in a town. My daddy is a builder. He builds houses. My mom stays home with me. We got to the park and playgroups. Sometimes my grandma comes over to play with me so mommy can ‘run errands’. We go to church on Wednesday and Sunday. It is a nice place to be. Mommy and daddy are very happy.

This is a big land. There are mountains and trees and rivers all around. Farms are everywhere. Farmers grow lots of different foods. My dad and I just came to America. My mom and the rest of my family stayed in Mexico. My dad has a friend here who works for a farmer. We will stay in a cabin. I stay with my dad when he goes to work. It is hot. My Dad works every day. We have to get up very early. There are no other kids to play with. It is lonely. I hope my brothers come soon. When dad’s friend goes to town we go with him so we can buy food. I can’t understand what other people are saying. Dad is nervous. His friend helps us get food. We use the phone at the store to call my mom.

This is a big land. There are mountains and trees and rivers all around. Farms are everywhere. Farmers grow lots of different foods. Lots of people come to work on the farms in the summer. The city is far. My mom works at the grocery store. When she goes to work I stay with grandma. Grandma smokes and watches TV all day. It is not very fun. I don’t know where daddy is. I wish there were other kids to play with.

This is a big land. There are mountains and trees and rivers all around. Farms are everywhere. Farmers grow lots of different foods. We live in a trailer. There are lots of scary people there. Mom says not to talk to them. My dad works in the orchard. My mom works in the packing shed. My brother and sister are older; they go to school. I go to school too. A bus picks me up. It is called Head Start. It is fun. I love to play with the other kids. Sometimes my mom and dad come to my school and we eat with the other families.

This is a big land. There are mountains and trees and rivers all around. Farms are everywhere. Farmers grow lots of different foods. I live in the mountains with my mom and dad, my brothers and my sister. They are older than me. My mommy and daddy are young parents. My daddy works at Les Schwab. He drops my brother and sister off at school in the morning.

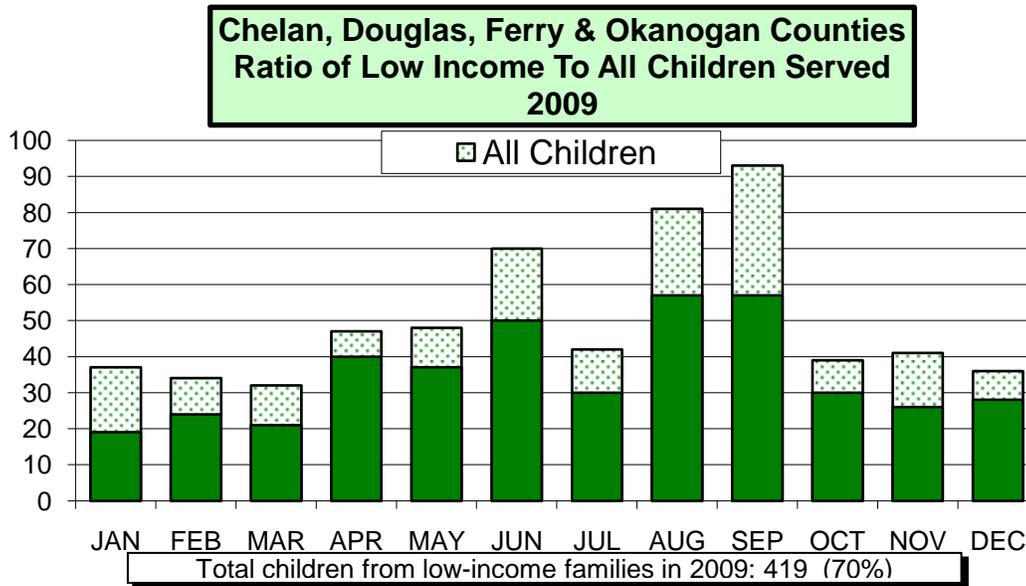
Mommy used to work at a hotel. Now she stays home with me and my brother. She has to go to school to get my brother a lot. He gets in trouble. When he gets home he has to go to his room. My mommy is sad about that. She is happy when daddy comes home. He does not come home very much. He likes to play with his friends a lot.

This is a big land. There are mountains and trees and rivers all around. Farms are everywhere. Farmers grow lots of different foods. There is a lot of wealth and a lot of poverty and a lot in the middle. There are towns and there are cities but there is a lot of wide-open spaces in the middle. We live in a big land. There are mountains and trees and rivers all around. The mountains bring the heat and the cold. The mountains bring the wind, the rain, and the snow. There are farms everywhere. Farmers work hard to grow lots of different foods. Sometimes the rain splits the cherries and they cannot be sold. Sometimes the rain and heat comes early and the cherries are too many and they cannot be sold. Sometimes the hail comes and ruins the apples and they cannot be sold. Sometimes the cold stays too long and apples do not turn. When the weather changes everyone's life here changes too.

## Part III

### \*SERVICES, SYSTEMS, and SUPPORTS\*

#### Services and Supports Inventory



|              | Infants served with WC | Toddlers served with WC | Total infants and toddlers served with WC | Total providers receiving WC (licensed and exempt) | Percent Receiving WC |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|----------------------|
| Chelan       | 297                    | 582                     | 879                                       | 183  | 84.332               |
| Douglas      | 150                    | 285                     | 435                                       | 98   | 87.500               |
| Grant        | 335                    | 714                     | 1049                                      | 192  | 82.759               |
| Okanogan     | 169                    | 337                     | 506                                       | 53   | 81.538               |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>951</b>             | <b>1918</b>             | <b>2869</b>                               | <b>526</b>   |                      |

**Notes:**

\*Includes Home, Center, and Exempt facility types

\*Unduplicated Count represents the total number of infants and/or toddlers served with subsidies between May 2009 and April 2010.

\*Total Providers Receiving WC includes EXEMPT providers

Prepared by Josie Peterson, Catholic Family & Child Service, Child Care Resource & Referral

\*There are a total of 405 Exempt providers in the region of ESD 171. With the addition of 484 licensed providers in the region, the total number of providers is 889, of which 526 receive WCCC Subsidy = 60%

**Data Sources:**

- ➔ DEL Subsidy Data *Infants By Program and County* (May 2009-April 2010) “WCCC” May 2009 and April 2010- (Unduplicated Count)
- ➔ DEL Subsidy Data *Toddlers By Program and County* (May 2009-April 2010) “WCCC” May 2009 and April 2010 (Unduplicated Count)
- ➔ DEL Subsidy Data (May 2009-April 2010) Percent of Subsidized Provider May 2009 – April 2010
- ➔ DEL Publication: *LicensedProviders\_20100801.xls* (August 2010)
- ➔ \*From 2008 DEL Market Survey (CCDF reporting)

| Childcare Arrangements |                       |               |                   |                  |               |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|
|                        | Children Under age 12 | Parental Care | Center-based Care | Family Home Care | FFN           |
| <b>Regional Total</b>  | <b>45,672</b>         | <b>16,442</b> | <b>2740</b>       | <b>3654</b>      | <b>25,120</b> |
| <b>Percentages</b>     |                       | <b>36%</b>    | <b>6%</b>         | <b>8%</b>        | <b>55%</b>    |

**Notes:**

- \*These estimates based on the % of parents in CareZone and UW estimates for the % of children in FFN Care.
- \*Children under the age of 3 are most likely to be in FFN care.
- \*WA State average for FFN 65% for infants, 45% for toddlers (Understanding FFN Care in Washington State: Developing Appropriate Training and Support, HSPC University of WA, 2002)

**Data Sources:**

- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Indicators by Age Group (2009)
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT *Household type for children under 18 in households (3-yr average)*
- ➔ DEL Publication: *LicensedProviders\_20100801.xls* (August 2010)
- ➔ National Association of Child Care Resource & Referral Database: *Type of Care by County* (August 1, 2009-August 1, 2010)

Licensed Child Care

|                 | DEL center-based provider sites         | DEL Total family child care provider sites | DEL Total License Child Care Sites | CCR&R end of 2009 | DEL Total center-based provider slots          | DEL family child care provider slots            | DEL TOTAL Child Care Slots                        | CCR&R (end of 2009) |
|-----------------|---|--|------------------------------------|-------------------|--|---|---|---------------------|
| <b>Chelan</b>   | 21                                      | 154  | 175                                | 191               | 1209   | 1512  | 2721  | 2767                |
| <b>Douglas</b>  | 4                                       | 100  | 104                                | 106               | 535  | 1006  | 1541  | 1452                |
| <b>Grant</b>    | 19 -Royal City and Mattawa sites(8)= 11 | 185 -Royal City and Mattawa sites(48)= 137 | 148                                | 210               | 1485- Royal City and Mattawa slots (641) = 844 | 1703- Royal City and Mattawa slots (347) = 1356 | 3188 - Royal City and Mattawa slots (1047) = 2210 | 2940                |
| <b>Okanogan</b> | 8                                       | 49   | 57                                 | 57                | 383  | 506   | 889   | 951                 |
| <b>Total</b>    | 44                                      | 440  | <b>484</b>                         | 562               | 2917   | 4380  | <b>7361</b>                                       | 8110                |

**Notes:**

- \*Center-based facilities include private, Head Start, EPIC, and school district child care programs
- \*2008 CCR&R Data reports the loss of 58 Family Home Child Care sites and 4 Child Care Center sites since 2003.
- \*A majority of providers speak Spanish and/or English; most providers report speaking Spanish (74%). Fifty-Nine percent of providers speak English (59%). One provider also reports speaking Russian.
- \*85% were reported to take infants but only 45% reported having had training or experience in the care of children with special needs (ChildCareNet).
- \*Licensed providers are reported to often have a *desired* capacity that is less than their licensed maximum.
- \*Royal City and Mattawa data could not be disaggregated from CCR&R Totals, therefore DEL totals provide more accurate provider and slot counts.

