

Child Care in Asotin County

October 2010

Child Care Resource & Referral Across Washington State

These state and county profiles are compiled by the Washington State Child Care Resource & Referral Network (CCR&R Network) in partnership with the Washington State Department of Early Learning.

Established by state statute in 1989, the CCR&R Network connects families seeking child care with licensed providers; supports child care providers by enhancing the quality of their care and small businesses; leverages resources in order to increase the availability and affordability of quality child care; and informs policy makers using data collected statewide in local communities.

During 2009, the CCR&R Network's 11 member agencies:

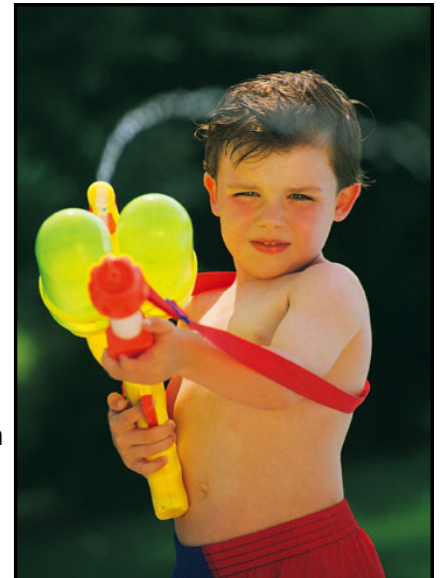
- Handled 90,908 calls;
- Processed 19,806 public referral calls;
- Served 17,908 families and 25,425 children; and
- Assisted 10,190 low-income families find child care.

Child Care Resource & Referral Supports Communities by:

- Helping parents find quality child care for their children;
- Sharing parenting and child development information with families who seek it;
- Providing training to providers so their care is high quality and their businesses are strong;
- Collaborating with local partners to ensure that child care is available and affordable in every community; and
- Advocating for effective public policies that support families and child care providers.

Child Care Resource & Referral In Asotin County

Family Care Resources hosts the child care resource and referral (CCR&R) program that serves Asotin County, in collaboration with Washington State University. In 2009, staff responded to 7,130 calls in the region from parents, providers and community members seeking information and assistance navigating the child care system. CCR&R staff and consultants are also out in the field: conducting training, collaborating with community partners, and reaching out to families across income levels, geographic barriers, and ethnic identities to provide them with vital child care consumer education.



Notable highlights of this report:

- Since 2005, the county lost one-third of its licensed providers, including 4 family child care homes and 1 center facility, leaving a total of 10.
- The number of potential family child care slots decreased 59%, and was offset by a 35% gain in potential center slots. In all, in 2009 there were 85 more (23%) potential licensed child care slots than in 2005.
- For a family with an infant and a preschooler in full-time care, the annual median cost of child care represents 29% to 34% of the county's 2009 median household income for 2009.

Local Child Care Resource & Referral Contact Information:

**Family Care Resources
Community-Minded Enterprises**
25 W Main St., Suite 310
Spokane, WA 99201
(509) 484-0048 (800) 446-2229
<http://www.community-minded.org/>

Our mission: to facilitate and enhance community well being.



People

Population	21,500
Change since 2004	800
Children under 5 years	1,421
Children under 13 years	3,519
% of Children under 18 living in poverty	25%
Ranking among WA Counties in rate of child poverty	6
K-12 enrollment	3,392
Children in Care Zone ¹	2,530
Average number children on child care subsidy	575/month
Head Start/ECEAP Slots	92

Economics

Living Wage ²	\$44,100/yr
Median Household Income	\$38,503/yr
Unemployment Rate	9.0%

Notes:

¹ Care Zone is defined as the number of children who live in a single-parent or two-parent home where the parent or both parents are working.

²The living wage measure is based on a family of four and represents twice the federal poverty level of income.

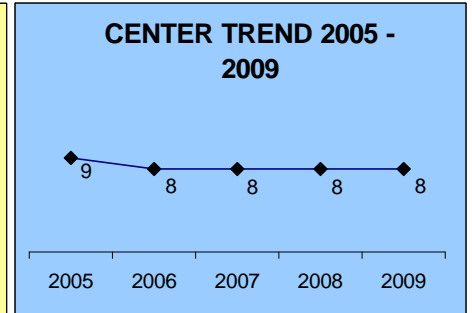
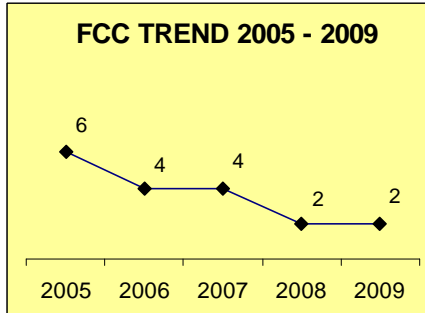
Data Sources for the Report:

Kids Count, WA Dept of Early Learning, WA Dept of Social & Health Services, WA Employment Security Department, WA Head Start State Collaboration Office, WA Office of Financial Management, WA Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, US Census Bureau, US Federal Registry, Washington Guarantee Education Tuition, and the Washington State Child Care Resource & Referral Network.

