



Annual Data Report

2016 Data Report: Trends, Child Care Supply, Cost of Care, & Demand for Referrals

2016 Child Care Data Report

January – December 2016

Compiled by

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

Executive Summary

About Child Care Aware of Washington

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

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

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

Overall Demand for Child Care Referrals

In 2016, the CCA of WA Family Center provided over 22,100 referral searches to over 15,700 families seeking care for more than 22,400 children. About 51% of the referral searches were performed over the phone by referral specialists, and the other 49% were done online by families searching the CCA of WA database. Many families used both methods, and many sought help finding child care multiple times during the year as their circumstances changed.

Demand for assistance in finding child care was similar to 2015. 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 recent years than in the years before consolidation.

Family and Child Characteristics

Most of the demographics of families and children seeking assistance finding child care have remained fairly stable. Of the families that provided demographic information, 50% were from single-parent families, and 80% were low-income (although income data is not available for families searching online). Families searching online are likely to be higher-income based on the rate at which they search for child care providers accepting subsidies. Over 56% of families (representing 62% of children) were searching for child care providers that accept subsidies or have some form of financial assistance. The breakdown of children needing care by age is similar to the previous five years: 21% infants, 28% toddlers, 23% preschool, and 28% school-age.

Overall Supply of Child Care

As of December 31, 2016, CCA of WA's member agencies tracked more than 5,500 licensed or exempt child care facilities, including licensed child care centers, licensed family child care programs, and

licensed or exempt school-age programs. These facilities have a combined maximum capacity for about 169,000 children. Statewide, there are about 225 fewer licensed providers than there were in December 2015, continuing a trend of decline over the past few years. Since the beginning of 2011, the state has had a net loss of more than 1,600 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 1% statewide during 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 20% of total capacity for children. Child care centers make up 28% of all facilities, but 66% of capacity for children. The remaining 9% of providers are facilities that provide care for school-aged children only, accounting for about 14% of capacity.

At the end of 2016, there were 3,609 licensed providers enrolled in Early Achievers, Washington’s Quality Rating and Improvement System, representing more than 73,800 children in care and a combined total capacity of nearly 109,000 children. Despite being less than five years old, the Early Achievers framework now includes approximately 71% of eligible providers and nearly 75% of capacity.¹

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 21% of child care providers are willing to care for children during non-traditional hours, but since almost all of them are family child care providers, they represent only 10% of overall capacity. About 68% reported having training or experience in the care of children with special needs. About 92% speak English, and 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 centers tend to be higher than for family child care homes, particularly for infants.

2016 Monthly Price of Child Care, Statewide Median and 75th Percentile

	Child Care Centers		Family Child Care Homes	
	Median	75 th Percentile	Median	75 th Percentile
Infants	\$1,053	\$1,335	\$802	\$958
Toddlers	\$884	\$1,131	\$758	\$880
Preschoolers	\$797	\$997	\$650	\$758
School-Age (Before & after school care, ~20 hours/week)	\$520	\$650	\$466	\$624

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

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About Child Care Aware of Washington Programs

History and Background

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

Organizational Structure

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

Mission

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

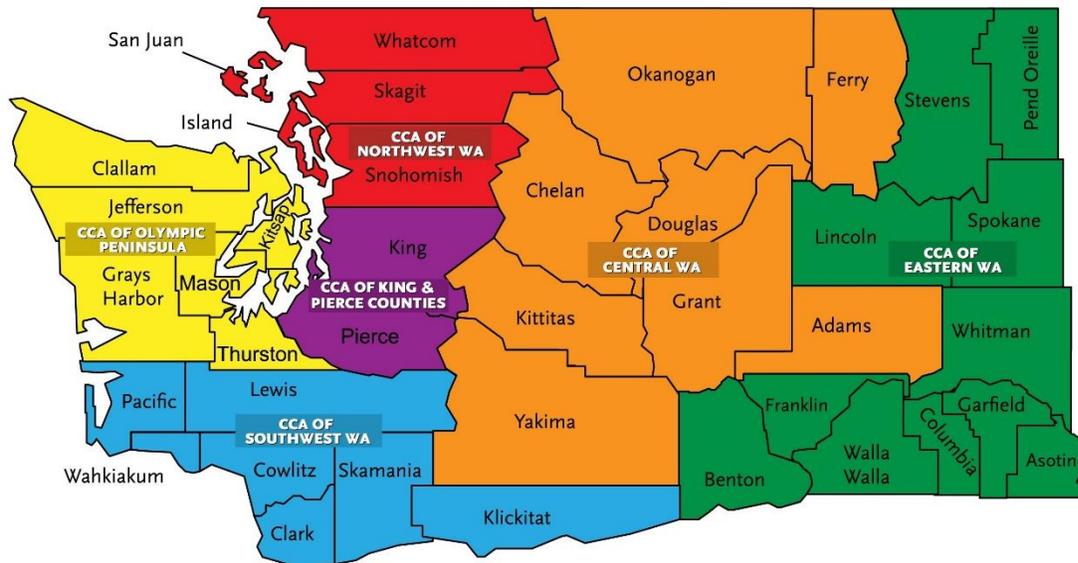
- For families seeking quality child care
- For child care programs seeking to improve quality and
- For effective policymaking