**Data Sources:**

- DEL Publication: *LicensedProviders\_20100801.xls* (August 2010)
- National Association of Child Care Resource & Referral Database: *Type of Care by County* (August 1, 2009-August 1, 2010)
- National Association of Child Care Resource & Referral Database: *Type of Care by City* (August 1, 2009-August 1, 2010)
- *Summary of 2009 Data Catholic Family & Child Services (serving Chelan, Douglas, Okanogan, and Ferry Counties)*(ChildCareNet – Insider Data)
- *Chelan, Douglas, Ferry & Okanogan Counties Child Care Referral Activity in 2009* (ChildCareNet – Insider Data)
- *Summary of 2009 DATA Catholic Family & Child Services (serving Grant, Kittitas, and Yakima Counties)* (ChildCareNet – Insider Data)
- *Yakima, Grant, and Kittitas Counties Child Care Resource and Referral Activity in 2009* (ChildCareNet – Insider Data)

- *Summary of 2009 DATA Catholic Family & Child Services (serving Grant, Kittitas, and Yakima Counties) (ChildCareNet – Insider Data)*
- *Yakima, Grant, and Kittitas Counties Child Care Resource and Referral Activity in 2009 (ChildCareNet – Insider Data)*

### Child Care Referrals

|                       | Total Requests Processed (CCR&R)  | Total Children Referred (CCR&R) | Total Infants Referred (CCR&R) | Total Toddlers Referred (CCR&R) | Total Referrals for Infants and Toddlers |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>Regional Total</b> | 2514+395 for Grant (Royal City and Mattawa referrals could not be disaggregated from this total)<br>= <b>2909</b> | 1087                            | <b>221</b>                     | <b>333</b>                      | <b>554</b>                               |
|                       |   |                                 | <b>20%</b>                     | <b>31%</b>                      | <b>51%</b>                               |

**Notes:**

\*By Phone or Online or In-Person

\*Grant county totals 621 clients (902 children) for which 293 (47%) of referral calls were for infants and toddlers.

\*CCR&R Network Data reports approximately 51% of child referrals were for infants and toddlers at end of 2009 compared with regional counts from August 2010 which reflect approximately 78% of child referrals were for infants and toddlers.

\*Data related to Grant County is problematic because ESD and CCR&R regions do not align.

**Data Sources:**

- ➔ National Association of Child Care Resource & Referral Database: *Referral Frequency Count by County (August 2009-August 2010)*
- ➔ *Summary of 2009 Data Catholic Family & Child Services (serving Chelan, Douglas, Okanogan, and Ferry Counties)(ChildCareNet – Insider Data)*
- ➔ *Chelan, Douglas, Ferry & Okanogan Counties Child Care Referral Activity in 2009 (ChildCareNet – Insider Data)*
- ➔ *Summary of 2009 DATA Catholic Family & Child Services (serving Grant, Kittitas, and Yakima Counties) (ChildCareNet – Insider Data)*
- ➔ *Yakima, Grant, and Kittitas Counties Child Care Resource and Referral Activity in 2009 (ChildCareNet – Insider Data)*

### Median Cost of Care

|              | Median Income HSPC (2008)    | Infant Care Average | % of monthly median household income for infant care | Toddler Care Average | % of monthly median household income for toddler care |
|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------|---|
| <b>Total</b> | 3724.17<br>(\$44,690 yearly) | \$577               | <b>15%</b>   | \$513                | <b>14%</b>  |

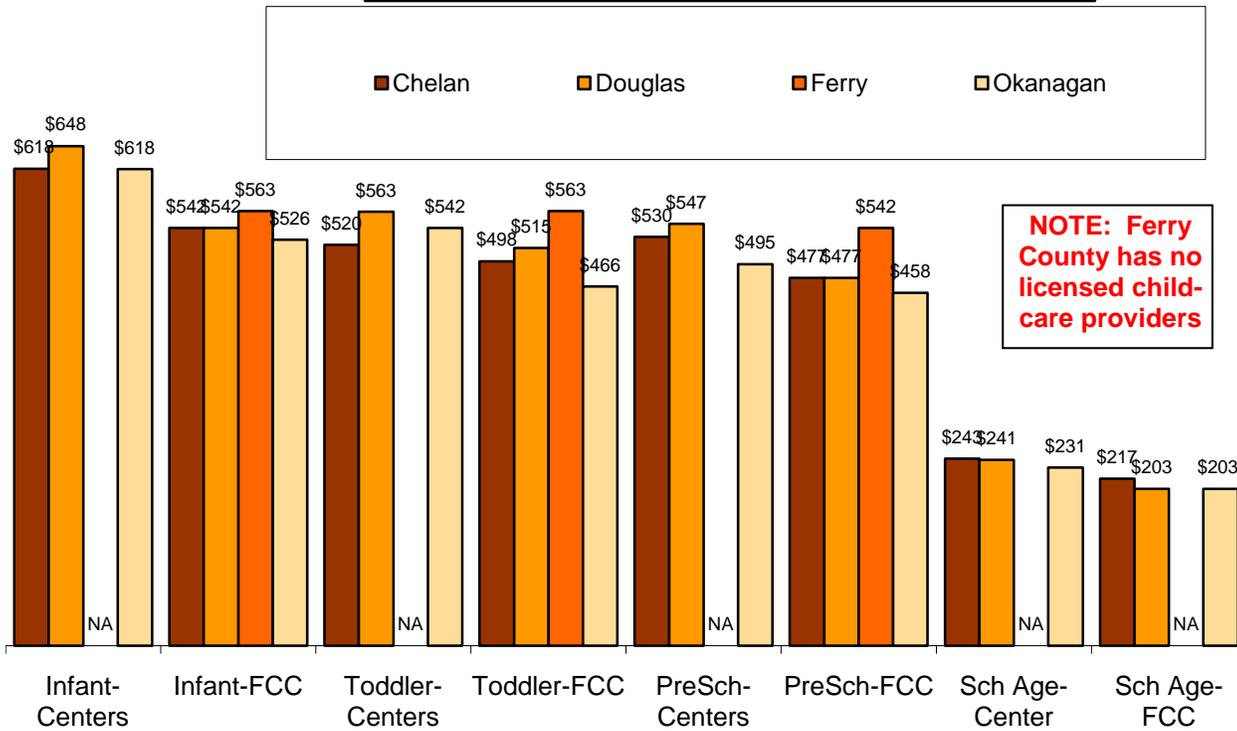
**Notes:**

\*Taking into account that many families make well below the *median household income* these percentages could be GROSSLY unrepresentative of the reality for many of our families.

**Data Sources:**

- ➔ Network Family Child Care Home Median Rates, 75<sup>th</sup> Percentile and DSHS Subsidy Rates By County Compared 2008
- ➔ Network Center Median, 75<sup>th</sup> Percentile, and DSHS Subsidy Rates By County Compared 2008
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Employment and Income *Median household income* (2008) **Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM). Data were retrieved on June 20, 2009 from <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/economy/hhinc/medinc.pdf>.
- ➔ Network Family Child Care Home Median Rates, 75<sup>th</sup> Percentile and DSHS Subsidy Rates By County Compared 2008
- ➔ Network Center median, 75<sup>th</sup> Percentile, and DSHS Subsidy Rates By County Compared 2008
- ➔ Median Household Income Estimates by County: 1989 to 2008 and Projection for 2009 (BEA)

### CHELAN, DOUGLAS, FERRY, AND OKANOGAN 2009 MEDIAN RATES



| <b>Centers</b>     | 2009 Median Annual Cost for 1 Child | % of 2009 Med. Hsld Inc |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Infant             | \$7,418                             | 18%                     |
| Toddler            | \$6,237                             | 15%                     |
| PreSchool          | \$6,360                             | 15%                     |
| School Age         | \$2,912                             | 7%                      |
| Infant & Preschool | \$13,778                            | 33%                     |

- Chelan Supply Demand Data 2009, CCRR Network

\*Median Rates (reported by CCR&R) show an increase of 3% for Infant Center Care and 2% for FCC care between 2008 and 2009.

| <b>FCC</b>         | 2009 Median Annual Cost for 1 Child | % of 2009 Med. Hsld Inc |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Infant             | \$6,500                             | 16%                     |
| Toddler            | \$5,980                             | 14%                     |
| PreSch             | \$5,720                             | 14%                     |
| SchAge             | \$2,600                             | 6%                      |
| Infant & Preschool | \$12,220                            | 29%                     |

| ESIT                                      |  |                        |
|---|--|------------------------|
| ESIT - Average # of children served/month | ESIT - Average Number of Referrals per month | ESIT Eligible Children |
| <b>283</b>                                | <b>5.6</b>                                   | <b>254</b>             |

**Notes:**

\*These averages were found by taking the “Total number of children served within month” for the months between October 2009 and June 2010 and dividing by 9.

