



## Annual Data Report

# 2014 Data Report: Trends, Child Care Supply, Cost of Care, & Demand for Referrals

# 2014 Child Care Data Report

## January – December 2014

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**Compiled by**

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**Issue Date: January 31, 2015**

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*Child Care Aware of Washington is a statewide, private, nonprofit association of the seven 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 support families and caregivers, shape policy, and build communities that promote the learning and development of all children and youth in Washington through a strong statewide network of local child care resource and referral programs.** Child Care Aware of Washington (CCA of WA) leads a group of seven 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. They also help families by supplying them with consumer education and referrals for child care. CCA of WA also provides scholarships to early learning professionals to help them advance their education and earn higher education certifications and degrees.

For more information about our services, visit Child Care Aware of Washington's website at <http://wa.childcareaware.org>.

### Overall Demand for Child Care Referrals

In 2014, the CCA of WA Family Center and local resource and referral programs provided over 23,200 referral searches to over 16,400 families seeking care for over 23,500 children. About 49% of the referral searches were performed over the phone by referral specialists, and the other 51% were done online by families searching the CCA of WA database. Many families use both methods, and many seek help finding child care multiple times during the year as their circumstances change.

Demand for assistance in finding child care was similar to 2013. 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 in the past two years than in the year before consolidation.

### Family and Child Characteristics

Most of the demographics of families and children seeking assistance finding child care have remained fairly stable. Of the families that provided demographic information, 48% were from single-parent families, and 80% were low-income (although income data is not available for families searching online, and they are likely to be higher-income based on the rate at which they search for child care providers accepting subsidies). The breakdown of children needing care by age is similar to the previous four years: 21% infants, 28% toddlers, 23% preschool, and 28% school-age.

### Overall Supply of Child Care

As of December 31, 2014, CCA of WA's member agencies tracked more than 5,800 licensed or exempt child care facilities, including licensed child care centers, licensed family child care, and licensed or exempt school-age programs. These facilities have a combined maximum capacity for about 164,000 children. Statewide, there are about 300 fewer licensed providers than there were in December 2013, continuing a trend of decline over the past few years. Since the beginning of 2010, the state has had a

net loss of more than 1,700 child care providers. The decline has primarily been in family child care providers, which has dropped about 30% over the last five years. Overall child care capacity has dropped about 8% statewide over the last five years, although some parts of the state have been hit much harder.

### 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 22% of total capacity for children. Child care centers make up 26% of the facilities, but 64% capacity for children is in those centers. The remaining 9% of providers are facilities that only care for school-aged children, accounting for about 13% of capacity. At the end of 2014, there were 2,263 licensed providers enrolled in Early Achievers, Washington's Quality Rating and Improvement System, representing more than 56,000 children in care and a combined total capacity of about 70,000 children. Despite being less than three old, the Early Achievers program now includes approximately 43% of eligible providers and 50% of capacity.<sup>1</sup>

The vast majority of providers (84%) 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 25% 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 12% of overall capacity. About 63% reported having training or experience in the care of children with special needs. About 92% speak English, and just over a third 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 child care centers tend to be higher than for family child care homes, particularly for infants.

**2014 Price of Child Care (by month), 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>	\$975	\$1,235	\$758	\$919
<b>Toddlers</b>	\$819	\$1,049	\$715	\$867
<b>Preschoolers</b>	\$737	\$923	\$637	\$705
<b>School-Age</b> (For before and after school care, ~20 hours/week)	\$477	\$590	\$390	\$542

<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.

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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 seven 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's mission is *to support families and caregivers, shape policy, and build communities that promote the learning and development of all children and youth in Washington through a strong statewide network of local child care resource and referral programs.*

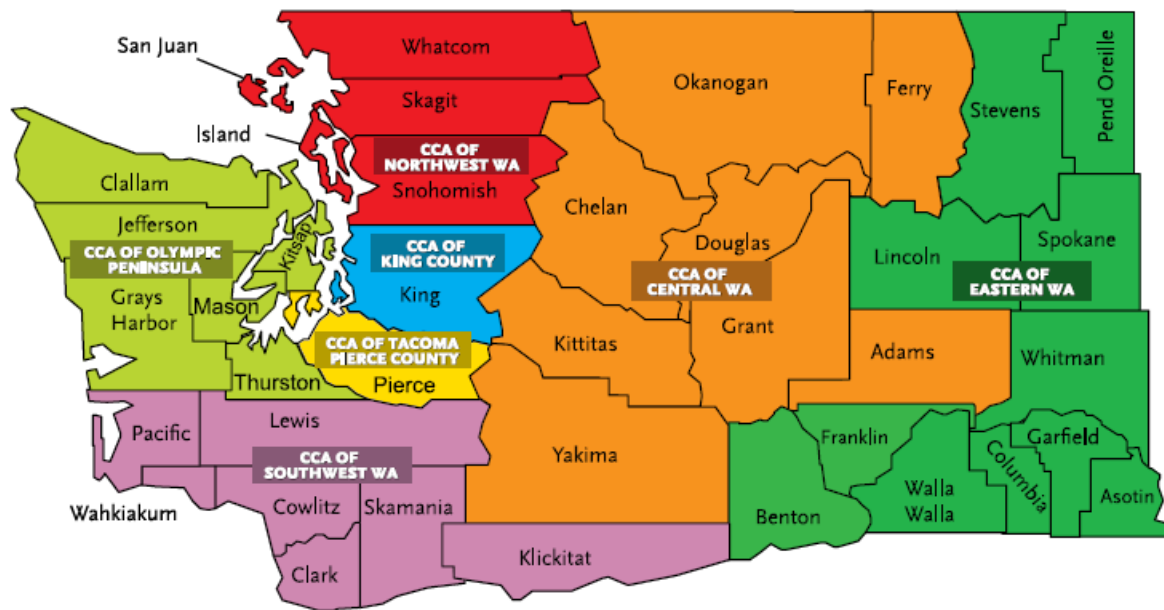
To fulfill this mission, Child Care Aware of Washington:

- 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 coordinating and staffing meetings;
- Collects, analyzes and disseminates data on child care supply and demand, child care rates, demographic trends in child care, and basic community child care needs assessments;
- Staffs a statewide toll-free phone line for anyone seeking referrals or other information about child care;
- 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;
- Advocates for quality child care policy and funding at state, regional 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 on a national level.

## 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 2014, 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 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 Tacoma/Pierce County**

*Pierce County*

#### **City of Tacoma**

1501 Pacific Ave., Ste. 305  
Tacoma, WA 98402  
253.591.5471

#### **CCA of Eastern WA**

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

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

25 W Main Ste 310  
Spokane, WA 99201  
800.446.2229

#### **CCA of Olympic Peninsula**

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

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

PO Box 446  
Olympia, WA 98507  
360.786.8907

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

*Statewide Call Center for Families*  
800.446.1114

#### **CCA of King County**

*King County*

#### **Child Care Resources**

1225 S Weller, Ste 300  
Seattle, WA 98144  
206.329.1011

#### **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

## Demand for Child Care Referral Services

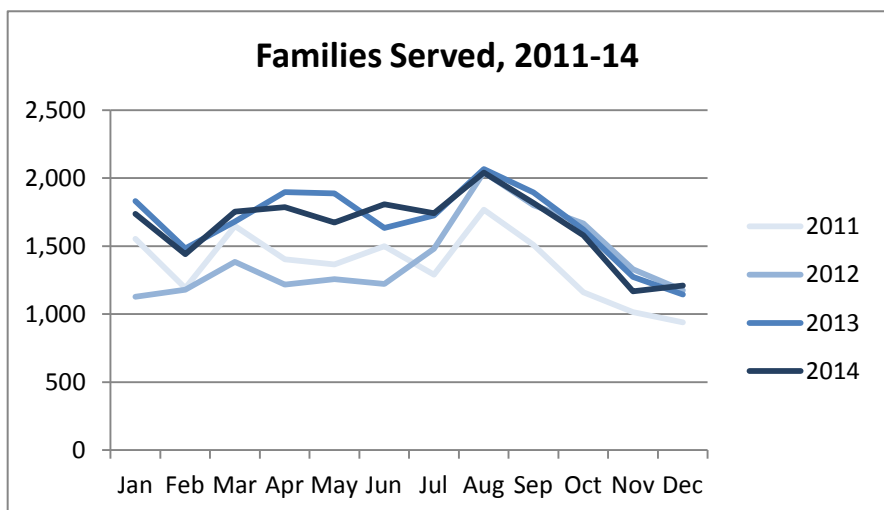
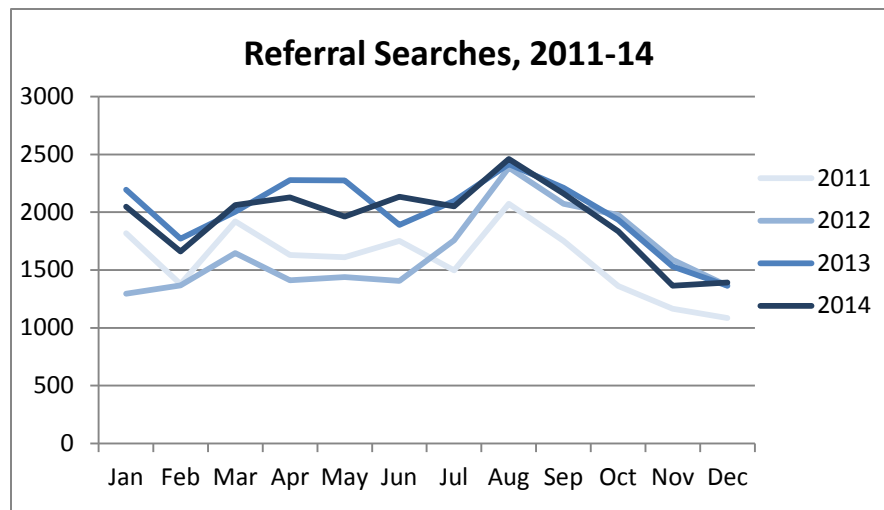
In 2014, the CCA of WA Family Center and local resource and referral programs provided over 23,200 referral searches to over 16,400 families seeking care for over 23,500 children. It is important to remember that this report presents only part of a picture of Washington State's child care demand, specifically, the needs of those families who used CCA of WA services to find care for their children. Total demand would also include those 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 2014 is very similar to the volumes and pattern of usage since mid-2012.

In July 2012, the CCA system consolidated referral services for families statewide in the new Family Center and launched a new, 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.



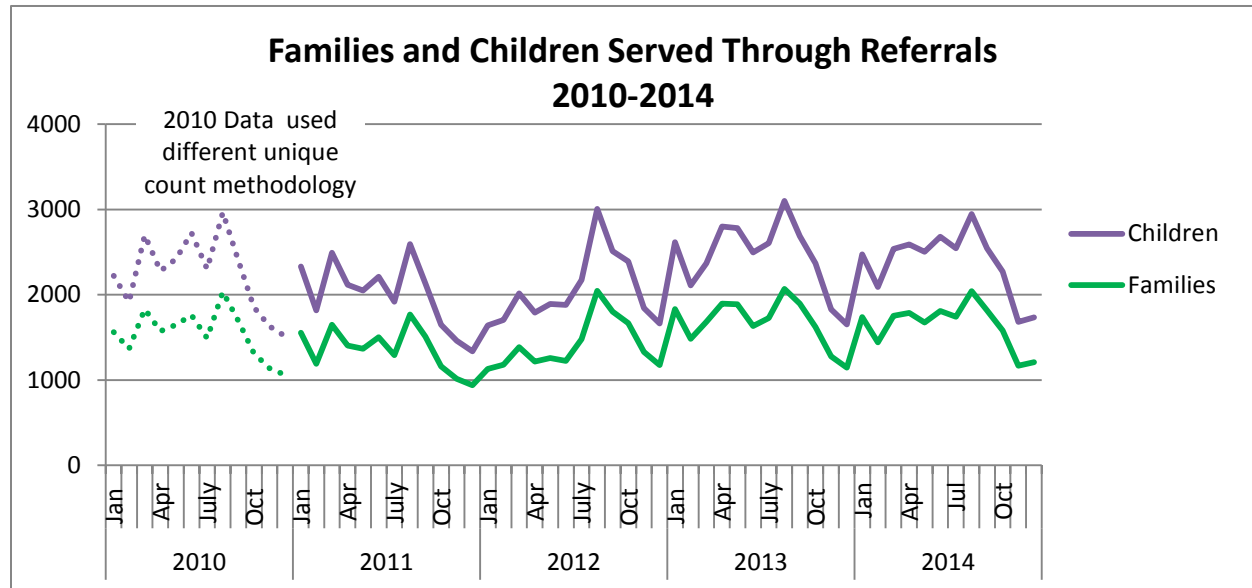
### Seasonal Trends in Demand for Referrals Consistent

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 August peaks in 2013 and 2014 were somewhat less pronounced because of higher volumes in late spring and summer compared to the previous two years.

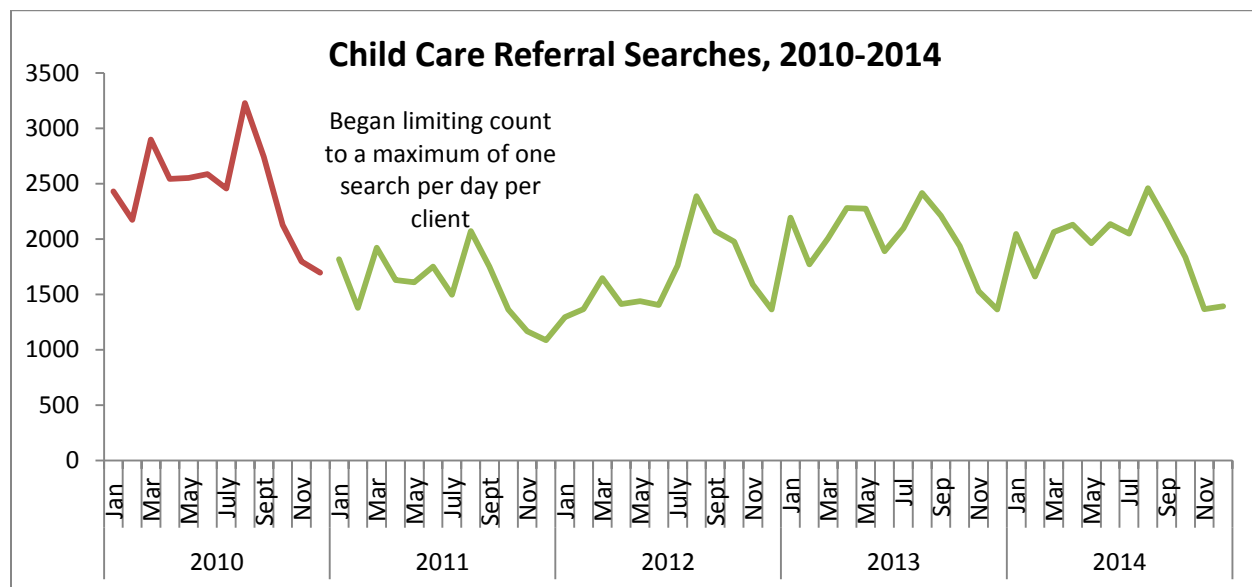


## Referral Trends over Time

Comparisons with years prior to 2011 should be viewed with caution because CCA of WA made significant changes to how data on referral searches and families and children served is processed and what is included in certain counts. The two most impactful changes are: a change in how referral searches are counted, which limits the number of referral searches to one search per client per day, and a change to how the unique counts of families and children served are calculated to make the count unique within the specified time period rather than unique within a time period relative to the service provided.

