



## Annual Data Report

# 2017 Data Report: Trends, Child Care Supply, Cost of Care, & Demand for Referrals

# 2017 Child Care Data Report

## January – December 2017

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### Compiled by

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Issue Date: January 31, 2018

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*Child Care Aware of Washington is a statewide, private, nonprofit association of the six community-based child care resource and referral agencies serving Washington State. We are funded through federal and state dollars as well as private donations and grants.*

## Executive Summary

### About Child Care Aware of Washington

**Child Care Aware of Washington's mission is to provide thorough and independent information and support:**

- **For families seeking quality child care**
- **For child care programs seeking to improve quality and**
- **For effective policymaking**

Child Care Aware of Washington (CCA of WA) leads a group of six non-profit child care resource and referral member organizations across the state. These programs enhance the quality of child care by delivering training, technical assistance, coaching, and consultation to child care providers. CCA of WA helps families by providing free child care information and custom referrals so families can find quality child care that works for them. CCA of WA also provides scholarships to early learning professionals to help them advance their education and earn higher education certificates and degrees. For more information, visit Child Care Aware of Washington's website at <http://wa.childcareaware.org>.

### Overall Demand for Child Care Referrals

In 2017, the CCA of WA Family Center provided over 20,300 referral searches to over 14,400 families seeking care for more than 20,400 children. About 51% of the referral searches were performed over the phone by referral specialists, and the other 49% were done online by families searching the CCA of WA database. Many families used both methods, and many sought help finding child care multiple times during the year as their circumstances changed.

Demand for assistance in finding child care was similar to 2016. The volume of referral searches and families served has been fairly consistent since July 2012 when CCA of WA consolidated referral services for families statewide into one centralized service provider, the Family Center. Leveraging the efficiencies created through consolidation, the Family Center is able to offer longer hours and provide service in more languages than was previously available. This has allowed CCA of WA to serve significantly more families than in the years before consolidation.

### Family and Child Characteristics

Most of the demographics of families and children seeking assistance finding child care have remained relatively stable. Of the families that provided demographic information, 54% were from single-parent families, and 79% were low-income (although income data is not available for families searching online). Families searching online are likely to be higher-income based on the rate at which they search for child care providers accepting subsidies. Over 58% of families (representing 64% of children) were searching for child care providers that accept subsidies or have some form of financial assistance. The breakdown of children needing care by age is similar to the previous five years: 21% infants, 30% toddlers, 22% preschool, and 27% school-age.

### Overall Supply of Child Care

As of December 31, 2017, CCA of WA's member agencies tracked more than 5,500 licensed or exempt child care facilities, including licensed child care centers, licensed family child care programs, and

licensed or exempt school-age programs. These facilities have a combined maximum capacity for about 172,500 children. Statewide, there are about 25 fewer licensed providers than there were in December 2016, a slower decline than WA has seen over the past few years. Since the beginning of 2012, the state has had a net loss of more than 1,400 child care providers. The decline has primarily been in family child care providers, which has dropped about 20% over the last five years. Overall child care capacity has increased about 1% statewide during the last five years. Although the overall statewide capacity has leveled to what it was five years ago, some parts of the state have experienced higher declines in capacity.

### Child Care Provider Characteristics

While nearly two-thirds of licensed child care facilities are family child care homes, these providers care for fewer children per facility, so they represent about 19% of total capacity for children. Child care centers make up 29% of all facilities, but 66% of capacity for children. The remaining 9% of providers are facilities that provide care for school-aged children only, accounting for about 15% of capacity.

At the end of 2017, there were 3,527 licensed providers enrolled in Early Achievers, Washington's Quality Rating and Improvement System, representing more than 73,000 children in care and a combined total capacity of nearly 109,000 children. Early Achievers now includes approximately 70% of eligible providers and nearly 74% of capacity.<sup>1</sup>

The vast majority of providers (83%) accept at least one kind of subsidy or offer other forms of financial assistance, although some limit the number of subsidized children they accept at any given time. About 21% of child care providers are willing to care for children during non-traditional hours, but since almost all of them are family child care providers, they represent only 10% of overall capacity. About 68% reported having training or experience in the care of children with special needs. About 92% speak English, and 38% are bilingual.

### Price of Child Care

Local CCA of WA programs track the rates that providers charge for their child care services. There is substantial variation in median rates across the state, roughly corresponding with variation in median income. Rates for centers tend to be higher than for family child care homes, particularly for infants.

**2017 Monthly Price of Child Care, Statewide Median and 75<sup>th</sup> Percentile**

	Child Care Centers		Family Child Care Homes	
	Median	75 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Median	75 <sup>th</sup> Percentile
<b>Infants</b>	\$1,101	\$1,387	\$867	\$997
<b>Toddlers</b>	\$936	\$1,205	\$780	\$949
<b>Preschoolers</b>	\$832	\$1,049	\$676	\$845
<b>School-Age</b> (Before & after school care, ~20 hours/week)	\$507	\$637	\$433	\$585

<sup>1</sup> These numbers do not include providers that allocate 75% or more of their capacity to Head Start or ECEAP slots, even if they are licensed, because CCA of WA does not serve these sites. School-age only providers are not eligible for Early Achievers at this time.

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# About Child Care Aware of Washington Programs

## History and Background

Child Care Aware of Washington (formerly known as the Washington State Child Care Resource & Referral Network) is a statewide 501(c)(3) membership organization created in 1989 to implement a strong community-based network for delivering local child care resource and referral services to families and caregivers throughout Washington. In 1985, the Governor's Task Force on Child Care recommended the creation of community-based child care resource and referral (CCR&R) services in Washington. In 1986, the recommendation was put into statute (RCW 74.13.0903).

## Organizational Structure

Child Care Aware of Washington serves as a managing network which contracts with six local CCR&R programs and the Family Center to provide a variety of services to both families and child care providers. A complete list of the Child Care Aware of Washington member organizations and a map of their territories follows this section.

## Mission

Child Care Aware of Washington provides thorough and independent information and support:

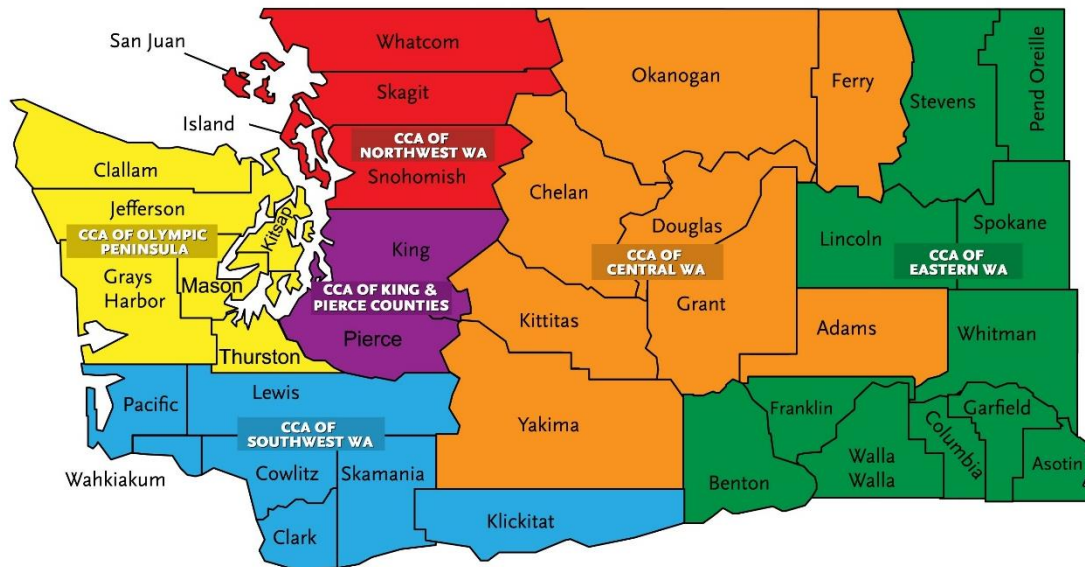
- For families seeking quality child care
- For child care programs seeking to improve quality and
- For effective policymaking

To fulfill this mission, Child Care Aware of Washington:

- Supports locally-based child care resource and referral member programs through technical assistance, sharing of best practices in the field, training, writing grants and negotiating contracts, and communication and marketing;
- Partners with the Department of Early Learning and the University of Washington to implement Early Achievers, Washington's Quality Rating and Improvement System;
- Collects, analyzes, and disseminates data on child care supply and demand, child care rates, and demographic trends in child care;
- Staffs a statewide toll-free phone line that connects families to child care programs in their areas and links them to sources of financial assistance they may be eligible for;
- Leverages private and public dollars for the development and statewide replication of a wide variety of family and child care provider programs in the areas of provider training and family support;
- Provides higher-education scholarships to child care and early learning professionals so they can enrich their early childhood expertise;
- Advocates for quality child care policy and funding at the regional, state, and federal levels;
- Coordinates efforts with other early childhood and afterschool care organizations in the state through serving on statewide committees and task forces; and
- Serves as a voice for families and child care providers.

## Funding of Child Care Aware of Washington and Local CCR&R Programs

Child Care Aware of Washington is a public/private partnership that receives funding from a variety of sources. In 2017, our funding stream included the federal Child Care Development Block Grant, Washington State Department of Early Learning, corporate and foundation grants, fees for service, membership dues, and individual donations. Similarly, the local CCR&R programs receive funding from Child Care Aware of Washington and local funding sources which vary from community to community, such as federal and local government grants, United Way, corporations, and charitable organizations and foundations.



### **CCA of Central WA**

*Adams, Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Grant, Kittitas, Okanogan, & Yakima Counties*

#### **Catholic Family & Child Services**

5301 Tieton Dr. Ste C  
Yakima, WA 98908  
877.965.7109

### **CCA of Eastern WA**

*Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, & Whitman Counties*

#### **Community-Minded Enterprises**

3307 E. 55th Ave., Ste. B  
Spokane, WA 99223  
800.446.2229

### **CCA of King & Pierce Counties<sup>2</sup>**

#### **Child Care Resources**

1225 S Weller, Ste 300  
Seattle, WA 98144  
206.329.1011

### **CCA of Northwest WA**

*Island, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, & Whatcom Counties*

#### **The Opportunity Council**

1111 Cornwall Ave, Ste. 200  
Bellingham, WA 98225  
360.734.8396

### **CCA of Olympic Peninsula**

*Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Kitsap, Mason, & Thurston Counties*

#### **Child Care Action Council**

3729 Griffin Lane SE  
Olympia, WA 98501  
360.786.8907

### **CCA of Southwest WA**

*Clark, Cowlitz, Klickitat, Lewis, Pacific, Skamania, & Wahkiakum Counties*

#### **Educational Service District 112**

2500 NE 65th Ave  
Vancouver, WA 98661  
360.750.7429

### **CCA of Washington Family Center**

*Statewide Call Center for Families*  
800.446.1114

<sup>2</sup> CCA of King and Pierce County merged mid-year and had previously been separate regional CCA of WA programs. For 2015 consistency and historical comparison, regional reporting in the document list King and Pierce separately.

## Demand for Child Care Referral Services

In 2017, the CCA of WA Family Center and local resource and referral programs provided over 20,300 referral searches to over 14,400 families seeking care for more than 20,400 children. It is important to remember that this report presents only part of a picture of Washington State's child care demand, specifically, the needs of those families who used CCA of WA services to find care for their children. Total demand would also include families who find child care without using referral services and families who already have children in licensed child care.

### Overall Referral Demand Steady

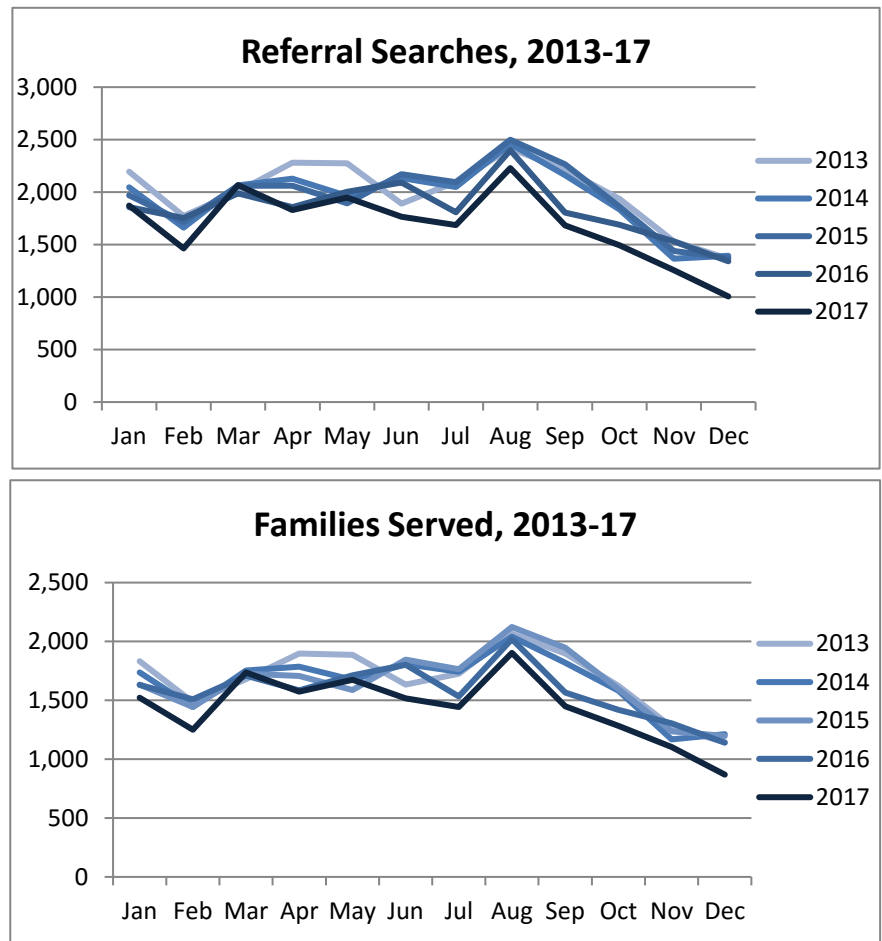
The volume of referral searches and families served in 2017 is similar to the pattern of usage with slightly lower volumes since 2013.

In July 2012, the CCA of WA system consolidated referral services for families statewide in the Family Center and launched an improved online search function. Leveraging the efficiencies created through consolidation, the Family Center is able to have longer hours and provide service in more languages than was previously available.

After the Family Center opened, there was a significant growth in referral searches and families served in a short time frame. Since then, the volumes have been fairly stable.

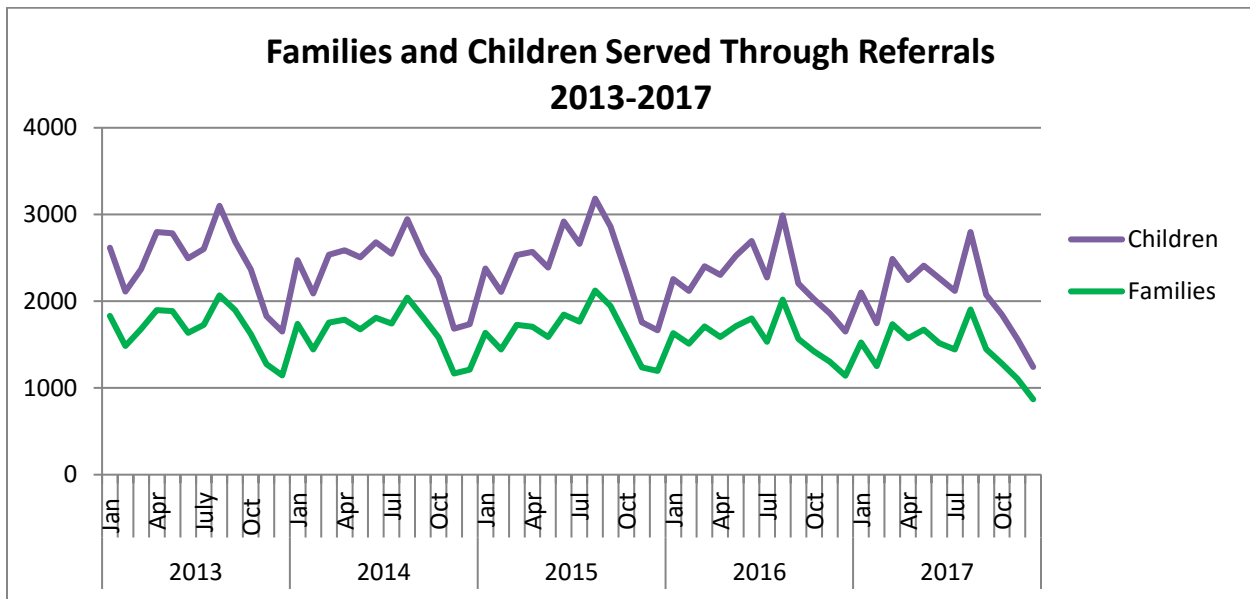
### Seasonal Trends in Demand for Referrals Consistent

Overall patterns in seasonal referral demand remain fairly consistent across the last five years. Demand for referrals typically peaks in August and declines throughout the fall and early winter. The decline in fall and early winter referrals has been slightly more pronounced in both 2016 and 2017 compared to the previous four years.