\*Chelan-Douglas referrals seem significantly higher than Grant and Okanogan County (13.77 vs 3.88 in Grant and 4.88 in Okanogan County). While the rate may be lower in Okanogan County because of the decreased overall population, this would not be true for Grant County, which has a larger overall population than Chelan and Douglas combined. In Chelan-Douglas County (per Janelle Bersch, Early Childhood Coordinator, NCESD) partnerships with local pediatricians provide many, strong referral sources.

\* 27 referrals and 2 CPS referrals originated from the Royal City/Mattawa area and therefore should be subtracted from the Grant County totals but have not been in the data table above.

\* In regards to counts of eligible children by diagnosis, the Early Childhood Coordinator for ESD region 171 says the following: “There are a few issues with the diagnosis in our data system. 1) A lot of our children are categorized under - No Diagnosis – because a physician has not made a formal diagnosis, until he does we cannot code it. 2) In addition, lots of our children have multiple diagnoses, so the count can be duplicated for many children. 3) The pull down menu in our data system has the weirdest list of Diagnosis – not many of our kids fall into the categories they have. We often have to write in the diagnosis as “other” so it looks like we have a bunch of “others” as well. I have never found the diagnosis count to be accurate. I often find myself hand tallying if I need to”.

**Data Sources:**

➔ DEL ESIT Monthly Program Data by County 2009-2010 – Column 2

➔ ESIT Data Snapshot August 6, 2010

- Children counts in this report are from birth to age three, none beyond age three, as they are no longer eligible for Part C.
- The data is also based on children receiving services (they have an active IFSP).
- Children may have more than one diagnosis (thus we separated that data from the demographics)
- The children that appear in this snapshot are those currently eligible and receiving at least one service at the time the report was run.

Children enrolled in the Early Support for Infants and Toddlers Program

Number of children Birth to One on Individual Family Services Plans compared to Birth Rate

|                | Birth to 1 Day in time Count | Total Birth to 1 Population | Percent of Birth to One Population |
|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Chelan/Douglas | 12                           | 1673                        | 0.72%                              |
| Grant          | 9                            | 1635                        | 0.55%                              |
| Okanogan       | 10                           | 582                         | 1.72%                              |
| Regional Total | 31                           | 3890                        | .80%                               |
| Statewide      | 501                          | 90,270                      | 0.56%                              |

\*Target noted on the Statewide Performance Plan is .97%

Number of children Birth to Three Individual Family Service Plans compared to Birth Rate

|                | Birth to Three Day in Time Count | Total Birth to Three population | Percent of Birth to Three Population |
|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Chelan/Douglas | 119                              | 4758                            | 2.50%                                |
| Grant          | 82                               | 4751                            | 1.70%                                |
| Okanogan       | 72                               | 1724                            | 4.20%                                |
| Regional Total | 273                              | 11,233                          | 2.43%                                |
| Statewide      | 5209                             | 266,036                         | 2.00%                                |

\*Target noted on the Statewide Performance Plan is 2.2%

\*Okanogan and Chelan/Douglas Counties exceed the state target for birth to three Child Find.

\*Okanogan exceeds the state target for Birth to One Child Find.

Data Sources and Notes:

- ➔ Early Support for Infants and Toddlers Data Management System data set for the Point in Time count June, 1, 2010.

Additional Comments:

| Referrals for Developmental Concerns |                |                   |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
|                                      | # of referrals | # CAPTA referrals |
| Chelan                               | 200            | 20                |
| Douglas                              | NA             | NA                |
| Grant                                | 250            | 58                |
| Okanogan                             | 137            | 36                |
| Regional Total                       | <b>587</b>     | <b>114</b>        |
| Regional Average                     |                |                   |

Data Sources and Notes:

- ➔ Early Support for Infants and Toddlers Data Management System data set for the year September 2009-Sept. 2010
- ➔ Closed files at Local Lead Agency from 2009-10
- ➔ Chelan and Douglas Counties are grouped together in the ESIT program

**Additional Comments:** Referrals from the CHET screener at Children and Family Services has greatly decreased in Chelan and Douglas Counties in the year 2009-2010. The CHET developmental screener position was eliminated at the local Children and Family Services Office.

Prepared by Josie Peterson, Catholic Family & Child Service, Child Care Resource & Referral

**ECEAP**

|                | # of sites | # of slots | New-3-year-old Enrollment 2010 | Waitlist 2010 |
|----------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>ESD 171</b> | <b>12</b>  | <b>412</b> | <b>96</b>                      | <b>77</b>     |

**Data Source and Notes:**

➔ Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP) *Statistics for 2009-10 school year*

**Early Head Start and EPIC 2009-2010**

|   | Total # of Sites | Prenatal | 0-12 months | 13-24 months | 24-36 months | Total Enrolled | Regularly funded Slots | ARRA Funded Slots | Total Slots | Waitlist |
|---|------------------|----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------|----------|
| Chelan-Douglas                          | 2                | 8        | 36          | 35           | 28           | 124            | 64                     | 18                | 82          | 31       |
| EPIC – Wenatchee MHS (June-Oct)         | 1                |          | 8           | 16           | 39           | 63             | 63                     | 0                 | 63          | 3        |
| EPIC-Wenatchee Family Childcare Program | 1                | 0        | 7           | 33           | 34           | 74             | 107                    | 0                 | 107         | 5        |
| EPIC – Bridgeport                       |                  |          |             |              |              |                |                        |                   |             |          |
| EPIC - Brewster                         |                  |          |             |              |              |                |                        |                   |             |          |
| Grant                                   | 7                | 5        | 13          | 20           | 28           | 66             | 56                     | 36                | 92          | 23       |
| Okanogan                                | 8                | 4        | 43          | 44           | 48           | 136            | 58                     | 56                | 114         | 56       |
|   |                  |          |             |              |              |                |                        |                   |             |          |

**Notes:**

\*Total *Enrollment* numbers are impacted by those children transitioning into Head Start (no longer counted in the 24-36 month old category) and those not yet enrolled for the coming year.

\*Chelan-Douglas EHS Program is provided by Chelan-Douglas Child Development Association and has two sites in Wenatchee and Peshastin

\*Grant County EHS is provided by Family Services of Grant County and has seven sites in Soap Lake, Ephrata and Moses Lake.

\*Okanogan County EHS is provided Okanogan County Child Development Association and has eight sites in Oroville, Tonasket, Omak, Okanogan, Brewster, Pateros, Methow Valley, and Bridgeport (which is actually in Douglas County).

\*Children on waitlists are current as of July 1, 2010 and reflects number of children/families with complete applications.

\*According to the Chelan-Douglas County Needs Assessment, “the largest population of unserved populations are under the age of three. Funding levels have not been able to keep pace with the need for services. Services to children birth to three is limited to those families that are most at risk in the two county area. There were 113 birth to three-year-old children who did not receive Early Head Start Services this year”

\*MHS= Migrant Head Start

**Data Sources:**

- ➔ COPA-Agency Data Base and PIR (Program Instrument Review Report)
- ➔ Jolene Conat, IT Coordinator, Chelan Douglas Child Services Assoc., Wenatchee, WA
- ➔ Lori Bennet, Home Services Specialist, Family Services of Grant County – Moses Lake, WA
- ➔ Sally Gundry, Family Services of Grant County
- ➔ Tami Miller, Director, OCCDA - Okanogan, WA
- ➔ [http://www.familyservicegc.net/pages/early\\_head\\_start/ehs\\_about.htm](http://www.familyservicegc.net/pages/early_head_start/ehs_about.htm)
- ➔ <http://www.ocdda.net/ehsl.htm> \*note this web page is obsolete and the information is very outdated.
- ➔ <http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/arra-locator#map-home>
- ➔ *Chelan-Douglas Child Services Association Community Assessment 2009-2012, CDCSA*

| Home Visiting   |                      |                                   |                      |                                   |                      |                                   |                            |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
|                 | PAT                  | PAT                               | NFP                  | NFP                               | PCHP                 | PCHP                              | Early Head Start           |
|                 | # of families served | # of eligible families (waitlist) | # of families served | # of eligible families (waitlist) | # of families served | # of eligible families (waitlist) |                            |
| <b>Chelan</b>   | N/A                  | N/A                               | N/A                  | N/A                               | N/A                  | N/A                               | 40                         |
| <b>Douglas</b>  | N/A                  | N/A                               | N/A                  | N/A                               | N/A                  | N/A                               | Included in Chelan service |
| <b>Grant</b>    | 74                   | 23                                | N/A                  | N/A                               | N/A                  | N/A                               | 48                         |
| <b>Okanogan</b> | 69                   | 56                                | N/A                  | N/A                               | N/A                  | N/A                               | 42                         |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>143</b>           | <b>79</b>                         | <b>0</b>             | <b>0</b>                          | <b>0</b>             | <b>0</b>                          | <b>130</b>                 |

**Notes:**

- \*Most recent counts were taken from the DOH Home Visiting Needs Assessment.
- \*Family Services of Grant County provides PAT to EHS Families only.
- \*OCCDA provides PAT to EHS Families only.
- \* “Home Base families must qualify at 100% of federal poverty, or above that income if they have special needs, they must be home to have the 1 1/2 hour weekly home visit, and the ages we serve are newborn to age 3 and we also enroll pregnant moms. We have a selection criteria that is used for prioritizing applicants. Families are categorically eligible if they receive TANF, are homeless or in Foster Care.” – per Tami Miller, OCCDA
- \*There are no Parent Child Home Programs in the region of ESD 171.
- \* There are no NFP programs in the region of ESD 171.

