Child Care Resource & Referral
Across Washington State

Since established by state statute in 1989, the Washington State Child Care Resource & Referral Network (Network) has been a key component of the child care infrastructure. The Network is charged with helping parents find child care; educating parents, providers and the community about what quality child care looks like; supporting providers through training and technical assistance; strengthening the child care system at all levels; and collecting data about child care supply and demand in Washington State.

During 2007, the Network’s member agencies:

- Handled 121,327 calls;
- Processed 33,247 public referral calls;
- Served 25,078 families and 35,289 children; and
- Assisted 21,954 low-income families find child care.

Child Care Resource & Referral Supports Communities by:

- Helping parents find child care and financing options;
- Improving the quality of child care, early learning and after school programs;
- Advocating for children, parents, and child care providers;
- Increasing the availability of child care;
- Bridging child care and K-12 education; and
- Supporting families to raise healthy children.

Child Care Resource & Referral
In Walla Walla County

Family Care Resources hosts the child care resource and referral (R&R) program serving Walla Walla County, in collaboration with Walla Walla Community College. In 2007, staff responded to 9,664 calls in the region from parents, providers and community members seeking information and assistance navigating the child care system. R&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 2003, the county has gained 8 centers and lost 6 family child care businesses overall. This has resulted in a 52% increase in the number of potential licensed child care slots, most in center-based facilities.
- Infant care continues to be the most difficult care to find and the most expensive, costing as much as $9,700 annually.
- For a family with an infant and a preschooler in full-time care, the median cost represents 26% to 36% of the county’s median household income for 2007.

Local Resource & Referral Contact Information:

Family Care Resources
Community-Minded Enterprises
25 W Main St., Suite 310
Spokane, WA 99201
(509) 484-0048 1-800-446-2229
http://www.community-minded.org/

Our mission: to facilitate and enhance community well being.

Proud Member of the:
Walla Walla County  

Summary of 2007 Child Care Resource & Referral Data

People

Population 58,300
Change since 2003 2,500
Children under 5 years 3,515
Children under 13 years 9,291
% of Children under 13 living in poverty 23%

Ranking among WA Counties in rate of child poverty 14
K-12 enrollment 8,798
Children in Care Zone1 6,346
Average number children on child care subsidy 576/month
Head Start/ECEAP Slots 319

Economics

Living Wage2 $41,300/yr
Median Household Income $45,904/yr
Unemployment Rate 4.7%

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.
2 The living wage measure is based on a family of four and represents twice the federal poverty level income. Twice the federal poverty level is the income cut off for families receiving child care subsidies.

Licensed Child Care in Our Community

How many providers are there in my area by type?

Family child care (FCC) businesses account for over 67% of the 57 licensed facilities in Walla Walla County. In the past five years, the overall number of licensed facilities has increased by 2, or 4%.

Since 2003, the number of FCC businesses has declined by 6, or 14%. During that same time, the number of centers has more than doubled, increasing from 11 to 19, or 73%.

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

Since 2003, the county has experienced a 52% growth in the overall number of potential licensed child care slots, from 870 to 1,324. While there are 28 fewer family child care slots (a 9% decrease), the county has 482 more potential center-based slots (an 88% increase).

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. In centers, the ratio is highest (1 adult to 4 infants) and the potential number of infants the lowest, making FCC a critical option for working parents of our youngest children.

Data Sources for the Report:

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 group. If a slot is filled for one age group it cancels out the potential slot for the other age group.
**What languages are spoken?**

Nearly all providers speak English. Over a third (37%) speak Spanish, and 1 provider speaks Russian.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Languages Spoken by Providers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Most providers offer full- and part-time care during weekdays only. Out of all providers, 7% offer evening care extending past 6:30 PM; fewer offer weekend care (3%), and none offer overnight care.