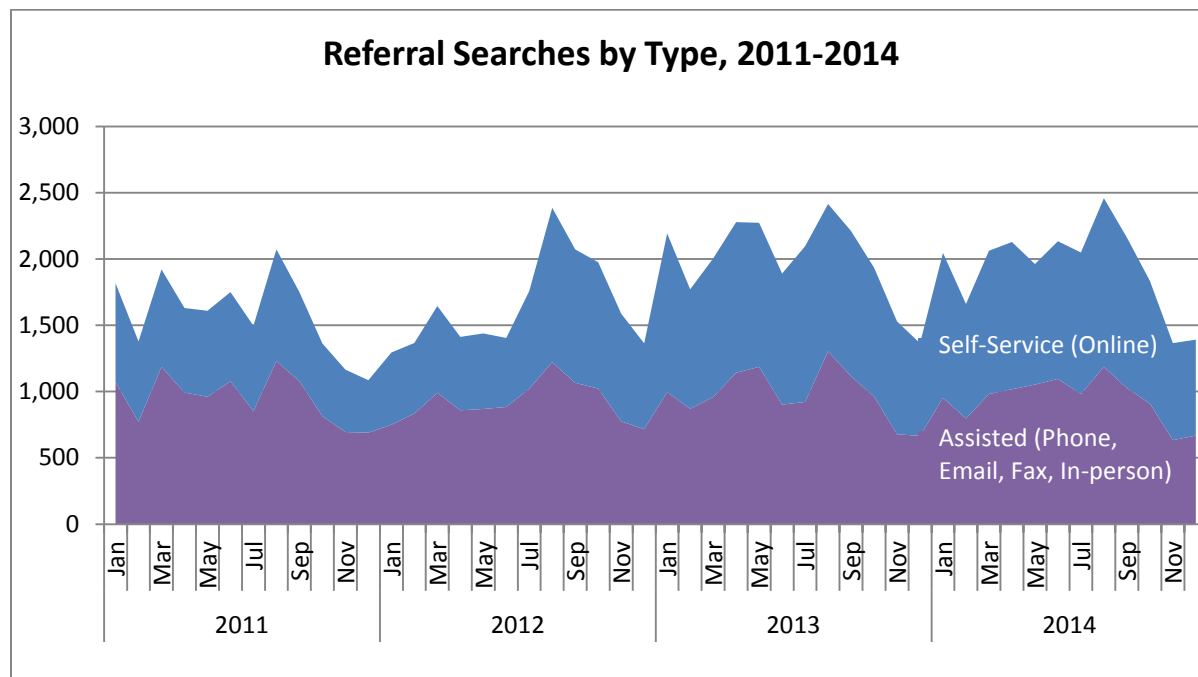


For each family served, there is an average of about 1.4 children served. About 30% of searches are from repeat customers within the same year because families come back to get more referrals as their circumstances change.



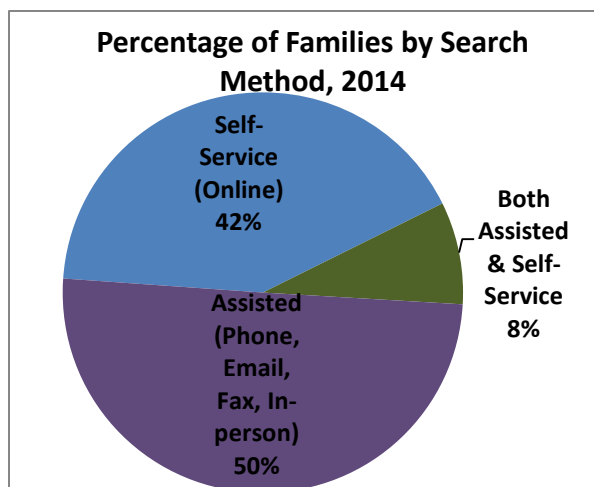
Demand for child care referrals typically peaks in August and then declines through the fall and early winter.

## Trend Toward More Online Searches Continues



In 2014, nearly 49% of referral searches were performed over the phone by referral specialists, and about 51% were done online by families searching the CCA of WA database. This is the second year that the number of online searches exceeded the number of searches assisted by staff, although there were still more families that contacted CCA 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.



This trend 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

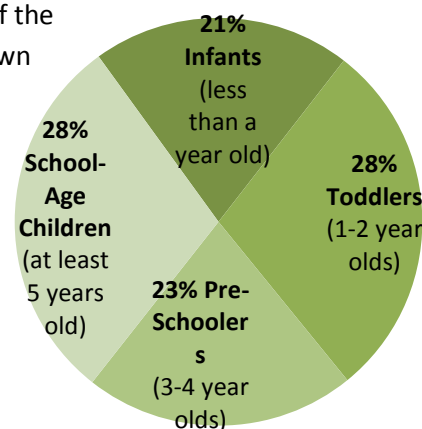
In 2014, CCA of WA programs referred over 16,400 families with 23,500 children to child care providers based on families' needs. Overall, the demographics of families and children seeking assistance finding child care have remained fairly stable. When reviewing data on demographics and search criteria, 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 those families who find child care without using referral services and families who already have children in licensed child care. The Washington State 2012 Child Care Survey, performed by the Social & Economic Sciences Research Center at Washington State University, estimated that there were 128,500 children in licensed child care in late spring 2012, 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 2.5 years old or younger. The breakdown of children needing care by age is similar to the previous four years: 20% infants, 28% toddlers, 21% preschool, and 29% school-age. It makes sense that infants would be a higher 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 49% of families that provided information about their family income, 80% reported they were low income. This is similar to 2013 but a substantially larger proportion than in previous years. 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 6,800 families (about a 42% 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 (32% of families searching online were looking for a provider that accepted subsidies or had some form of financial assistance compared to 72% of those that called).

### **Family Size and Structure**

Of the of families that provided information on family size (82%) and number of adults in the family (84%), 48% reported they were in single-parent families, and 52% were from families with two or more adults. 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 two-parent households looking for care for one child who is under a year old. Closely following that group were single-parent families looking for care for one toddler, single-parent families looking for care for one or two school-age children, and two-parent families looking for care for one toddler or a toddler and another child.

## **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 2014, families were looking to place about 26% of children (over 6,200 children) in care during non-standard hours. This is actually a smaller percentage than 2013, and the drop was almost entirely in children needing weekend care. Families were searching for care for 4,190 children, 18%, in care during evening hours (after 6:30 pm) and 4,080 children, 17%, in care on weekends. About 2% (560 children) were looking for overnight care. In addition, there were a few hundred children 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 54% of families (representing close to 60% of children) were searching for child care providers that accept subsidies or have some form of financial assistance, which is substantially higher than the percentage in 2012. 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 3% 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, it is important to remember that about half the children for whom families are searching for 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 eight times the percentage for infants and twice the percentage for toddlers.

## Child Care Provider Capacity and Characteristics

### Child Care Supply Trends

As of December 31, 2014, CCA of WA's member agencies tracked over 5,800 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 164,000 children.

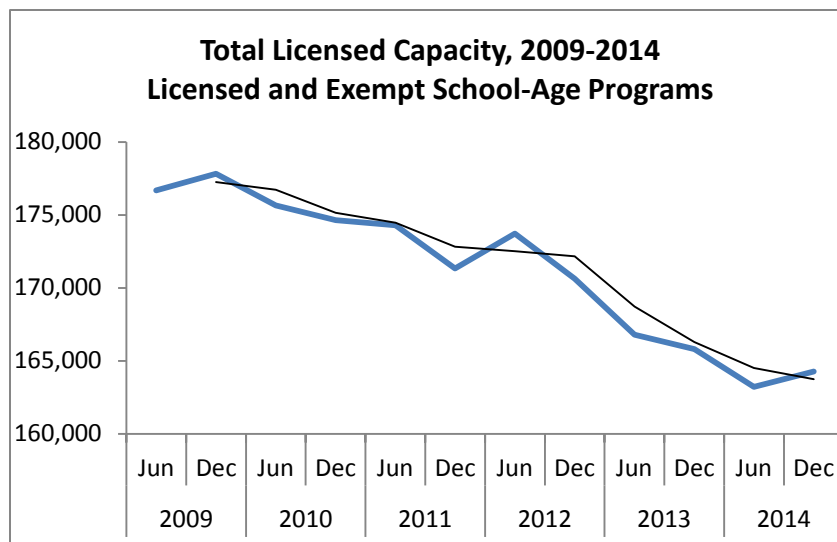
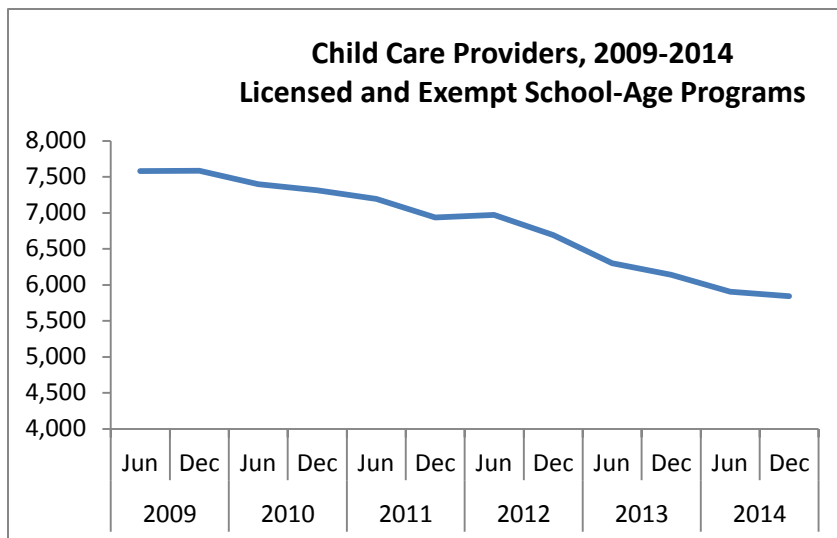
Statewide, there are about 300 fewer licensed providers than there were in December 2013, continuing a trend of decline over the past few years. Since the beginning of 2010, the state has had a net loss of more than 1,700 child care providers. The decline has primarily been in family child care providers, which has dropped about 30% over the last five years.

The trend in overall capacity has also been downward in recent years, but the decline is much more gradual. Since the beginning of 2010, overall capacity has dropped about 8% statewide, although some parts of the state have been hit much harder. The waning capacity is much less dramatic than the decline in number of providers because the decrease in providers has been most pronounced in family child care. Family child care homes

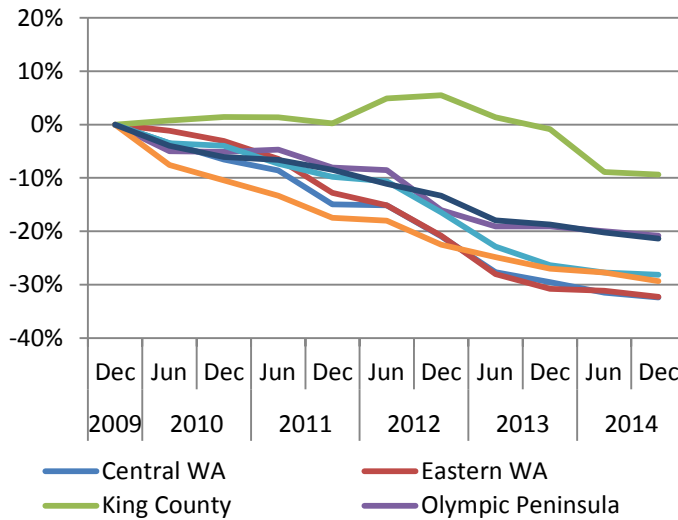
have smaller capacity per provider than center, so while family child care made up about 65-71% of the child care providers during that time, it only accounted for around 22-27% of total capacity.

### Regional Child Care Supply

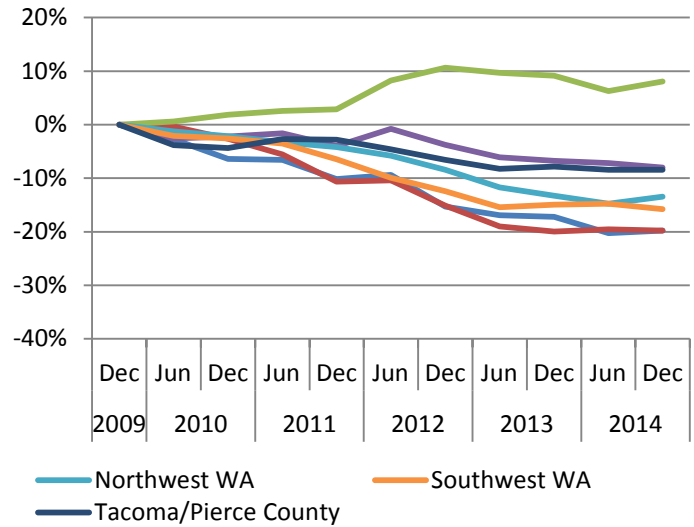
Some parts of Washington have seen much steeper declines in both the number of providers and overall capacity. King County has actually grown in total capacity over the past five years, and it had the smallest percentage drop in providers. In the middle, Pierce County and the Olympic Peninsula region have seen a drop in providers by about 21% and a drop in capacity of about 8%. The Central, Eastern, Northwest, and Southwest regions have had larger declines since the beginning of 2010, 28-32% of the number of providers and 13-20% of capacity.



**Child Care Providers by Region  
Percentage Change Since 2010**

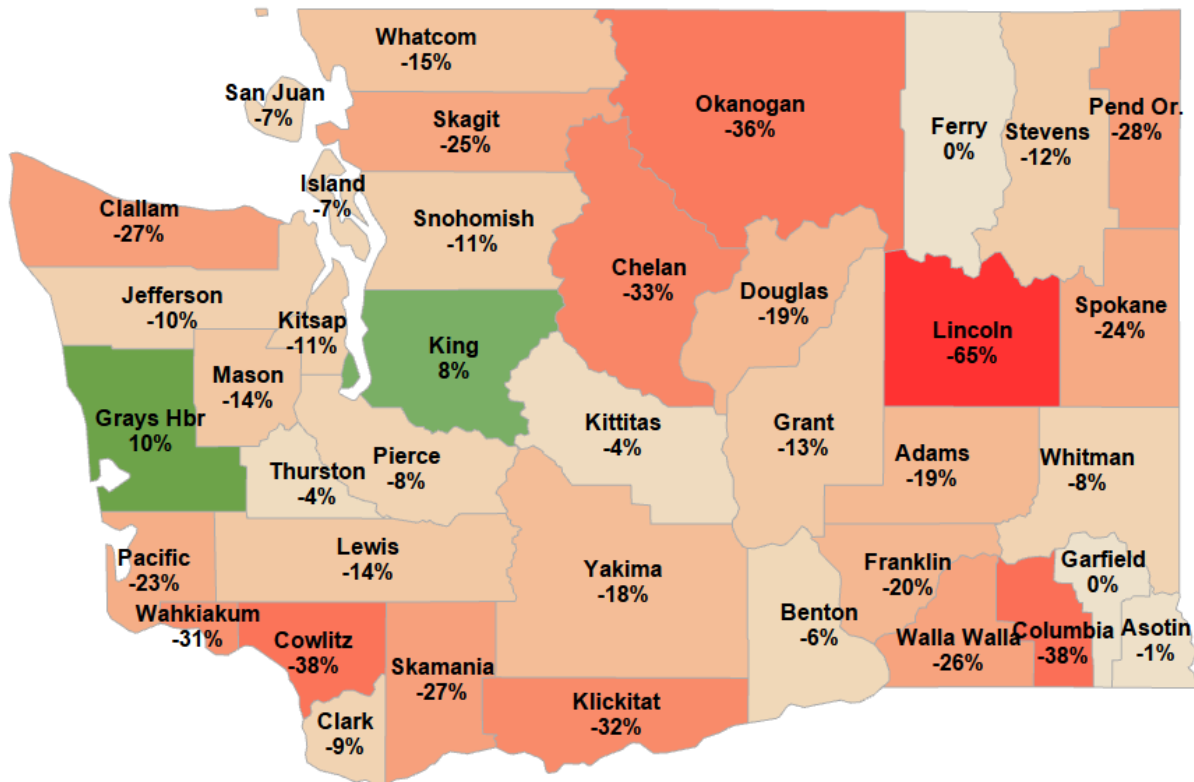


**Child Care Capacity by Region  
Percentage Change Since 2010**



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.