**Data Sources:**

Prepared by Josie Peterson, Catholic Family & Child Service, Child Care Resource & Referral

- ➔ <http://www.parent-child.org/about-us-where-we-are.html>
- ➔ <http://www.nursefamilypartnership.org/Locations/Washington>
- ➔ <http://www.parentsasteachers.org/location>
- ➔ Appendix B: Data Report Information; Table B-3: Summary – Coverage Data for Likely Evidence Based Practices: Washington State Summary Data for Home Visiting Needs Assessment
- ➔ Sally Gundry, Family Services of Grant County
- ➔ Tami Miller, Director, OCCDA – Okanogan, WA

| Children in the Child Welfare System |                                      |                                    |                                    |   |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
|                                      | Children under 18 years (population) | CPS                                | Foster Care                        | Percent of Child Population in Child Welfare System |
| <b>Total</b>                         | <b>64,482</b>                        | <b>2119</b>                        | <b>512</b>                         |   |
|                                      |                                      | <b>3% of children under age 18</b> | <b>1% of children under age 18</b> | <b>4%</b>   |

**Notes:** \*Okanogan has a slightly higher percentage of children in the Child Welfare System at 6%.

**Data Source:**

- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Child Abuse and Neglect *Children served by Child Protective Services 2007*
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Child Abuse and Neglect *Children in foster care placement 2007*

| DSHS/TANF             |                  |                                  |                               |                       |                               |               |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
|                       | Total Population | Number Served (All ages) by DSHS | Number Served (Youth) by DSHS | DSHS Client Use Rates | Number receiving TANF Support | TANF Use Rate |
| <b>Chelan</b>         |                  | 2351                             | 1637                          | 37.2%                 | 2351                          | 3.3%          |
| <b>Douglas</b>        |                  | 996                              | 714                           | 35.2%                 | 996                           | 2.7%          |
| <b>Grant</b>          |                  | 2965                             | 3807                          | 46.6%                 | 5094                          | 6.3%          |
| <b>Okanogan</b>       |                  | 1513                             | 1030                          | 45.1%                 | 1513                          | 3.8%          |
| <b>Regional Total</b> | ~228,602         | 10,088                           | 7188                          | 41.03%                | 9954                          | 4.025%        |

**Notes:**

\*DSHS defines youth as a person between the ages of 0-17 years.

\*Royal and Mattawa totals have been deducted from Grant County data in the following columns: *Total Population* (-5140), *Numbers Served (All ages) by DSHS* (-1207), *Number Served (Youth) by DSHS* (-757), *Number receiving TANF support* (-134)

**Data Sources:**

- ➔ DSHS Client Services July 2006 - June 2007 by County ALL AGES
- ➔ DSHS Client Services July 2006 - June 2007 by County YOUTH (0-17 years)
- ➔ 2007 Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. January, 2010

**Notes:**

- ➔ Client Data: Washington State Department of Social and Health Services Client Services Database analytical extract of February 8, 2010 .
- ➔ DSHS Client Services July 2006 - June 2007 by County ALL AGES
- ➔ DSHS Client Services July 2006 - June 2007 by County YOUTH (0-17 years)

| Pregnant Mothers and Pregnancy Care |                                     |   |   |                                 |   |   |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|---|---|
|                                     | Women, Infants, and Children Served | # of infants and children under five served | Pregnant, Breastfeeding, and Postpartum Women | % of infants born served by WIC | % of pregnant women receiving first trimester prenatal care | % of pregnant Women who received late or no prenatal Care |
| <b>Chelan</b>                       | 6149                                | 4320  | 1829  | 70%                             | 77%   | 5%  |
| <b>Douglas</b>                      | 1365                                | 1019  | 346   | 66%                             | 77%   | 5%  |
| <b>Grant</b>                        | 9685                                | 6902  | 2783  | 77%                             | 77%   | 5%  |
| <b>Okanogan</b>                     | 4323                                | 3081  | 1242  | 71%                             | 72%   | 5%  |
| <b>Total</b>                        | <b>21,522</b>                       | <b>15,322</b>                               | <b>6200</b>                                   | <b>71%</b>                      | <b>76%</b>  | <b>5%</b>   |

**Notes:**

\*Definitions: The number and percent of mothers who received prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy and the number and percent of mothers who received no or late prenatal care. Percent is given per the number of live births.

\*Definitions: The number and percent of mothers who received prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy and the number and percent of mothers who received no or late prenatal care. Percent is given per the number of live births.

\*The state-side percentage of Infants born Served by WIC is 51%

**Data Sources:**

- ➔ WA State DOH *Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants , and Children (WIC) 2009*
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Other Health *Prenatal Care (Percent) 2008: Data Source:* The data used for this measure come from Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Department of Health (DOH), Birth Data. Data are available online at [http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehsphi/chs/chs-data/birth/bir\\_vd.htm](http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehsphi/chs/chs-data/birth/bir_vd.htm) (Natality Table C4)
- ➔ First Steps Database: *County Profiles Birth Statistics and Maternity Care Access (DSHS 2008)*
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Other Health *Prenatal Care (Percent) 2008: Data Source:* The data used for this measure come from Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Department of Health (DOH), Birth Data. Data are available online at [http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehsphi/chs/chs-data/birth/bir\\_vd.htm](http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehsphi/chs/chs-data/birth/bir_vd.htm) (Natality Table C4)
- ➔ First Steps Database: *County Profiles Birth Statistics and Maternity Care Access (DSHS 2008)*

Children's Medical Insurance

|              | Total population under 18 | # Uninsured | % Uninsured | Children Enrolled in Apple Health Program | Age 0       | Age 1       | Age 2       | Age 3       | Total       |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Chelan       | 18,535                    | 1812        | 10.1%       |   | 509         | 545         | 582         | 526         | 2162        |
| Douglas      | 10,189                    | n/a         |             |   | 225         | 250         | 258         | 239         | 972         |
| Grant        | 25,073                    | 2564        | 10.1%       |   | 757         | 828         | 867         | 837         | 3289        |
| Okanogan     | 10,135                    | n/a         |             |   | 264         | 326         | 317         | 335         | 1242        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>63,932</b>             |             |             |   | <b>1755</b> | <b>1949</b> | <b>2024</b> | <b>1937</b> | <b>7665</b> |

**Notes:** The population of insured young children is significantly lower than the total insured child population (under 18 years). With the total population of children ages 0-1 (by DOH population estimates), the percentage of insured children in this age group is 52%, 2 year-old insured 58%, 3-year-old insured population 57%.

**Data Sources:**

- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Indicators By Race/Ethnicity (Number)
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Health Insurance *Uninsured children, under 18, county-level 2008*
- ➔ DSHS Apple Health Enrollment By County and Age 0 to 3 June 2010

**\*SERVICES, SYSTEMS, and SUPPORTS\***

**Additional Region-Identified Services and Supports**

| Infant and Toddler Programs (other than Early Head Start, ECEAP, B-3 (ESIT)) |  |  |                             |  |          |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------|--|----------|
|  | Program Name   | Lead Agency(s)                           | Eligibility Criteria        | # of children served   | Waitlist |
| Chelan   | St. Pauls Infant Toddler Group   | St. Paul's Lutheran Church               | None – Cost with play group | 4-10   | None     |
|  | Apple Valley Gymnastics Play Gym   | Apple Valley Gymnastics                  | None – cost with play gym   | 10-50 during a single play gym which occurs 4 times per week | None     |
|  | Indoor Playground  | Wenatchee Parks and Rec                  | None- cost with service     | 10-30 during group times                                     | None     |
|  | Parent-tot Swimtime  | YMCA                                     | None – cost of swim         | 8-10 during swim time  | yes      |
|  | Baby-Toddler Story times   | NCRL                                     | None - free                 | Varies   | no       |
| Douglas  | NA see above   |  |                             |  |          |
| Grant  | Baby-Toddler Story times   | NCRL                                     | None - free                 | Varies   | no       |
|  | MOPS - Babies and toddlers play group, Moses Lake, Ephrata, Soap Lake, Mattawa |  | None                        | Attendance varies 2 times per month                          | no       |
|  | Big Bend Community College C o-op preschool – Toddler Group                    | Big Bend Community College               | None – Cost to participate  | Approx. 30 children  | no       |
| Okanogan   | Baby-Toddler storytimes, Methow, Okanogan, Omak, Oroville                      | NCRL                                     | None - Free                 | Varies   | no       |
|  | Faith Based playgroups 1 time per week, Omak, and Tonasket                     | Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran Church | None                        | Varies   | no       |

**Data Sources:**

- ➔ Informal survey of infant toddler opportunities - Local Lead Agency contacts of Chelan/Douglas, Okanogan, and Grant counties

**Additional Comments:** This list represents a sampling of available activities for infants and toddlers. Several do require payment to participate in the activities.