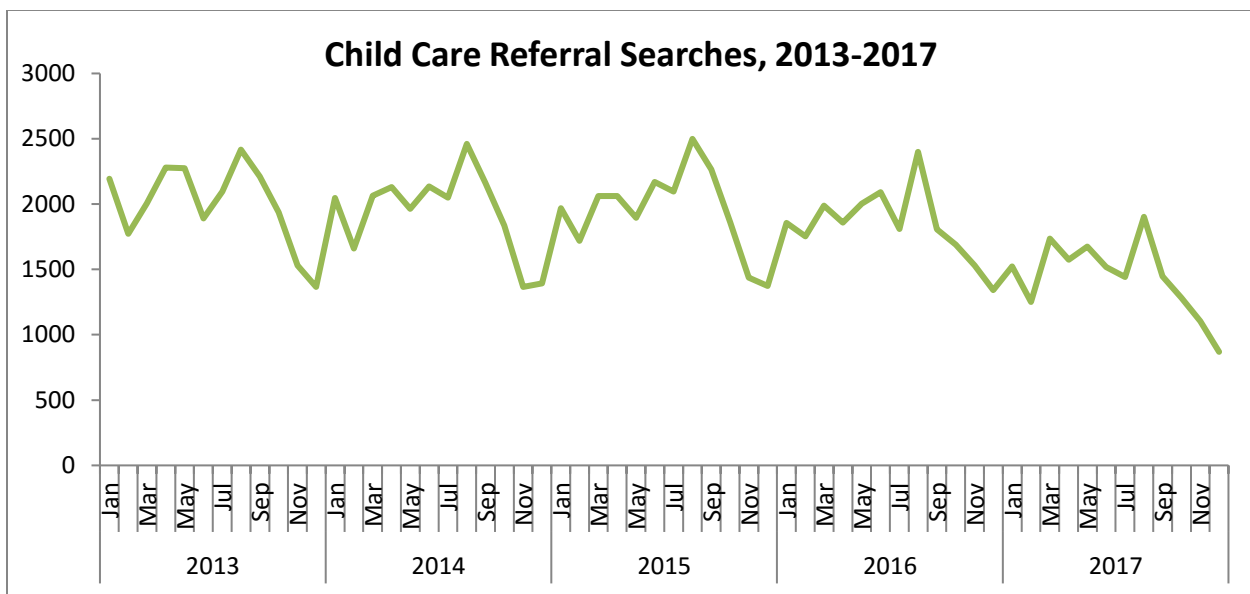




## Referral Trends over Time

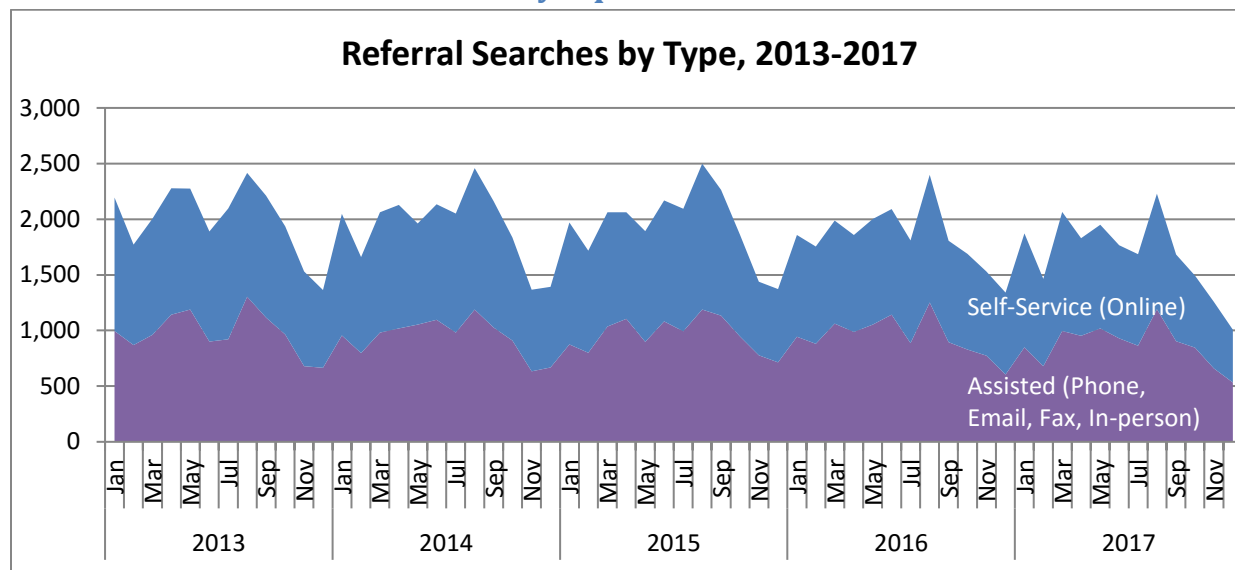


For each family served, there is an average of about 1.4 children served. About 30% of searches are from repeat customers within the same year because families come back to get more referrals as their circumstances change.



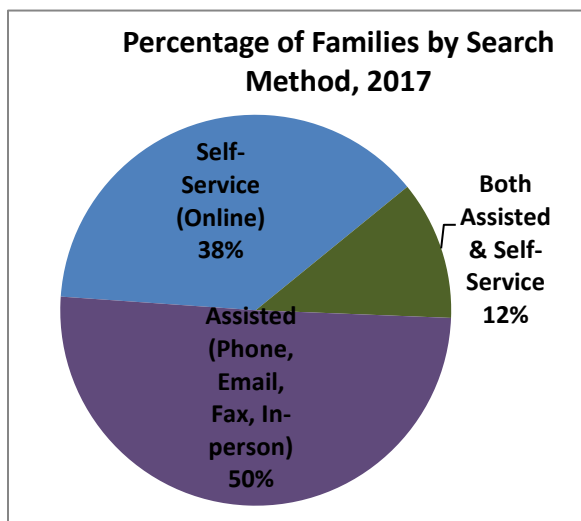
Demand for child care referrals typically peaks in August and then declines through the fall and early winter.

## Phone and Online Searches Nearly Equal in 2017



In 2017, 51% of referral searches were performed over the phone by referral specialists, and 49% were done online by families searching the CCA of WA database. This has been fairly consistent over the last four years although there were still more families that contacted CCA of WA staff for assisted searches than families that used the online search exclusively.

The difference in the percentage of searches done online versus the percentage of families that exclusively used online search likely reflects the tendency of online users to spread their search out over a longer period of time, making multiple searches on different days, compared to families that call for assistance. Many families use both methods, and many seek help finding child care multiple times during the year as their circumstances change.



Since 2012, trends toward more online searches is representative of a broader societal trend toward more online service provision, but there have also been programmatic changes that likely contributed as well. In July 2012, as part of the consolidation of referral services, CCA of WA launched a new and improved free online search tool that allows families to find child care options statewide. In prior years, families looking for care in two regions had to search in multiple regional databases, and online searches required a paid subscription in one region.

## Families & Children Looking For Child Care

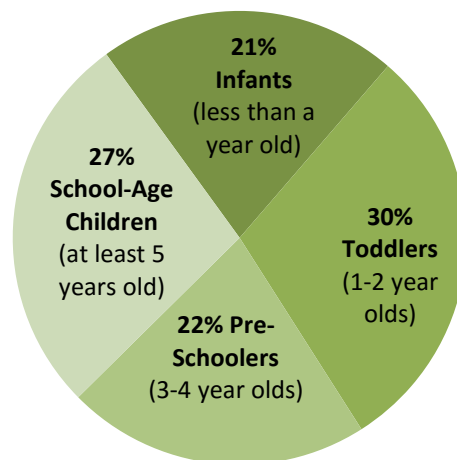
In 2017, CCA of WA programs referred over 14,400 families with 20,400 children to child care providers based on families' needs. Overall, the demographics of families and children seeking assistance finding child care have remained fairly stable. When reviewing data on demographics and search criteria, it is important to keep two key limitations of this data in mind:

- CCA of WA collects self-reported data on families, children, and child care needs from most clients. In some cases, clients choose not to share demographic information, and clients using the online self-service search are not asked for all of the same information and are somewhat less likely to respond to demographic questions.
- This represents only part of a picture of Washington State's child care demand, specifically, the needs of those families who used CCA of WA services to find care for their children. Total demand would also include families who find child care without using referral services and families who already have children in licensed child care. The Washington State 2014 Child Care Survey, performed by the Social & Economic Sciences Research Center at Washington State University, estimated that there were 157,047 children in licensed child care in spring 2014, and the breakdown of children by age was substantially different from the age breakdown of children in families seeking child care referrals.<sup>i</sup>

## Family and Child Characteristics

### Child Age

Parents sought care for children in all age groups, but about half of the children needing care were under 3 years old. The breakdown of children needing care by age is similar to the previous five years: 21% infants, 30% toddlers, 22% preschoolers, and 27% school-age children. It makes sense that infants would be a high proportion of children in need of referral assistance because there is less capacity for infants among child care providers and because new parents are less experienced and more likely to seek help finding child care.



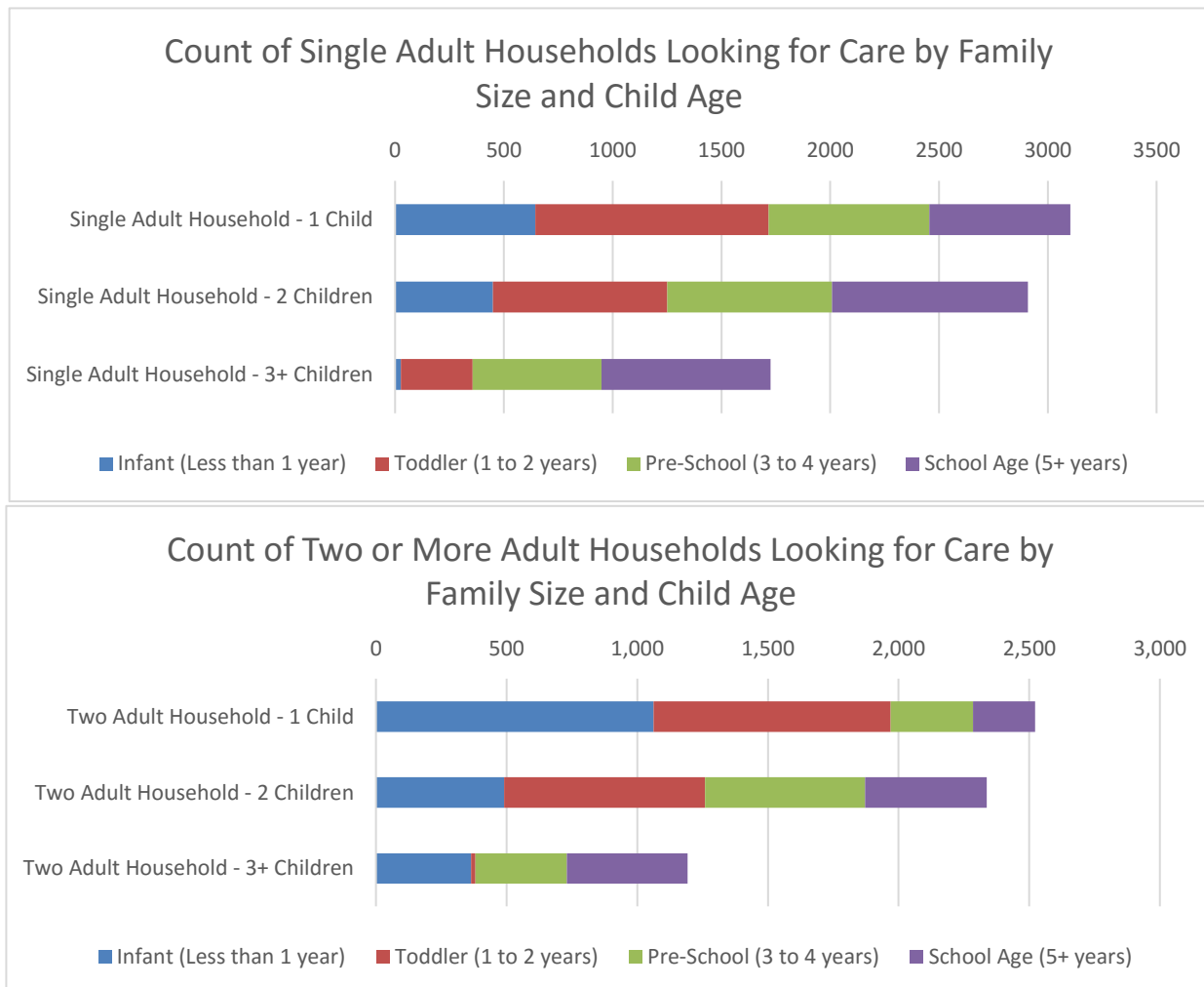
### Family Income

Of the 52% of families that provided information about their family income, 79% reported they were low income. Although this is similar to 2015 and 2016 the percent of families reporting they are low income has risen from 68% in 2012. Because income data is only available for families that work with our staff, usually by phone, during their search, it is likely a side effect of the trend toward more online, self-service searches. Income data is not available for most of the 5,500 families (about a 38% of the total) that used exclusively the online search option. It is very likely that lower income clients are more likely to call for referrals than search online, while higher-income families are more likely to use online search options that do not collect data on income demographics, based on the distribution of clients looking for providers that accept subsidies (41% of families searching online

were looking for a provider that accepted subsidies or had some form of financial assistance compared to 75% of those that called).

### Family Size and Structure

Of the families that provided information on family size (84%) and number of adults in the family (80%), half reported they were single-parent families. About 49% of families had one child, indicating that referral services are likely in highest demand among families looking for care for their first child. The largest single combination of family size, adults, and child age was single parent households seeking care for one toddler. Closely following that group were multiple-parent families seeking care for one infant or one toddler.



## Child Care Needs

### Schedules and Hours

Most families receiving child care referrals were looking for care during the day on weekdays, which is when the most child care providers are available. It can be more difficult for families to place children in care during evening hours, overnight, on weekends, or on fluctuating schedules. These needs may be over-represented in families seeking child care referrals compared to the general

population of families because families in need of child care during unusual hours are probably more likely to seek expert assistance in finding care than to use other means.

In 2017, families were looking to place about 20% of children (over 4,100 children) in care during non-standard hours. This is a similar percentage than in 2016. Families were searching for care for 2,967 children, 14%, in care during evening hours (after 6:30 pm) and 2,431 children, 12%, in care on weekends. About 2% (380 children) were looking for overnight care. In addition, nearly 500 children were in need of even more unusual schedules, such as rotating hours (a schedule that changes from week to week, usually for a family where the parents work irregular shifts), 24-hour care, drop-in care, or temporary/emergency care.

### **Subsidy and Financial Assistance Requests**

Over 58% of families (representing 64% of children) were searching for child care providers that accept subsidies or have some form of financial assistance. This has increased since last year (56%) continuing an upward trend since 2012 (42%). By far the most common subsidy acceptance sought was for state government child care subsidy programs such as Working Connections Child Care.

### **Special Needs Children**

Families of nearly 2% of the children looking for care were searching for child care providers that indicated they had experience or training providing additional support for children with special needs. While this percentage may seem low compared to the percentage of children with special needs in the general population, half the children for whom families are seeking care are under 3 years old, and very young children are less likely to have been diagnosed with a special need requiring assistance beyond the expected care for a child of that age. Among those seeking child care referrals, the percentage of school-age and pre-school children looking for a child care provider with experience or training handling a special need was more than seventeen times the percentage for infants and nearly four times the percentage for toddlers.

## Child Care Provider Capacity and Characteristics

### Child Care Supply Trends

As of December 31, 2017, CCA of WA's member agencies tracked over 5,500 licensed or exempt child care facilities, including licensed child care centers, licensed family child care homes, and licensed or exempt school-age programs. These facilities have a combined maximum capacity for about 172,500 children.

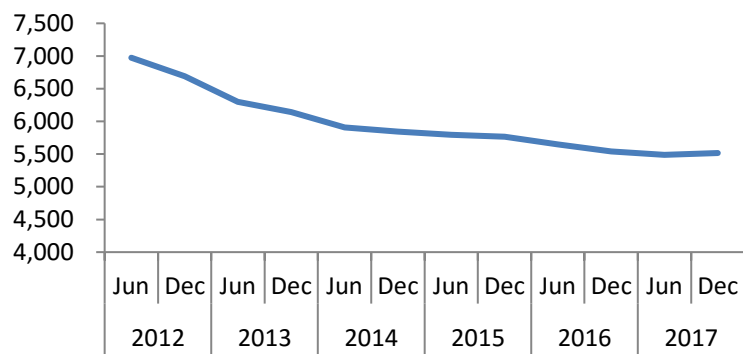
Statewide, there are about 25 fewer licensed providers than there were in December 2016. This is a smaller decline than the trend of decline has been over the past few years. Since the beginning of 2012, the state has had a net loss of more than 1,400 child care providers. The decline has primarily been in family child care providers, which has dropped about 20% over the last five years.

Total licensed capacity has risen by about 3,000 since the end of 2016. Overall capacity trends from 2012 to the beginning of 2014 were downward. In the past three and a half years, capacity has been mostly increasing. Since the beginning of 2013, overall capacity has increased about 1% statewide, although in some parts of the state capacity has dropped more. The rise in capacity in recent years is in contrast to the decline in number of providers because the decrease in providers has been most pronounced in family child care. Family child care homes have smaller capacity per provider than center, so while family child care made up about 62-70% of the child care providers since 2012, it only accounted for around 19-26% of total capacity.

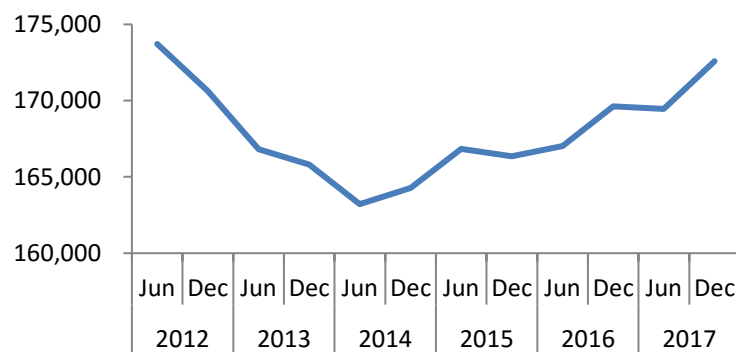
### Regional Child Care Supply

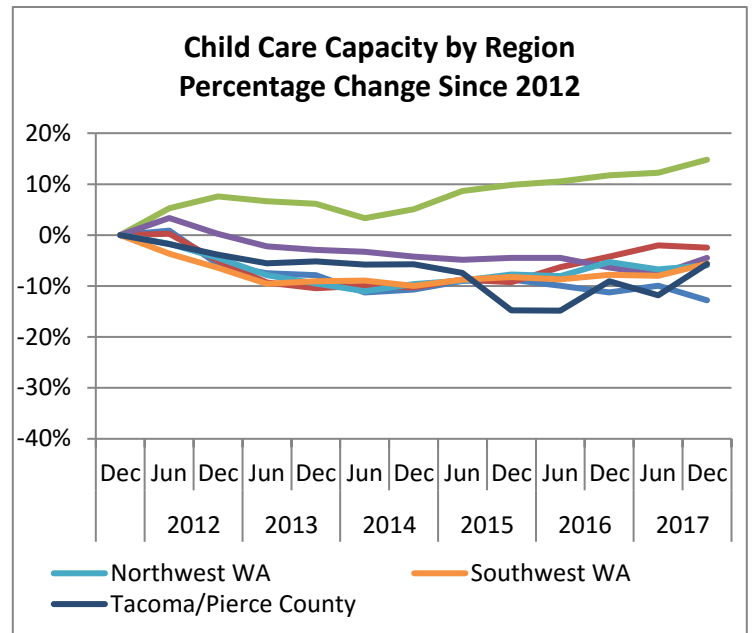
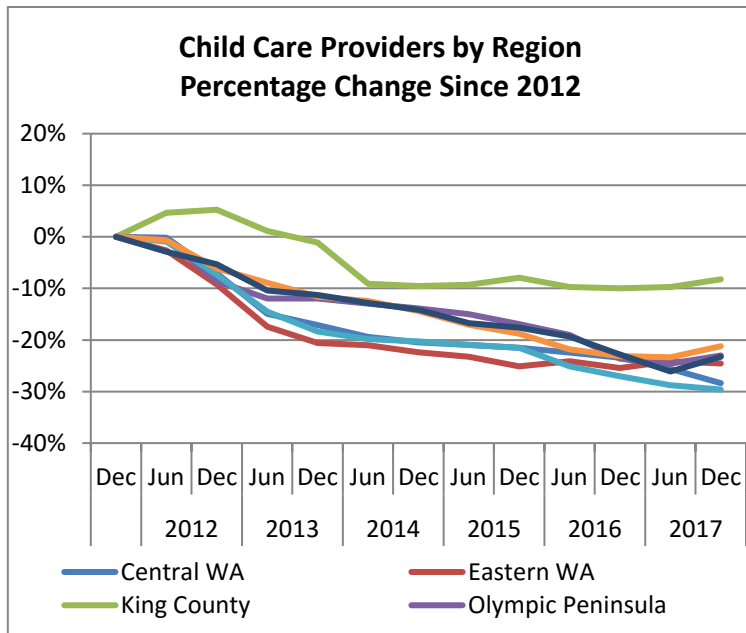
Some parts of Washington have seen much steeper declines in both the number of providers and overall capacity. King County has grown in total capacity over the past five years, and it had the smallest percentage drop in providers (8%). Pierce County, Southwest WA, and the Olympic Peninsula have seen a drop in providers by 21-23% and a drop in capacity of 4-6%. Central WA, Eastern WA, and Northwest regions have had slightly larger declines in providers since the beginning of 2012, 25-30% of the number of providers and 2-13% of capacity.