**% Change in Child Care Capacity  
Jan 2010 - Dec 2014**

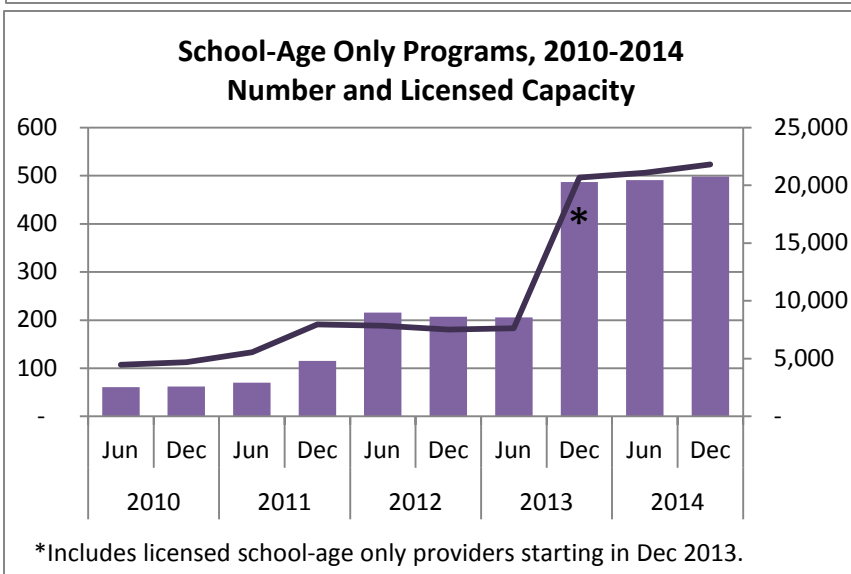
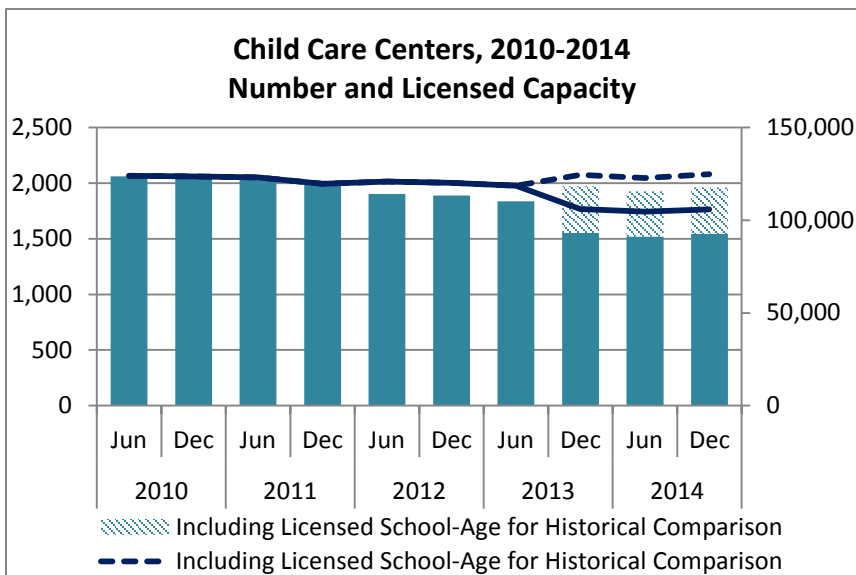
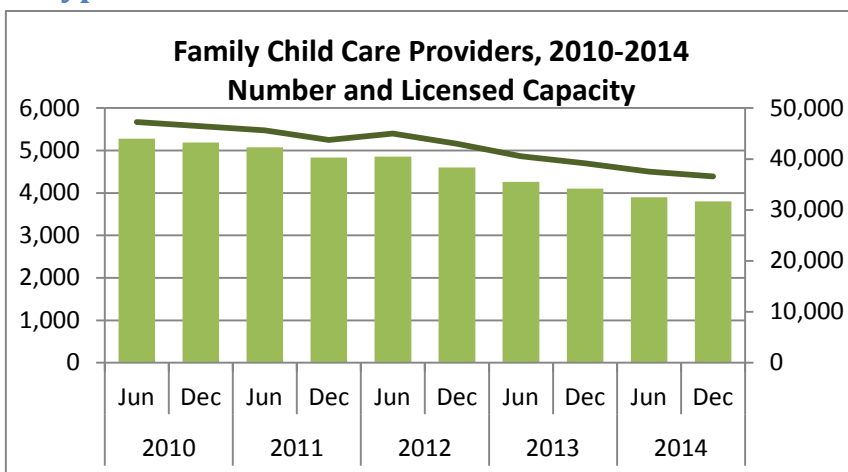


## Child Care Supply by Provider Type

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 22% of total capacity for children. Child care centers make up 26% of the facilities, but 64% capacity for children is in those centers. 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. When adjusted to be comparable to past data, the quantity and capacity of child care centers is very similar to previous years.

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 13% of capacity.

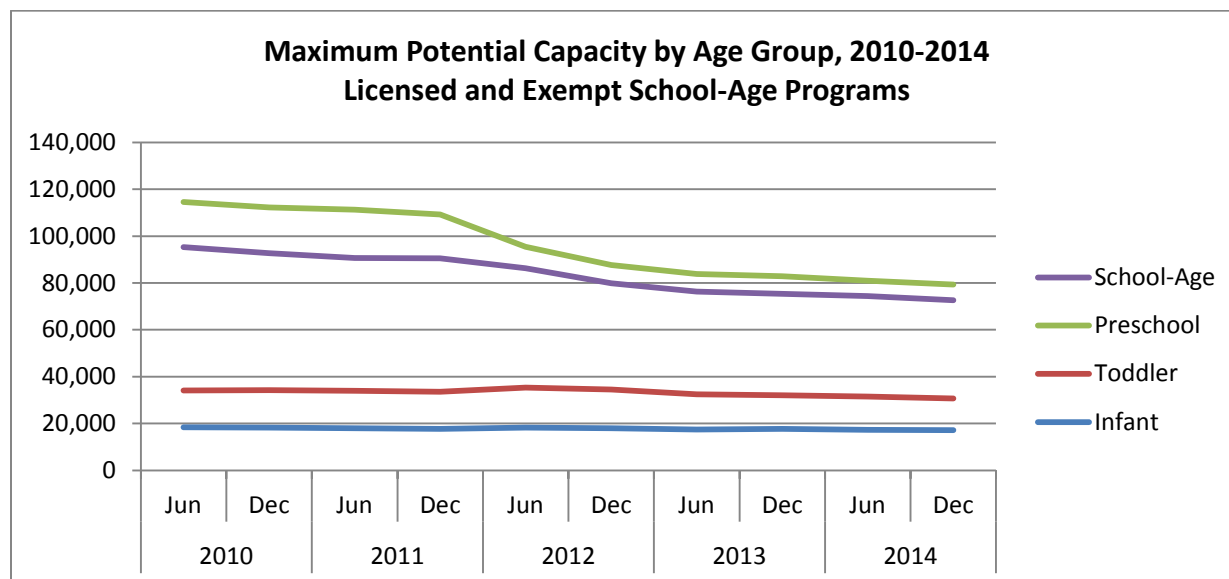


## Child Care Supply by Child Age

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 significant losses in 2012, capacity in the preschool age range seems to have stabilized in 2013 and 2014. A similar pattern is visible after a smaller 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.

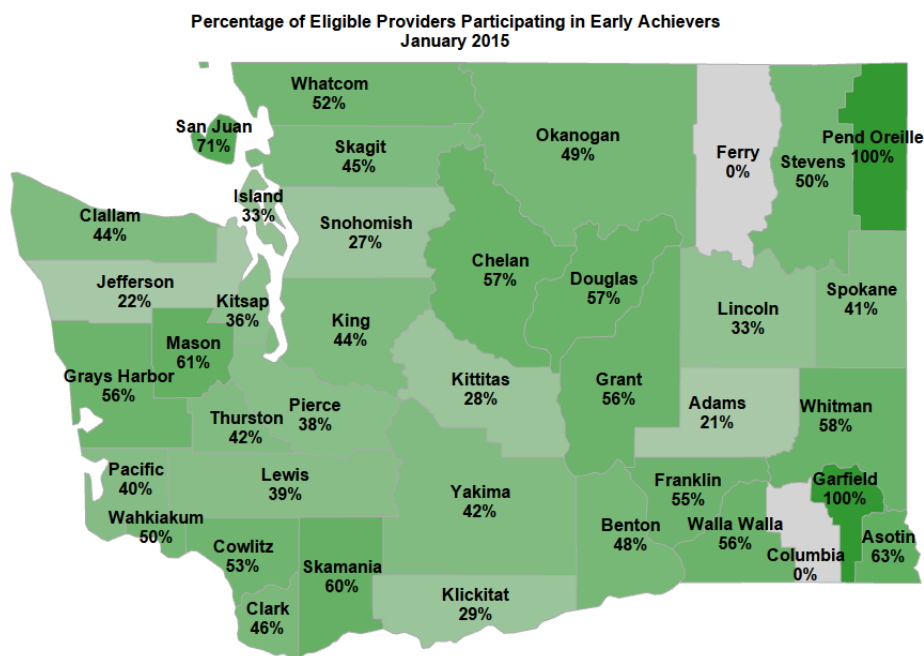
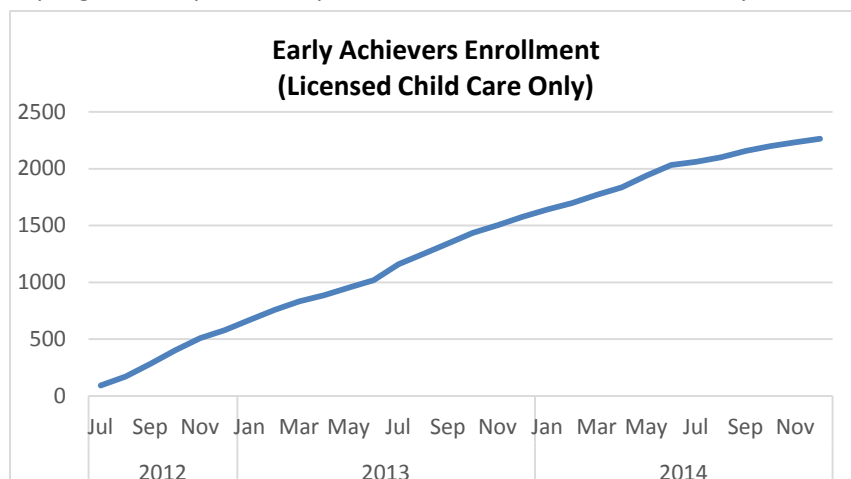
Through this program, CCA of WA provides outreach, technical assistance, training, and coaching to licensed child care facilities that join Early Achievers. Child care providers can choose to be evaluated by a team from UW to earn the designation “Quality Level of Excellence”

to demonstrate their high quality and qualify for additional benefits. For more information about Early Achievers, go to

<http://www.del.wa.gov/care/gris/>.

Early Achievers was phased in across the state in 2012 and 2013. Despite being less than three years old, the Early Achievers program now includes approximately 43% of eligible providers and 50% of capacity. At the end of 2014, there were 2,263 licensed providers enrolled in Early Achievers, representing over 56,000

children in care and a combined total capacity of about 70,000 children (approximately 50% of the capacity for all eligible licensed providers). Almost 550 of these providers have received their first rating or were in the process of data collection for a rating.<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</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.

## Subsidies and Financial Assistance

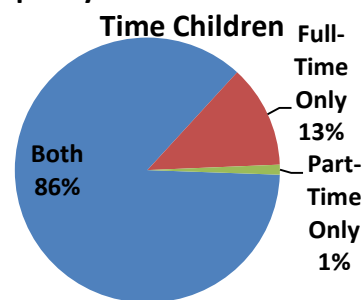
The vast majority of providers (84%) accept at least one kind of subsidy or offer financial assistance, although some limit the number of children using subsidies they accept at any given time. The most commonly accepted form of financial assistance is state subsidies, which are accepted by a little over 77% of child care providers. The largest program for helping working parents pay for child care is Working Connections Child Care (WCCC).<sup>ii</sup> While a 77% acceptance rate 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 (43%). A much smaller number of providers charge families on a sliding scale based on family income (10%) and just under 4% offer scholarships to families that cannot afford their services.

## Schedule and Hours

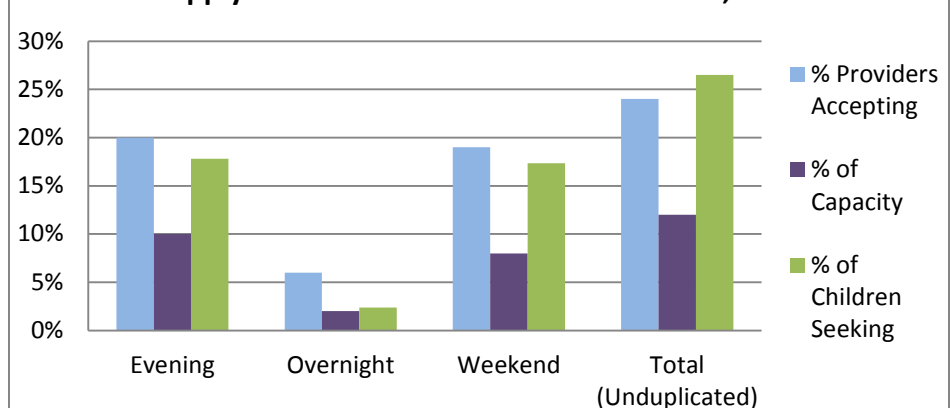
About 84% of child care providers accept children on either a full-time or part-time schedule. About 14% of providers, representing 13% of total capacity, accept children only full-time, and just over 1% are part-time only programs. Almost all providers are open year-round, only about 7% are open only during the school year.

Capacity for Full-Time and Part-Time Children



About 24% 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 12% of overall capacity. Almost 20% of providers, 92% of them family child care, take children in the evening hours (after 6:30 pm), but these providers account for only 10% of total capacity. Similarly, 19% of providers accept children on weekends, 95% of them family child care, representing 8% of capacity. Only 6% of providers accept children overnight, 98% of them family child care, representing just 3% 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.

Supply and Demand for Unusual Schedules, 2014



### **Languages Spoken**

About 92% of child care providers speak English, and just over a third 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**

Almost 63% of providers, representing about 69% 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 2.3% for infants, toddlers, and preschoolers, outpacing general inflation. In family child care, there was virtually no nominal increase in rates for the three younger age groups. There was a bigger increase in the median rate for school-age children in both centers and family child care homes, although not as large as there was from 2012-2013. The increase in costs for school-age children may be caused by an anecdotally-reported trend of providers eliminating part-day rates for school-age children.