### Substance Abuse Services and Programs

|                | # of providers | Outpatient Treatment Services | Intensive Outpatient Treatment Services | Opiate Dependency Treatment Services | Recovery House Services | Long-Term Residential Treatment Services | Sub-Acute Detoxification Services | Acute Detoxification Services | Intensive Inpatient Treatment Services | Alcohol and Drug Addiction Treatment Support and Assessment | Chemical Dependency Involuntary Treatment and Assessment | Driving under the Influence Assessment | Alcohol and Drug Information School | Total     |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|--|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Chelan-Douglas | 7              | 6                             | 6                                       | 0                                    | 1                       | 1  | 1                                 | 0                             | 2                                      | 1   | 1  | 6                                      | 6                                   | 31        |
| Grant          | 3              | 3                             | 3                                       | 0                                    | 0                       | 0  | 0                                 | 0                             | 0                                      | 1   | 1  | 3                                      | 2                                   | 13        |
| Okanogan       | 3              | 3                             | 3                                       | 0                                    | 0                       | 0  | 0                                 | 0                             | 0                                      | 1   | 1  | 3                                      | 2                                   | 13        |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>13</b>      | <b>12</b>                     | <b>12</b>                               | <b>0</b>                             | <b>1</b>                | <b>1</b>                                 | <b>1</b>                          | <b>0</b>                      | <b>2</b>                               | <b>3</b>  | <b>3</b>   | <b>6</b>                               | <b>10</b>                           | <b>47</b> |

**Notes:** According to the DOH Home Visiting Needs Assessment, “There is a need for more Pregnant and Parenting Women Residential Treatment space that incorporate care for children while their mothers are receiving services (approximately 2000 children need this service and there are 130 slots available: leaving an unmet need of approximately 1870 slots (statewide)”, p. 74.

**Data Source:** Table 7: Substance Abuse Capacity Services Program and County Breakdown; Washington State Department of Health, Home Visiting Needs Assessment; Grant X02MC19412

| Service or Support (& description)  | Target Population  | Relevant Data   |
|---|--|---|
| <p><b>Program Name:</b> <i>Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN)</i></p> <p><b>Lead Agency:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chelan Douglas Health District</li> <li>Okanogan County Public Health</li> <li>Grant County Health District</li> </ul> <p><b>Description:</b> This program provides public health nurse visits for children (birth to 18 years of age) who have physical, behavioral or emotional conditions that require services beyond those required by children in general. Examples include premature birth, developmental delays, Down’s syndrome, etc. The Public Health Nurse facilitates access to health care needs, provides care coordination, supports family centered care, teaches advocacy skills and promotes the coordination of care across systems. Services are available to the child with a special health care needs at no charge with a focus on medically involved children and providing resources for families.</p> | <p><b>Target Population:</b> Children Birth to 18 years of age, with a diagnosed special health care need of any kind, or in process of being diagnosed, or needing to find help getting diagnosed, or at risk of having a special health care need.</p> | <p><b>Eligibility Criteria:</b> There is no charge for PHN services to anyone. Services are geared to the child with a special health care need.</p> <p>In 2009 approximately 87 children (0.6FTE) were served in Chelan-Douglas with a current caseload of 22 (0.6FTE). In Okanogan County 247 services were provided; 31 active clients.</p> <p>In 2009 approximately 190 children were served in Grant County with a caseload of 173 in 2009</p> |
| <p><b>Program Name:</b> <i>Child Care Program</i></p> <p><b>Lead Agency:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chelan-Douglas Public Health</li> <li>Okanogan County</li> <li>Grant County Health District</li> </ul> <p><b>Description:</b> Childcare centers licensed to care for at least four infants receive consultation about health and safety practices, growth, development and nurturing. Centers that are licensed for 4 or more infants and are required by WAC to have monthly RN visits.</p>  | <p><b>Target Population:</b> Centers that are licensed for 4 or more infants</p>   | <p><b># Served Chelan-Douglas:</b> 9 centers (including EPIC, EHS, and HS)</p> <p>Funding for the Child Care Program in Grant County is ceasing at the end of 2010.</p>   |

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <p><b>Program Name:</b> <i>Play and Learn</i><br/> <b>Lead Agency:</b> Catholic Family &amp; Child Service Child Care Resource &amp; Referral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leavenworth (1)</li> <li>• Peshastin (1)</li> <li>• Cashmere (1)</li> <li>• Wenatchee (3)</li> <li>• Omak/Okanogan (1)</li> <li>• Nespelem (Coming Soon)</li> <li>• Monitor (Migrant – Summers Only)</li> </ul> <p><b>Description:</b> Kaleidoscope Play &amp; Learn groups are facilitated play groups for young children and their FFN caregivers and parents. Groups are run by Child Care Resource &amp; Referral in a variety of neighborhood locations, including libraries, community centers, apartment rec rooms and churches. Kaleidoscope Play &amp; Learn groups typically meet weekly for 1 ½ -2 hours. All groups have a trained facilitator, who sets up a variety of activities and who provides information and guidance to participants.</p> | <p><b>Target Population:</b> Parents and FFN Caregivers of children age Birth to Five.</p>  | <p><b>Data Source:</b> <i>from Child Care Resources’ ‘Family, Friend and Neighbor Caregiver Project 2008 Midterm Evaluation Report’, 2008.)</i><br/> <b>Data:</b> Learn Network has conducted an outcome evaluation of all member Play &amp; Learn groups (including ours). The results show that Play &amp; Learn speak for themselves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 75% of adult participants increased knowledge “a lot more” in one evaluation area</li> <li>• 84% reported changing what they do</li> <li>• 60% reported decreased isolation “a lot more”</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Program Name:</b> <i>Community Café</i><br/> <b>Lead Agency:</b> Catholic Family &amp; Child Service Child Care Resource &amp; Referral</p> <p><b>Description:</b> Cafes are a series of guided conversations that provide the stepping stool we utilize to reach for higher heights. This stool has three legs of support: 1. The five protective factors necessary for Children and Families to Thrive, 2. Leadership that begins with Self and Transforms Communities, and 3. Parent partnerships that impacts practice, program and policy. The Café’s use an Appreciative Inquiry approach. They ask the two questions: What is the problem? And, what is working around here? These two questions underline the different approaches between traditional Change Management theory and Appreciative Inquiry.</p>   | <p><b>Target Population:</b> All Community Child Advocates</p>  | <p><b>Data Source:</b> Community Café: Changing the lives of children through Conversations that Matter.<br/> <b>Data:</b> Catholic Family &amp; Child Services hosted three 6-week Café series in 2009. North Central ESD will host a total of three 6-week café series during 2010.</p>   |
| <p><b>Program Name:</b> <i>Readiness To Learn</i><br/> <b>Lead Agency:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Quincy School District</li> <li>2. Okanogan School District</li> <li>3. Manson School District</li> <li>4. ESD 171</li> </ol> <p><b>Description:</b> Readiness to Learn (RTL) program, administered by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, is part of Washington State’s Education Reform. The program provides substantial support to students (predominantly pre-school through grade 8) and their families who are significantly at-risk by rigorously combining school and community-based resources as a means to reduce barriers to learning, bolster student engagement,</p>  | <p><b>Target Population:</b> The program provides substantial support to students (predominantly pre-school through grade 8) and their families who are significantly at-risk</p> | <p><b>Measure (e.g., # served):</b> Number served<br/> <b>Data Source:</b> WSU evaluation system<br/> <b>Data:</b> South Chelan-Douglas RTL (NCESD as fiscal agent and coordinator) can document 174 direct referrals served, plus services provided to those students’ family members, which includes another 522 clients.</p>   |