**Child Care Providers, 2012-2017**  
**Licensed and Exempt School-Age Programs**

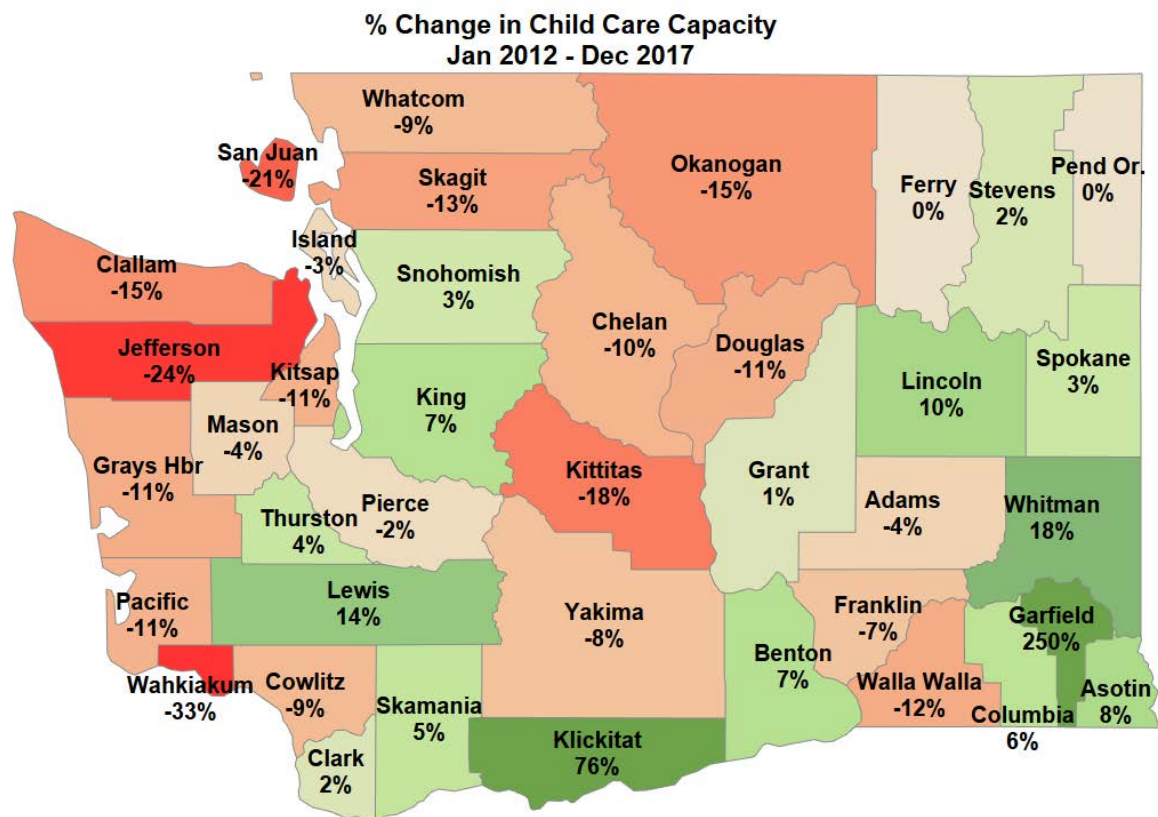


**Total Licensed Capacity, 2012-2017**  
**Licensed and Exempt School-Age Programs**





At the county level, there is an even starker comparison between the areas of growth and decline. Note that the changes in small counties should be interpreted with caution, because much smaller changes in overall capacity will have a much stronger impact on the results.



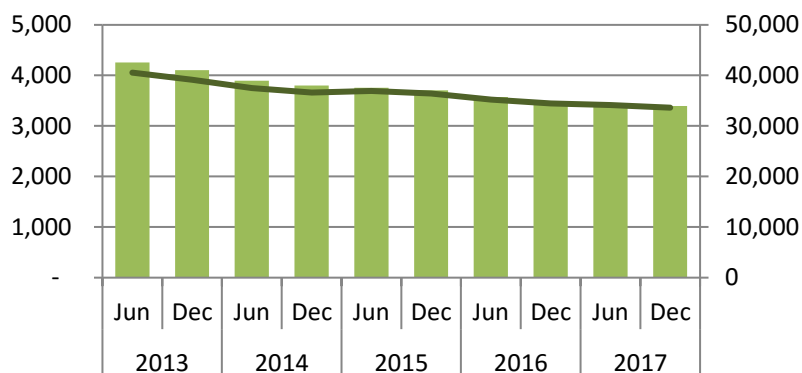
## Child Care Supply by Provider Type

While nearly two-thirds of child care facilities are family child care homes, these providers care for fewer children per facility, so they represent about 20% of total capacity for children. Child care centers make up 29% of the facilities, but 66% of capacity for children. In 2013, CCA of WA began using a new designation for child care facilities that are licensed to serve only school-age children, where in prior years these facilities were part of the child care center group.

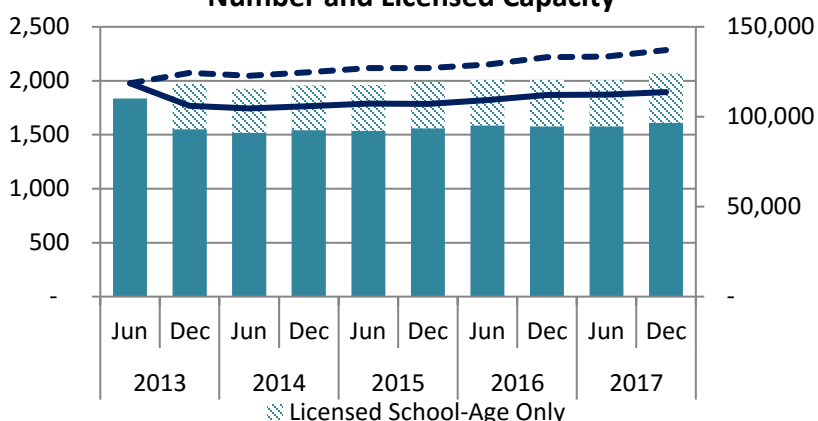
These charts illustrate the change in number (bars) and capacity (lines) of licensed child care providers over the past five years. Family child care in particular has seen a net decline in number of providers and capacity. The number and capacity of child care centers has been more stable over the same time period and has recently been increasing gradually. When adjusted to be comparable to past data, the quantity and capacity of child care centers is very similar to previous years and been increasing slightly since 2014.

For this analysis, licensed and license-exempt school-age programs are shown together for simplicity. The increase in 2013 does not represent actual growth in overall providers or capacity; it is due to combining licensed school-age only providers with exempt school-age providers for the first time. Combined, these two groups of providers make up only 9% of child care providers and about 15% of capacity.

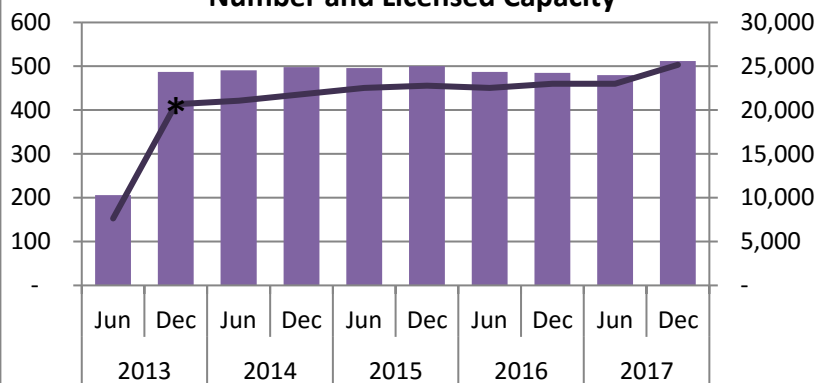
**Family Child Care Providers, 2013-2017**  
Number and Licensed Capacity



**Child Care Centers, 2013-2017**  
Number and Licensed Capacity



**School-Age Only Programs, 2013-2017**  
Number and Licensed Capacity



\*Includes licensed school-age only providers starting in Dec

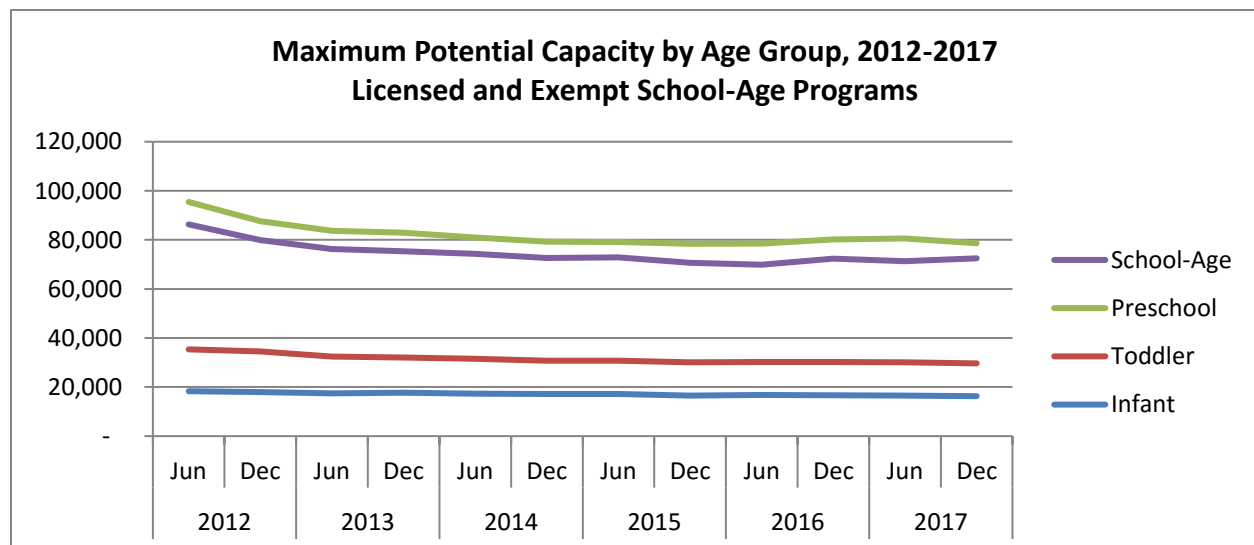


## Child Care Supply by Child Age

In addition to overall capacity, it is useful to examine the trends in the relative capacity for children of different ages. Since state regulations on maximum capacity and adult-to-child ratios vary by age of child and type of care, it can be more difficult to place children of certain ages in child care. For example, the maximum capacity available for infants is typically less than a quarter of the maximum capacity available for preschoolers.

The chart below reflects the changes in the maximum “potential” number of child slots in each age category over the last five years. Because licensed capacity for a child of a particular age can be interchangeable with a child in a different age group, the actual capacity to serve families for any of the listed age groups will be significantly less than the numbers reported here. The providers’ maximum capacity for an age group would be reached only if every potential slot was filled by a child of that age group, so the capacities by age group sum to more than the total capacity. For more information on how maximum capacity by age is determined, see the data notes at the end of this report.

Following losses in 2012, capacity in the preschool-age range seems to have stabilized from 2013 to 2017. A similar pattern is visible after a small loss in maximum school-age capacity in 2012. Infant and toddler maximum capacity has stayed relatively stable, although at a significantly lower total volume. It would make sense for the older age groups to have more fluctuation in maximum capacity because child care providers generally have more flexibility in capacity for older children, so the net loss in number of providers would impact those age groups more. For example, a typically family child care provider with a maximum total licensed capacity of six children from birth through age 12 could fill all six slots with preschoolers but due to licensing regulations only two slots could be filled by infants at one time. If that provider goes out of business, the maximum capacity for preschoolers would drop by six, while the maximum capacity for infants would only drop by two.



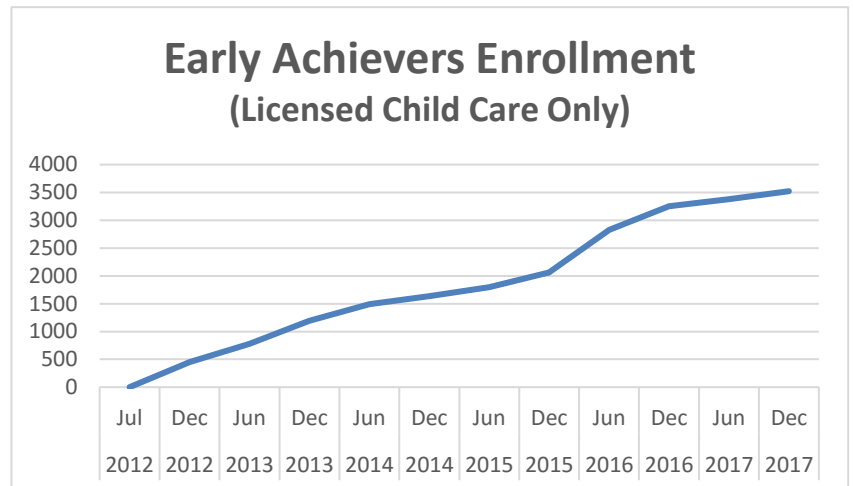
## Child Care Provider Characteristics

### Early Achievers Participation

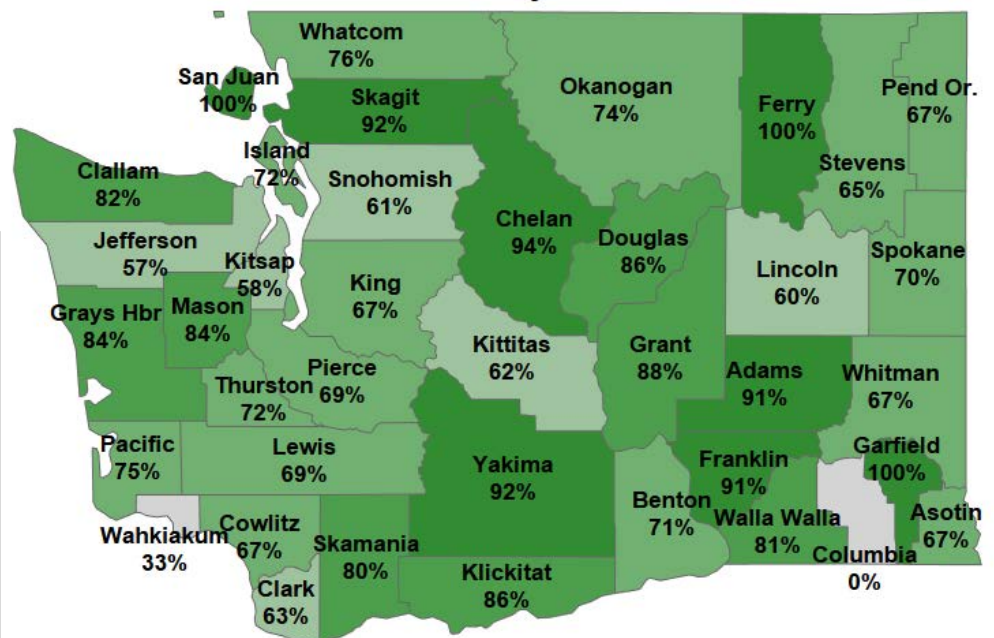
In July 2012, the state Department of Early Learning launched Early Achievers, a new quality rating and improvement system for child care programs, in partnership with CCA of WA and the University of Washington. Through this program, CCA of WA provides outreach, technical assistance, training, and coaching to licensed child care facilities that join Early Achievers. Child care providers can choose to be evaluated by a team

from UW to earn their rating level on a scale of 2-5 to demonstrate their high quality and qualify for additional benefits. For more information about Early Achievers, go to <http://wa.childcareaware.org/providers/early-achievers>.

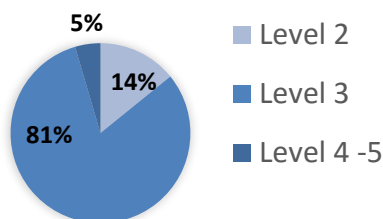
Early Achievers phased in across the state in 2012 and 2013. Early Achievers now includes approximately 70% of eligible providers and nearly 74% of capacity. At the end of 2017, there were 3,527 licensed providers enrolled in Early Achievers, representing over 73,000 children in care and a combined total capacity of about 109,000 children. Among these providers, 1,190 have been rated. The rating levels as of Dec 2017 are 14% rated level 2, 81% rated level 3, and 5% rated levels 4-5.<sup>3</sup>



**Percentage of Eligible Providers Participating in Early Achievers  
January 2018**



**Early Achievers  
Rated Sites**



<sup>3</sup> These numbers do not include participants that allocate 75% or more of their capacity to Head Start or ECEAP slots, even if they are licensed, because CCA of WA does not serve these sites. School-age only providers are not eligible for Early Achievers at this time.

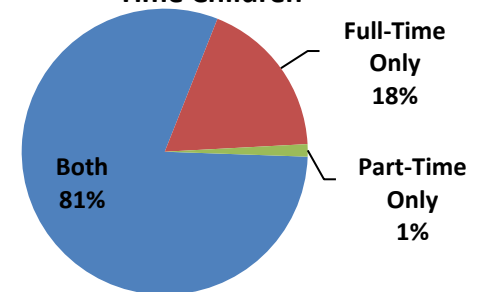
## Subsidies and Financial Assistance

The vast majority of providers (83%) accept at least one kind of subsidy or offer financial assistance, although some limit the number of children using subsidies they accept at any given time or the age of children accepted using subsidies. The most commonly accepted form of financial assistance is state subsidies—at least one type of state subsidy is accepted by 73% of providers. The largest program for helping working parents pay for child care is Working Connections Child Care (WCCC).<sup>ii</sup>

In August 2016, Early Achievers participation became mandatory for providers that accept WCCC subsidy for children ages birth to preschool. WCCC for birth to preschool is accepted by 57% of child care providers, and WCCC for school-age is accepted by 71% of child care providers. While there was a significant drop in the percentage of providers that reported they would accept subsidies for young children related to the new requirements, the majority of the providers that chose not to join Early Achievers had not actually cared for a child using WCCC in the previous year. This means the impact on the actual availability of care for young children using subsidies was much smaller than these numbers would suggest. Approximately 90% of child care providers that served a child under age six using subsidies in the year prior to the new requirement joined Early Achievers and are still able to serve those children. Although these acceptance rates would seem to indicate significant availability for children using subsidies, frequently this is not the case because many providers limit the number of subsidized slots they accept at any given time because the subsidy rate often does not cover their full cost of providing care. Some providers ration the availability of subsidized slots to limit the financial impact to their businesses and to other families with children enrolled at their facility.