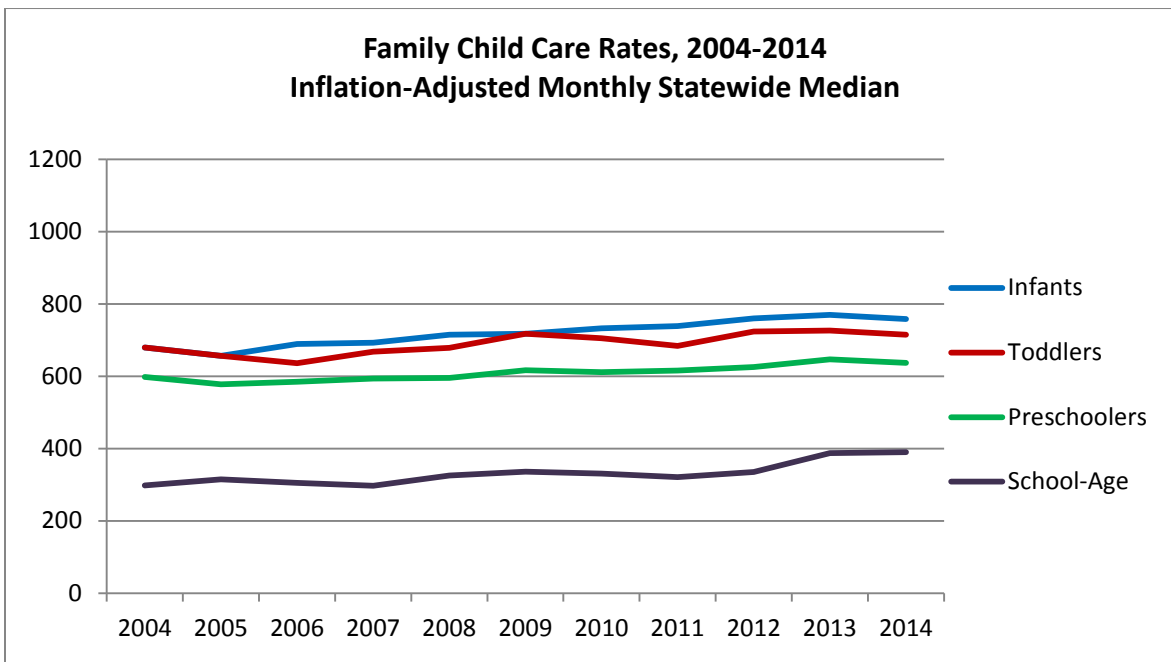
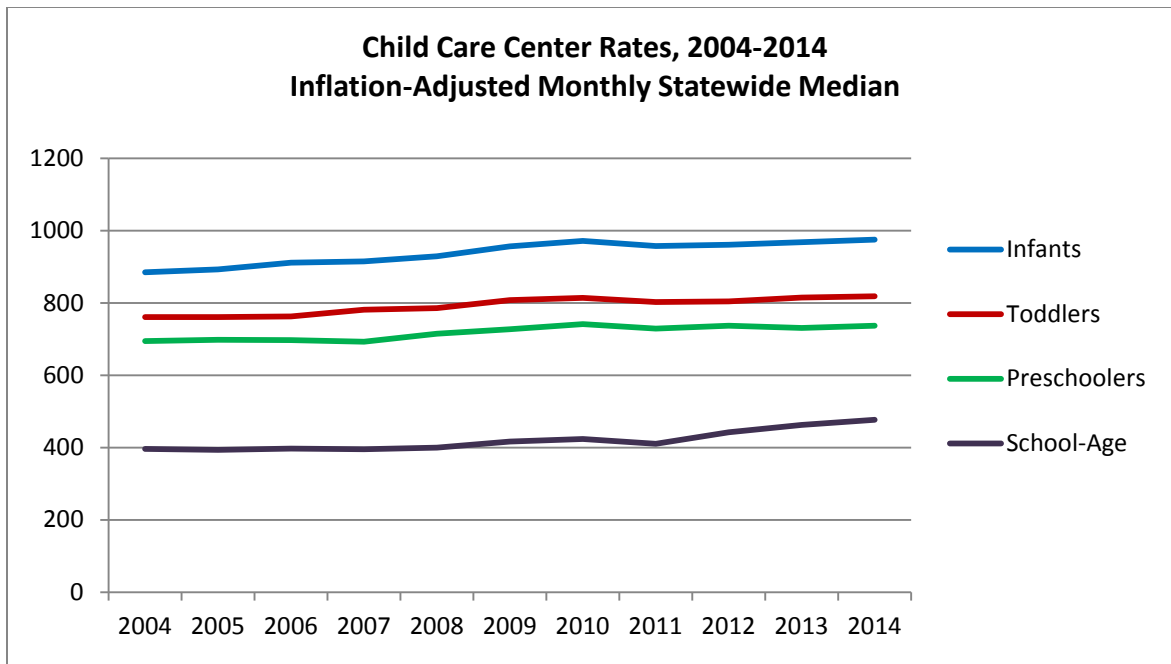
**2014 Price of Child Care, Statewide Median and 75<sup>th</sup> Percentile**

	Child Care Centers		Family Child Care Homes	
	Median	75 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Median	75 <sup>th</sup> Percentile
<b>Infants</b>	\$975	\$1,235	\$758	\$919
<b>Toddlers</b>	\$819	\$1,049	\$715	\$867
<b>Preschoolers</b>	\$737	\$923	\$637	\$705
<b>School-Age</b> (Before & after school care, ~20 hours/week)	\$477	\$590	\$390	\$542

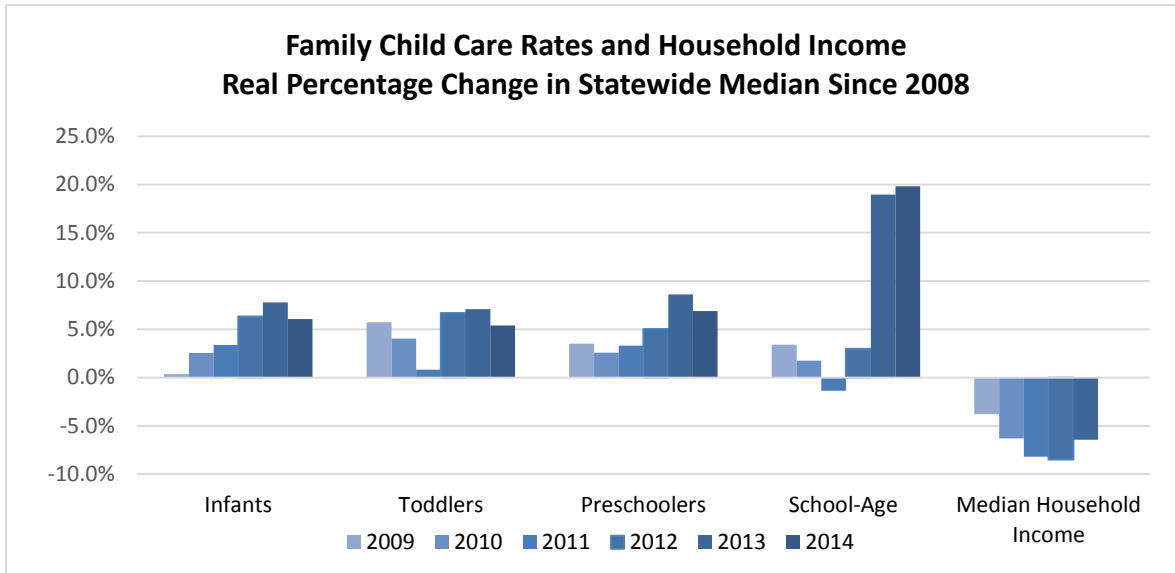
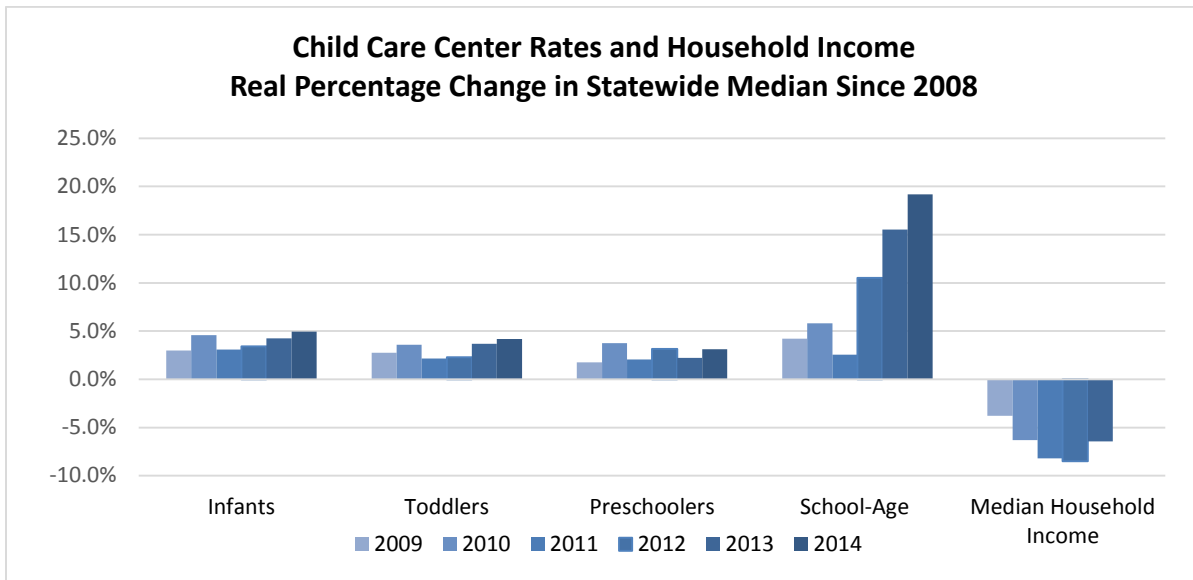
## Trends in Child Care Prices

Once adjusted for inflation, statewide median child care prices have remained relatively stable over the past few years. After adjusting for inflation, there were slight increases in 2014 for infants, toddlers, and preschoolers in child care centers. In family care, the inflation-adjusted statewide median prices declined for those age groups because nominal prices did not increase. The inflation-adjusted median rates for school-age children increased a little more, by 3.2% for child care centers and 0.7% for family child care providers.

The broad, multi-year trend of stable rates is likely the result of several factors, including higher unemployment rates reducing demand for child care and inflation rising faster than household incomes. Another factor may be that the largest child care subsidy program in the state, Working Connections Child Care, 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. Another 4% increase took effect January 1, 2015. The 2015 increase should compensate for inflation and bring child care subsidy rates close to the purchasing power as they had in 2009, and that impact may be visible in next year's data.



Despite fairly stable inflation-adjusted child care prices, the cost of child care relative to family incomes has risen over the past six years. The following charts show the percentage change since 2008 in the inflation-adjusted statewide medians for child care cost and household income.<sup>iii</sup> Compared to 2008, the median household income has decreased while median child care rates have remained the same or increased.



## Substantial Regional Variation

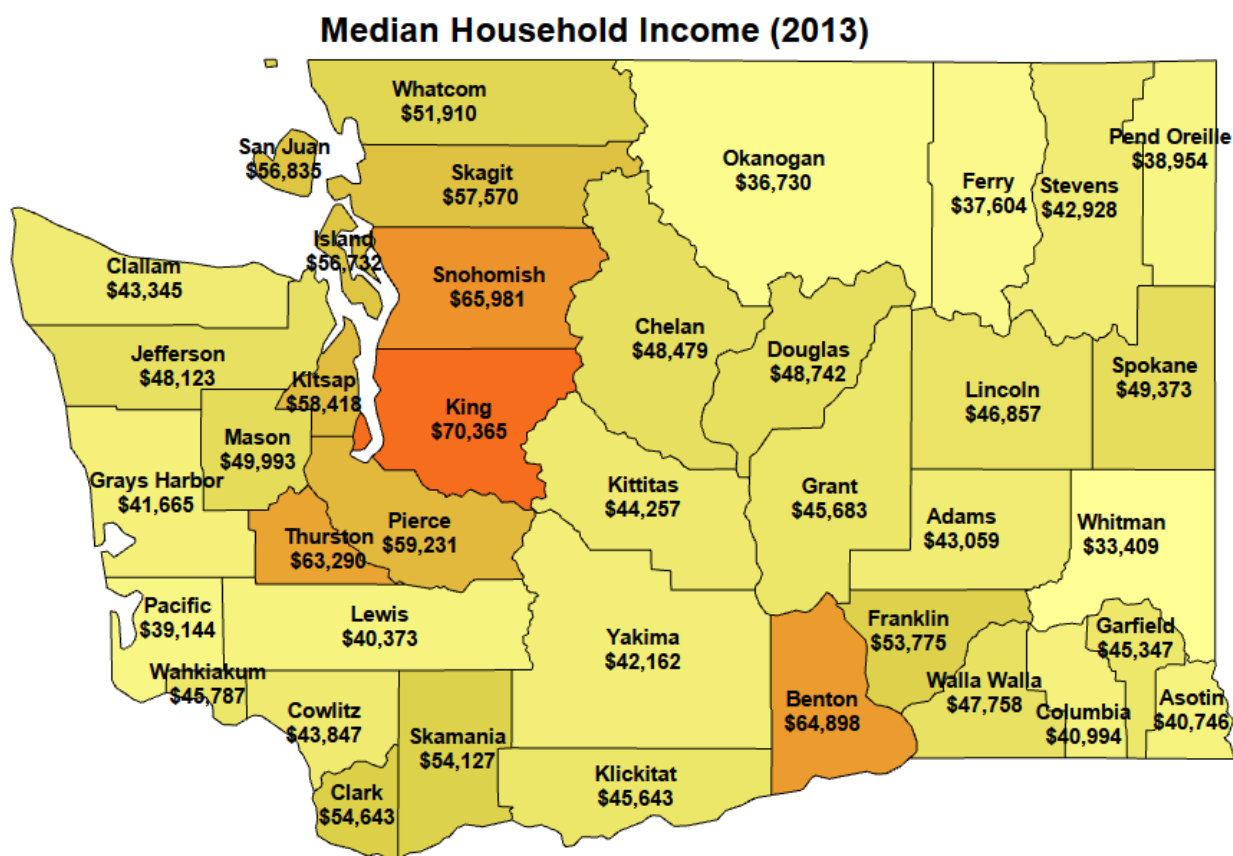
Across the state, there are substantial differences in the cost of child care and in the change in rates over the past 12 months. In smaller counties, the median rates are less stable over time because they are impacted much more by smaller changes in the child care provider population, such as facility 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 2014. 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

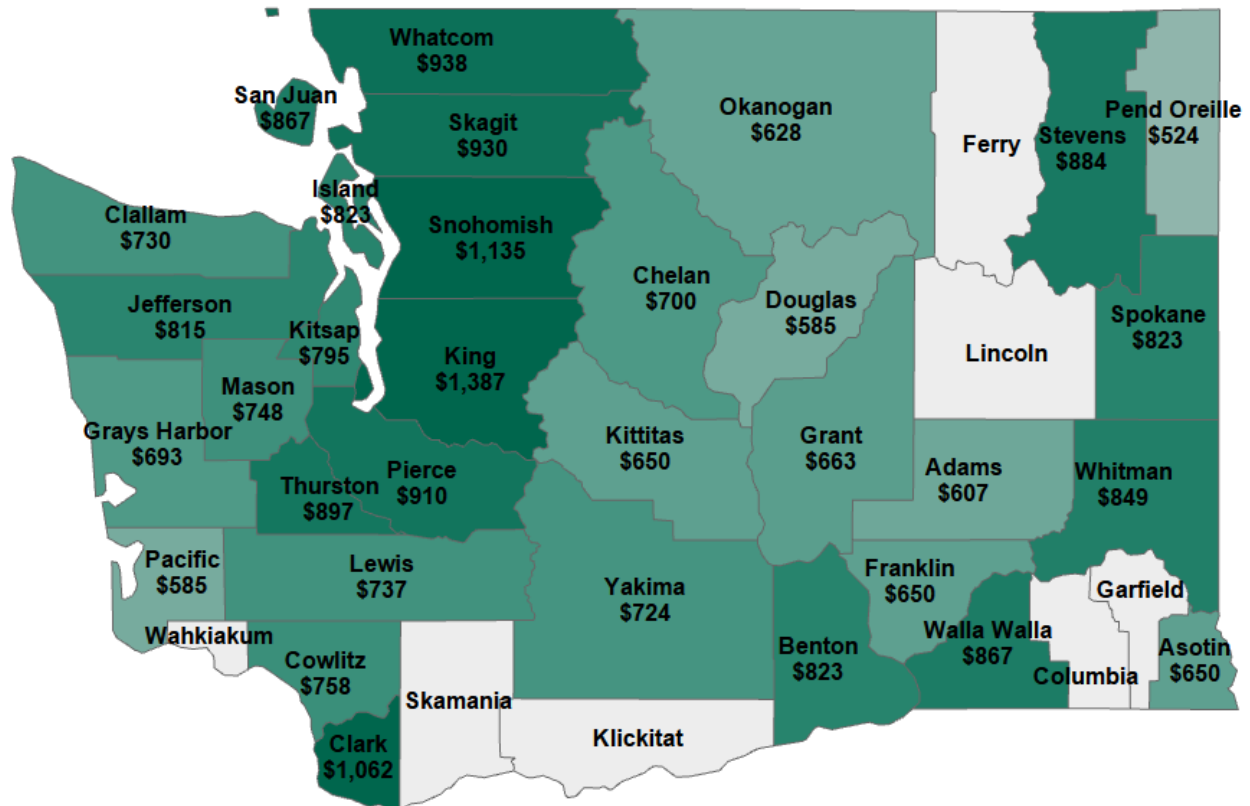
area. In general, child care centers (the green maps) tend to have higher rates than family child care (the blue maps), and younger children generally cost more to care for than older children. Counties that have lower than average rates for one age group tend to have lower than average rates for all 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 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.