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <p>and ensure that all children are able to attend school, ready to learn. RTL serves as an early intervention dropout reduction program. Supports include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Intensive outreach for families.</li> <li>▪ Tutoring and mentoring services.</li> <li>▪ Mental health and substance abuse services.</li> <li>▪ Case management.</li> <li>▪ Parent support and education.</li> <li>▪ Transportation and financial support.</li> <li>▪ Health services.</li> <li>▪ Food, clothing, housing, and employment assistance.</li> <li>▪ Individual, group, and community activities and services.</li> <li>▪ Gang diversion.</li> <li>▪ Extended learning and enrichment.</li> </ul> |   |   |
| <p><b>Program Name:</b> <i>Parent to Parent</i><br/> <b>Lead Agency:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Moses Lake</li> <li>▪ Quincy Community Health</li> </ul> <p><b>Description:</b> Parent to Parent is a nonprofit organization that provides emotional support, information as well as social and educational opportunities to families who are raising children with disabilities and/or special health care needs.</p>  | <p><b>Target Population:</b> Families who are raising children with disabilities and/or special health care needs.</p>    | <p><b>Data Source:</b> Grant/Adams Co. Parent to Parent State Data Reports<br/> <b>Data:</b> 9,912 (July 1, 2009-June 30, 2010)</p>   |
| <p><b>Program Name:</b> <i>Promotoras</i><br/> <b>Lead Agency:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Columbia Valley Community Health</li> <li>• Moses Lake</li> <li>• Quincy Community Health</li> <li>• Family Health Centers (Okanogan County) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Brewster, Okanogan and Tonasket and reach the surrounding areas of these cities.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Description:</b> Outreach program that uses the Promotores de Salud (health promoters) model. It is dedicated to using the Popular Education philosophy to deliver prevention education.</p>  | <p><b>Target Population:</b> Farm workers, Hispanic and any other population. Adults and children.</p>                    | <p><b>Number Served:</b> Okanogan County: 1,200 - 1,500. Chelan-Douglas: Approximately 10,000 contacts through outreach efforts.</p> <p><b>Data Source:</b> Encounter forms, sign in sheet.</p> |
| <p><b>Program Name(s):</b> <i>CONEVyT</i><br/> <b>Lead Agency:</b> Wenatchee Valley College<br/> <b>Description:</b> GED preparation program. CONEVyT is a Spanish Language based ABE/GED program sponsored by the Mexican government. This will prepare students to take the Spanish Language version of the GED Test. WVC has funding to provide 6 hours a week of class time for ECE Providers who are interested in obtaining their GED and continuing their Education in ECE. Student who are enrolled in this program will also have to be enrolled in the ECE Building Bridges classes, IBEST classes or a WVC ESL class</p>   | <p><b>Target Population:</b> ESL students who are interested in ECE certification and/or higher education ECE degree</p>  |   |
| <p><b>Program Name:</b> <i>Building Bridges</i><br/> <b>Lead Agency:</b> Wenatchee Valley College</p>   | <p><b>Target Population:</b> Child Care providers, particularly those that have never taken a college level course or</p> |   |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <p><b>Description:</b> WVC receives grant funding from the Department of Early Learning to offer 3 one credit Early Learning teaching modules each quarter in both English and Spanish. The English classes are also transmitted over ITV to the WVC Omak Campus. The students enrolled in the Building Bridges classes also receive 2 hours of mentoring from an ECE professional at their work sites for each Building Bridges module/credit that they take. The purpose of these child care and early learning teaching modules is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create ways for child care providers to access high quality 10 hour (1 credit) college level education courses in community based settings that support the annual STARS continuing education requirement and allow for the earning of college credit.</li> <li>• Build local partnerships between child care and early learning, higher education and training community to further enhance the delivery of high quality courses that support child care providers in their professional development pathway.</li> <li>• Support the development of locally tailored models for child care providers to access and attain college credit in non traditional settings with multiple forms of service delivery.</li> </ul> | <p>who need additional credits pursuing their Associates Degrees.</p>  |  |
| <p><b>Program Name:</b> <i>IBEST</i><br/> <b>Lead Agency:</b> Wenatchee Valley College<br/> <b>Description:</b> ECE I-BEST program integrates ABE/ESL instruction with workforce training in early childhood education. Students successfully completing the 20-credit program will receive a Certificate of Achievement in ECE and will be able to test for the national Child Development Associate (CDA) credential and enter the workforce as a skilled worker. Sixteen of the twenty credits articulate directly into the 90-credit ATS degree curriculum.</p>  | <p><b>Target Population:</b> Student who are interested in acquiring their CDA Certification and /or ECE ABE/ESL student who test at level 2 or above on the CACAS test.</p> |  |
| <p><b>Program Name:</b> <i>1-Year ECE Certificate</i><br/> <b>Lead Agency:</b> Wenatchee Valley College<br/> <b>Description:</b> <u>1 Year ECE Certificate</u><br/> The student must complete the first year of Early Childhood Education Courses for a total of 37 ECE credits in addition to 5 math credits (minimum Math 90), 5 English credits (minimum English 90) and 3 credits of BIT 116 Professional Working Relations. The 1 year certificate is a total of 50 college credits.</p>  | <p><b>Target Population:</b> Students interested in being a Teacher assistant in an Early Learning Program or running their own child care program.</p>                      |  |
| <p><b>Program Name:</b> <i>ECE-ATS Degree</i><br/> <b>Lead Agency:</b> Wenatchee Valley College<br/> <b>Description:</b> The student must complete a total of 90 college credits with 72 credits in ECE, 5 math credits (minimum Math96), 5 English credits (minimum English 97), BIT 116 Professional Working Relations and a 5 credit Communications class. This is a 2 year technical degree and is not transferable to a four year institution.</p>  | <p><b>Target Population:</b> Students interested in being Lead Teachers in Early Learning Programs.</p>  |  |

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|--|---|--|
| <p><b>Program Name:</b> <i>ECE-AAS-T Degree</i><br/> <b>Lead Agency:</b> Wenatchee Valley College<br/> <b>Description:</b> The student must complete a total of 90 college credits with 65 credits in ECE , 5 math credits (minimum Math 108), 5 English credits (minimum English 101), 5 credit Communication class, 5 credit Sociology 101, 5 credit Psychology 100. Articulation agreements are in place to support students with this degree to transfer with junior standing to several Washington State University</p> | <p><b>Target Population:</b> ECE students wanting to transfer on to four year institution to acquire a BA or higher degree.</p> |  |
|--|---|--|

### Partnerships and Coalitions

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <p><b>Program Name:</b> <i>Partnership for Children and Families</i><br/> <b>Lead Agency:</b> Partnership/Collaboration<br/> <b>Description:</b></p>  | <p>Chelan-Douglas</p>                        |  |
| <p><b>Program Name:</b> <i>R.O.C.K.E.T</i><br/> <b>Lead Agency:</b> Partnership/Collaboration<br/> <b>Description:</b></p>  | <p>Okanogan</p>                              |  |
| <p><b>Program Name:</b> <i>Homeless Coalition</i><br/> <b>Lead Agency:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chelan-Douglas</li> <li>• Okanogan Housing Authority</li> <li>• Grant</li> </ul> <p><b>Description:</b></p>   | <p>Chelan-Douglas<br/>Okanogan<br/>Grant</p> |  |
| <p><b>Program Name:</b> <i>Serve Wenatchee</i><br/> <b>Lead Agency:</b> Faith-based Partnerships<br/> <b>Description:</b></p>   | <p>Chelan-Douglas</p>                        |  |
| <p><b>Program Name:</b> <i>Serve Moses Lake</i><br/> <b>Lead Agency:</b> Faith-based Partnership<br/> <b>Description:</b></p>   | <p>Grant County</p>                          |  |
| <p><b>Program Name:</b> <i>ABC Dental Coalition</i><br/> <b>Lead Agency:</b><br/> <b>Description:</b></p>   | <p>Grant County</p>                          |  |
| <p><b>Program Name:</b> <i>S.A.F.E Kids Coalition</i><br/> <b>Lead Agency:</b> Grant County Public Health<br/> <b>Description:</b> Safe Kids Grant County is a coalition of public, private, and voluntary organizations, working to prevent accidental injuries to children 14 and under by stimulating changes in attitudes, behavior, and the environment.</p> | <p>Grant County</p>                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Reduce childhood drownings</i> associated with lack of life jacket use by constructing <a href="#">life jacket loaner stations</a> at several boat launches in Grant County.</li> <li>• <i>Reduce pedestrian injuries and bicycle head injuries</i> associated with lack of bicycle helmet use, bicycle safety knowledge or unsafe walking/biking environments by working with areas schools on Safe Routes to School and International Walk to School Day, Trauma Nurses Talk Tough – Classroom safety classes, Bike Rodeo – Bike helmet distribution and bike safety education events, Safe Rider Citation – Local law enforcement, EMS and firefighters will reward children seen wearing helmets while using wheeled equipment with a</li> </ul> |

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
|   |   | <p>coupon for a free cookie from local Subway stores.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Reduce child passenger injuries</i> associated with improper car seat and booster seat use by developing a team of <a href="#">certified child passenger safety technicians</a>, holding Safe Kids Buckle Up – Car and booster seat check up events, A.N.G.L.S. Network – Low cost car seats for families in need, implement child safety seat inspection stations with regular days and hours.</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Program Name:</b> <i>Together! For a Drug-Free Youth</i><br/> <b>Lead Agency:</b><br/> <b>Description:</b></p>  | <p><b>Chelan-Douglas</b></p>                        |  |
| <p><b>Program Name:</b> <i>Eastern Washington Nurse Consultant Group</i><br/> <b>Lead Agency:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chelan-Douglas Public Health</li> <li>• Okanogan County Public Health</li> <li>• Grant County Public Health</li> </ul> | <p><b>Chelan-Douglas<br/>Okanogan<br/>Grant</b></p> |  |
| <p><b>Program Name:</b> <i>Interagency Coordinating Councils</i><br/> <b>Lead Agency:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Central ESD</li> <li>• Okanogan Behavioral HealthCare</li> <li>• Moses Lake Community Health Center</li> </ul>           | <p><b>Chelan-Douglas<br/>Okanogan<br/>Grant</b></p> |  |

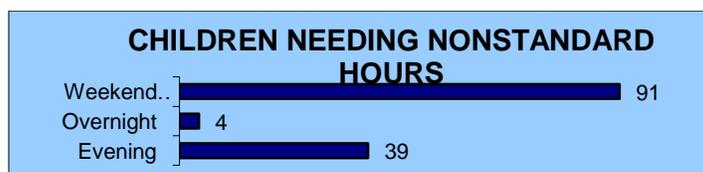
## Process

In addition to searching out primary data from more standard sources such as data websites and community coordinators, steering committee members were also used to gather or distribute information regarding specific supports and related data. Focus groups were completed with regional CCR&R staff to review available data and discuss whether the data accurately reflected the current child care economy for providers, parents, and CCR&R staff. This group also provided insight into the methods by which data is currently collected, entered, and reported, its limitations, and deficits. In terms of a more personal perspective an interview took place with Cindy Morris, Child Care Resource and Referral, Grant County who is currently pregnant and looking for infant care. She has spent a great deal of time searching out available options and has found one provider in the Moses Lake area that has an infant slot open. During our first regional steering meeting, Karri Livingston, Eastern Washington Service Area Manager, DEL referred Brenda Welch, Licensing Analyst (Eastern Region), DEL regarding ‘complaints’ and ‘no referral sites’. There is still an internal conversation occurring at DEL concerning this information. In effort to sort out Seasonal Child Care Subsidy information, a call was made to Jenny Baxter, Policy Advisor, DEL to sort out the relevance and accuracy of SCC subsidy data. It was felt that in order to best represent the seasonal populations with regards to this data, a data pull needed to include “high peak” months rather than a year’s average. No final data set has yet been received.