In addition to accepting subsidies of various kinds, about half (51%) of child care providers also offer other forms of financial assistance to families or accept other types of subsidies. The most common non-state form of financial aid is a discount for families with multiple children enrolled at the same facility (42%). A much smaller number of providers charge families on a sliding scale based on family income (12%), and 4% offer scholarships to families that cannot afford their services.

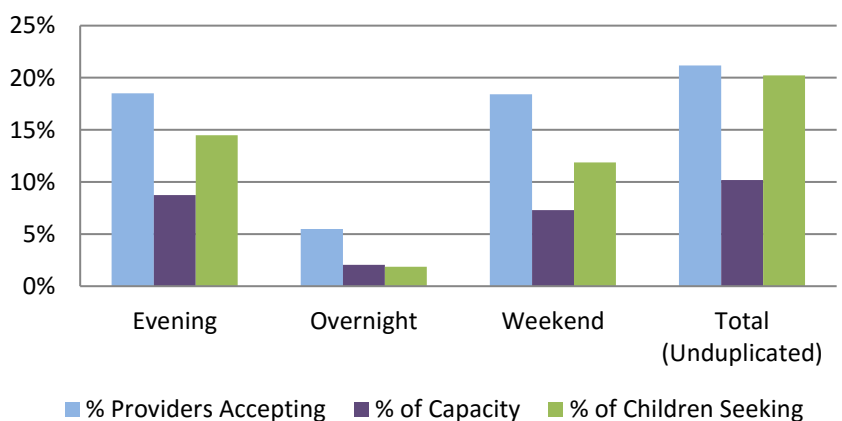
**Capacity for Full-Time and Part-Time Children**



## Schedule and Hours

About 79% of child care providers accept children on either a full-time or part-time schedule. About 19% of providers, representing 18% of total capacity, accept children only full-time, and just over 1% are part-time-only programs. Almost all providers are open year-round; only about 8% are open only during the school year. About 21% of child care providers are willing to care for

**Supply and Demand for Unusual Schedules, 2017**



children during non-traditional hours, but since almost all of them are family child care providers, they represent only 10% of overall capacity. About 19% of providers, 91% of them family child care, take children in the evening hours (after 6:30 pm), but these providers account for only 9% of total capacity. Similarly, 18% of providers accept children on weekends, 95% of them family child care, representing 7% of capacity. Only 5% of providers accept children overnight, 98% of them family child care, representing just 2% of capacity. Considering that a much higher percentage of families were searching for weekend or evening care, it is likely that child care supply during these times is not meeting current demand, although it is possible that the families seeking non-standard hours are just more likely than other families to get referral assistance than the general population.

### **Languages Spoken**

About 92% of child care providers speak English, and just over a third (38%) are bilingual or multilingual. Of the 8% that do not speak English, almost all are family child care providers in Central and Eastern Washington where there is a large Spanish-speaking population. There are also small populations of providers that speak Somali, Russian, Ukrainian, or other languages that do not also speak English. In all, non-English-speaking providers account for under 3% of overall capacity. Of the more than 2,000 bilingual and multilingual child care providers, the most common additional languages are Spanish, Somali, and American Sign Language, although many other languages are also spoken.

### **Special Needs Training and Experience**

About 67% of providers, representing about 72% of overall capacity, reported having training and/or experience in the care of children with special needs. The most common accommodations that providers report experience and/or training with are providing additional emotional and/or behavioral support to children with challenging behaviors, ensuring a child receives required ongoing medication and maintaining medication records, and diapering or assisting with toileting for an older child.

## Price of Child Care

Local CCA of WA programs track the rates that providers charge for their child care services. There is substantial variation in median rates across the state, roughly corresponding with variation in median income. Child care center rates tend to be higher than family child care homes, particularly for infants, and centers also have a bigger difference between the median and 75<sup>th</sup> percentile rates, with the exception of rates for school-age children.

Over the last year, the nominal statewide median rates for child care center facilities increased about 4-5% for infants, toddlers and preschoolers, and decreased about 2% for school-age children<sup>4</sup>, outpacing general inflation. In family child care, there were 3-4% increases in the median rate for toddlers and preschoolers, 8% increase for infant care and a 7 % decrease in school-age care.

**2017 Monthly Price of Child Care, Statewide Median and 75<sup>th</sup> Percentile**

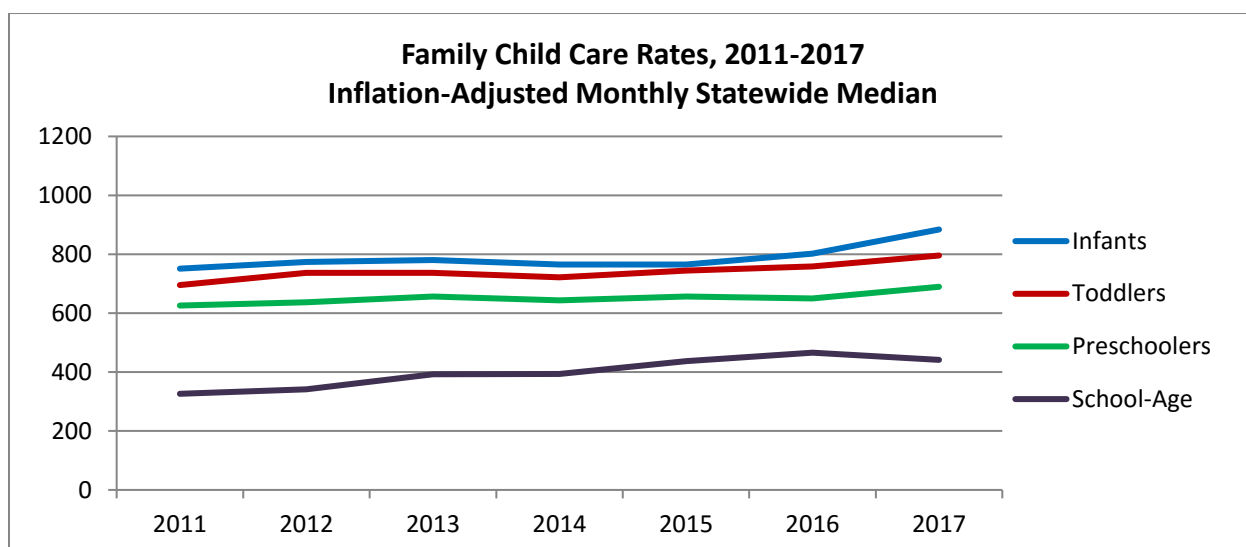
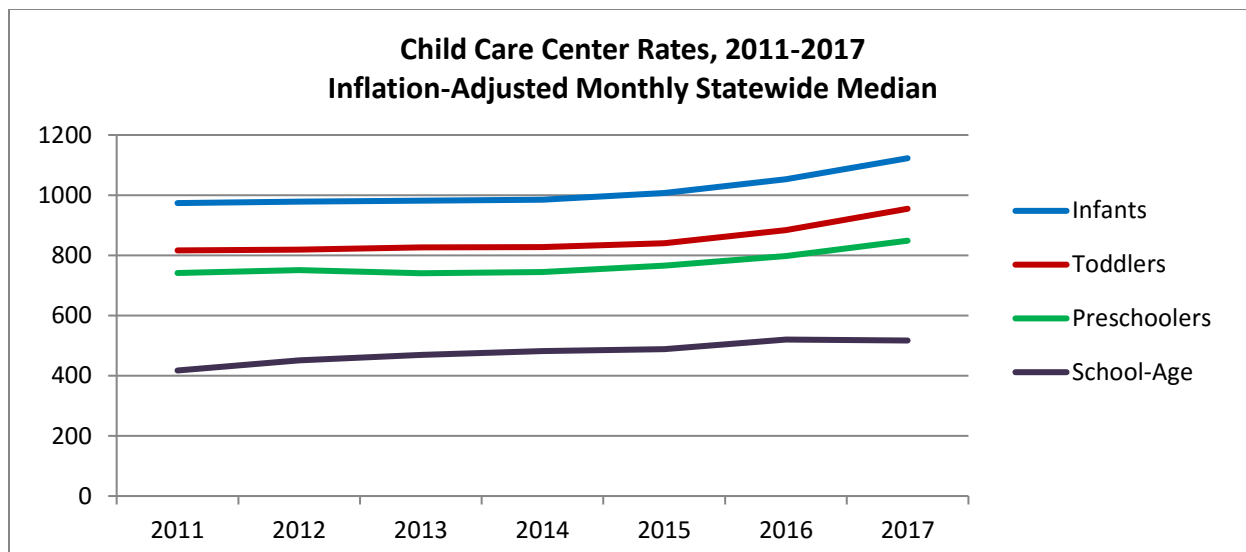
	Child Care Centers		Family Child Care Homes	
	Median	75 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Median	75 <sup>th</sup> Percentile
<b>Infants</b>	\$1,101	\$1,387	\$867	\$997
<b>Toddlers</b>	\$936	\$1,205	\$780	\$949
<b>Preschoolers</b>	\$832	\$1,049	\$676	\$845
<b>School-Age</b> (Before & after school care, ~20 hours/week)	\$507	\$637	\$433	\$585

## Trends in Child Care Prices

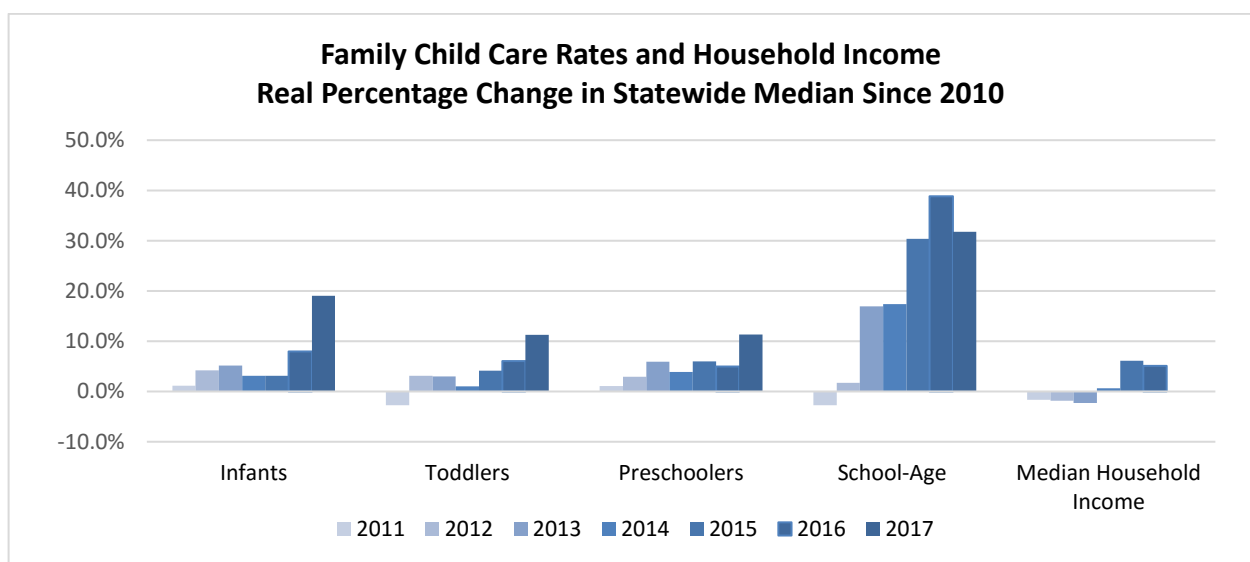
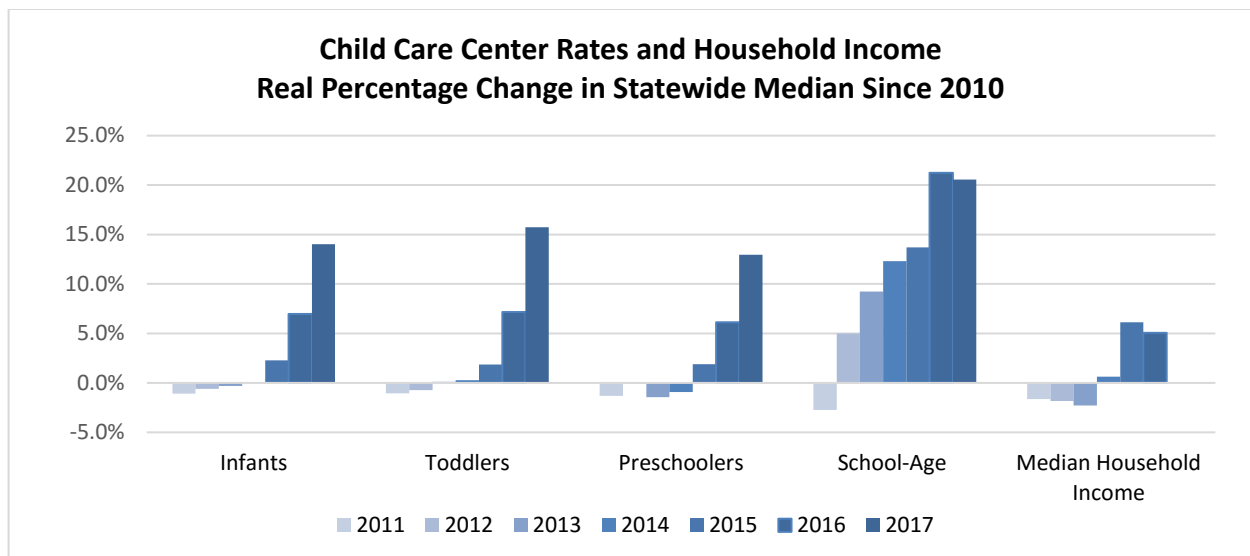
Once adjusted for inflation, statewide median child care prices have remained relatively stable over the past few years with slightly larger increases in 2016 and 2017. There were increases between 6-8% in 2017 for infants, toddlers, and preschoolers and nearly a 3% decline for school-age children in child care centers. In family care, the inflation-adjusted statewide median prices increased 5-10% for infants, toddlers, and preschoolers and decreased 5% for school-age children.

These increases in rates coincide with increases with in the largest child care subsidy program in the state, Working Connections Child Care (WCCC). WCCC held reimbursement rates steady from 2009-2012. There was a small increase (2%) for family child care providers in 2013. In the middle of 2014, there was a larger increase (4%) for both centers and family child care. The 4% increase took effect January 1, 2015. Another increase (2%) for both centers and family child care took effect July 1, 2016. The most recent increases were 2% for family child care effective July 1, 2017, and 6% for child care centers effective September 1, 2017.

<sup>4</sup> The decrease in school age rates is likely due to a change in how we track school age rates. Previously we only tracked part time before and after school care rates; this year we added tracking full time school age rates for summer/holidays. Some providers only have full time rates for school age and now those rates are in a separate category.



The cost of child care relative to family incomes has risen over the past six years. The following charts show the percentage change since 2010 in the inflation-adjusted statewide medians for child care cost and household income.<sup>iii</sup> Compared to 2010, median household income has increased 5% while median child care rates have increased between 13-20% for center based care and 11-31% for family child care.



## Substantial Regional Variation

Across the state, there are substantial differences in the cost of child care and in the change in rates over the past 12 months. In smaller counties, the median rates are less stable over time because they are impacted much more by smaller changes in the child care provider population, such as facility closures or rate changes. This effect is usually even more pronounced for child care centers because there are fewer centers than family child care homes in most areas. Median rates for school-age children also seem to be more variable than rates for younger children.

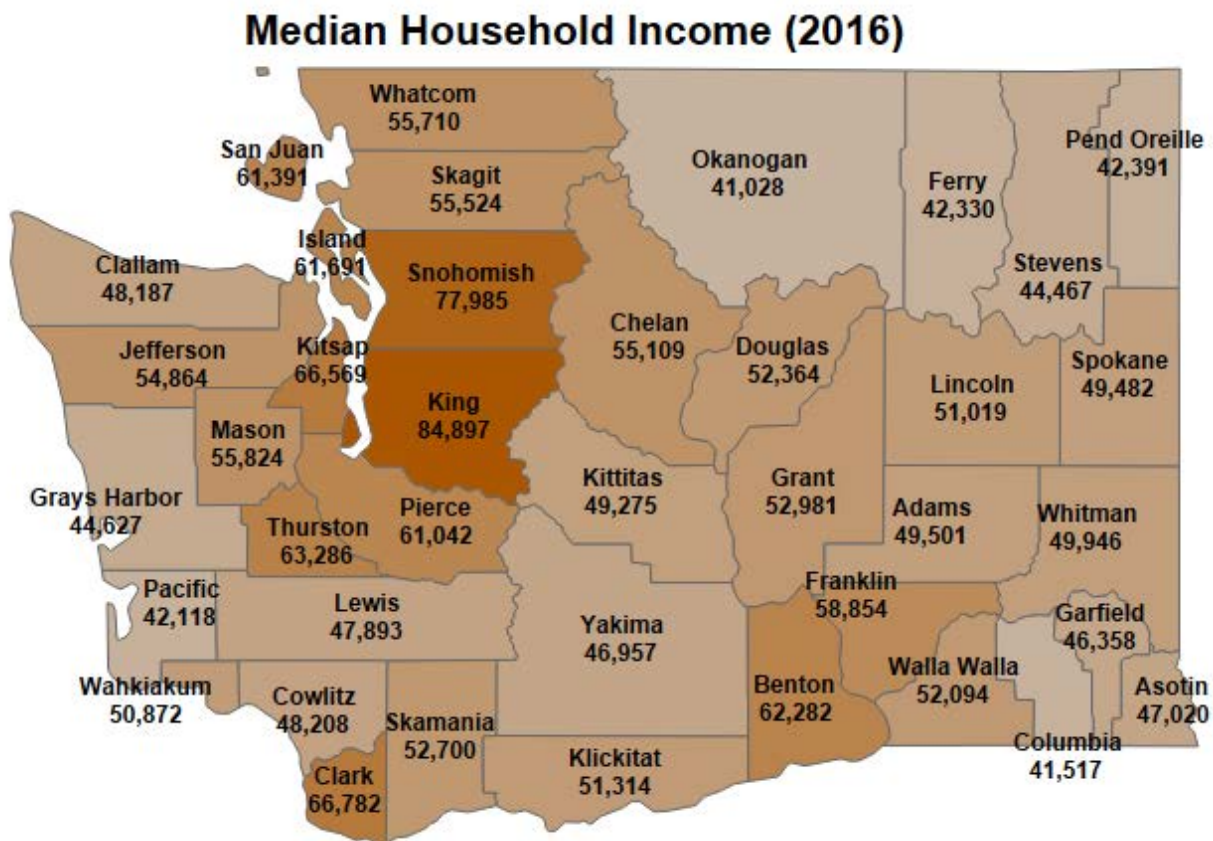
The maps on the following pages illustrate the variation in median monthly rates across the state for different age groups as of December 2017. Darker shades indicate counties where child care is more expensive. Rates tend to be higher in urban areas, such as the Puget Sound region and the Vancouver area. In general, child care centers (the green maps) tend to have higher rates than family child care (the



blue maps), and younger children generally cost more to care for than older children. Counties that have lower than average rates for one age group tend to have lower than average rates for all age groups.