## Economics of Child Care Providers

**What do child care providers earn compared to kindergarten teachers?**

| 2006 Average Salary Comparisons: Kindergarten Teachers and Child Care Providers |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Public School Kindergarten Teacher (2005) | Director Child Care Center | Teacher Child Care Center | Family Child Care Provider Business Gross Income |
| $45,722/yr | $26,364/yr | $19,989/yr | $24,842/yr |
| $3,810/mo  | $2,197/mo  | $1,666/mo  | $2,070/mo  |

Washington’s kindergarten teachers earn 73% more than center directors, more than double what child care teachers earn, and 84% 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2007 Ranges: Monthly Full-Time Subsidy Reimbursement Rates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Child Care Homes</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

To support the average 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 6.0 of the licensed maximum of 8 subsidized full-time infants. Income generated from the other 2.0 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 $2,758 per month. Out of these earnings, the provider must for pay all expenses, including salaries, benefits, taxes, rent, meals, training, equipment and supplies.

## Professional Development for the Child Care Workforce

**Training and Scholarships**

Family Care Resources provides state-mandated training for providers. In 2007, the R&R offered 76 trainings for the child care workforce in the region averaging 34 students each.

**Washington Scholarships for Child Care Professionals (formerly T.E.A.C.H.)** is a scholarship program that provides financial support for center and school-age staff and family child care providers to enroll in community and technical college degree programs. In Walla Walla County, 3 scholarships were awarded in 2007.

**National Standards for Quality**

Training, education, experience and applied knowledge are important to child care quality. Accreditation recognizes facilities who have achieved national quality standards:

- Center-based Accredited Programs
  - National Association for the Education of Young Children
  - 0
- School-Age Accredited Programs
  - National AfterSchool Association
  - 0
- Accredited Family Child Care Homes
  - National Association for Family Child Care
  - 0
- Accredited Montessori Programs
  - American Montessori Society
  - 0

## Professional Associations

**Association for the Education of Young Children Chapter:** Blue Mountain

**Family Child Care Association Chapter(s):** No Chapters

**Providers say R&Rs help:**

1) Increase parent referrals to fill my openings
2) Increase my quality of care
3) Increase my ability to operate my child care business
About the Families

Callers to the referral lines are regularly surveyed by the R&R Network in order to enhance our services and inform policymakers. Parents report that R&Rs significantly increase their knowledge of:

1) How to choose child care that fits their family’s needs; and
2) How to identify a quality child care setting.

Families consider a variety of factors when seeking a child care, including practical considerations such as the accessibility of programs to their workplace or home, the cost of care and the hours of operation.

Parents seek child care where:

1) The center/home is clean and safe
2) The provider really likes children
3) Parents feel comfortable with the provider
4) Children’s individual needs are met

Top three challenges parents identify when seeking child care:

1) Affordability
2) Inconvenient locations
3) Hours that match parents’ needs

95% of families surveyed indicate that child care resource and referral staff responded helpfully to their individual questions and concerns.

Affordability for Families

How much does child care cost in my community?

Countywide, the annual median household income in 2007 was $45,904. The tables below indicate 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infant</th>
<th>Toddler</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$9,750</td>
<td>$7,345</td>
<td>$6,656</td>
<td>$1,885</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of 2007 Med. Household Inc.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21%</td>
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<tr>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14%</td>
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<tr>
<td>4%</td>
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### Family Child Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infant</th>
<th>Toddler</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$6,500</td>
<td>$6,500</td>
<td>$5,460</td>
<td>$2,730</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of 2007 Med. Household Inc.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14%</td>
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<tr>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12%</td>
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<tr>
<td>6%</td>
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</table>

While the median cost of family child care can be up to 50% less than the cost of care in a center, child care continues to represent a substantial cost for families. The cost of full-time care for an infant represents 14% to 21% of the median income. Care for an infant and preschool child would represent 26% to 36% of median income in the county.

Families Using R&R Services

Who are families that call the R&R Line?

In 2007, 323 families received referrals. A majority (64%) of families served were low income. Almost half (46%) of families were headed by single parents.

What ages of children are referred?

There is a relatively even distribution of children served across age groups. However, even though the largest population of children eligible for licensed care are school-age (5-12 years old), 78% of the children referred are birth through four years old.

How many children need non-standard care?

There were 71 requests for referrals to licensed facilities offering non-standard hour care. Most of the requests (56%) were for weekend care, followed by 49% for evening care (extending past 6:30 PM).