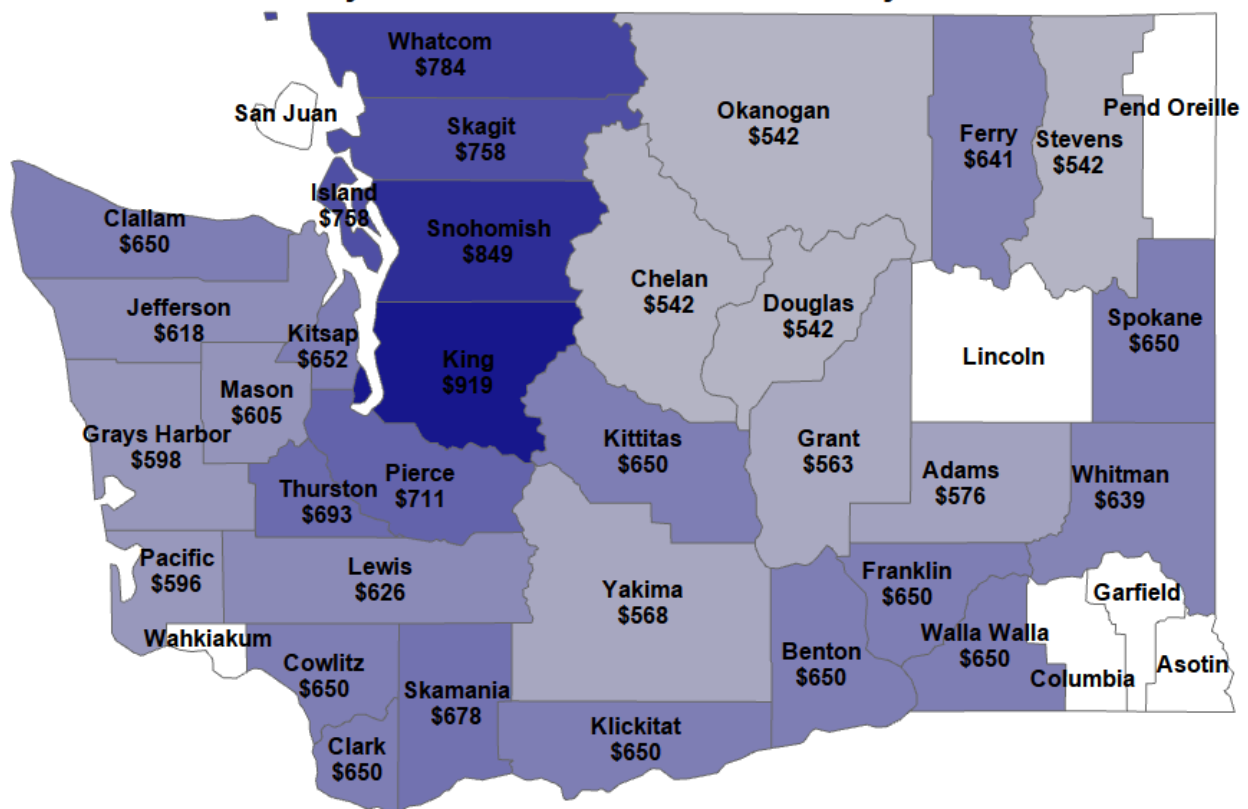
For comparison, this is a map of projected median household income by county in 2013:<sup>iv</sup>



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

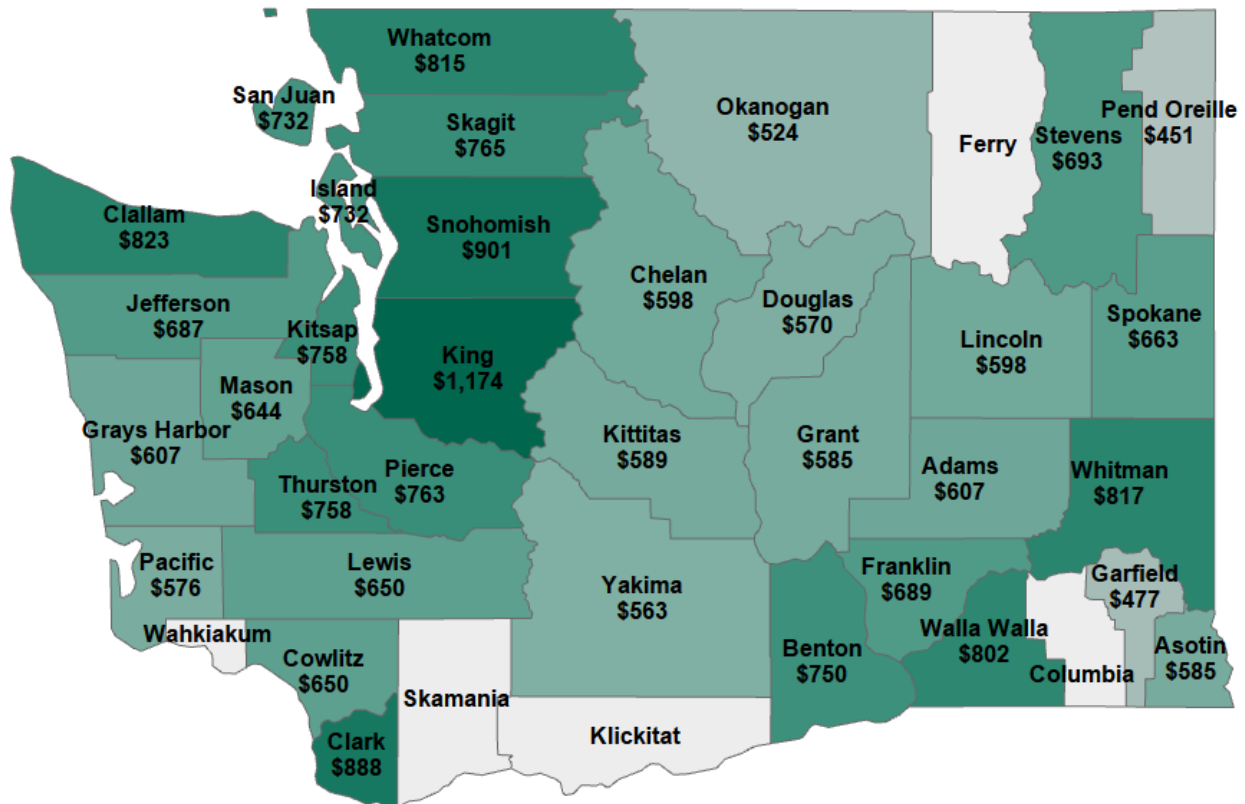


## Median Monthly Price of Care – Infants in Family Child Care

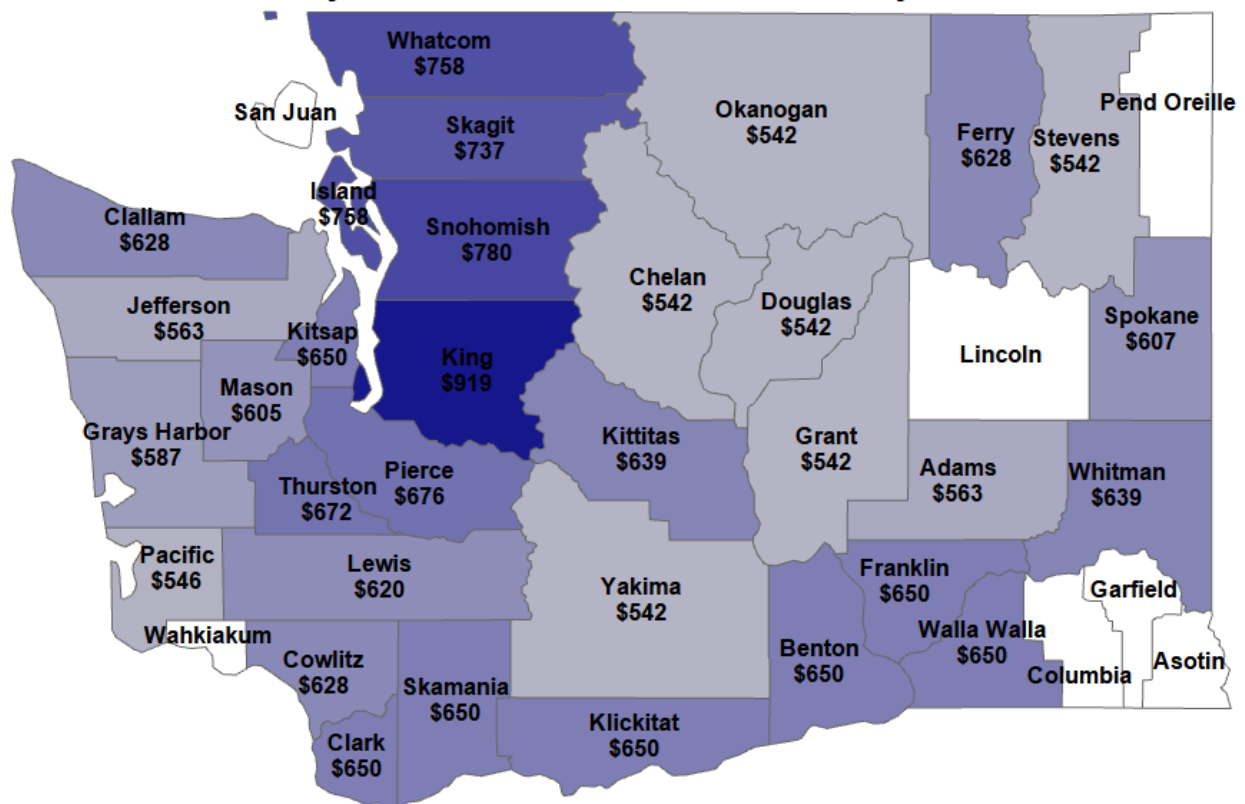




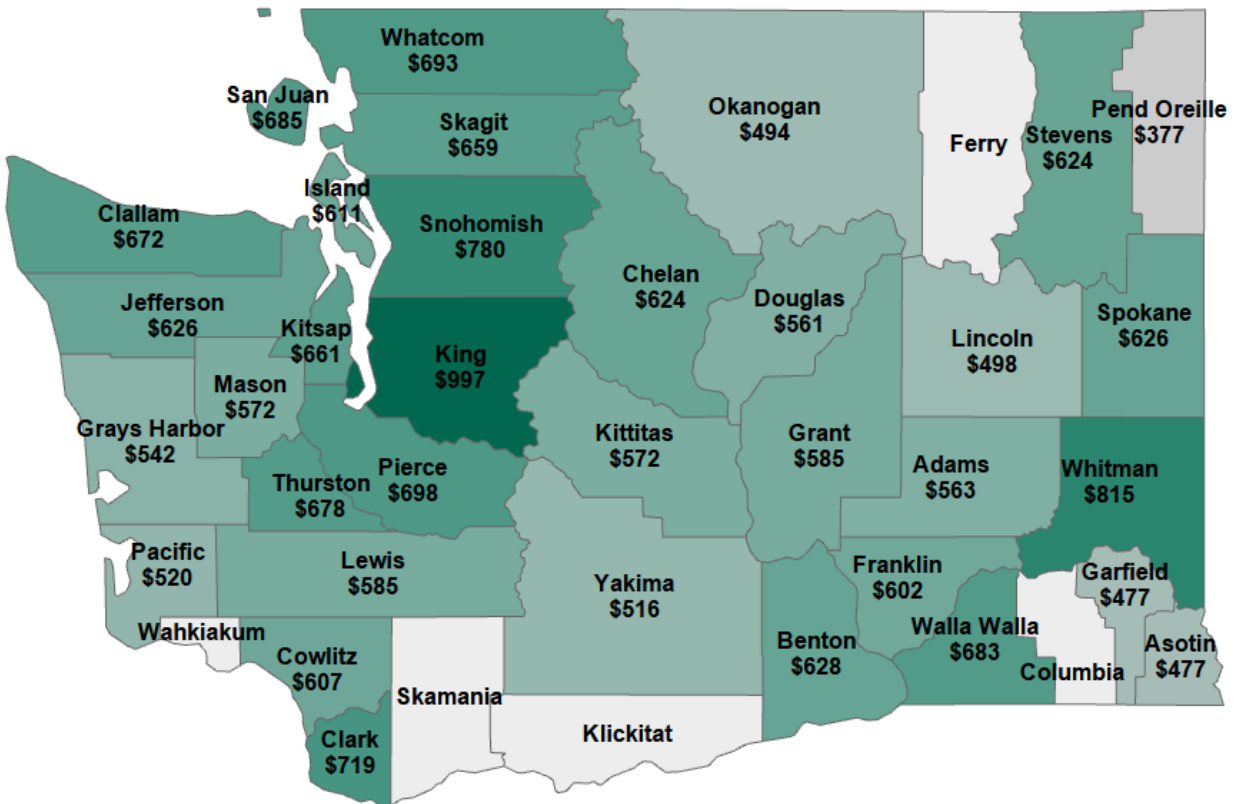
## Median Monthly Price of Care – Toddlers in Child Care Centers



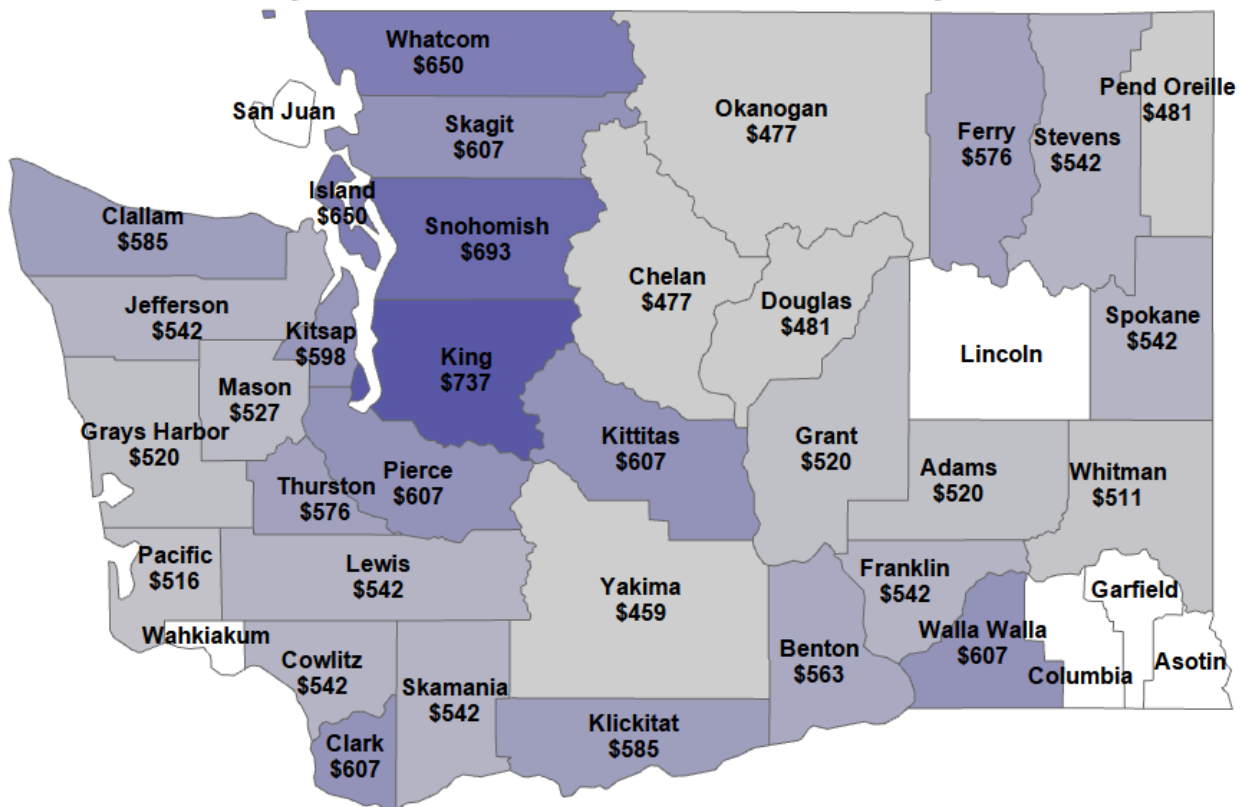
## Median Monthly Price of Care – Toddlers in Family Child Care