To fulfill this mission, Child Care Aware of Washington:

- Supports locally-based child care resource and referral member programs through technical assistance, sharing of best practices in the field, training, writing grants and negotiating contracts, and coordinating and staffing meetings;
- Partners with the Department of Early Learning and the University of Washington to implement Early Achievers, Washington's Quality Rating and Improvement System;
- Collects, analyzes and disseminates data on child care supply and demand, child care rates, and demographic trends in child care;
- Staffs a statewide toll-free phone line 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 the 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.

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 2016, 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 Washington Family Center

Statewide Call Center for Families
800.446.1114

CCA of Eastern WA

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

Community-Minded Enterprises

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

CCA of Olympic Peninsula

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

Child Care Action Council

3729 Griffin Lane SE
Olympia, WA 98501
360.786.8907

CCA of King & Pierce Counties²

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

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

Demand for Child Care Referral Services

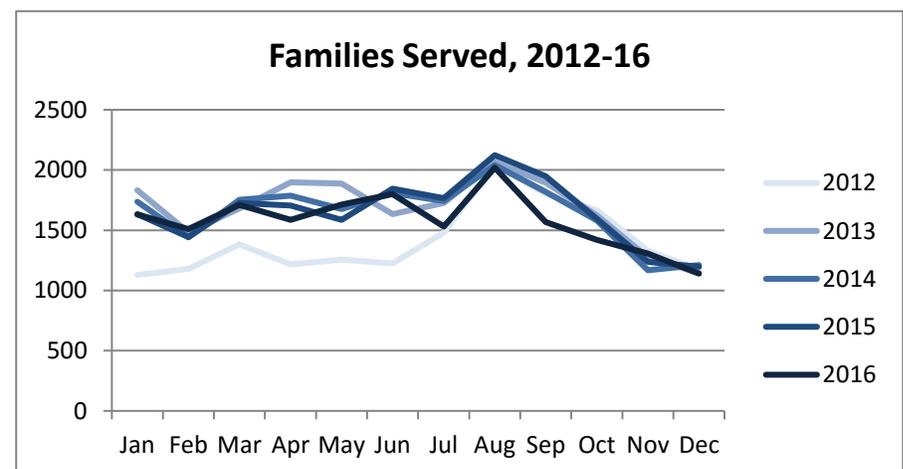
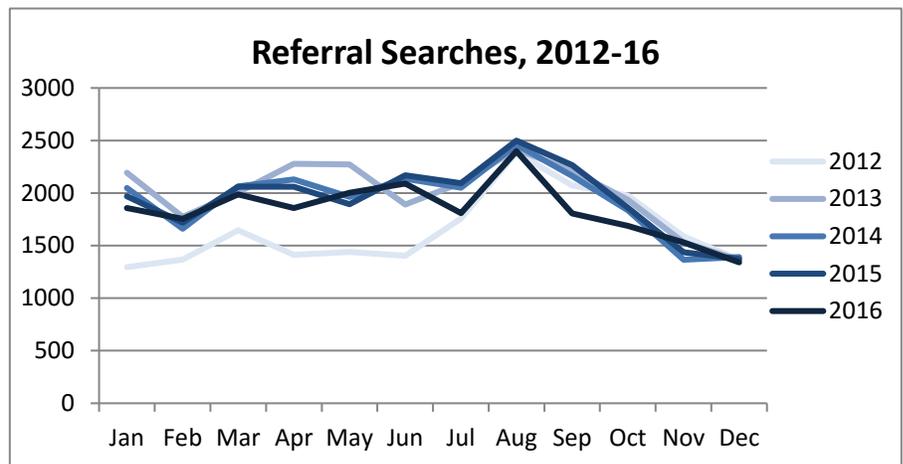
In 2016, the CCA of WA Family Center and local resource and referral programs provided over 22,100 referral searches to over 15,700 families seeking care for more than 22,400 children. It is important to remember that this report presents only part of a picture of Washington State's child care demand, specifically, the needs of those families who used CCA of WA services to find care for their children. Total demand would also include families who find child care without using referral services and families who already have children in licensed child care.

Overall Referral Demand Steady

The volume of referral searches and families served in 2016 is similar to the volumes and pattern of usage since 2013.