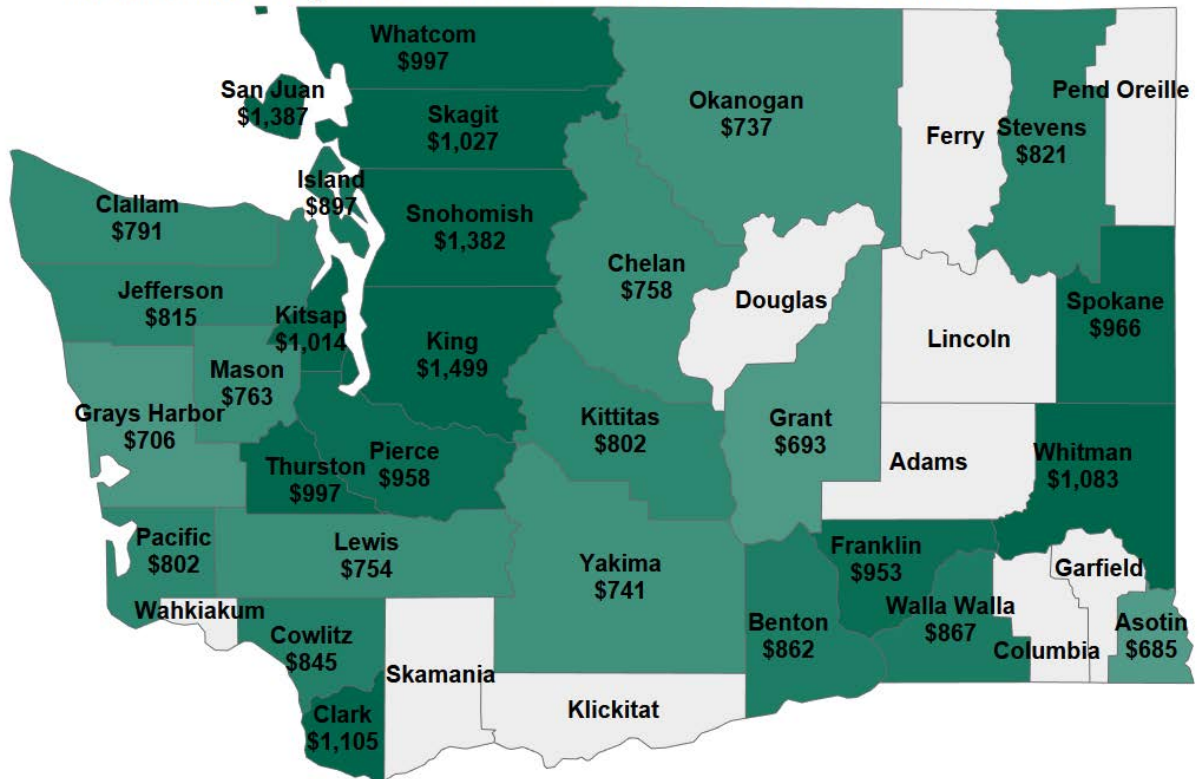
All rates are self-reported by child care providers. If there are no providers in a county of the type specified, the county is shown as white. Some providers do not report rates, or specify that their rates not to be published. If there are fewer than four providers of a particular type for a county with publishable rates, the county median rates are not included in the report, and the county is shown as white.

For comparison, this is a map of projected median household income by county in 2016:<sup>iv</sup>

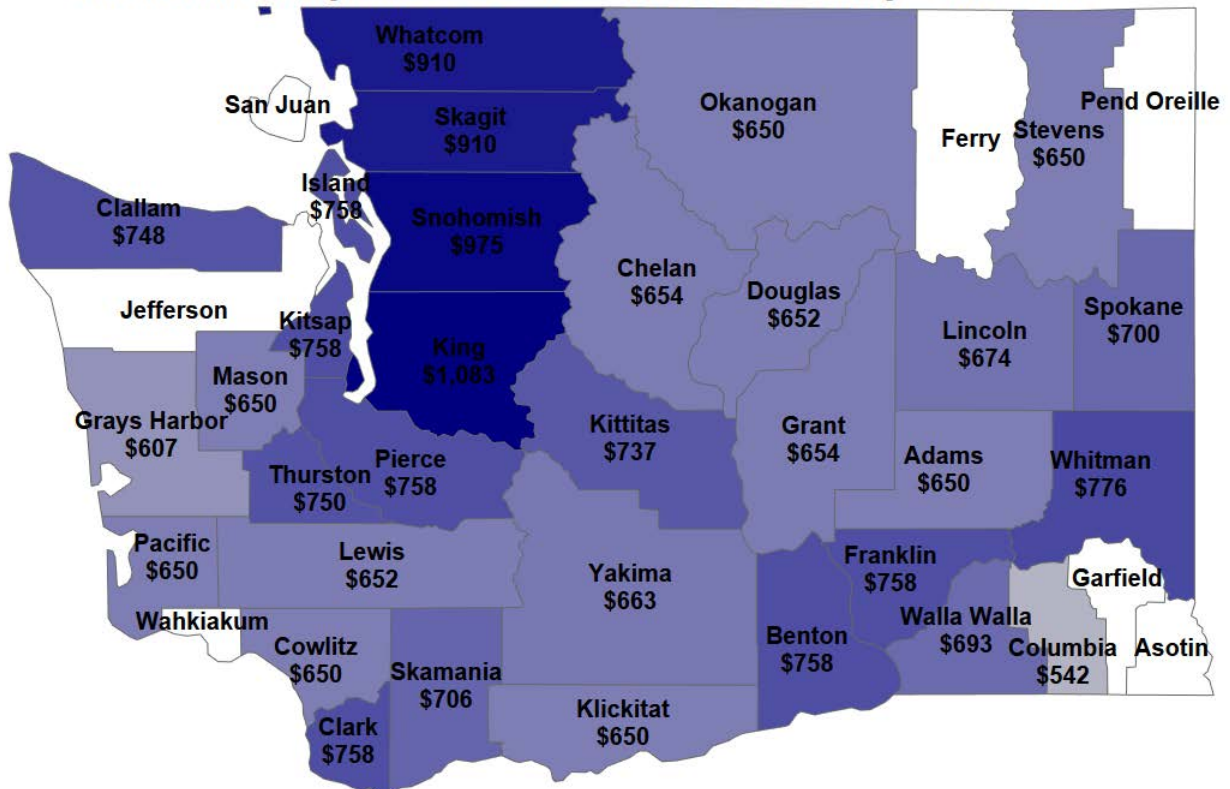




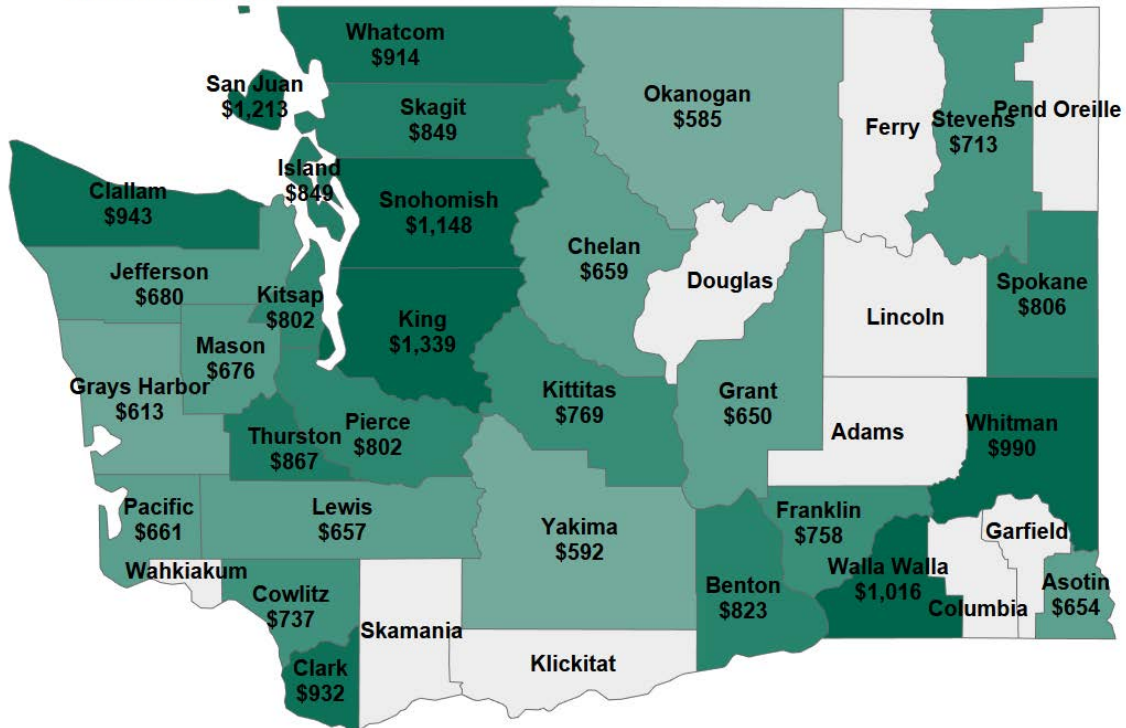
## Median Monthly Price of Care – Infants in Child Care Centers



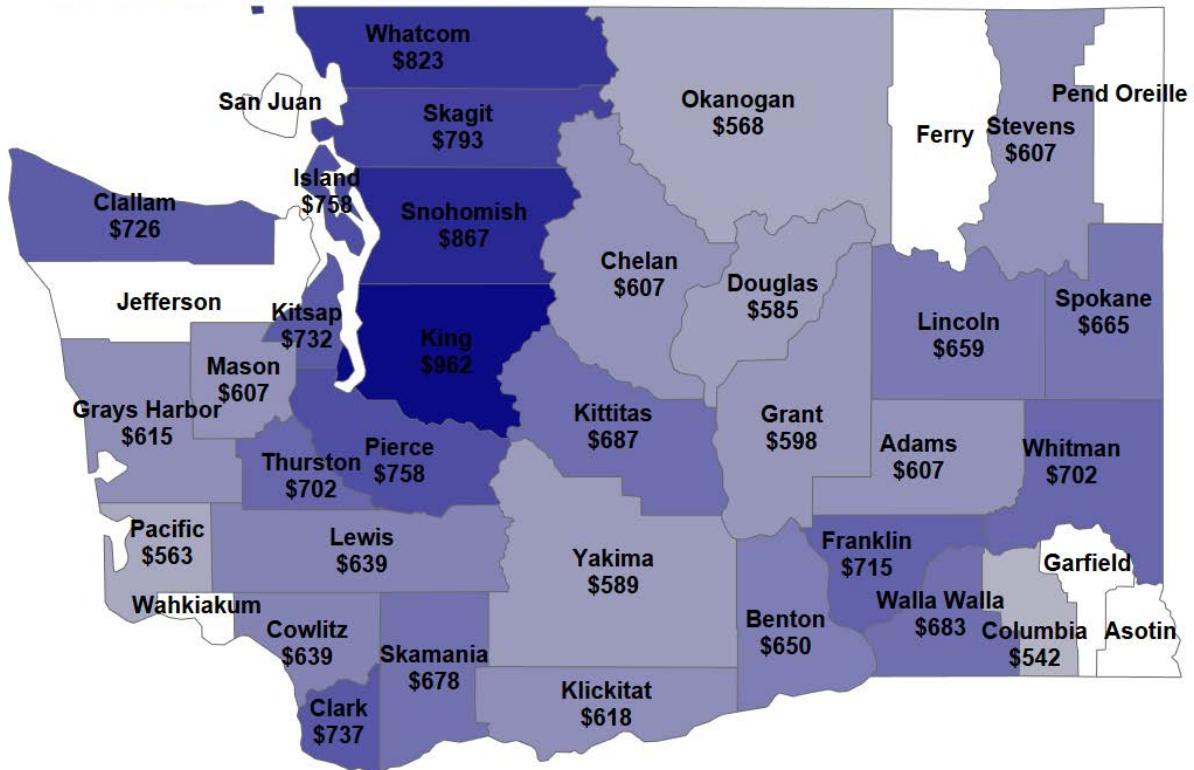
## Median Monthly Price of Care – Infants in Family Child Care



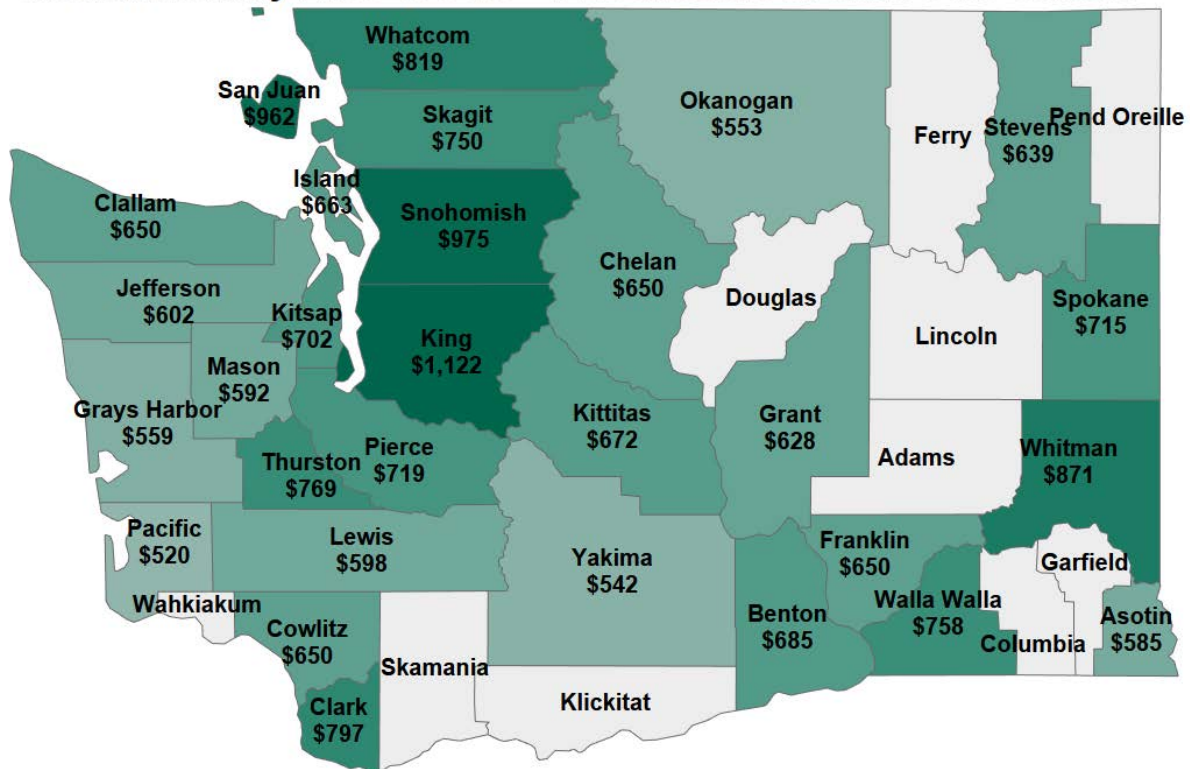
## Median Monthly Price of Care – Toddlers in Child Care Centers



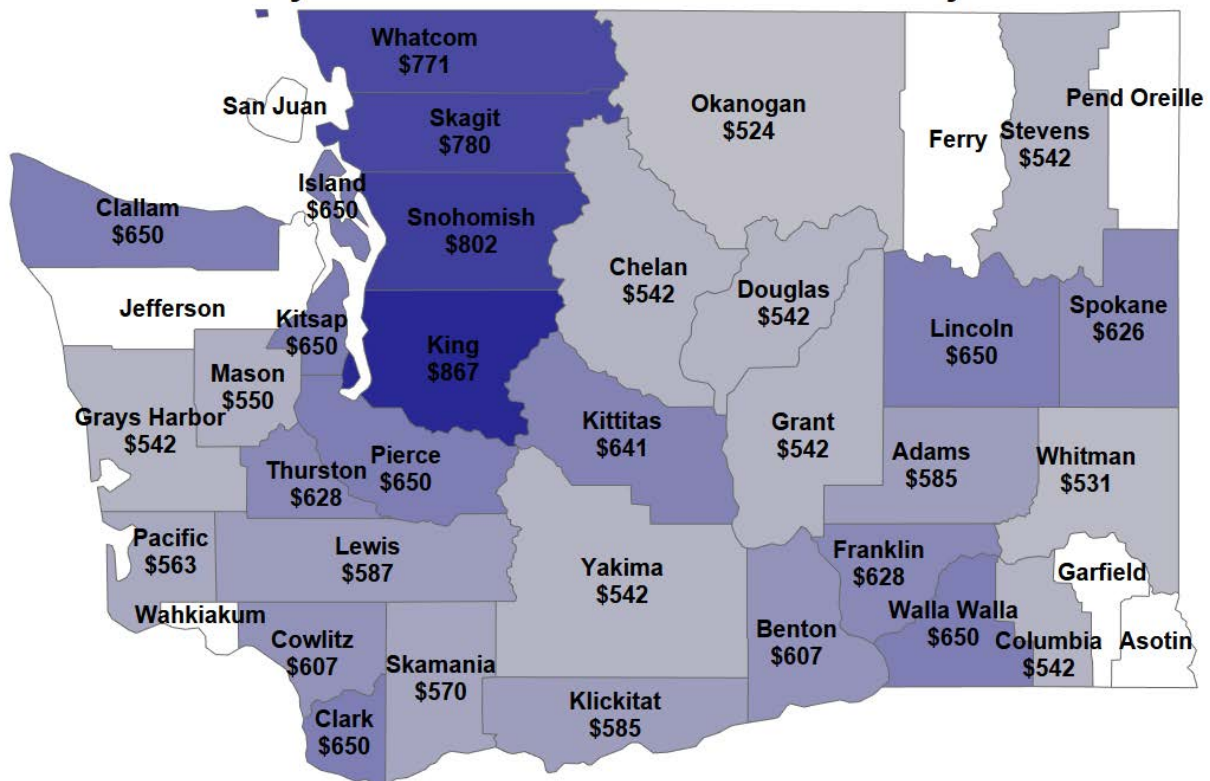
## Median Monthly Price of Care – Toddlers in Family Child Care