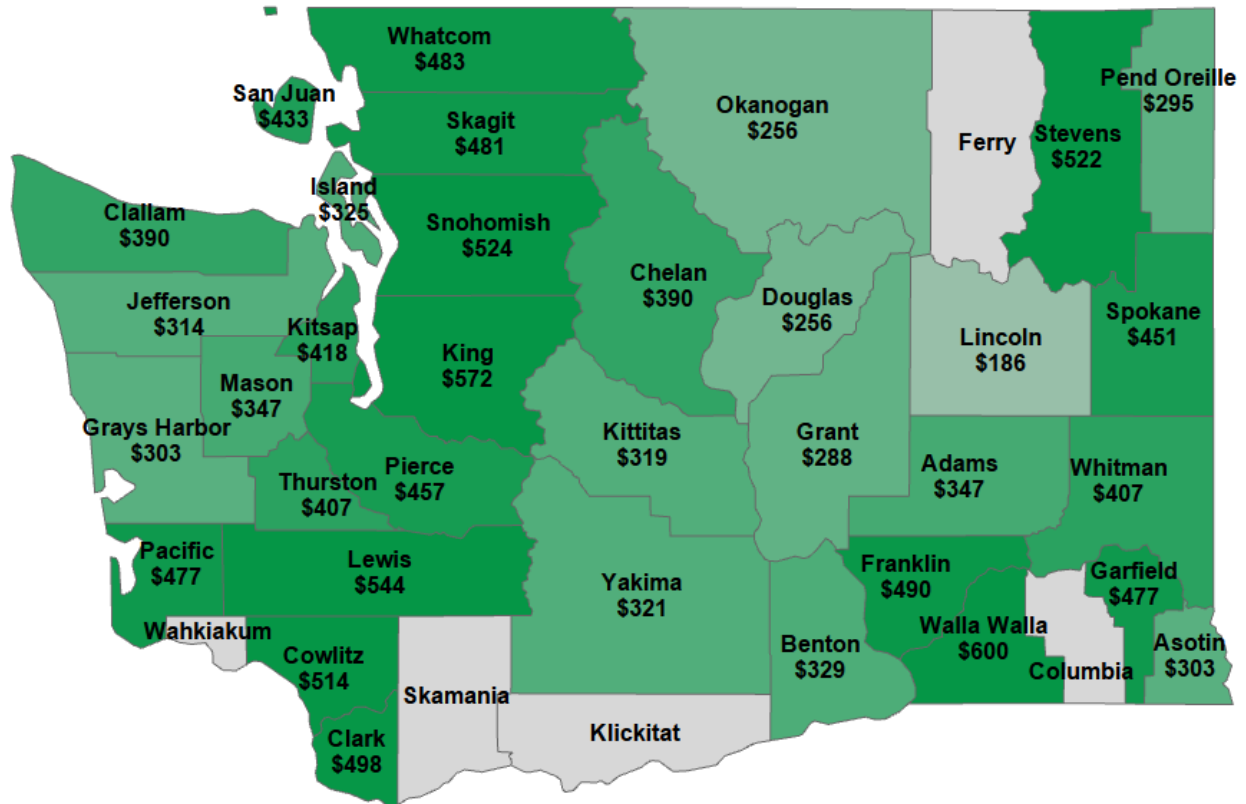
## Median Monthly Price of Care – Preschoolers in Child Care Centers



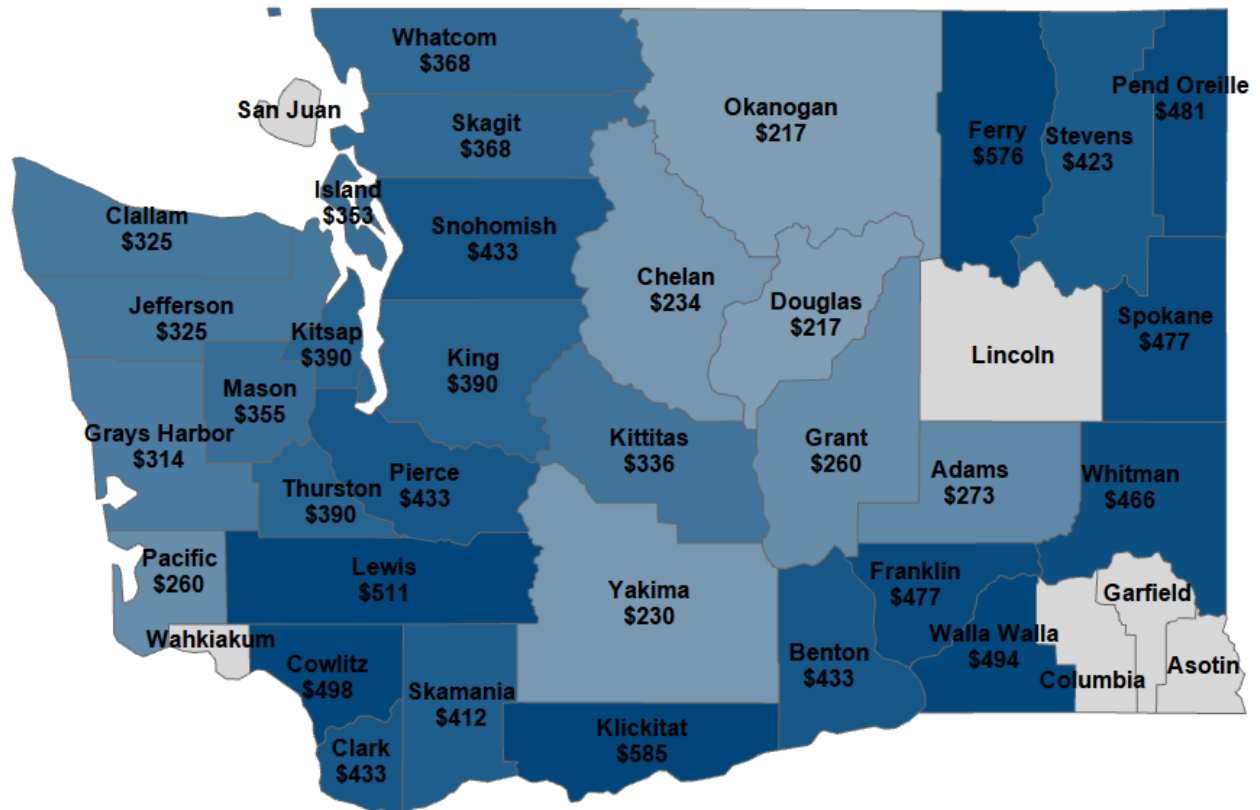
## Median Monthly Price of Care – Preschoolers in Family Child Care



## 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 practices around data and reporting. 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 the year 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 the year.
  - 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.
- 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 provider 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 5 slots that accepts both preschoolers and school-age children, 5 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 5 slots available for families to access.
- About 200 providers did not provide a breakdown of their licensed capacity by age group. These providers’ capacity is not reflected in the breakdown of maximum potential capacity by age group.
- 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 2014 dollars.

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

2014 Child Care Data Report  
Appendix A

	Statewide 2014	CCA of Central Washington Catholic Family & Child Services								CCA of Eastern Washington Community Minded Enterprises										CCA of King County Child Care Resources	
		Adams	Chelan	Douglas	Ferry	Grant	Kittitas	Okan.	Yakima	Asotin	Benton	Columbia	Franklin	Garfield	Lincoln	Pend Or.	Spokane	Stevens	Walla Walla	Whitman	King
SERVICES PROVIDED																					
Total Referral Searches*	23,265	18	259	112	2	145	63	42	723	11	832	5	416		8	2	1,300	13	231	46	8,767
Phone (Staff-Assisted) Referral Searches**	11,308	14	156	77	1	106	18	33	450	7	450	4	255		3	1	702	5	102	29	3,933
Online (Self-Service) Referral Searches	11,957	4	103	35	1	39	45	9	273	4	382	1	161		5	1	598	8	129	17	4,834
DEMAND FOR CHILD CARE REFERRALS (# of families and children)																					
Total Families Looking for Child Care	16,423	18	185	87	2	125	44	39	559	11	573	5	293		5	2	1,002	8	168	38	5,810
Family Characteristics																					
Low Income Families Referred***	6,370	12	89	51	1	80	11	24	318	4	276	3	158		3	1	440	2	62	18	1,991
Single Adult	6,636	8	82	40		55	12	18	260	5	263	2	137		3		466	4	60	13	2,116
Two or More Adults	7,090	8	75	37	2	45	24	18	240	2	225	3	130		2	1	382	3	81	21	2,534
Family of 2	3,629	3	45	17		21	5	10	114	2	138	1	55		3		268	1	31	8	1,195
Family of 3	5,375	4	56	25	2	38	23	15	181	4	187		97		1		301	3	61	15	2,038
Family of 4	3,082	4	37	17		25	5	9	112		104		58				179	2	36	5	983
Family of 5	1,179	3	19	13		16		4	66	1	40	3	40		1		90	1	7	4	300
Family of 6 or more	574	2	4	7		7	1		41		24		21		1		25		8	2	138
Total Children Needing Care	23,534	31	284	138	2	220	55	56	932	16	863	8	490		7	3	1,461	14	221	54	7,920
Child Characteristics																					
Children from Low-Income Families***	10,164	20	157	87	1	159	17	38	587	7	447	6	299		5	1	689	5	88	25	3,089
Children Using Subsidies/Seeking Assistance	13,892	26	195	92		176	23	41	688	10	549	6	351		6	1	947	11	124	30	4,402
State Gov't.	13,032	24	184	92		173	23	41	660	10	535	6	343		6	1	892	7	112	26	4,065
Local Subsidy	125								3								5				95
Other Subsidy	126																1			1	1
Provider Financial Assistance	1,378	2	13	6		8	1	1	38		21		29				75	4	13	6	459
Children With Special Needs***	420	1	5	3		1		1	22	1	12		3				24		3	1	124
Child's Age																					
Infants (less than 1 year old)	4,781	9	50	28	1	43	14	13	178	3	165	2	95		1		259	3	54	14	1,888
Toddlers (1 and 2 year olds)	6,665	4	77	41	1	63	14	13	221	4	254	3	145		2		445	3	90	12	2,281
Pre-School (3 and 4 year olds)	5,006	9	59	33		52	17	11	205	3	167	2	84		3	1	288	3	38	13	1,581
School-Age (at least 5 years old)	6,849	9	93	35		58	10	18	321	5	273	1	164		1	2	427	5	38	15	2,064
Age Not Specified	233		5	1		4		1	7	1	4		2				42		1		106
CHILD CARE NEEDS (# of children needing care)																					
Type of Care Sought																					
Child Care Centers	20,258	29	243	129	1	196	47	53	798	14	740	7	420		6	3	1,302	12	189	47	6,791
Family Child Care Homes	17,894	30	222	119	1	202	48	51	789	8	714	7	440		7	1	1,048	14	169	43	5,806
Licensed School Age Program	3,057	2	40	6		9	4	9	107		93		50			2	214	1	9	11	914
Other	3,710	3	32	11	1	22	14	5	107	2	108		53				252	2	44	10	1,356
Special Services Requested																					
Drop In Care***	209		2	2		4		2	9		4		7				22		2		50
Transportation to Home or School***	140		3			1			3		5		6				5				39
From Non-English Speaking Family***	791	9	27	17		28	2		77		50		52				11		6		337
Schedule Requested																					
Full Time	18,490	28	237	103	2	188	48	37	778	16	719	6	404		7	3	1,119	10	168	47	6,340
Part Time	4,484	3	39	31		28	5	17	129		129	2	75				301	4	50	7	1,417
Full Year	20,930	29	258	124	2	204	49	53	848	15	785	8	447		7	2	1,283	11	199	47	7,118
Rotating Schedule***	182	1	1			6			32		7		2				1		1		46
Temporary/Emergency***	167		1	2		4		1	15		3		5				19				39
Evening	4,189	4	36	16		43	6	4	222	4	145		101		5		302	3	11	10	1,242
Overnight	556		10	1		8	3		37		15		4				42				175
Weekend Care	4,084	13	66	39		63	15	6	297	3	176		157		1		300	4	21	9	1,072
Before School***	973		19	2		8	1	6	36		23		27				48			4	304
After School***	1,166	3	17	2		7	1	8	41		29		20				52	1	7	4	393

\*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**

2014 Child Care Data Report  
Appendix A

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

**SERVICES PROVIDED**

<b>Total Referral Searches*</b>	##	2	261	1,925	674	116	129	34	648	108	1,368	1,255	175	14	179	29	7	1	3,197
Phone (Staff-Assisted) Referral Searches**	60	2	167	788	303	69	75	23	316	56	598	609	106	9	102	21	4		1,630
Online (Self-Service) Referral Searches	58		94	1,137	371	47	54	11	332	52	770	646	69	5	77	8	3	1	1,567

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

<b>Total Families Looking for Child Care</b>	95	1	211	1,295	503	100	106	28	477	83	960	938	140	12	141	26	6	1	2,298
<b>Family Characteristics</b>																			
Low Income Families Referred***	60		102	444	195	52	52	9	179	37	315	360	81	6	73	18	3		856
Single Adult	46	1	98	505	223	54	46	14	193	36	357	402	75	5	65	17	1		949
Two or More Adults	31		85	538	218	30	47	9	214	35	456	391	50	4	62	8	3	1	1,054
Family of 2	32	1	46	300	128	30	25	7	106	16	197	221	34	5	36	7	1		516
Family of 3	22		80	381	171	32	36	7	133	29	292	276	49	2	43	10		1	748
Family of 4	16		37	231	95	21	21	6	110	16	183	206	26	2	31	4			492
Family of 5	10		17	95	31	3	9	2	37	6	84	64	10	1	14	2	1		184
Family of 6 or more	1		8	40	17	2	3	1	20	7	52	36	11	1	6	2	2		84
<b>Total Children Needing Care</b>	##	1	313	1,787	717	140	160	40	679	127	1,364	1,328	235	19	211	43	11	1	3,421
<b>Child Characteristics</b>																			
Children from Low-Income Families***	60		165	672	299	70	84	12	270	58	491	543	145	9	110	31	7		1,410
Children Using Subsidies/Seeking Assistance	85	1	182	1,020	445	99	112	22	421	85	696	782	191	10	150	33	9		2,069
State Gov't	83	1	177	925	418	97	107	22	385	83	627	707	182	10	142	33	9		1,823
Local Subsidy				4	3					2	2	4							7
Other Subsidy					2				2		13								106
Provider Financial Assistance	9		7	127	40	5	5		52	7	79	99	19		13				240
Children With Special Needs***	4		13	46	9	2	3		11	5	26	38	3		1		1		57
<b>Child's Age</b>																			
Infants (less than 1 year old)	19		63	360	147	17	32	7	136	19	239	238	35	3	38	6			596
Toddlers (1 and 2 year olds)	41		83	514	219	45	51	16	199	37	367	355	67	5	55	10	4	1	907
Pre-School (3 and 4 year olds)	29	1	77	391	154	38	31	8	156	27	319	321	54	5	56	12	4		747
School-Age (at least 5 years old)	40		87	504	196	36	45	6	187	44	432	405	77	5	61	15	3		1,162
Age Not Specified	1		3	18	1	4	1	3	1		7	9	2	1	1				9

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

<b>Type of Care Sought</b>																			
Child Care Centers	##	1	278	1,492	610	109	143	37	612	116	1,128	1,117	208	16	191	35	8		2,983
Family Child Care Homes	##	1	255	1,314	539	105	120	36	522	107	1,040	1,016	187	18	177	41	7		2,549
Licensed School Age Program	7		22	227	105	10	26	3	79	34	239	195	31		18	9			578
Other	19		45	297	109	22	18	9	133	24	242	216	37		20	5		1	488
<b>Special Services Requested</b>																			
Drop In Care***	1		5	16	10		1	1	3	3	15	13	5		6	1			22
Transportation to Home or School***			2	12	2				1		6	9	4						25
From Non-English Speaking Family***			16	38	20		6		1		13	24	4		7	4	4		37
<b>Schedule Requested</b>																			
Full Time	91	1	238	1,347	497	113	118	30	536	98	1,057	963	167	15	173	35	11	1	2,709
Part Time	30		66	386	192	23	40	9	136	26	279	326	65	4	34	7			620
Full Year	##	1	288	1,567	621	121	138	38	588	107	1,191	1,160	208	19	188	39	10	1	3,011
Rotating Schedule***			5	12	4	2	1		3	1	5	11	3		4	2			32
Temporary/Emergency***	2		6	9	8				2	3	11	8	3			1			23
Evening	31		79	369	97	17	14	4	105	27	198	233	68	3	46	11			731
Overnight	4		18	42	6	1	1	3	6	1	32	24	9		3	3			108
Weekend Care	28		65	299	106	28	23	4	94	24	216	222	68	2	41	3			616
Before School***	1		13	58	24	5	5		17	3	71	71	6	1	3	2	3		212
After School***	2		20	65	25	6	8		13	5	92	79	12	2	5	2	3		242