## Stakeholder Perspective

Infant care is difficult to find; this is felt to be less so for Spanish-speaking families as more Spanish Family Child Care Homes take infants up to their maximum licensed capacity. Data does not reflect this as DEL records reflect the maximum licensed capacity of licensed providers which often does not align with the ‘desired capacities’ of the providers, who often opt to take fewer infants than they are licensed for – AKA: Desired Capacity. Infant/staff ratios are low and therefore less profitable. In this context, if a provider is licensed for a maximum 6 children with 2 infants and is given a referral for a toddler or preschool-aged child, they will fill an open “infant” space. There are also an increasingly high number of families requesting non-traditional care (night and weekends) and of the total providers in Chelan and Douglas counties, for instance, there are only 5 FCCs (with bilingual providers) that provide this type of care. In addition to finding infant care, there also continues to be limited availability of after school care, part-time care (part-time rates are often the same as full-time), and care for children with special needs and/or disabilities.

In regards to any Professional Development system for Early Care and Education providers, there are a number of impacting issues. Although Resource & Referral provides quality Technical Assistance, Coaching, Observation and Consultation services, these opportunities are solicited by providers or referred by DEL and are based on their individual wants/needs. Although these services do support and address deficit areas of the provider, they are not currently linked to the framework of Professional Development; i.e. STARS credits. In the same way, Resource & Referral is contracted to provide 40 Credit Hours of training for child care providers but, this process as well, is currently lacking a sense of intentionality due to lack of knowledge on the CCR&R’s behalf of what areas the providers truly need support to meet compliance. Training must align with Competency Areas defined by DEL, however the development of training topics is based on the personal decisions of R&R staff and, currently, accessed by providers on a voluntary basis because the monitoring system is currently unavailable. At this point, trainers are being pulled from a number of origins including local child care providers, school district personnel, content experts, WAEYC, CCR&R or Catholic Family & Child Service staff, or the ESD. Even within the training made available to Early Care and Education providers, Infant/Toddler-specific training is very limited. Information specific to this age group is typically identified as part of more generalized ‘early childhood’ workshops. Community partnerships, specifically between R&R, ESD 171, and Wenatchee Valley College have allowed a new framework for ‘shared’ trainings that include multiple parties, multiple perspectives, and support alignment of services P-3. There are a number of issues surrounding the efficacy of the PD system for Early Care and Education providers including no CE database (STARS system is no longer), no source of reliable data to focus training, many providers are now taking online courses (unmonitored) which are, not surprisingly used by most English providers. Issues impacting the Early Care and Education provider population, specifically Spanish-speaking providers who make up a high percentage of available child care, include those who are non-citizens and are thus denied access to programs such as public or higher education, language barriers, education level (R&R staff reports that a majority of Spanish-speaking providers have little more than basic elementary education, although this cannot be supported by the NACCRA database), proximity to and time of trainings, and lack of incentive for professional development.



\* Chelan, Douglas, Ferry & Okanogan Counties Child Care Referral Activity in 2009 (ChildCareNet – Insider Data)

Prepared by Josie Peterson, Catholic Family & Child Service, Child Care Resource & Referral

Early Supports for Infants and Toddler providers from the three counties all have different perspectives on the state and quality of Early Intervention services in their communities. While ESIT services and providers in Chelan and Douglas Counties feel they are currently adequate and meeting the needs of young children with developmental delays, Grant County paints a very different picture. Lead FRC for Grant County sees intensity of services being the greatest challenge. “Children who receive therapy one or two times per month are getting by, but could progress faster if it were more frequent.” Therapy is usually provided at a center location. A community assessment conducted by the ITEIP program indicated that parents want a variety of home-based and center-based services. Due to various limitations such as (1) lack of providers (2) insufficient settings and (3) high travel costs, center-based programs have not been able to modify their program approach. And although child development services exist for children with special needs, for those who can pay, and for special populations, such as Migrant and Tribal programs, “it is clear that special education services do not come anywhere close to meeting the need, particularly within smaller locales”. Some key concerns reported by Chelan-Douglas County ESIT professionals included a (1) lack of communication between (a) FRCs and providers (b) pediatricians and FRCs (c) specialists and families (2) lack of awareness related to (a) pediatricians and developmental referrals (b) pediatricians and community supports for families (c) families and ESIT navigation (d) families and community supports (3) Inadequate internal systems to support quality processes (i.e. timely and accurate evaluations, plans, monitoring, and communication between providers).

According to a parent survey administered by Head Start and Early Head Start to program families in Grant County, the following issues were reported: (1) Lack of affordable housing (2) Lack of affordable medical/dental care for adults (3) Lack of child care (4) Services for children with disabilities (5) No full-day kindergarten or summer school.

Regional Stakeholders from a variety of service fields throughout the region were asked questions regarding their perspective and opinions with regard to the quality and effectiveness of current services and programs for infants and toddlers and their families. The following is a summary of the feedback received from these surveys as well as conversations that took place over the course of this data collection period.

Service providers in Chelan and Douglas County generally express satisfaction with the overall quality of most services and supports for infants and toddlers (most readily in regards to medical, oral, early intervention, early education, and parent supports). Even with diminished budgets and subsequent staff reductions, the belief is that children that are accessing services are receiving good services. Consensus lies with families in larger cities being served well while smaller outlying cities often do not have access (many smaller towns have little more than a corner store, tavern, and perhaps a post office). The sentiment is much less positive from stakeholders in Okanogan and Grant Counties. Many services addressing basic family needs are being reduced or relocated to the Wenatchee areas (up to 3 hours away) while others, such as early intervention, a county-wide Birth to Three provider, and early education (EHS) programs are fairly new to the area. Regardless of the availability of these programs, they are still inadequate to meet current needs. Regional stakeholders generally agree that public schools, library programs are adequate. There is strong agreement that community needs are not being met by current parent education and play groups. There is mixed feelings around whether child care is meeting current needs (providers in Chelan and Douglas felt that these programs were more adequate than in Okanogan and Grant Counties).

Region-wide there is consistent concern about the capacity (primarily in terms of funding and staff), proximity, and adequacy of services. Support programs and staff are stretched to the limit trying to provide services to families with limited budgets and time. This is in addition to the limited geographical access – services are centralized in one major market system in each county – and these counties are large (Okanogan the largest in Washington State and Grant fourth largest). In Okanogan and Grant Counties, which are even more remote frontier area, there has historically been what is considered unfair or unequal allocation of resources in combination with a “lack of cooperation and initiative” from local government agencies and

statewide budget reductions, has left service providers and the families they serve with a bleak outlook on the future. The landscape in these areas creates a unique set of obstacles in service delivery – even when services or resources are available, families with multiple obstacles such as limited access to transportation, variable and often extreme weather, lack of knowledge of services, and waitlists (deferred appointments/scheduling) keep many of the families with the highest needs from any support. Many of the families in this area are dealing with a complex set of issues requiring that they be “organized enough as a family to make changes; take care of larger problems such as police, addiction, marital difficulties, job attendance, other members of their family and their problems, housing, friends and their problems, etc...” Overall, stakeholders in these parts of the region feel that “community needs exceed available funding for support and intervention”.

Exclusive eligibility requirements were a recurring theme in conversations with stakeholders. There is a strong sentiment that the income-based criteria most significantly impacts families in need. It is this term of ‘need’ that stakeholders feel goes beyond simply how much money a family does or does not make. This primarily relates to the low-middle income (termed “working poor”) in our communities. While there may be concern about the capacity of available programs and services for low income children and families, there is acknowledgement that these supports are plentiful throughout the region in a way that is out of proportion to higher-income families who are, themselves, still ‘at risk’ or ‘in need’. There is an ongoing concern from medical and social service agencies as well as community members about program and assistance eligibility criteria and its lack of relevance to the true needs of regional citizens. Although not entirely adequate, stakeholder sentiment reveals a feeling of sufficient programming, support, and assistance availability for low-income families (FPL of 200% or less). Because of this income-based eligibility, many families in considerable ‘need’ are left without access to basic services.