## Median Monthly Price of Care – Preschoolers in Child Care Centers

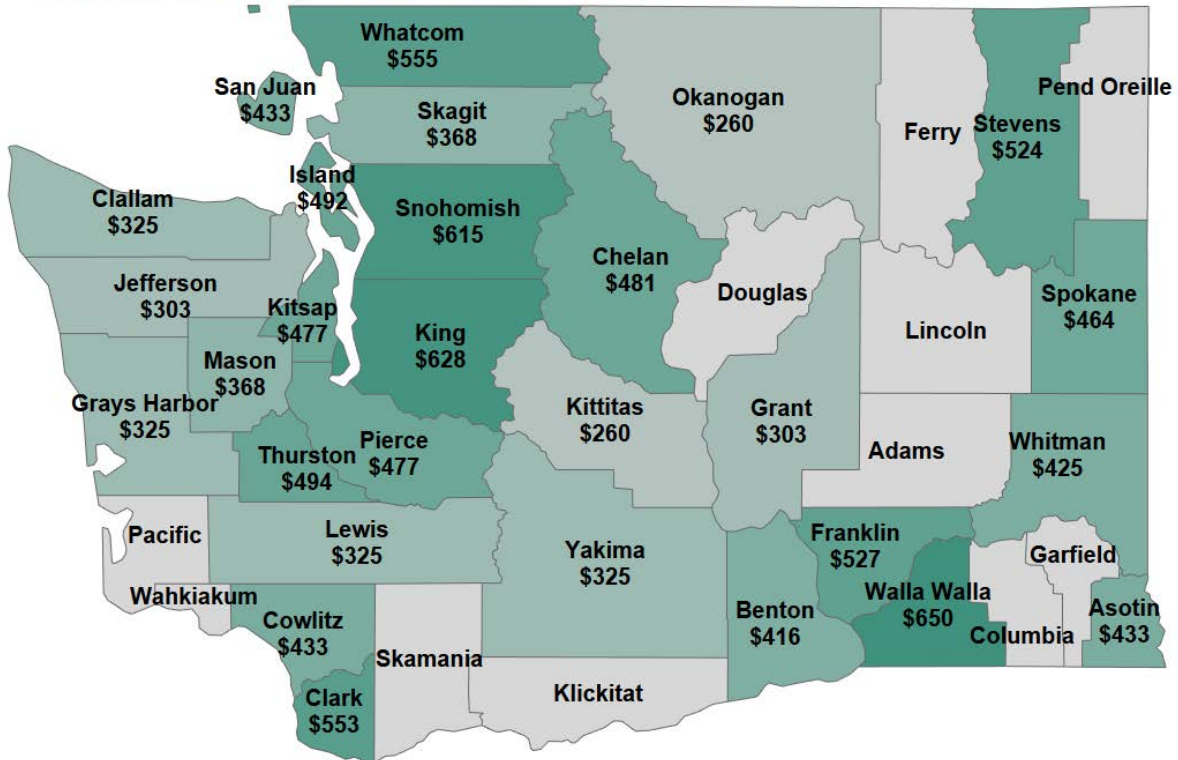


## Median Monthly Price of Care – Preschoolers in Family Child Care

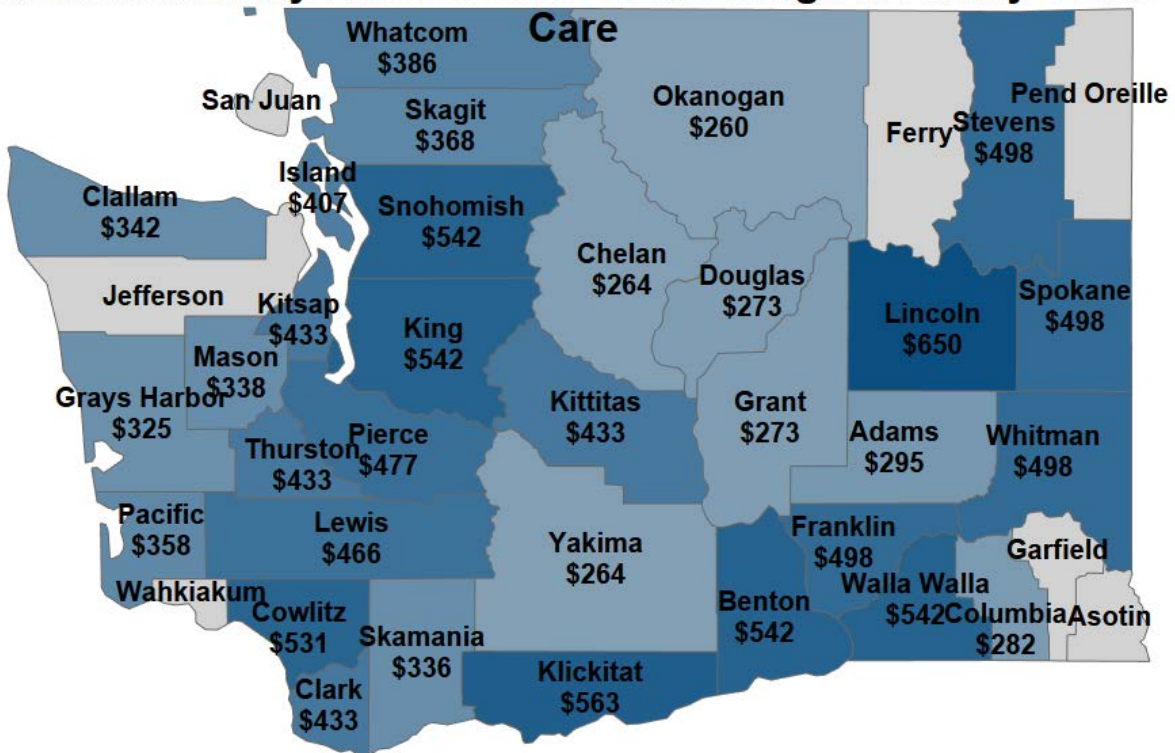




## Median Monthly Price of Care – School Age in Child Care Centers



## Median Monthly Price of Care – School Age in Family Child Care



## Data Notes

- Notes on Data Reliability and Comparability:
  - Most information about child care providers and all information about families is self-reported. Providers are contacted to update their profiles at least once per year, but there may be changes in capacity, rates, or other characteristics more frequently.
  - In 2012, CCA of WA changed many of its data and reporting practices. Most significantly, supply and referral demand data is now screened for quality and corrected using an automated process rather than manual review. While substantial effort went into maintaining comparability between methods, there are some variations in how the data was processed and aggregated from previous years.
  - On July 1, 2012, CCA of WA reorganized and consolidated the regional territories of its member organizations. The regional groupings in this report are based on the new boundaries for simplicity, but in some cases, work with child care providers and families during the first six months of 2012 was completed by a different organization.
  - CCA of WA launched a new and improved online search function on July 1, 2012. The new online search allows families to search for child care anywhere in the state at any time. It replaced eleven regional search websites and added new functionality for users. It also changed the way data entered by users online is stored in our database, which may have an impact on the comparability of data about families using the self-service search before and after July 1, 2012.
  - In the spring of 2012, the Department of Early Learning revised many regulations for family child care providers, including changing the age ranges that trigger different capacity limits. As a result, CCA of WA had to change the way provider capacity and rate data is structured in the provider database to allow for more granular age groups. In order to estimate capacity and rates for the new age groups, CCA of WA made some assumptions about the consistency between the old and new groups for the transition year until providers' data is updated over the course of 2012.
  - In the fall of 2013, CCA of WA separated licensed, school-age only providers into their own type of care category instead of grouping them with child care centers.
  - In June 2016 CCA of WA separated the subsidy program Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) data into WCCC birth-to-preschool and WCCC school-age to reflect the Early Start Act (ESA) mandate that requires child care providers to participate in Washington's quality rating and improvement system Early Achievers in order to accept WCCC subsidy for children ages birth to preschool. This ESA subsidy mandate took effect 8/1/2016.
  - In 2017, CCA of WA changed how we track school age rates. Previously we only tracked part-time before and after-school care rates; this year we added tracking full-time school-age rates for summer/holidays. Some providers only have full-time rates for school-age and now those rates are in a separate category.
- Notes on Family and Child Data:
  - Demographic information is not always available for all families. Some families choose not to answer questions about demographics, and not all demographic questions are asked of families searching online. Unless otherwise noted, families without

demographic data for a particular characteristic are excluded from the analysis of that characteristic.

- Notes on Provider Capacity and Characteristics:
  - Capacity information reflects licensed (or exempt for exempt school-age programs) capacity, not current vacancies. The data reflects total supply, not excess or available supply.
  - The information in this report represents only licensed centers, family child care homes, and exempt facilities that operate school-age child care programs. It does not include other exempt care such as unlicensed preschools or nanny services. (Preschools that are also licensed as centers or family child care homes are counted.) In this context, “licensed” is used more broadly than just providers licensed by the Washington State Department of Early Learning. It also includes those that are licensed or certified by military and tribal authorities.
  - The providers counted in this report include some who have either asked that we not refer clients to them and may include providers that did not respond to our survey. In the latter case, we have used licensing information from the Department of Early Learning where available.
  - The breakdown of capacity by age group reported here reflects the maximum “potential” number of slots in each age category. The actual capacity to serve families for any of the listed age groups will be significantly less than the numbers reported here. The “slot” number shows providers’ maximum capacity for the age group, which would be reached only if every potential slot was filled by a child of that age group. For example, for a facility with a capacity of five slots that accepts both preschoolers and school-age children, five slots are added in both the preschool and school-age categories. Essentially, the facility has the option of taking a child in either age category. When the slots of the two groups are added together for this facility, the total number of slots would be 10, even though there are only five slots available for families to access.
  - In order to accommodate the different regulations on capacity and child-to-adult ratios between child care centers and family child care, CCA of WA actually tracks capacity and rates for eight distinct age groups. For simplicity in reporting, provider capacities for different child age groups are aggregated using four representative age groups: Infant (under 12 months), Toddler (18-23 months), Preschool (3-5 years, before Kindergarten), and School-Age (First grade and older). Exact ages represented by these four categories have varied slightly over time as regulations have changed. Generally speaking, the capacity for 13-18 month-olds would be similar to infants for family child care and similar to toddlers for child care centers. The capacity for 24-35 month-olds will be similar to preschoolers in family child care, and for child care centers, capacity for 24-29 month-olds will be similar to toddlers, while 30-35 month-olds will be similar to preschoolers.
- Notes on Provider Rate Calculations:
  - Provider rates are aggregated using representative age categories: Infant (under 12 months), Toddler (18-23 months), Preschool (3-5 years, before Kindergarten), and

School-Age (First grade and older). This is done to simplify reporting. Rates are influenced in part by regulations that vary based on the age of the children in care, and for some critical regulations, the age groups used to determine which rules apply are different for Centers and Family Child Care. Using these age categories for rates simplifies the presentation of the rates analysis. The exact age ranges used to represent infants, toddlers, and preschoolers changed in mid-2012 to adjust to new Family Child Care regulations. Generally speaking, the rates for 13-18 month-olds would be similar to infants for family child care and similar to toddlers for child care centers. The rates for 24-35 month-olds will be similar to preschoolers in family child care, and for child care centers, rates for 24-29 month-olds will be similar to toddlers, while 30-35 month-olds will be similar to preschoolers.

- Providers can report rates monthly, weekly, daily, or even hourly. All rates are converted to monthly for consistent analysis. Hourly rates are multiplied by 195 for young children (assumes 45 hours/week and 4.3 weeks/month) or by 86.6 for school-age children, (assumes 20 hours/week and 4.3 weeks/month). Daily rates are multiplied by 21.6 (assumes 5 days/week and 4.3 weeks/month). Weekly rates are multiplied by 4.3.
- All rates are self-reported by child care providers. Some providers do not report rates, or specify that their rates not be published. If any provider has requested their rates not be published and there are fewer than four providers of the same type in their county, the county median rates are not included in the report to comply with the provider's request to have their rates remain private.
- Inflation-adjusted rates are calculated based on the Consumer Price Index using Bureau of Labor Statistics calculator available at [http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation\\_calculator.htm](http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm). All inflation-adjusted dollar amounts are in 2017 dollars.

## **Appendices**

### **Appendix A: Referral Demand by County**



# Washington State Child Care Referral Demand Data by County and Region

# 2017 Child Care Data Report Appendix A

Statewide 2017	CCA of Central Washington Catholic Family & Child Services								CCA of Eastern Washington Community Minded Enterprises										
	Adams	Chelan	Douglas	Ferry	Grant	Kittitas	Okan.	Yakima	Asotin	Benton	Columbia	Franklin	Garfield	Lincoln	Pend Or.	Spokane	Stevens	Walla Walla	Whitman

## SERVICES PROVIDED

<b>Total Referral Searches*</b>	<b>20,302</b>	22	176	127		150	61	32	628	11	606	3	292		3	1	1,174	14	158	38
Phone (Staff-Assisted) Referral Searches**	10,422	18	91	74		100	42	26	447	7	310	3	159		3	1	639	11	104	15
Online (Self-Service) Referral Searches	9,880	4	85	53		50	19	6	181	4	296		133				535	3	54	23

## DEMAND FOR CHILD CARE REFERRALS (# of families and children)

<b>Total Families Looking for Child Care</b>	<b>14,456</b>	18	128	79		117	52	30	486	9	446	2	209		3	1	869	13	132	33
<b>Family Characteristics</b>																				
Low Income Families Referred***	5,844	13	57	36		68	21	13	280	5	201		114		3	1	400	8	56	10
Single Adult	6,362	11	58	38		59	15	14	269	3	201	1	100		3	1	431	6	63	8
Two or More Adults	5,465	4	57	31		37	26	10	159	5	175	1	74				331	6	45	21
Family of 2	3,452	4	32	16		23	10	8	123	3	83		42		1		232	3	38	4
Family of 3	4,629		49	21		40	20	11	148	3	129	1	57		1		278	5	37	13
Family of 4	2,564	9	23	18		26	8	4	111		104	1	38		1		185	4	21	6
Family of 5	1,000	2	8	9		10	4	2	52	3	37		22			1	58		10	3
Family of 6 or more	493	1	5	5		5	0	2	25	0	26	0	18		0	0	39	1	5	2
<b>Total Children Needing Care</b>	<b>20,497</b>	32	184	122		198	66	54	799	14	692	3	352		4	2	1,280	20	170	42
<b>Child Characteristics</b>																				
Children from Low-Income Families***	9,706	25	94	68		133	32	26	515	10	387		236		4	2	654	13	81	13
Children Using Subsidies/Seeking Assistance	13,064	27	113	88		151	38	45	612	10	464	3	267		4	2	931	16	102	15
State Gov't.	12,507	26	111	86		150	38	41	597	10	452	3	266		4	2	910	16	100	14
Local Subsidy	154							2									2			1
Other Subsidy	24																			
Provider Financial Assistance	818	1	6	3		3		3	18		22		11				36	1	5	3
Children With Special Needs***	427		2	6		4		1	12		10		4				25		2	
<b>Child's Age</b>																				
Infants (less than 1 year old)	4,310	6	38	30		35	20	7	151	1	139		66				278	3	55	8
Toddlers (1 and 2 year olds)	5,986	9	52	32		49	21	18	214	9	214	1	101		2	1	391	7	61	12
Pre-School (3 and 4 year olds)	4,367	7	38	23		46	15	11	160	1	163	1	73		2	1	280	4	29	15
School-Age (at least 5 years old)	5,535	10	55	33		65	7	18	265	3	172	1	108				320	6	24	7
Age Not Specified	299		1	4		3	3		9		4		4				11		1	

## CHILD CARE NEEDS (# of children needing care)

<b>Type of Care Sought</b>																				
Child Care Centers	18,414	31	167	106		182	65	52	744	13	630	3	298		4	2	1,191	19	155	37
Family Child Care Homes	15,965	31	155	109		184	57	51	656	11	571	3	303		4	2	967	18	148	36
Licensed School Age Program	3,250	6	27	18		27	3	13	136	3	87		44				189	1	11	4
Other	2,437	2	19	13		15	1	5	52		88		34		1		149	5	7	12
<b>Special Services Requested</b>																				
Drop In Care***	197		3			2	2		5		3		5				16		4	
Transportation to Home or School***	260		2	2				2	19		6		4				9			3
From Non-English Speaking Family***	555	6	10	14		17	4	4	52		58		44				7			
<b>Schedule Requested</b>																				
Full Time	16,816	32	157	106		163	62	43	674	12	567	1	308		4	2	1,070	17	145	32
Part Time	3,323		20	15		27	4	10	102	2	114	2	39				186	3	21	10
Full Year	19,400	32	171	116		188	66	51	761	14	658	3	339		4	2	1,204	20	165	38
Rotating Schedule***	64			1		4		2	5	2			5				4		1	
Temporary/Emergency***	132		1						9		2		2				12		3	
Evening	2,967	5	24	35		27	6	8	135		78		59		3		186		13	2
Overnight	380		1	4		3			25		13		13				16			1
Weekend Care	2,431	10	38	26		41	3	5	180	1	138		97				166		13	2
Before School***	1,378	5	11	12		7	4	5	73		44		43				80	1	5	3
After School***	1,662	5	14	17		7	4	5	79		60		43				97	2	10	4

\*Limit of one per day per client

\*\* Includes referrals completed by CCA staff by phone, email, fax, in-person, etc.

\*\*\*Does not include families that exclusively used online referral searches

# Washington State Child Care Referral Demand Data by County and Region

# 2017 Child Care Data Report Appendix A

CCA of King & Pierce Counties Child Care Resources		CCA of Northwest WA The Opportunity Council					CCA of Olympic Peninsula Child Care Action Council					CCA of Southwest WA ESD # 112							
King	Pierce	Island	San Juan	Skagit	Snohomish	Whatcom	Clallam	Grays Hbr	Jefferson	Kitsap	Mason	Thurston	Clark	Cowlitz	Klickitat	Lewis	Pacific	Skamania	Wahk.