\*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  
Capacity Data by County and Region**

2014 Child Care Data Report  
Appendix B

Statewide 2014	CCA of Central Washington Catholic Family & Child Services								CCA of Eastern Washington Community Minded Enterprises										CCA of King County Child Care Resources	
	Adams	Chelan	Douglas	Ferry	Grant	Kittitas	Okan.	Yakima	Asotin	Benton	Columbia	Franklin	Garfield	Lincoln	Pend Or.	Spokane	Stevens	Walla Walla	Whitman	King

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

<b>Total Capacity by Type of Facility</b>	<b>164,275</b>	658	1,842	1,171	12	2,559	702	608	8,388	448	3,843	32	2,595	24	52	107	10,996	270	1,151	1,045	58,430
Center	<b>105,872</b>	372	639	370		1,278	461	279	5,050	388	1,837		1,041	24	28	95	8,075	200	646	836	38,883
FCC	<b>36,591</b>	286	1,203	691	12	1,281	186	329	2,879		956	32	1,269		24	12	1,324	70	310	93	11,339
School Age Only (Licensed & Exer	<b>21,812</b>			110			55		459	60	1,050		285				1,597		195	116	8,208

**Total Capacity by Schedule**

Full Time Only	<b>20,578</b>	18	377	105	12	144	12	131	896	68	792		354		12		953		208	29	9,139
Part Time Only	<b>1,976</b>		12	6			91		22	48							90	12	195	116	477
Either Full Time or Part Time	<b>141,602</b>	640	1,453	1,060		2,415	599	477	7,470	332	3,051	32	2,241	24	40	107	9,840	258	748	900	48,814
Full Year	<b>149,389</b>	658	1,781	1,049	12	2,527	553	608	7,650	404	3,508	32	2,340	24	52	107	9,055	228	912	910	54,918
School Year Only	<b>14,592</b>		61	122		32	149		738	44	335		255				1,828	42	239	135	3,447
Rotating	<b>15,427</b>	240	261	238		1,047	82	66	2,316		140	8	248		12	12	1,071	58	57	26	3,493
Temporary	<b>55,719</b>	293	1,050	546	12	1,901	295	200	3,470	312	549	32	537	24	40	107	3,560	187	269	450	15,655
Evening	<b>15,990</b>	131	521	291		734	47	80	1,935		479		815			12	889	24	34		4,499
Overnight	<b>4,009</b>	72	386	227		182		48	893		111		170				95				843
Weekend Care	<b>13,338</b>	261	812	413		936		140	2,225	68	519		916			12	310	12	31	8	3,407

**Total Capacity by Subsidy Acceptance**

State Gov't.	<b>126,054</b>	646	1,688	1,083	12	2,421	515	596	7,208	448	2,911	32	2,355	24	52	107	10,094	212	833	986	37,448
Local Subsidy	<b>14,256</b>	6	6	12		92	6	80	2,847				15				213				7,317
Other Subsidy	<b>7,707</b>								12		9		12							246	
Provider Financial Assistance	<b>95,843</b>	84	1,015	510		415	364	339	1,327		563	8	375	24		95	6,907	83	409	551	40,203
Total Unduplicated	<b>143,613</b>	646	1,696	1,095	12	2,427	566	596	7,244	448	3,064	32	2,355	24	52	107	10,422	212	892	1,008	48,513

**Total Capacity for Special Services**

Drop In	<b>68,698</b>	281	958	696	12	2,035	368	342	3,560	312	919	32	631	24	40	107	4,830	187	534	697	20,291
Transportation to School or Home	<b>56,210</b>	318	664	590		611	129	129	3,390	261	891		665		28	12	5,799		381	464	18,327
Does Not Speak English	<b>4,823</b>	76	572	293		548		78	1,529		324		920						9		231
Speaks English & Add'l Language	<b>73,211</b>	512	800	722		1,378	197	243	4,993	169	1,628	12	1,143			95	2,112	12	683	497	34,231

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

Infants	<b>17,121</b>	228	477	201	4	421	86	93	1,313	82	407	6	390		6	8	759	27	106	84	5,104
Toddlers	<b>30,732</b>	249	485	173	4	500	106	131	1,601	142	1,035	8	924	24	13	15	2,172	62	295	179	9,260
Pre-School	<b>79,269</b>	497	1,432	643	4	1,784	317	399	4,827	202	1,973	12	1,655	24	34	19	4,821	129	561	441	25,542
School-age	<b>72,629</b>	290	1,240	820	4	1,511	431	334	4,141	195	2,334	8	1,259	24	38	36	5,029	180	474	587	17,410

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

2014 Child Care Data Report  
Appendix B

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

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

<b>Total Capacity by Type of Facility</b>	1,357	208	2,507	15,763	3,213	1,122	1,323	267	4,905	855	6,772	8,551	1,824	84	1,031	245	93	54	19,168
Center	983	208	1,378	9,798	1,845	706	962	149	2,829	564	4,222	6,163	1,507	34	714	188	49	46	13,025
FCC	244		832	3,782	583	316	361	58	768	266	1,446	1,506	222	50	277	57	44	8	3,475
School Age Only (Licensed & Exer	130		297	2,183	785	100		60	1,308	25	1,104	882	95		40				2,668

**Total Capacity by Schedule**

Full Time Only	519	32	283	1,160	515	60	48	49	891	71	840	1,131	24	18	91	36			1,560
Part Time Only		20	132	143	30	54		60	87		67	250	30	34					
Either Full Time or Part Time	838	156	2,092	14,454	2,668	1,008	1,275	158	3,927	784	5,865	7,170	1,770	32	940	209	93	54	17,608
Full Year	1,303	188	2,315	14,563	2,464	1,014	1,116	207	4,548	830	5,518	7,829	1,609	76	963	185	85	54	17,194
School Year Only	54	20	192	1,194	639	108	207	60	357	25	1,254	722	215	8	68	60	8		1,974
Rotating	96		333	1,080	156	205	148	24	350	12	211	1,560	197	32	199	24	32	8	1,385
Temporary	314	74	668	6,090	1,359	726	753	172	1,333	313	2,083	3,744	1,047	44	543	180	81	54	6,652
Evening	68		344	1,368	98	39	94		107	16	392	585	224	12	221	17			1,914
Overnight			81	183	12	9			12		100	78	52	12	33	8			402
Weekend Care	62		389	722	105	104	60		55	14	187	404	64	12	116	17			957

**Total Capacity by Subsidy Acceptance**

State Gov't.	771	146	2,109	12,483	2,923	1,050	1,309	218	4,213	834	5,498	7,412	1,733	70	1,009	245	85	46	14,229
Local Subsidy			80	1,156	791	572	473		130	269	141								50
Other Subsidy	300	50	121	1,408	2,334	108			1,028		821								1,258
Provider Financial Assistance	435	37	946	10,774	929	325	786	133	2,402	661	3,722	6,749	1,292	12	487	97	24	54	12,706
Total Unduplicated	785	146	2,109	13,808	3,038	1,074	1,309	218	4,281	834	6,242	8,199	1,808	70	1,019	245	85	54	16,878

**Total Capacity for Special Services**

Drop In	346	134	1,233	8,194	637	761	802	97	2,463	674	3,613	3,818	979	32	642	128	93	54	7,142
Transportation to School or Home	195	15	786	6,693	1,304	185	627	39	1,046	132	2,211	3,408	857	12	47	113			5,881
Does Not Speak English			114	50	28							51							
Speaks English & Add'l Language	164	141	976	7,688	1,015	122	178	39	847	110	1,867	3,110	699	8	296	60	12	46	6,406

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

Infants	105	8	293	1,564	274	120	156	23	374	99	614	654	182	2	104	20	6	2	2,719
Toddlers	199	40	443	2,691	508	215	314	51	732	193	1,279	1,357	438	30	245	50	22	2	4,545
Pre-School	546	82	1,218	7,538	1,350	583	673	75	1,876	381	2,744	4,494	837	58	565	160	57	26	10,690
School-age	854	30	1,133	7,752	1,327	459	560	135	2,026	314	2,944	3,523	642	44	513	90	60	36	13,842

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

2014 Child Care Data Report  
Appendix C

Statewide 2014	CCA of Central Washington Catholic Family & Child Services							CCA of Eastern Washington Community Minded Enterprises										CCA of King County Child Care Resources	
	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)**

Type of Provider	5,844	33	127	73	1	147	31	37	386	9	154	3	156	1	3	2	288	17	49	26	1,911
Center	1,543	4	15	7		18	10	5	70	8	25		15	1	1	1	120	10	11	14	514
FCC	3,803	29	112	65	1	129	20	32	303		107	3	136		2	1	128	7	32	9	1,235
School Age Only (Licensed & Exempt)	498			1			1		13	1	22		5				40		6	3	162

**Schedule/Hours of Operation**

Full Time Only	841	2	27	11	1	12	2	6	27	1	34		26		1		38	5	14	2	328
Part Time Only	71		1	1			2		1	2							4	1	6	3	13
Either Full Time or Part Time	4,928	31	99	61		135	27	31	358	6	120	3	130	1	2	2	244	11	29	21	1,570
Full Year	5,427	33	125	71	1	144	27	37	371	7	146	3	152	1	3	2	240	15	39	21	1,834
School Year Only	411		2	2		3	4		15	2	8		4				46	2	10	5	76
Rotating	1,281	18	23	21		78	8	6	216		17	1	27		1	1	55	5	6	3	322
Temporary	2,371	24	72	31	1	109	13	12	236	5	36	3	44	1	2	2	98	9	18	14	671
Evening	1,140	13	46	27		48	3	7	168		36		84			1	32	2	3		371
Overnight	354	6	34	21		17		4	79		11		17				9				76
Weekend Care	1,116	21	75	38		78		13	198	1	41		96			1	16	1	3	1	319

**Subsidy Acceptance**

State Gov't.	4,527	31	118	64	1	135	21	35	359	9	124	3	147	1	3	2	246	11	37	21	1,300
Local Subsidy	395	1	1	1		4	1	3	166				2				2				132
Other Subsidy	166								1		1		1							2	
Provider Financial Assistance	2,760	8	61	36		20	7	10	44		18	1	11	1		1	152	4	20	12	1,158
Total Unduplicated	4,964	31	119	65	1	136	22	35	362	9	131	3	147	1	3	2	264	11	41	23	1,549

**Provides Special Services**

Drop In	2,820	22	72	44	1	118	16	22	242	5	44	3	53	1	2	2	120	9	30	18	809
Transportation to School or Home	1,645	5	39	18	0	22	3	12	138	3	25	0	30	0	1	1	124	0	10	8	624
Does Not Speak English	483	10	54	27		54		7	164		37		95						1		11
Speaks English & Add'l Language	1,976	19	45	30		50	7	10	131	5	35	1	34			1	35	1	20	11	998

**Ages Accepted**

Infants	4,053	26	118	67	1	128	24	32	317	6	98	3	128		2	1	156	8	29	17	1,302
Toddlers	4,560	31	122	68	1	138	26	35	344	6	117	3	140	1	3	1	198	10	35	18	1,452
Pre-School	5,095	33	127	68	1	144	26	35	362	6	134	3	151	1	3	2	238	11	41	22	1,667
School-age	4,718	31	117	63	1	129	24	32	333	4	119	2	135	1	2	2	222	12	35	24	1,367
Special Needs Training/Experience	3,657	25	56	39	1	111	24	23	221	9	84	3	75	1	2	1	235	11	43	19	1,107

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

2014 Child Care Data Report  
Appendix C

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

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

Type of Provider	54	7	115	570	118	50	56	10	155	39	229	255	63	7	50	10	5	2	595
Center	16	7	22	135	36	17	21	4	45	9	58	80	21	2	24	4	1	1	191
FCC	34		83	389	60	30	35	5	83	29	142	151	24	5	25	6	4	1	346
School Age Only (Licensed & Exempt)	4		10	46	22	3		1	27	1	29	24	18		1				58

**Schedule/Hours of Operation**

Full Time Only	15	1	10	66	16	5	5	2	40	10	33	22	3	2	6	2			66
Part Time Only		1	5	6	1	2		1	3		4	8	1	2	3				
Either Full Time or Part Time	39	5	100	497	101	43	51	7	112	29	192	225	59	3	41	8	5	2	528
Full Year	52	6	108	533	95	45	53	9	143	38	191	233	42	6	43	9	4	2	543
School Year Only	2	1	7	36	22	5	3	1	12	1	38	22	21	1	7	1	1		51
Rotating	10		29	98	12	20	13	2	29	1	19	108	21	3	11	3	3	1	90
Temporary	22	2	35	229	41	30	30	4	53	10	66	144	30	4	22	5	4	2	237
Evening	6		22	81	7	4	5		6	2	25	21	11	1	11	2			95
Overnight			7	18	1	1			1		10	7	5	1	3	1			25
Weekend Care	5		28	50	7	5	3		5	2	18	13	7	1	7	2			61

**Subsidy Acceptance**

State Gov't.	38	5	93	423	98	45	54	8	109	35	179	211	42	5	44	10	4	1	455
Local Subsidy			4	26	11	21	11		3	3	2								1
Other Subsidy	12	2	5	30	69	2			12		11								18
Provider Financial Assistance	19	2	30	319	27	12	30	3	70	21	98	156	33	1	22	6	2	2	343
Total Unduplicated	40	5	93	460	107	46	54	8	117	35	196	233	46	5	45	10	4	2	503

**Provides Special Services**

Drop In	25	4	58	302	35	31	34	4	69	21	118	144	29	3	24	5	5	2	274
Transportation to School or Home	10	1	29	150	29	6	17	1	22	7	45	67	23	1	3	3	0	0	168
Does Not Speak English			11	4	3							5							
Speaks English & Add'l Language	10	4	37	186	30	4	7	1	20	3	32	52	9	1	7	1	1	1	137

**Ages Accepted**

Infants	32	1	91	421	75	29	41	6	85	28	145	156	35	3	28	6	3	1	404
Toddlers	39	4	95	448	83	36	50	7	99	33	167	188	39	7	36	9	5	1	465
Pre-School	41	6	97	492	89	46	55	7	112	35	188	225	43	7	44	10	5	2	516
School-age	42	3	96	505	89	40	53	8	108	33	192	218	56	5	41	9	5	2	558
Special Needs Training/Experience	29	5	57	295	83	49	43	8	86	26	110	237	59	6	38	9	5	1	421