Regional stakeholders feel that in regards to *quality* child care, the needs of our children and families are only being met somewhat. While there are quality child care programs in each region, infant care in particular is extremely limited for a number of reasons: (1) Proximity: Many centers are based within or close to centralized market systems so families in outlying areas have limited access; smaller populations support less child care providers. (2) Affordability: Infant care is expensive both for families and for providers. Even with subsidies, Working Connections does not support the costs involved with infant care. Infants tend to miss more days of care and costs cannot be recouped. The WCCC subsidy system is also felt to be “backlogged” and it can take a long time for families to qualify and care payments do not get paid back because of the need for frequent requalification. For ‘non-citizen’ populations there is a fear of working with government systems such as DEL and DSHS because of unknown consequences. Rural and remote families tend to have fewer resources at their disposal which can lead to negative effects for child care providers. For instance, “poverty indicators lead us to know that even with quality care, rural and isolated poor have difficulty consistently getting to care and being retained in programs”. (3) Quality: Although less the case in Chelan and Douglas Counties (close to the Wenatchee area), rural and remote areas face a more limited number of providers and subsequently parents do not always have the choice of a quality environment for their children. Many of the available providers offer environments and programs that are less than ideal, lack training, do not comply with WA State WACs. (4) Children with special needs: A consistent issue is the extremely limited number of providers who are willing and ultimately capable of caring for children with special needs. This is impacted by the increased time, training, and service coordination required to adequately care for the diverse needs of children in this category. Costs are also prohibitive for families and, again, especially for those low-middle income families who don’t qualify for Medicaid but can’t afford private insurance.

## “Our Story”

*My family lives in a big land. There are mountains and trees and rivers all around. Farms are everywhere. Farmers grow lots of different foods. Lots of people come to work on the farms in the summer. We live in the city. My mom works and my dad works. They are very smart and went to college. I go to Teacher Heidi's in the day time. It is fun. I like to play with the other kids. My mom picks me up in the afternoon. I was sick when I was a baby. I had to be in the hospital for a long time. My body does not work right. It is very expensive for my mommy and daddy. They cannot pay the hospital. We live in a small apartment. Now daddy is not working. I stay home with daddy now. I miss Teacher Heidi and the other kids. Daddy is grumpy; he watches TV a lot. When mommy gets home she is tired and worried. I hope I don't have to go to the hospital again.* These families do not qualify for child care subsidy. These children do not have medical insurance because a pre-existing condition precludes their ability to be covered. Most of their medical bills are in collections. These children are going to need more surgeries. These families live paycheck to paycheck. They have no savings. They get paid once a month and find relief when there is money left for groceries. Everyday seems like a crisis.

*This is a big land. There are mountains and trees and rivers all around. Farms are everywhere. Farmers grow lots of different foods. My dad and aunt and uncle and my brother came here for the summer to work on the farms. I was living in California before; my mom and brother and sister are still in California. I stay by the river in a Migrant Camp; it is nice with a bathroom and place to cook with other families. Some other families that are here to work on the farms stay in their car; some have found a house to live in. My brother is five. He watches me in the day when all the grown-ups go to work. We play outside with the other kids until the grown-ups come back. I miss my mommy and my sister. We are leaving. It is cold and the apples are not ready. I don't know where we are going now.* These families are dislocated. They are separated from primary members of their families by thousands of miles. They rely on others in their peer groups to provide them information about services. They work very hard. They are in constant fear. They do not know who or what could jeopardize their families. Their older children are the caregivers and translators. If they have no SSN numbers, they cannot get services. They are off the grid.

*This is a big land. There are mountains and trees and rivers all around. Farms are everywhere. Farmers grow lots of different foods. My family lives in a town. My daddy is a builder. He builds houses. My mom stays home with me. We go to the park and playgrounds. Sometimes my grandma comes over to play with me so mommy can 'run errands'. We go to church on Wednesday and Sunday. It is a nice place to be. Mommy and daddy are very happy.* These families live a life in potential risk. These men pay high levels of self-employment tax. They are only insured for major medical. They work long hours. The economy has flat-lined. People are not building houses. People are not buying houses. If these men cannot find another job their families will lose everything. They cannot go on unemployment. They will not qualify for support or assistance.

*This is a big land. There are mountains and trees and rivers all around. Farms are everywhere. Farmers grow lots of different foods. My dad and I just came to America. My mom and the rest of my family stayed in Mexico. My dad has a friend here who works for a farmer. We will stay in a cabin. I stay with my dad when he goes to work. It is hot. My Dad works every day. We have to get up very early. There are no other kids to play with. It is lonely. I hope my brothers come soon. When dad's friend goes to town we go with him so we can buy food. I can't understand what other people are saying. Dad is nervous. His friend helps us get food. We use the phone at the store to call my mom.* These families are at the mercy of their employers. Their foreman is their link to their future. These families depend on their peers as a social network. They travel together. Grocery shop together. Go to DSHS together. They work very hard. They go to the doctor and they sit and they wait. Sometimes they wait all day. They go to the employment office and sit and wait. Sometimes they wait all afternoon and the doors are closed on them. It's five o'clock.

*We live in a big land. There are mountains and trees and rivers all around. Farms are everywhere. Farmers grow lots of different foods. Lots of people come to work on the farms in the summer. The city is far. My mom works at the grocery store. When she goes to work I stay with grandma. Grandma smokes and watches TV all day. It is not very fun. I don't know where daddy is. I wish there were other kids to play with.* These

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children do not have access to early education opportunities. These families are isolated. These caregivers are stressed. There is an increase in drug and alcohol use and depression in their caregivers. These children do not have many books. Their home environments are unsafe. These children live in a world with low expectations, little or no routine, poor role models. Unless there are significant issues, any developmental concerns go unlooked until these children reach kindergarten.

*This is a big land. There are mountains and trees and rivers all around. Farms are everywhere. Farmers grow lots of different foods. We live in a trailer. There are lots of scary people there. Mom says not to talk to them. My dad works in the orchard. My mom works in the packing shed. My brother and sister are older; they go to school. I go to school too. A bus picks me up. It is called Head Start. It is fun. I love to play with the other kids. Sometimes my mom and dad come to my school and we eat with the other families.* These families live in small homes with large families. Parents are primarily monolingual. Older children are learning English in school. The office manager at school does not speak Spanish so Mom and Dad only know what their children tell them. Older children take care of the younger children. These children are often unsupervised.

*This is a big land. There are mountains and trees and rivers all around. Farms are everywhere. Farmers grow lots of different foods. I live in the mountains with my mom and dad, my brothers and my sister. They are older than me. My mommy and daddy are young parents. My daddy works at Les Schwab. He drops my brother and sister off at school in the morning. Mommy used to work at a hotel. Now she stays home with me and my brother. She has to go to school to get my brother a lot. He gets in trouble. When he gets home he has to go to his room. My mommy is sad about that. She is happy when daddy comes home. He does not come home very much. He likes to play with his friends a lot.* These families work hard. These moms struggle with depression. These parents don't know how to discipline their children in a positive way. These children are very bright and very willful. These children likely do not have health insurance. These parents likely do not have health insurance unless they are fortunate to obtain corporate employment. These parents are involved with public education systems that are unable to support their family needs.

*This is a big land. There are mountains and trees and rivers all around. Farms are everywhere. Farmers grow lots of different foods. There is a lot of wealth and a lot of poverty and a lot in the middle. There are towns and there are cites but there is a lot of wide-open spaces in the middle. We live in a big land. There are mountains and trees and rivers all around. The mountains bring the heat and the cold. The mountains bring the wind, the rain, and the snow. There are farms everywhere. Farmers work hard to grow lots of different foods. Sometimes the rain splits the cherries and they cannot be sold. Sometimes the rain and heat comes early and the cherries are too many and they cannot be sold. Sometimes the hail comes and ruins the apples and they cannot be sold. Sometimes the cold stays too long and apples do not turn. When the weather changes everyone's life here changes too.*

## Part IV

### STRENGTHS, ASSETS, and CONTEXT

|    | High Level Observations about Your Data To Help Guide Your Planning   | What Data Support this Observation?  |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Lack of access to basic services is highly relative to geographic proximity to three centralized market systems (Moses Lake, East Wenatchee/Wenatchee, and Okanogan/Omak).  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔ Reports from Steering Committee Members</li> <li>➔ Reports from Community Partners</li> <li>➔ Research provided information on the physical location and service areas of public departments</li> </ul> |
| 2. | Income-based eligibility criteria continues to exclude the “working poor” populations in our region from accessing a variety of services, from the most basic such as medical, to family support such as home visiting, to child support such as preschool programming. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔ Project research</li> <li>➔ Program Guidelines and Eligibility Requirements</li> <li>➔ Community partner conversations</li> <li>➔ Focus group feedback</li> </ul>                                       |
| 3. | Families with limited English Proficiency and limited Education Levels have a harder time accessing services and create a unique set of obstacles for service providers.  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔ Community partner feedback</li> <li>➔ Service provider feedback</li> <li>➔ Steering Committee Feedback</li> <li>➔ Focus Group Feedback</li> </ul>   |