## SERVICES PROVIDED

<b>Total Referral Searches*</b>	7,670	3,164	133	1	226	1,668	497	104	103	17	464	122	1,198	1,148	139	9	100	15	4	5
Phone (Staff-Assisted) Referral Searches**	3,743	1,598	87	1	139	737	300	72	48	9	224	79	538	621	77	8	61	10	4	5
Online (Self-Service) Referral Searches	3,927	1,566	46		87	931	197	32	55	8	240	43	660	527	62	1	39	5		

## DEMAND FOR CHILD CARE REFERRALS (# of families and children)

<b>Total Families Looking for Child Care</b>	5,078	2,252	101	1	189	1,176	387	88	79	15	348	106	889	889	108	8	86	10	2	2
<b>Family Characteristics</b>																				
Low Income Families Referred***	1,901	890	43	1	79	437	161	41	32	5	127	54	313	363	56	4	38	8	2	2
Single Adult	1,992	1,050	48		96	507	194	49	38	8	165	56	368	396	56	4	42	7	2	1
Two or More Adults	1,931	838	46	1	72	453	151	26	27	6	116	34	357	341	41	2	28	2		1
Family of 2	1,137	554	22		56	294	107	29	18	4	83	32	212	217	36	3	19	3	2	1
Family of 3	1,675	738	41	1	52	356	140	22	15	4	113	34	259	295	34	2	25	1		
Family of 4	807	374	21		42	212	59	18	20	4	61	12	177	157	22		17			
Family of 5	274	185	8		14	70	35	7	2	2	20	12	59	76	3	1	6	4		1
Family of 6 or more	122	85	3	0	5	38	13	3	9	0	11	3	36	20	5	0	5	1	0	0
<b>Total Children Needing Care</b>	6,926	3,250	131	1	265	1,633	541	132	123	19	486	144	1,237	1,274	133	11	129	21	2	4
<b>Child Characteristics</b>																				
Children from Low-Income Families***	3,095	1,489	65	1	140	707	256	68	57	7	212	77	495	584	75	7	64	18	2	4
Children Using Subsidies/Seeking Assistance	4,143	2,069	76	1	181	1,002	368	91	80	16	312	106	700	806	97	7	97	17	2	4
State Gov't.	3,928	1,983	75	1	173	942	357	90	80	16	300	103	647	769	93	7	93	17	2	4
Local Subsidy	124	6				4	4				1		4	4	1		1			
Other Subsidy		6	1		1	4	3					1	8							
Provider Financial Assistance	285	138	3		12	83	30	1			21	5	62	58	3		5			
Children With Special Needs***	145	80	4		6	41	7	1		3	10	5	29	23	6		1			
<b>Child's Age</b>																				
Infants (less than 1 year old)	1,596	627	35	1	57	341	111	23	21		98	31	244	224	27	3	23	4	1	1
Toddlers (1 and 2 year olds)	1,986	911	40		64	464	174	39	41	10	157	46	360	400	52	3	32	7	1	
Pre-School (3 and 4 year olds)	1,393	667	30		49	391	133	30	28	6	106	36	279	281	30	2	31	2		
School-Age (at least 5 years old)	1,783	983	24		89	432	116	40	31	3	120	31	341	366	24	3	41	8		3
Age Not Specified	168	62	2		6	5	7		2		5		13	3			2			

## CHILD CARE NEEDS (# of children needing care)

<b>Type of Care Sought</b>																				
Child Care Centers	6,182	2,923	122	1	241	1,449	503	117	105	18	446	134	1,057	1,131	117	11	121	17	2	4
Family Child Care Homes	5,200	2,494	115	1	218	1,262	451	116	101	14	384	130	934	985	102	11	106	17	2	4
Licensed School Age Program	1,124	570	13		42	257	73	18	10	1	79	23	203	230	11	1	17	5		3
Other	912	353	13		19	221	68	9	18	1	79	11	140	165	12	1	11			
<b>Special Services Requested</b>																				
Drop In Care***	51	18	1		2	18	1		3		6		24	21	5		5			
Transportation to Home or School***	114	36			2	16	7	1			4	3	10	18	1		1			
From Non-English Speaking Family***	202	19	3		7	50	16		3		2		4	30	2					
<b>Schedule Requested</b>																				
Full Time	5,670	2,682	111	1	197	1,339	425	95	101	17	402	116	1,003	1,007	102	10	107	19	2	1
Part Time	1,138	510	17		64	259	111	35	17	2	78	27	211	243	26	1	21	2		3
Full Year	6,561	3,071	125	1	256	1,526	513	127	115	19	459	140	1,152	1,196	127	11	125	21	2	4
Rotating Schedule***	18	8				6	1		3		1			3						
Temporary/Emergency***	43	11	1			19	4		1		3		11	7	2		1			
Evening	988	586	5		39	259	45	11	7	1	45	19	154	182	11	5	28		1	
Overnight	145	69	1		4	36	2	1	1		7	3	15	16	3		1			
Weekend Care	675	397	16		38	160	35	13	8	3	46	13	125	135	17	5	24		1	
Before School***	461	241	6		25	101	21	3	1		24	4	71	108	12		7			
After School***	558	284	7		31	108	27	13	2	1	38	4	95	120	13		11			3

\*Limit of one per day per client

\*\* Includes referrals completed by CCA staff by phone, email, fax, in-person, etc.

\*\*\*Does not include families that exclusively used online referral searches

## **Appendix B: Child Care Capacity by County**

**Washington State Child Care  
Capacity Data by County and Region**

2017 Child Care Data Report  
Appendix B

Statewide 2017	CCA of Central Washington Catholic Family & Child Services								CCA of Eastern Washington Community Minded Enterprises										
	Adams	Chelan	Douglas	Ferry	Grant	Kittitas	Okan.	Yakima	Asotin	Benton	Columbia	Franklin	Garfield	Lincoln	Pend Or.	Spokane	Stevens	Walla Walla	Whitman

**CAPACITY FOR CHILDREN** (# of slots for children in care, includes both filled and vacant)

<b>Total Capacity by Type of Facility</b>	<b>172,583</b>	623	1,815	1,081	12	2,707	633	595	8,096	475	4,132	38	2,665	84	57	107	12,028	319	1,261	1,173
Center	113,792	309	808	176		1,468	460	343	5,054	415	2,086		1,197	24	24	95	9,244	229	674	965
FCC	33,620	314	1,007	670	12	1,239	128	252	2,477		804	38	1,243		33	12	1,191	90	347	92
School Age Only (Licensed & Exempt)	25,171			235			45		565	60	1,242		225	60			1,593		240	116

**Total Capacity by Schedule**

Full Time Only	31,292	27	482	115		289	8	181	1,286	163	1,162	6	825	60	21		3,096	60	314	161
Part Time Only	2,425		12			17	81		64	64							46		135	51
Either Full Time or Part Time	138,840	596	1,321	966	12	2,401	544	414	6,746	248	2,970	32	1,840	24	36	107	8,886	259	812	961
Full Year	155,533	623	1,739	834	12	2,675	451	533	7,523	374	3,511	38	2,428	84	57	107	9,884	289	975	985
School Year Only	16,375		76	247		32	182	62	431	101	515		237				1,994	30	251	188
Rotating	14,265	251	250	222		816	32	72	1,806		151	8	380				733	58	80	14
Temporary	50,496	249	957	455		1,647	212	197	2,863	374	661	32	660	24	33	95	3,226	148	185	362
Evening	15,115	158	415	263		774	20	44	1,581		433		664			12	845	24	45	
Overnight	3,549	90	296	145		94		24	545		89		159				83		12	
Weekend Care	12,581	277	630	385		811		114	1,976		459		876			12	221	12	36	

**Total Capacity by Subsidy Acceptance**

State Gov't.*	125,307	593	1,547	892	12	2,392	447	402	7,339	475	3,102	32	2,321	24	45	107	9,912	259	827	1,010
State Gov't. WCCC (Birth-PreK)*	95,502	368	1,489	702	12	2,302	356	352	6,362	256	1,708		2,041	24	45	107	8,014	223	612	977
Local Subsidy	17,156			12		40			404		80		6			95	210			
Other Subsidy	11,094								12		9		12							171
Provider Financial Assistance	100,847	95	919	520		630	145	119	1,820		1,901	8	485	84			8,017	99	416	521
Total Unduplicated	146,475	593	1,622	1,017	12	2,400	527	402	7,413	475	3,448	32	2,341	84	45	107	10,640	259	929	1,056

**Total Capacity for Special Services**

Drop In	64,031	234	821	508	12	1,721	263	294	2,838	374	930	32	794	24	33		3,741	148	506	510
Transportation to School or Home	58,443	344	575	417	#	889	12	87	3,096	298	1,079		822		9		5,779	57	414	415
Does Not Speak English	4,408	74	560	347		627		88	1,428		225		621						12	
Speaks English & Add'l Language	80,884	479	692	614		1,542	172	159	5,052	145	2,029	12	1,657			95	2,466		722	825

**Total Capacity by Child Age** (duplicated - see notes on provider data)

Infants	97,538	473	1,338	640	12	2,207	408	287	5,469	303	1,607	38	1,705		27	95	6,520	160	641	832
Toddlers	119,188	589	1,719	696	12	2,594	494	404	6,373	303	2,358	38	2,251	24	57	95	8,158	241	743	907
Pre-School	141,939	623	1,801	696	12	2,630	473	482	7,169	451	2,842	38	2,426	24	57	107	10,181	279	1,001	1,057
School-age	128,717	410	1,473	845	12	1,956	532	345	5,377	349	3,375	26	1,688	84	57	107	10,288	279	775	1,163

**Washington State Child Care  
Capacity Data by County and Region**

2017 Child Care Data Report  
Appendix B

CCA of King & Pierce Counties Child Care Resources		CCA of Northwest WA The Opportunity Council					CCA of Olympic Peninsula Child Care Action Council						CCA of Southwest WA ESD # 112						
King	Pierce	Island	San Juan	Skagit	Snohomish	Whatcom	Cllallam	Grays Hbr	Jefferson	Kitsap	Mason	Thurston	Clark	Cowlitz	Klickitat	Lewis	Pacific	Skamania	Wahk.

**CAPACITY FOR CHILDREN** (# of slots for children in care, includes both filled and vacant)

Total Capacity by Type of Facility	63,846	19,181	1,294	193	2,459	16,795	3,260	1,038	1,268	153	4,757	908	7,074	8,693	1,970	137	1,264	247	91	54
Center	42,822	12,579	950	193	1,485	11,141	2,035	702	973	117	2,609	708	4,459	6,467	1,650	73	979	184	49	46
FCC	11,713	2,841	214		674	3,254	430	266	295	36	748	200	1,140	1,263	175	64	245	63	42	8
School Age Only (Licensed & Exempt)	9,311	3,761	130		300	2,400	795	70			1,400		1,475	963	145		40			

**Total Capacity by Schedule**

Full Time Only	11,585	2,598	482	32	400	2,476	528	75	95	64	1,133	173	1,295	1,617	58	63	324	38		
Part Time Only	1,153				30	104	60	54			12		204	119	187	26	6			
Either Full Time or Part Time	51,108	16,577	812	161	2,029	14,215	2,672	909	1,173	89	3,612	735	5,555	6,957	1,725	48	934	209	91	54
Full Year	59,828	17,129	1,222	173	2,052	15,701	2,288	926	1,021	153	4,328	908	5,568	7,899	1,586	129	1,176	187	83	54
School Year Only	4,018	2,046	72	20	395	1,014	848	112	247		429		1,486	794	384	8	88	60	8	
Rotating	4,135	1,369	152		377	775	130	140	106	12	360	12	130	1,170	131	32	272	39	42	8
Temporary	15,966	5,758	493		574	4,093	860	466	629	65	1,244	297	2,214	3,729	997	44	465	135	79	8
Evening	4,929	1,673	126		236	1,162	82	24	81		107	16	425	534	203	12	210	17		
Overnight	1,215	274			36	211	24				12		117	36	43	12	24	8		
Weekend Care	3,629	860	126		318	813	74	86	53		36	8	181	415	43	12	110	8		

**Total Capacity by Subsidy Acceptance**

State Gov't.	37,173	14,808	820	161	2,070	12,790	2,530	941	1,222	101	3,810	862	5,655	7,425	1,730	50	1,065	227	83	46
State Gov't. WCCC (Birth-PreK)*	26,872	10,988	636	161	1,806	9,667	1,751	789	1,180	101	2,532	850	4,026	5,469	1,504	42	842	207	83	46
Local Subsidy	7,966	50	59	81	856	3,808	1,328	533	458		151	329	71	188	96		327	8		
Other Subsidy		651	530	134	1,000	4,642	2,263	110			529		938	93						
Provider Financial Assistance	44,293	12,583	585	22	824	9,950	1,228	312	747	77	2,320	688	3,591	6,328	958	12	448	82	12	8
Total Unduplicated	51,117	16,544	886	193	2,153	14,159	2,903	965	1,234	101	3,892	870	6,566	8,206	1,805	50	1,065	227	83	54

**Total Capacity for Special Services**

Drop In	22,416	6,386	334	151	868	6,563	379	592	714	89	1,976	688	3,579	3,681	953	40	551	143	91	54
Transportation to School or Home	18,395	6,005	80		950	8,828	899	87	575	-	870	184	2,427	3,564	1,073	12	37	164		
Does Not Speak English	40	115			125	71	8							39	16		12			
Speaks English & Add'l Language	39,482	6,844	228	81	1,091	7,570	890	27	129		790	101	1,730	3,742	871	16	470	66	49	46

**Total Capacity by Child Age** (duplicated - see notes on provider data)

Infants	33,530	10,198	473	173	1,795	11,503	1,665	547	665	101	1,900	641	4,246	5,286	1,242	40	603	130	30	8
Toddlers	41,200	13,146	707	173	1,955	12,362	2,007	694	973	101	2,529	847	4,872	6,789	1,591	92	828	167	91	8
Pre-School	53,569	14,613	812	193	2,001	13,846	2,272	891	1,208	101	2,973	888	5,297	7,606	1,853	92	1,003	227	91	54
School-age	39,922	17,270	993	163	2,109	14,684	2,461	721	1,217	101	3,274	759	5,854	7,186	1,581	58	911	167	91	54

## **Appendix C: Child Care Providers by County**



**Washington State Child Care  
Provider Data by County and Region**

2017 Child Care Data Report  
Appendix C

Statewide 2017	CCA of Central Washington Catholic Family & Child Services								CCA of Eastern Washington Community Minded Enterprises										
	Adams	Chelan	Douglas	Ferry	Grant	Kittitas	Okan.	Yakima	Asotin	Benton	Columbia	Franklin	Garfield	Lincoln	Pend Or.	Spokane	Stevens	Walla Walla	Whitman

**PROVIDER SUPPLY (# of providers)**

<b>Type of Provider</b>	<b>5,517</b>	34	111	68	1	145	23	34	336	9	141	4	150	2	5	2	284	14	52	25
Center	1,612	3	17	3		20	8	10	72	8	30		19	1	1	1	132	6	11	13
FCC	3,393	31	94	63	1	125	14	24	251		88	4	127		4	1	116	8	34	9
School Age Only (Licensed & Exempt)	512			2			1		13	1	23		4	1			36		7	3

**Schedule/Hours of Operation**

Full Time Only	1,051	3	24	12		21	1	7	30	3	41	1	41	1	3		76	3	16	5
Part Time Only	78		1			2	2		3	2							3		4	2
Either Full Time or Part Time	4,386	31	86	56	1	122	20	27	303	4	100	3	109	1	2	2	205	11	32	18
Full Year	5,087	34	108	65	1	142	19	33	319	6	130	4	145	2	5	2	239	13	42	20
School Year Only	418		3	3		3	4	1	15	3	10		5				44	1	9	5
Rotating	1,200	18	23	20		62	4	7	171		16	1	38				47	5	7	2
Temporary	2,032	24	63	33		89	9	13	181	6	37	3	44	1	2	1	80	8	14	10
Evening	1,021	15	37	24		47	2	4	139		30		62			1	24	2	4	
Overnight	303	8	26	13		8		2	43		9		15				7		1	
Weekend Care	1,016	23	57	35		67		10	170		33		85			1	10	1	3	

**Subsidy Acceptance**

State Gov't.*	4,005	31	97	60	1	124	14	26	317	9	105	3	129	1	3	2	202	11	33	16
State Gov't. WCCC (Birth-PreK)*	3,136	29	95	58	1	118	11	21	277	4	75		120	1	3	2	149	10	27	14
Local Subsidy	382			1		1			17		1		1			1	2			
Other Subsidy	258								1		1		1							1
Provider Financial Assistance	2,605	4	44	26		28	5	5	55		43	1	17	2			158	4	16	12
Total Unduplicated	4,566	31	101	61	1	125	16	26	321	9	115	3	132	2	3	2	230	11	39	20

**Provides Special Services**

Drop In	2,462	22	57	36	1	95	11	19	192	6	44	3	54	1	2		89	8	28	13
Transportation to School or Home	1,609	8	32	18	#	35	1	8	128	4	29	0	37	0	1	0	111	2	10	7
Does Not Speak English	419	9	51	31		59		8	147		25		60						1	
Speaks English & Add'l Language	2,091	21	32	25		44	4	6	117	3	48	1	65			1	38		23	11

**Ages Accepted**

Infants	3,735	27	96	60	1	128	16	23	276	5	73	4	123	0	3	1	152	9	30	17
Toddlers	4,237	31	104	63	1	139	19	26	299	5	92	4	135	1	5	1	190	11	34	18
PreSchool	4,835	34	109	63	1	141	19	29	317	8	116	4	145	1	5	2	243	13	44	22
Schoolage	4,393	33	98	59	1	128	18	25	289	5	120	3	129	2	5	2	238	13	42	24
<b>Special Needs Training/Experience</b>	<b>3,682</b>	26	58	42		99	18	21	218	9	89	3	67	1	2	2	225	12	40	17

**Washington State Child Care  
Provider Data by County and Region**

2017 Child Care Data Report  
Appendix C

CCA of King & Pierce Counties Child Care Resources		CCA of Northwest WA The Opportunity Council					CCA of Olympic Peninsula Child Care Action Council						CCA of Southwest WA ESD # 112						
King	Pierce	Island	San Juan	Skagit	Snohomish	Whatcom	Clallam	Grays Hbr	Jefferson	Kitsap	Mason	Thurston	Clark	Cowlitz	Klickitat	Lewis	Pacific	Skamania	Wahk.

**PROVIDER SUPPLY (# and % of providers)**

Type of Provider	1,939	532	45	6	97	506	109	46	49	7	147	32	201	240	47	10	46	11	5	2
Center	552	182	14	6	23	139	41	19	21	4	43	11	61	89	20	3	23	4	1	1
FCC	1,217	276	27		64	322	44	25	28	3	77	21	110	126	18	7	22	7	4	1
School Age Only (Licensed & Exempt)	170	74	4		10	45	24	2			27		30	25	9		1			

**Schedule/Hours of Operation**

Full Time Only	381	73	14	1	19	85	17	7	8	4	45	9	36	44	4	4	9	3		
Part Time Only	29				1	4	3	2			1		7	6	4	1	1			
Either Full Time or Part Time	1,529	458	31	5	77	417	89	37	41	3	101	23	157	190	39	5	36	8	5	2
Full Year	1,848	484	42	5	85	472	77	41	45	7	134	32	165	218	36	9	42	10	4	2
School Year Only	91	47	3	1	11	32	30	5	4		13		35	22	11	1	4	1	1	
Rotating	383	90	11		29	74	12	13	9	1	24	1	12	79	13	3	15	5	4	1
Temporary	657	195	22		28	147	29	21	23	1	45	8	58	123	24	4	18	6	4	1
Evening	403	73	5		15	57	5	2	4		6	2	24	14	8	1	9	2		
Overnight	106	16			3	21	2				1		11	3	4	1	2	1		
Weekend Care	355	46	5		21	41	4	3	2		3	1	17	12	4	1	5	1		

**Subsidy Acceptance**

State Gov't.*	1,213	382	37	5	82	353	83	39	45	4	99	28	159	192	38	5	42	10	4	1
State Gov't. WCCC (Birth-PreK)*	966	263	30	5	72	248	59	33	41	4	63	26	112	122	30	4	30	8	4	1
Local Subsidy	161	1	2	2	24	85	35	18	10		3	3	1	2	1		9	1		
Other Subsidy		13	28	5	33	89	65	2			7		11	1						
Provider Financial Assistance	1,168	302	23	1	27	257	33	11	27	2	60	17	80	129	24	1	15	6	1	1
Total Unduplicated	1,533	431	40	6	86	409	94	40	46	4	107	29	176	212	42	5	42	10	4	2

**Provides Special Services**

Drop In	843	216	21	4	33	231	19	26	28	3	58	17	100	120	24	4	20	7	5	2
Transportation to School or Home	617	149	7	0	35	174	24	3	16	-	19	7	42	61	18	1	2	3	0	0
Does Not Speak English	4	2			11	4	1							4	1		1			
Speaks English & Add'l Language	1,115	137	9	2	36	181	30	2	5		19	2	26	60	11	2	11	2	1	1

**Ages Accepted**

Infants	1,297	327	28	5	80	390	66	27	30	4	77	25	118	150	26	4	25	8	3	1
Toddlers	1,462	394	34	5	84	405	73	31	41	4	89	30	141	179	32	8	32	9	5	1
PreSchool	1,729	445	40	6	85	444	78	41	47	4	100	31	158	208	38	8	40	10	5	2
Schoolage	1,332	493	36	5	90	447	86	32	46	4	96	29	167	198	40	6	36	9	5	2
Special Needs Training/Experience	1,328	354	30	5	50	296	75	40	34	4	80	24	102	209	43	7	38	9	4	1