Licensed Child Care in Our Community

How many providers are there in my area by type?

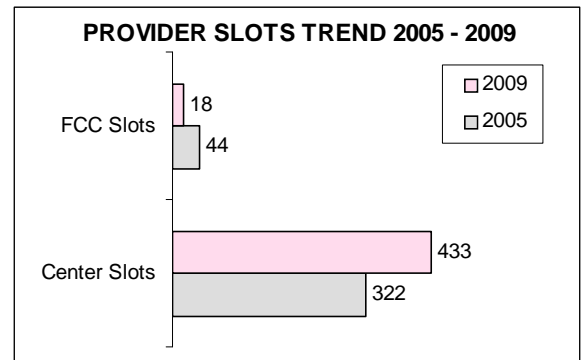
Family child care (FCC) business account for only 2 of the 10 licensed facilities in Asotin County. In the past five years, the overall number of licensed facilities has declined 33%, from 15 to 10.



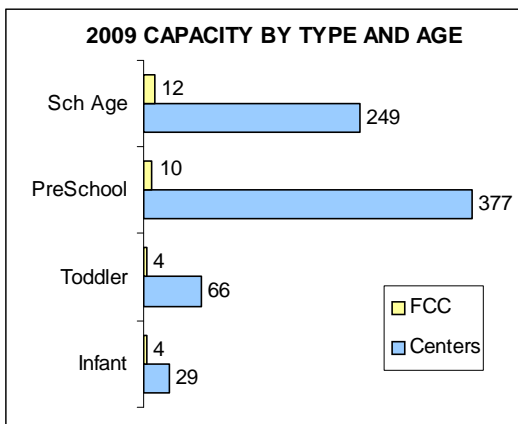
Since 2005, two-thirds of the family child care businesses closed, falling from 6 to 2. During this time the number of centers also decreased from 9 to 8, or 11%.

How has the number of child care slots changed over the last five years?

In the past five years, the county has experienced a net loss of 26 potential family child care slots (59%). In that time, this loss was offset by a gain in 111 potential center child care slots (35%). As a result, in 2009 there were 85 more potential child care slots than in 2005, a 23% gain (all in center slots).



What is the distribution of slots by type of care and by age?



Because of a higher required ratio of adults to children under 2 years old in licensed care, there are fewer slots for infants and toddlers than for other age groups.

Unlike most counties, in Asotin County there are far more center-based slots for all age groups than in family child care businesses; this is particularly unusual for infants and toddlers.

Note: This chart does not represent actual enrollment of children in care. The number of slots for all children is overstated in this comparison. It shows each age group filled as if there were no other children in the other age groups. If a slot is filled for one age group it cancels out the potential slot for the other age groups.

What languages are spoken?

Of the 10 providers in the community, all speak English, and in four providers reporting having staff who speak Spanish.

Languages Spoken by Providers	
English	100%
Spanish	40%

How much non-standard care is available in my community?

Most providers offer full- and part-time care during weekdays only. Few providers regularly offer care during non-standard hours. Of the 10 providers, one offers evening care past 6:30 PM, and one offers overnight care. No providers in the county offer weekend care.

Economics of Child Care Providers**What do child care providers earn compared to kindergarten teachers?**

2010 Average Salary Comparisons: Kindergarten Teachers and Child Care Providers			
Public School Kindergarten Teacher	Director Child Care Center	Teacher Child Care Center	Family Child Care Provider Business Gross Income
\$48,483/yr \$4,040/mo	\$30,516/yr \$2,543/mo	\$23,496/yr \$1,958/mo	\$30,535/yr \$2,545/mo

Washington's kindergarten teachers earn 59% more than center directors, over double what child care teachers earn, and 59% more than family child care providers' gross earnings in the region. The substantial wage differential can be attributed to higher educational requirements for kindergarten teachers and relatively low turnover in public schools. The lack of competitive wages makes it difficult to recruit and retain educated child care workers and can have a negative impact on the quality of care.

How does the child care subsidy reimbursement rate affect provider profitability?

Current state child care subsidy reimbursement rates are one constraint on wages, quality, and financial solvency for providers.

2009 Ranges: Monthly Full-Time Subsidy Reimbursement Rates				
	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	School-Age
Centers	\$618	\$520	\$491	\$462
Family Child Care Homes	\$526	\$458	\$458	\$407

To support the average 2010 salary of a teacher, aide and part of the cost of the director for an infant classroom in a center, a program would need to enroll at least **6.8** of the licensed maximum of 8 subsidized full-time infants. Income generated from the other **1.2** infants would have to cover all other classroom costs including benefits, training, rent and supplies.

In a typical family child care home, one provider might have two infants and four preschoolers. A provider's gross earnings if all the children are on subsidy would be **\$2,883 per month**. Out of these earnings, the provider must pay all expenses, including salaries, benefits, taxes, rent, meals, training, equipment and supplies.