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

2014 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	\$ 656	\$ 607	\$ 607	50%	\$ 551	\$ 607	\$ 683	75%	\$ 521	\$ 563	\$ 607	75%	\$ 491	\$ 347	\$ 477	100%
Asotin	\$ 656	\$ 650	\$ 688	67%	\$ 551	\$ 585	\$ 646	67%	\$ 521	\$ 477	\$ 517	67%	\$ 491	\$ 303	\$ 384	100%
Benton	\$ 735	\$ 823	\$ 898	67%	\$ 631	\$ 750	\$ 789	78%	\$ 551	\$ 628	\$ 673	78%	\$ 539	\$ 329	\$ 544	92%
Chelan	\$ 656	\$ 700	\$ 730	67%	\$ 551	\$ 598	\$ 650	75%	\$ 521	\$ 624	\$ 670	67%	\$ 491	\$ 390	\$ 425	70%
Clallam	\$ 735	\$ 730	\$ 872	83%	\$ 631	\$ 823	\$ 975	92%	\$ 551	\$ 672	\$ 796	94%	\$ 539	\$ 390	\$ 423	92%
Clark	\$ 876	\$1,062	\$ 1,213	76%	\$ 731	\$ 888	\$ 1,083	77%	\$ 631	\$ 719	\$ 844	76%	\$ 613	\$ 498	\$ 650	80%
Columbia	\$ 662	No child care centers			\$ 553	No child care centers			\$ 513	No child care centers			\$ 453	No child care centers		
Cowlitz	\$ 735	\$ 758	\$ 585	92%	\$ 631	\$ 650	\$ 584	88%	\$ 551	\$ 607	\$ 571	95%	\$ 539	\$ 514	\$ 258	86%
Douglas	\$ 656	\$ 585	\$ 776	50%	\$ 551	\$ 570	\$ 793	67%	\$ 521	\$ 561	\$ 668	67%	\$ 491	\$ 256	\$ 542	67%
Ferry	\$ 656	No child care centers			\$ 551	No child care centers			\$ 521	No child care centers			\$ 491	No child care centers		
Franklin	\$ 662	\$ 650	\$ 776	60%	\$ 553	\$ 689	\$ 793	75%	\$ 513	\$ 602	\$ 668	80%	\$ 453	\$ 490	\$ 542	100%
Garfield	\$ 656	No child care centers			\$ 551	\$ 477	\$ 477	100%	\$ 521	\$ 477	\$ 477	100%	\$ 491	\$ 477	\$ 477	100%
Grant	\$ 656	\$ 663	\$ 704	33%	\$ 551	\$ 585	\$ 634	40%	\$ 521	\$ 585	\$ 607	44%	\$ 491	\$ 288	\$ 309	80%
Grays Harbor	\$ 735	\$ 693	\$ 715	100%	\$ 631	\$ 607	\$ 620	100%	\$ 551	\$ 542	\$ 563	100%	\$ 539	\$ 303	\$ 325	100%
Island	\$ 876	\$ 823	\$ 826	80%	\$ 731	\$ 732	\$ 779	90%	\$ 631	\$ 611	\$ 657	100%	\$ 613	\$ 325	\$ 576	82%
Jefferson	\$ 735	\$ 815	\$ 815	100%	\$ 631	\$ 687	\$ 690	100%	\$ 551	\$ 626	\$ 638	100%	\$ 539	\$ 314	\$ 320	100%
King	\$1,020	\$1,387	\$ 1,725	88%	\$ 852	\$1,174	\$ 1,464	88%	\$ 715	\$ 997	\$ 1,204	81%	\$ 644	\$ 572	\$ 650	69%
Kitsap	\$ 748	\$ 795	\$ 977	86%	\$ 644	\$ 758	\$ 867	91%	\$ 567	\$ 661	\$ 776	93%	\$ 503	\$ 418	\$ 501	96%
Kittitas	\$ 662	\$ 650	\$ 680	100%	\$ 553	\$ 589	\$ 629	100%	\$ 513	\$ 572	\$ 609	100%	\$ 453	\$ 319	\$ 325	86%
Klickitat	\$ 735	No child care centers			\$ 631	No rates available			\$ 551	No rates available			\$ 539	No child care centers		
Lewis	\$ 735	\$ 737	\$ 791	100%	\$ 631	\$ 650	\$ 693	86%	\$ 551	\$ 585	\$ 607	84%	\$ 539	\$ 544	\$ 605	88%
Lincoln	\$ 656	No child care centers			\$ 551	\$ 598	\$ 598	100%	\$ 521	\$ 498	\$ 498	100%	\$ 491	\$ 186	\$ 186	100%
Mason	\$ 735	\$ 748	\$ 766	100%	\$ 631	\$ 644	\$ 693	100%	\$ 551	\$ 572	\$ 598	100%	\$ 539	\$ 347	\$ 420	100%
Okanogan	\$ 656	\$ 628	\$ 631	100%	\$ 551	\$ 524	\$ 532	100%	\$ 521	\$ 494	\$ 499	100%	\$ 491	\$ 256	\$ 364	100%
Pacific	\$ 735	\$ 585	\$ 585	100%	\$ 631	\$ 576	\$ 613	67%	\$ 551	\$ 520	\$ 585	50%	\$ 539	\$ 477	\$ 520	67%
Pend Oreille	\$ 656	\$ 524	\$ 524	100%	\$ 551	\$ 451	\$ 451	100%	\$ 521	\$ 377	\$ 377	100%	\$ 491	\$ 295	\$ 295	100%
Pierce	\$ 748	\$ 910	\$ 1,044	88%	\$ 644	\$ 763	\$ 867	94%	\$ 567	\$ 698	\$ 815	89%	\$ 503	\$ 457	\$ 569	88%
San Juan	\$ 876	\$ 867	\$ 867	100%	\$ 731	\$ 732	\$ 800	75%	\$ 631	\$ 685	\$ 715	83%	\$ 613	\$ 433	\$ 433	67%
Skagit	\$ 876	\$ 930	\$ 961	92%	\$ 731	\$ 765	\$ 802	88%	\$ 631	\$ 659	\$ 693	94%	\$ 613	\$ 481	\$ 542	82%
Skamania	\$ 735	No child care centers			\$ 631	No rates available			\$ 551	No rates available			\$ 539	No rates available		
Snohomish	\$ 876	\$1,135	\$ 1,287	81%	\$ 731	\$ 901	\$ 1,073	86%	\$ 631	\$ 780	\$ 913	82%	\$ 613	\$ 524	\$ 659	86%
Spokane	\$ 671	\$ 823	\$ 923	95%	\$ 564	\$ 663	\$ 810	94%	\$ 533	\$ 626	\$ 720	96%	\$ 502	\$ 451	\$ 524	95%
Stevens	\$ 656	\$ 884	\$ 884	50%	\$ 551	\$ 693	\$ 789	75%	\$ 521	\$ 624	\$ 711	80%	\$ 491	\$ 522	\$ 549	83%
Thurston	\$ 735	\$ 897	\$ 1,066	97%	\$ 631	\$ 758	\$ 927	98%	\$ 551	\$ 678	\$ 804	98%	\$ 539	\$ 407	\$ 511	98%
Wahkiakum	\$ 735	No child care centers			\$ 631	No child care centers			\$ 551	No rates available			\$ 539	No rates available		
Walla Walla	\$ 735	\$ 867	\$ 932	75%	\$ 631	\$ 802	\$ 854	86%	\$ 551	\$ 683	\$ 759	80%	\$ 539	\$ 600	\$ 650	80%
Whatcom	\$ 876	\$ 938	\$ 975	95%	\$ 731	\$ 815	\$ 823	96%	\$ 631	\$ 693	\$ 780	90%	\$ 613	\$ 483	\$ 650	79%
Whitman	\$ 735	\$ 849	\$ 969	78%	\$ 631	\$ 817	\$ 906	80%	\$ 551	\$ 815	\$ 875	85%	\$ 539	\$ 407	\$ 459	85%
Yakima	\$ 662	\$ 724	\$ 797	72%	\$ 553	\$ 563	\$ 620	79%	\$ 513	\$ 516	\$ 542	81%	\$ 453	\$ 321	\$ 442	94%
<b>STATEWIDE</b>		<b>\$ 975</b>	<b>\$ 1,235</b>	<b>86%</b>		<b>\$ 819</b>	<b>\$ 1,049</b>	<b>88%</b>		<b>\$ 737</b>	<b>\$ 923</b>	<b>85%</b>		<b>\$ 477</b>	<b>\$ 589</b>	<b>84%</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.



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

2014 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	\$ 558	\$ 576	\$ 650	79%	\$ 485	\$ 563	\$ 601	81%	\$ 485	\$ 520	\$ 542	83%	\$ 432	\$ 273	\$ 341	79%
Asotin	\$ 558	No family child care			\$ 485	No family child care			\$ 485	No family child care			\$ 432	No family child care		
Benton	\$ 590	\$ 650	\$ 758	100%	\$ 513	\$ 650	\$ 672	100%	\$ 458	\$ 563	\$ 628	99%	\$ 458	\$ 433	\$ 542	99%
Chelan	\$ 558	\$ 542	\$ 598	87%	\$ 485	\$ 542	\$ 542	88%	\$ 485	\$ 477	\$ 542	86%	\$ 432	\$ 234	\$ 415	87%
Clallam	\$ 620	\$ 650	\$ 758	100%	\$ 539	\$ 628	\$ 758	100%	\$ 539	\$ 585	\$ 628	100%	\$ 513	\$ 325	\$ 444	100%
Clark	\$ 620	\$ 650	\$ 758	86%	\$ 539	\$ 650	\$ 758	85%	\$ 539	\$ 607	\$ 650	85%	\$ 513	\$ 433	\$ 542	86%
Columbia	\$ 590	No rates available			\$ 513	No rates available			\$ 458	No rates available			\$ 458	No rates available		
Cowlitz	\$ 620	\$ 650	\$ 650	95%	\$ 539	\$ 628	\$ 650	95%	\$ 539	\$ 542	\$ 618	96%	\$ 513	\$ 498	\$ 563	88%
Douglas	\$ 558	\$ 542	\$ 607	89%	\$ 485	\$ 542	\$ 581	91%	\$ 485	\$ 481	\$ 542	91%	\$ 432	\$ 217	\$ 407	88%
Ferry	\$ 558	\$ 641	\$ 641	100%	\$ 485	\$ 628	\$ 628	100%	\$ 485	\$ 576	\$ 576	100%	\$ 432	\$ 576	\$ 576	100%
Franklin	\$ 590	\$ 650	\$ 753	100%	\$ 513	\$ 650	\$ 697	100%	\$ 458	\$ 542	\$ 607	100%	\$ 458	\$ 477	\$ 542	99%
Garfield	\$ 558	No family child care			\$ 485	No family child care			\$ 485	No family child care			\$ 432	No family child care		
Grant	\$ 558	\$ 563	\$ 628	81%	\$ 485	\$ 542	\$ 607	82%	\$ 485	\$ 520	\$ 563	85%	\$ 432	\$ 260	\$ 330	84%
Grays Harbor	\$ 620	\$ 598	\$ 626	97%	\$ 539	\$ 587	\$ 624	97%	\$ 539	\$ 520	\$ 542	97%	\$ 513	\$ 314	\$ 489	94%
Island	\$ 782	\$ 758	\$ 758	93%	\$ 674	\$ 758	\$ 758	93%	\$ 593	\$ 650	\$ 650	93%	\$ 539	\$ 353	\$ 505	89%
Jefferson	\$ 620	\$ 618	\$ 661	100%	\$ 539	\$ 563	\$ 628	100%	\$ 539	\$ 542	\$ 585	100%	\$ 513	\$ 325	\$ 325	100%
King	\$ 920	\$ 919	\$ 1,082	81%	\$ 800	\$ 919	\$ 975	82%	\$ 674	\$ 737	\$ 867	82%	\$ 647	\$ 390	\$ 607	71%
Kitsap	\$ 620	\$ 652	\$ 758	95%	\$ 539	\$ 650	\$ 758	96%	\$ 513	\$ 598	\$ 650	96%	\$ 458	\$ 390	\$ 433	95%
Kittitas	\$ 590	\$ 650	\$ 715	100%	\$ 513	\$ 639	\$ 683	100%	\$ 458	\$ 607	\$ 615	100%	\$ 458	\$ 336	\$ 574	100%
Klickitat	\$ 620	\$ 650	\$ 650	100%	\$ 539	\$ 650	\$ 650	60%	\$ 539	\$ 585	\$ 618	60%	\$ 513	\$ 585	\$ 618	60%
Lewis	\$ 620	\$ 626	\$ 662	80%	\$ 539	\$ 620	\$ 704	82%	\$ 539	\$ 542	\$ 615	80%	\$ 513	\$ 511	\$ 589	75%
Lincoln	\$ 558	No rates available			\$ 485	No rates available			\$ 485	No rates available			\$ 432	No rates available		
Mason	\$ 620	\$ 605	\$ 650	100%	\$ 539	\$ 605	\$ 650	100%	\$ 539	\$ 527	\$ 583	100%	\$ 513	\$ 355	\$ 433	100%
Okanogan	\$ 558	\$ 542	\$ 560	83%	\$ 485	\$ 542	\$ 542	87%	\$ 485	\$ 477	\$ 498	90%	\$ 432	\$ 217	\$ 322	90%
Pacific	\$ 620	\$ 596	\$ 618	80%	\$ 539	\$ 546	\$ 563	83%	\$ 539	\$ 516	\$ 553	100%	\$ 513	\$ 260	\$ 455	100%
Pend Oreille	\$ 558	No family child care			\$ 485	No family child care			\$ 485	\$ 481	\$ 481	100%	\$ 432	\$ 481	\$ 481	100%
Pierce	\$ 620	\$ 711	\$ 780	93%	\$ 539	\$ 676	\$ 758	93%	\$ 513	\$ 607	\$ 650	94%	\$ 458	\$ 433	\$ 542	92%
San Juan	\$ 782	No family child care			\$ 674	No family child care			\$ 593	No family child care			\$ 539	No family child care		
Skagit	\$ 782	\$ 758	\$ 780	78%	\$ 674	\$ 737	\$ 758	80%	\$ 593	\$ 607	\$ 661	81%	\$ 539	\$ 368	\$ 563	82%
Skamania	\$ 620	\$ 678	\$ 692	67%	\$ 539	\$ 650	\$ 678	75%	\$ 539	\$ 542	\$ 570	75%	\$ 513	\$ 412	\$ 567	100%
Snohomish	\$ 782	\$ 849	\$ 914	90%	\$ 674	\$ 780	\$ 867	89%	\$ 593	\$ 693	\$ 758	87%	\$ 539	\$ 433	\$ 585	82%
Spokane	\$ 571	\$ 650	\$ 722	95%	\$ 496	\$ 607	\$ 693	95%	\$ 496	\$ 542	\$ 592	95%	\$ 441	\$ 477	\$ 542	96%
Stevens	\$ 558	\$ 542	\$ 585	100%	\$ 485	\$ 542	\$ 585	100%	\$ 485	\$ 542	\$ 574	100%	\$ 432	\$ 423	\$ 488	100%
Thurston	\$ 620	\$ 693	\$ 751	98%	\$ 539	\$ 672	\$ 724	98%	\$ 539	\$ 576	\$ 628	99%	\$ 513	\$ 390	\$ 451	98%
Wahkiakum	\$ 620	No rates available			\$ 539	No rates available			\$ 539	No rates available			\$ 513	No rates available		
Walla Walla	\$ 590	\$ 650	\$ 672	100%	\$ 513	\$ 650	\$ 677	100%	\$ 458	\$ 607	\$ 650	100%	\$ 458	\$ 494	\$ 590	100%
Whatcom	\$ 782	\$ 784	\$ 867	91%	\$ 674	\$ 758	\$ 807	93%	\$ 593	\$ 650	\$ 702	91%	\$ 539	\$ 368	\$ 542	85%
Whitman	\$ 558	\$ 639	\$ 738	75%	\$ 485	\$ 639	\$ 702	75%	\$ 485	\$ 511	\$ 574	78%	\$ 432	\$ 466	\$ 498	75%
Yakima	\$ 590	\$ 568	\$ 645	92%	\$ 513	\$ 542	\$ 602	93%	\$ 458	\$ 459	\$ 542	94%	\$ 458	\$ 230	\$ 282	93%
<b>STATEWIDE</b>		<b>\$ 758</b>	<b>\$ 919</b>	<b>88%</b>		<b>\$ 715</b>	<b>\$ 867</b>	<b>89%</b>		<b>\$ 637</b>	<b>\$ 704</b>	<b>88%</b>		<b>\$ 390</b>	<b>\$ 542</b>	<b>85%</b>

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<sup>i</sup> Washington State 2012 Child Care Survey. Danna Moore, Social & Economic Sciences Research Center at Washington State University.

[http://www.del.wa.gov/publications/research/docs/LicensedChildCareInWashingtonState\\_2012.pdf](http://www.del.wa.gov/publications/research/docs/LicensedChildCareInWashingtonState_2012.pdf)

<sup>ii</sup> For more 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 2012 and Projection for 2013. Washington State Office of Financial Management. <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/economy/hhinc/>

<sup>iv</sup> Ibid