## **Appendix D: Child Care Center Rates by County**

**Washington State Child Care  
Center Monthly Market and Subsidy Rates**

2017 Child Care Data Report  
Appendix D

	Infant				Toddler				Pre-School				School-Age*			
	Subsidy Rate	Median Rate	75th Percentile	% Prov Reporting	Subsidy Rate	Median Rate	75th Percentile	% Prov Reporting	Subsidy Rate	Median Rate	75th Percentile	% Prov Reporting	Subsidy Rate	Median Rate	75th Percentile	% Prov Reporting
Adams	\$ 737	No rates available			\$ 620	No rates available			\$ 586	No rates available			\$ 552	No rates available		
Asotin	\$ 737	\$ 685	\$ 701	80%	\$ 620	\$ 654	\$ 677	80%	\$ 586	\$ 585	\$ 607	71%	\$ 552	\$ 433	\$ 520	25%
Benton	\$ 827	\$ 862	\$ 1,005	73%	\$ 710	\$ 823	\$ 1,014	89%	\$ 620	\$ 685	\$ 813	82%	\$ 607	\$ 416	\$ 607	45%
Chelan	\$ 737	\$ 758	\$ 771	89%	\$ 620	\$ 659	\$ 680	93%	\$ 586	\$ 650	\$ 676	94%	\$ 552	\$ 481	\$ 592	56%
Clallam	\$ 827	\$ 791	\$ 1,127	86%	\$ 710	\$ 943	\$ 991	91%	\$ 620	\$ 650	\$ 888	94%	\$ 607	\$ 325	\$ 325	s available
Clark	\$ 986	\$ 1,105	\$ 1,230	85%	\$ 822	\$ 932	\$ 1,079	89%	\$ 710	\$ 797	\$ 932	84%	\$ 689	\$ 553	\$ 694	40%
Columbia	\$ 745	No child care centers			\$ 621	No child care centers			\$ 577	No child care centers			\$ 510	No child care centers		
Cowlitz	\$ 827	\$ 845	\$ 900	100%	\$ 710	\$ 737	\$ 823	94%	\$ 620	\$ 650	\$ 737	89%	\$ 607	\$ 433	\$ 544	29%
Douglas	\$ 737	No rates available			\$ 620	No rates available			\$ 586	No rates available			\$ 552	No rates available		
Ferry	\$ 737	No child care centers			\$ 620	No child care centers			\$ 586	No child care centers			\$ 552	No child care centers		
Franklin	\$ 745	\$ 953	\$ 975	71%	\$ 621	\$ 758	\$ 834	67%	\$ 577	\$ 650	\$ 680	72%	\$ 510	\$ 527	\$ 642	33%
Garfield	\$ 737	No rates available			\$ 620	No rates available			\$ 586	No rates available			\$ 552	No rates available		
Grant	\$ 737	\$ 693	\$ 693	38%	\$ 620	\$ 650	\$ 650	56%	\$ 586	\$ 628	\$ 650	61%	\$ 552	\$ 303	\$ 325	82%
Grays Harbor	\$ 827	\$ 706	\$ 737	100%	\$ 710	\$ 613	\$ 650	100%	\$ 620	\$ 559	\$ 572	95%	\$ 607	\$ 325	\$ 325	5%
Island	\$ 986	\$ 897	\$ 921	80%	\$ 822	\$ 849	\$ 949	89%	\$ 710	\$ 663	\$ 742	83%	\$ 689	\$ 492	\$ 532	60%
Jefferson	\$ 827	\$ 815	\$ 815	100%	\$ 710	\$ 680	\$ 680	100%	\$ 620	\$ 602	\$ 602	100%	\$ 607	\$ 303	\$ 303	No rates a
King	\$1,147	\$ 1,499	\$ 1,830	80%	\$ 958	\$1,339	\$ 1,602	82%	\$ 804	\$ 1,122	\$ 1,339	77%	\$ 724	\$ 628	\$ 715	21%
Kitsap	\$ 841	\$ 1,014	\$ 1,157	90%	\$ 724	\$ 802	\$ 999	93%	\$ 637	\$ 702	\$ 886	95%	\$ 566	\$ 477	\$ 520	4%
Kittitas	\$ 745	\$ 802	\$ 867	100%	\$ 621	\$ 769	\$ 802	100%	\$ 577	\$ 672	\$ 672	100%	\$ 510	\$ 260	\$ 313	67%
Klickitat	\$ 827	No rates available			\$ 710	No rates available			\$ 620	No rates available			\$ 607	No rates available		
Lewis	\$ 827	\$ 754	\$ 794	100%	\$ 710	\$ 657	\$ 705	92%	\$ 620	\$ 598	\$ 645	100%	\$ 607	\$ 325	\$ 363	50%
Lincoln	\$ 737	No rates available			\$ 620	No rates available			\$ 586	No rates available			\$ 552	No rates available		
Mason	\$ 827	\$ 763	\$ 808	80%	\$ 710	\$ 676	\$ 702	100%	\$ 620	\$ 592	\$ 606	100%	\$ 607	\$ 368	\$ 433	s available
Okanogan	\$ 737	\$ 737	\$ 1,005	100%	\$ 620	\$ 585	\$ 607	100%	\$ 586	\$ 553	\$ 569	67%	\$ 552	\$ 260	\$ 267	75%
Pacific	\$ 827	\$ 802	\$ 802	100%	\$ 710	\$ 661	\$ 688	100%	\$ 620	\$ 520	\$ 585	100%	\$ 607	No child care centers		
Pend Oreille	\$ 737	No rates available			\$ 620	No rates available			\$ 586	No rates available			\$ 552	No rates available		
Pierce	\$ 841	\$ 958	\$ 1,122	91%	\$ 724	\$ 802	\$ 953	94%	\$ 637	\$ 719	\$ 875	91%	\$ 566	\$ 477	\$ 600	30%
San Juan	\$ 986	\$ 1,387	\$ 1,387	100%	\$ 822	\$1,213	\$ 1,798	100%	\$ 710	\$ 962	\$ 1,040	100%	\$ 689	\$ 433	\$ 433	80%
Skagit	\$ 986	\$ 1,027	\$ 1,099	100%	\$ 822	\$ 849	\$ 953	100%	\$ 710	\$ 750	\$ 836	100%	\$ 689	\$ 368	\$ 472	41%
Skamania	\$ 827	No rates available			\$ 710	No rates available			\$ 620	No rates available			\$ 607	No rates available		
Snohomish	\$ 986	\$ 1,382	\$ 1,560	94%	\$ 822	\$1,148	\$ 1,300	95%	\$ 710	\$ 975	\$ 1,102	91%	\$ 689	\$ 615	\$ 728	62%
Spokane	\$ 754	\$ 966	\$ 1,083	90%	\$ 634	\$ 806	\$ 909	87%	\$ 600	\$ 715	\$ 823	85%	\$ 564	\$ 464	\$ 561	26%
Stevens	\$ 737	\$ 821	\$ 853	100%	\$ 620	\$ 713	\$ 790	100%	\$ 586	\$ 639	\$ 719	80%	\$ 552	\$ 524	\$ 546	40%
Thurston	\$ 827	\$ 997	\$ 1,083	98%	\$ 710	\$ 867	\$ 974	98%	\$ 620	\$ 769	\$ 867	98%	\$ 607	\$ 494	\$ 563	5%
Wahkiakum	\$ 827	No rates available			\$ 710	No rates available			\$ 620	No rates available			\$ 607	No rates available		
Walla Walla	\$ 827	\$ 867	\$ 867	20%	\$ 710	\$1,016	\$ 1,859	50%	\$ 620	\$ 758	\$ 1,013	60%	\$ 607	\$ 650	\$ 650	No rates a
Whatcom	\$ 986	\$ 997	\$ 1,027	96%	\$ 822	\$ 914	\$ 968	97%	\$ 710	\$ 819	\$ 867	97%	\$ 689	\$ 555	\$ 647	85%
Whitman	\$ 827	\$ 1,083	\$ 1,133	89%	\$ 710	\$ 990	\$ 1,021	100%	\$ 620	\$ 871	\$ 949	100%	\$ 607	\$ 425	\$ 535	31%
Yakima	\$ 745	\$ 741	\$ 811	59%	\$ 621	\$ 592	\$ 691	75%	\$ 577	\$ 542	\$ 619	76%	\$ 510	\$ 325	\$ 444	54%
<b>STATEWIDE</b>		<b>\$ 1,101</b>	<b>\$ 1,387</b>	<b>85%</b>		<b>\$ 936</b>	<b>\$ 1,205</b>	<b>88%</b>		<b>\$ 832</b>	<b>\$ 1,049</b>	<b>84%</b>		<b>\$ 507</b>	<b>\$ 637</b>	<b>33%</b>

\*NOTES ON SCHOOL-AGE RATES: The school-age rates shown above do not include kindergarten. Also they indicate the rates for school-age children during the school year and, for providers who use an hourly rate, are based on a 20-hour a week schedule. The rates for school-age children during the summer are approximately the same as for pre-school children.

PROVIDER DISCOUNTS: While some providers give discounts when caring for two or more children from the same family, these are not included in the calculations.

No child care centers indicates no centers serve that age group in the county.

No rates available indicates that at least one provider served that age group in that county, but either (a) no rates were reported or (b) there were very few providers for the age group (three or fewer) and none of them gave permission to publish their rates.

## Appendix E: Family Child Care Rates by County

# Washington State Child Care Family Child Care Monthly Market and Subsidy Rates

## 2017 Child Care Data Report Appendix E

	Infant				Toddler				Pre-School				School-Age*			
	Subsidy Rate	Median Rate	75th Percentile	% Prov Reporting	Subsidy Rate	Median Rate	75th Percentile	% Prov Reporting	Subsidy Rate	Median Rate	75th Percentile	% Prov Reporting	Subsidy Rate	Median Rate	75th Percentile	% Prov Reporting
Adams	\$ 655	\$ 650	\$ 737	96%	\$ 569	\$ 607	\$ 661	100%	\$ 526	\$ 585	\$ 628	100%	\$ 467	\$ 295	\$ 325	87%
Asotin	\$ 655	No family child care			\$ 569	No family child care			\$ 526	No family child care			\$ 467	No family child care		
Benton	\$ 678	\$ 758	\$ 867	92%	\$ 589	\$ 650	\$ 758	92%	\$ 540	\$ 607	\$ 650	93%	\$ 496	\$ 542	\$ 607	44%
Chelan	\$ 655	\$ 654	\$ 758	99%	\$ 569	\$ 607	\$ 650	99%	\$ 526	\$ 542	\$ 650	99%	\$ 467	\$ 264	\$ 325	93%
Clallam	\$ 722	\$ 748	\$ 780	100%	\$ 628	\$ 726	\$ 758	100%	\$ 589	\$ 650	\$ 672	100%	\$ 555	\$ 342	\$ 439	20%
Clark	\$ 722	\$ 758	\$ 867	97%	\$ 628	\$ 737	\$ 802	100%	\$ 589	\$ 650	\$ 758	99%	\$ 555	\$ 433	\$ 542	37%
Columbia	\$ 678	\$ 542	\$ 607	75%	\$ 589	\$ 542	\$ 607	75%	\$ 540	\$ 542	\$ 631	75%	\$ 496	\$ 282	\$ 282	33%
Cowlitz	\$ 722	\$ 650	\$ 758	100%	\$ 628	\$ 639	\$ 699	100%	\$ 589	\$ 607	\$ 715	100%	\$ 555	\$ 531	\$ 601	53%
Douglas	\$ 655	\$ 652	\$ 726	100%	\$ 569	\$ 585	\$ 650	100%	\$ 526	\$ 542	\$ 650	100%	\$ 467	\$ 273	\$ 390	91%
Ferry	\$ 655	No rates available			\$ 569	No rates available			\$ 526	No rates available			\$ 467	No rates available		
Franklin	\$ 678	\$ 758	\$ 867	93%	\$ 589	\$ 715	\$ 758	94%	\$ 540	\$ 628	\$ 650	92%	\$ 496	\$ 498	\$ 607	50%
Garfield	\$ 655	No family child care			\$ 569	No family child care			\$ 526	No family child care			\$ 467	No family child care		
Grant	\$ 655	\$ 654	\$ 758	97%	\$ 569	\$ 598	\$ 650	98%	\$ 526	\$ 542	\$ 624	98%	\$ 467	\$ 273	\$ 355	91%
Grays Harbor	\$ 722	\$ 607	\$ 687	100%	\$ 628	\$ 615	\$ 650	96%	\$ 589	\$ 542	\$ 607	96%	\$ 555	\$ 325	\$ 433	4%
Island	\$ 928	\$ 758	\$ 867	96%	\$ 785	\$ 758	\$ 780	92%	\$ 785	\$ 650	\$ 774	93%	\$ 637	\$ 407	\$ 525	64%
Jefferson	\$ 722	No rates available			\$ 628	No rates available			\$ 589	No rates available			\$ 555	No rates available		
King	\$ 1,178	\$ 1,083	\$ 1,196	78%	\$ 982	\$ 962	\$ 1,105	78%	\$ 884	\$ 867	\$ 997	77%	\$ 700	\$ 542	\$ 672	20%
Kitsap	\$ 803	\$ 758	\$ 841	96%	\$ 698	\$ 732	\$ 767	98%	\$ 589	\$ 650	\$ 693	98%	\$ 496	\$ 433	\$ 542	11%
Kittitas	\$ 678	\$ 737	\$ 758	91%	\$ 589	\$ 687	\$ 758	92%	\$ 540	\$ 641	\$ 650	93%	\$ 496	\$ 433	\$ 650	55%
Klickitat	\$ 722	\$ 650	\$ 758	100%	\$ 628	\$ 618	\$ 704	83%	\$ 589	\$ 585	\$ 650	83%	\$ 555	\$ 563	\$ 585	17%
Lewis	\$ 722	\$ 652	\$ 752	100%	\$ 628	\$ 639	\$ 684	100%	\$ 589	\$ 587	\$ 612	95%	\$ 555	\$ 466	\$ 586	33%
Lincoln	\$ 655	\$ 674	\$ 697	67%	\$ 569	\$ 659	\$ 709	75%	\$ 526	\$ 650	\$ 661	75%	\$ 467	\$ 650	\$ 661	No rates a
Mason	\$ 722	\$ 650	\$ 745	95%	\$ 628	\$ 607	\$ 683	90%	\$ 589	\$ 550	\$ 618	95%	\$ 555	\$ 338	\$ 514	5%
Okanogan	\$ 655	\$ 650	\$ 674	95%	\$ 569	\$ 568	\$ 615	100%	\$ 526	\$ 524	\$ 550	100%	\$ 467	\$ 260	\$ 364	81%
Pacific	\$ 722	\$ 650	\$ 650	86%	\$ 628	\$ 563	\$ 585	100%	\$ 589	\$ 563	\$ 563	100%	\$ 555	\$ 358	\$ 450	No rates a
Pend Oreille	\$ 655	No rates available			\$ 569	No rates available			\$ 526	No rates available			\$ 467	No rates available		
Pierce	\$ 803	\$ 758	\$ 867	93%	\$ 698	\$ 758	\$ 849	93%	\$ 589	\$ 650	\$ 758	92%	\$ 496	\$ 477	\$ 542	28%
San Juan	\$ 928	No family child care			\$ 785	No family child care			\$ 785	No family child care			\$ 637	No family child care		
Skagit	\$ 928	\$ 910	\$ 936	97%	\$ 785	\$ 793	\$ 867	97%	\$ 785	\$ 780	\$ 845	97%	\$ 637	\$ 368	\$ 624	76%
Skamania	\$ 722	\$ 706	\$ 732	100%	\$ 628	\$ 678	\$ 719	100%	\$ 589	\$ 570	\$ 611	100%	\$ 555	\$ 336	\$ 453	No rates a
Snohomish	\$ 928	\$ 975	\$ 1,083	95%	\$ 785	\$ 867	\$ 1,018	95%	\$ 785	\$ 802	\$ 901	94%	\$ 637	\$ 542	\$ 650	63%
Spokane	\$ 670	\$ 700	\$ 764	82%	\$ 583	\$ 665	\$ 758	84%	\$ 538	\$ 626	\$ 650	86%	\$ 477	\$ 498	\$ 563	16%
Stevens	\$ 655	\$ 650	\$ 650	86%	\$ 569	\$ 607	\$ 650	86%	\$ 526	\$ 542	\$ 618	88%	\$ 467	\$ 498	\$ 553	13%
Thurston	\$ 722	\$ 750	\$ 849	99%	\$ 628	\$ 702	\$ 777	98%	\$ 589	\$ 628	\$ 696	98%	\$ 555	\$ 433	\$ 542	2%
Wahkiakum	\$ 722	No rates available			\$ 628	No rates available			\$ 589	No rates available			\$ 555	No rates available		
Walla Walla	\$ 678	\$ 693	\$ 758	92%	\$ 589	\$ 683	\$ 758	92%	\$ 540	\$ 650	\$ 693	91%	\$ 496	\$ 542	\$ 650	23%
Whatcom	\$ 928	\$ 910	\$ 975	100%	\$ 785	\$ 823	\$ 878	98%	\$ 785	\$ 771	\$ 823	100%	\$ 637	\$ 386	\$ 482	84%
Whitman	\$ 655	\$ 776	\$ 815	63%	\$ 569	\$ 702	\$ 724	63%	\$ 526	\$ 531	\$ 609	67%	\$ 467	\$ 498	\$ 498	No rates a
Yakima	\$ 678	\$ 663	\$ 758	100%	\$ 589	\$ 589	\$ 650	99%	\$ 540	\$ 542	\$ 607	99%	\$ 496	\$ 264	\$ 325	93%
<b>STATEWIDE</b>		<b>\$ 867</b>	<b>\$ 997</b>	<b>89%</b>		<b>\$ 780</b>	<b>\$ 949</b>	<b>89%</b>		<b>\$ 676</b>	<b>\$ 845</b>	<b>89%</b>		<b>\$ 433</b>	<b>\$ 585</b>	<b>43%</b>

**\*NOTES ON SCHOOL-AGE RATES:** The school-age rates shown above do not include kindergarten. Also they indicate the rates for school-age children during the school year and, for providers who use an hourly rate, are based on a 20-hour a week schedule. The rates for school-age children during the summer are approximately the same as for pre-school children.

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**No family child care** indicates no family child care providers serve that age group in the county.

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<sup>i</sup> Moore, D., Gertseva, A. (2015). Washington State 2014 Child Care Survey. Social & Economic Sciences Research Center at Washington State University. Retrieved from <https://www.del.wa.gov/providers-educators/publications-forms-and-research/research-data-and-reports>

<sup>ii</sup> For more information on Working Connections Child Care, go to <http://www.del.wa.gov/care/help/connections.aspx>.

<sup>iii</sup> Median Household Income Estimates by County: 1989 to 2014 and Projection for 2015. Washington State Office of Financial Management. <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/economy/hhinc/>

<sup>iv</sup> Ibid