Quality Initiatives**CCR&R Training & Education**

The CCR&R Network provides state-mandated training for providers. In 2009, this CCR&R offered **85 trainings** for the workforce in the region.

Washington Scholarships for Child Care Professionals is a scholarship program that provides financial support for centers and school age staff and family child care providers to obtain higher education degrees and credentials in early childhood education. In 2010, **3 scholarships** were awarded in the county.

Quality Rating in Communities

Seeds to Success is the voluntary quality rating and improvement system for licensed child care being piloted in Washington. The Washington State Department of Early Learning and Thrive by Five Washington are partnering to test the Seeds to Success standards with the help of **93** voluntary facilities in White Center (King County), East Yakima and in Spokane, Kitsap and Clark counties. In fall 2010, Seeds sites received a baseline rating:

Environment Rating Scales (ERS) - Scale of 1 (Inadequate) to 7 (Excellent)

Early Childhood	4.29
Infant/Toddler	3.84
Family Child Care	3.92
Overall Average	Centers: 4.01
	FCC: 3.91

The **3.82 to 4.25** score range on the ERS indicates "minimum to better than custodial care".

Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS)-Scale of 1 (low) to 7 (high)

	Centers	FCC
Emotional Support	5.12	5.82
Classroom Organization	4.58	5.22
Instructional Support	3.35	3.05

CLASS measures teacher/child interaction. CLASS scores are in the mid-range.

Seeds to Success Quality Standard Areas Scale of 1 (low) to 5 (high)

	Centers	FCC
Overall Average	1.08	1.00

The baseline data shows that children are cared for in facilities with warm and responsive providers. The overall **1 to 1.08** average rating also indicates the need for **quality improvement investments that ensure children receive high quality early learning opportunities that promote ready and successful children.**

In spring 2011, programs will receive a second rating after receiving targeted coaching and professional development. In late 2011, DEL will adopt the final seeds model and expand statewide, depending on funding availability.

About the Families

Families who access CCR&R services are regularly surveyed by the CCR&R Network in order to enhance our services and inform policymakers. Parents report that they contact their local CCR&Rs for:

- A list of providers (90%)
- Information on child care options (54%)
- Child care payment options (5%)
- Education about what quality childcare looks like (2%)
- Details on child care rules and regulations (2%)

Parents surveyed indicated that CCR&R services helped them understand:

- The steps to take to find childcare (68%)
- What their family needs from a childcare provider (56%)
- The importance of quality child care for their child's development and growth (51%)
- What a quality childcare provider looks like (49%)

85% of parents surveyed reported that they found child care as a result of contacting their local child care resource and referral.

“This is the greatest site and service. Every new parent should learn about this, even if they think they won't need it. Thank you.”

— Anonymous Parent, 2010 Survey

Affordability for Families

How much does child care cost in my community?

Countywide, the annual median household income in 2009 was **\$38,503**. The tables below show the annual median price of full-time care for one child by age group and type of care. The median price indicates that half the providers in the area charge more and half charge less than the prices quoted here.

Centers	2009 Median Annual Cost for 1 Child	% of 2009 Med. Household Inc.
Infant	\$7,072	18%
Toddler	\$6,552	17%
Preschool	\$5,859	15%
School Age	\$2,626	7%
Family Child Care	2009 Median Annual Cost for 1 Child	% of 2009 Med. Household Inc.
Infant	\$5,590	15%
Toddler	\$5,525	14%
Preschool	\$5,525	14%
School Age	\$3,900	10%
Four-year Public University	2009 Annual Cost for 1 Student	% of 2009 Med. Household Inc.
Student at WSU	\$11,700	30%

While the median cost of family child care can be 27% less than the cost of care in a center, child care continues to represent a substantial expense for families. The cost of full-time care for an infant represents 15% to 18% of the county's 2009 median household income. Care for an infant and a preschool child would represent 29% to 34% of the median income, which exceeds the cost of tuition for a student at a 4-year public university.

Families Using CCR&R Services

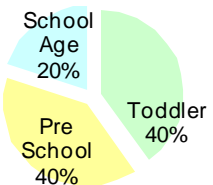
Who are the families that call the CCR&R Line?

Families in rural counties like Asotin have few options for licensed child care and rarely request CCR&R assistance; CCR&R staff focus services on recruiting, training, and retaining providers to meet the needs of the community. In 2009, 3 families received referrals. Two families served were low income, and one was headed by a single parent.

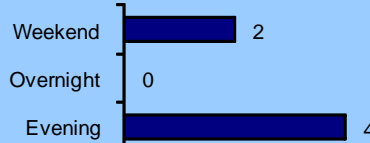
What ages of children are referred?

Among the children referred for care, 2 were toddlers, 2 were pre-school age, and 1 was school age (5-12 years). No infants were referred for care.

CHILDREN REFERRED BY AGE



CHILDREN NEEDING NONSTANDARD CARE



How many children need non-standard care?

There were 6 requests for referrals to licensed facilities offering non-standard hour care, four were for evening care (extending past 6:30 PM), and two were for weekend care.