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

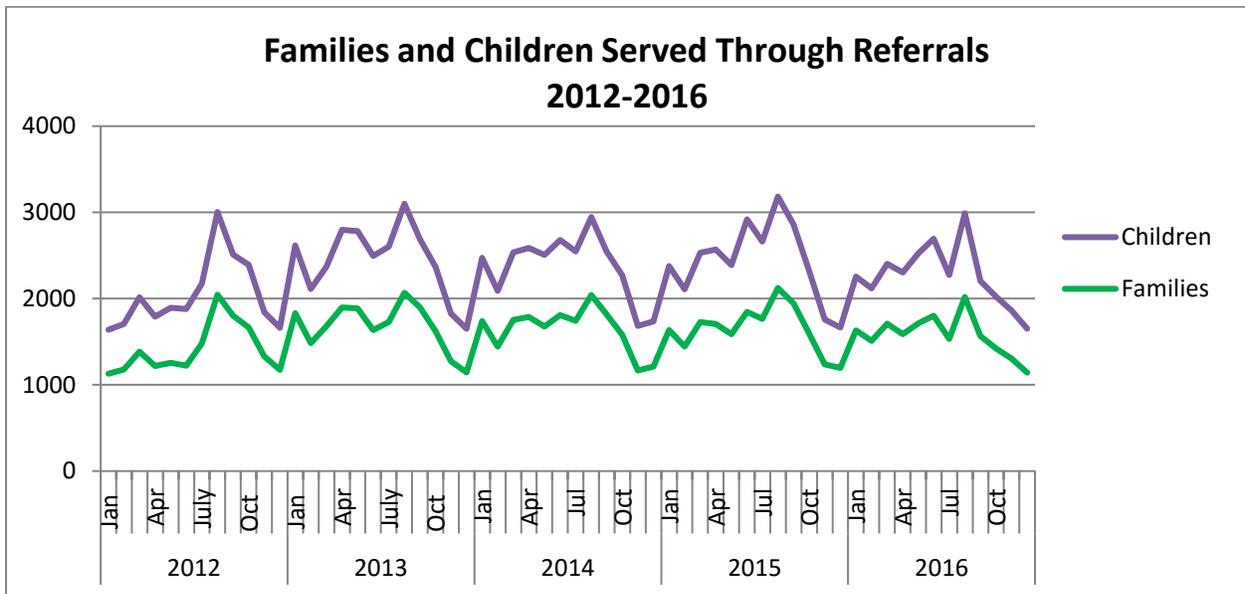
After the Family Center opened, there was a significant growth in referral searches and families served in a short time frame. Since then, the volumes have been fairly stable.



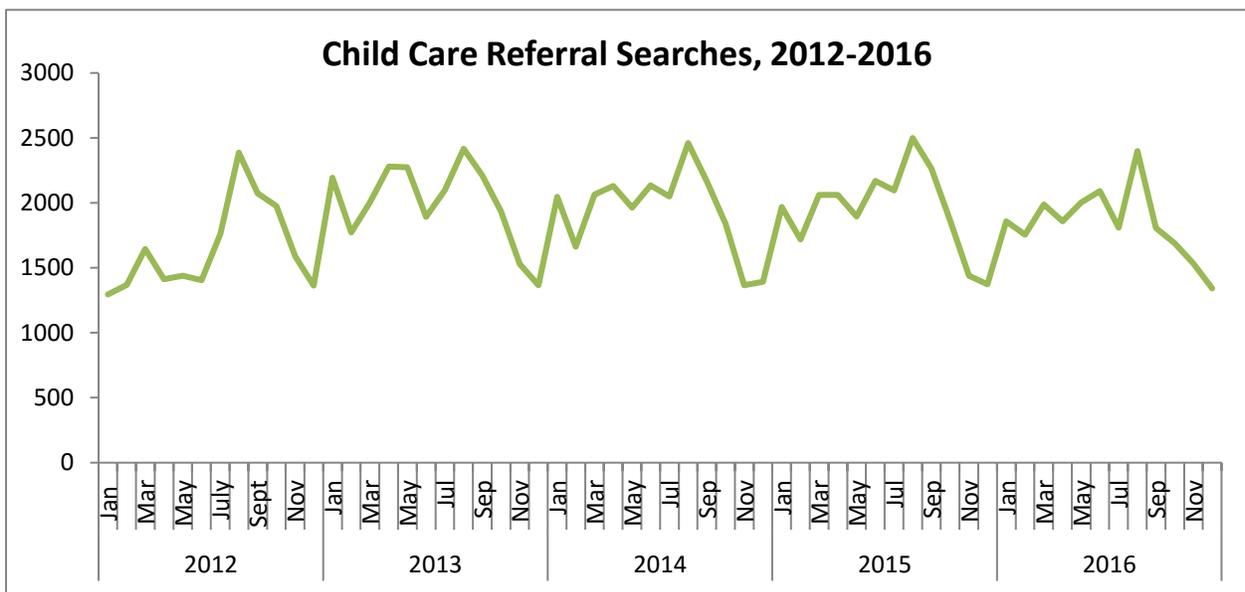
Seasonal Trends in Demand for Referrals Consistent

Overall patterns in seasonal referral demand remain fairly consistent across the last five years. Demand for referrals typically peaks in August and declines throughout the fall and early winter. Since 2013 the August peaks have been somewhat less pronounced because of higher volumes in late spring and summer compared to the previous years. The decline in fall referrals was slightly more pronounced in 2016 compared to the previous four years.

Referral Trends over Time

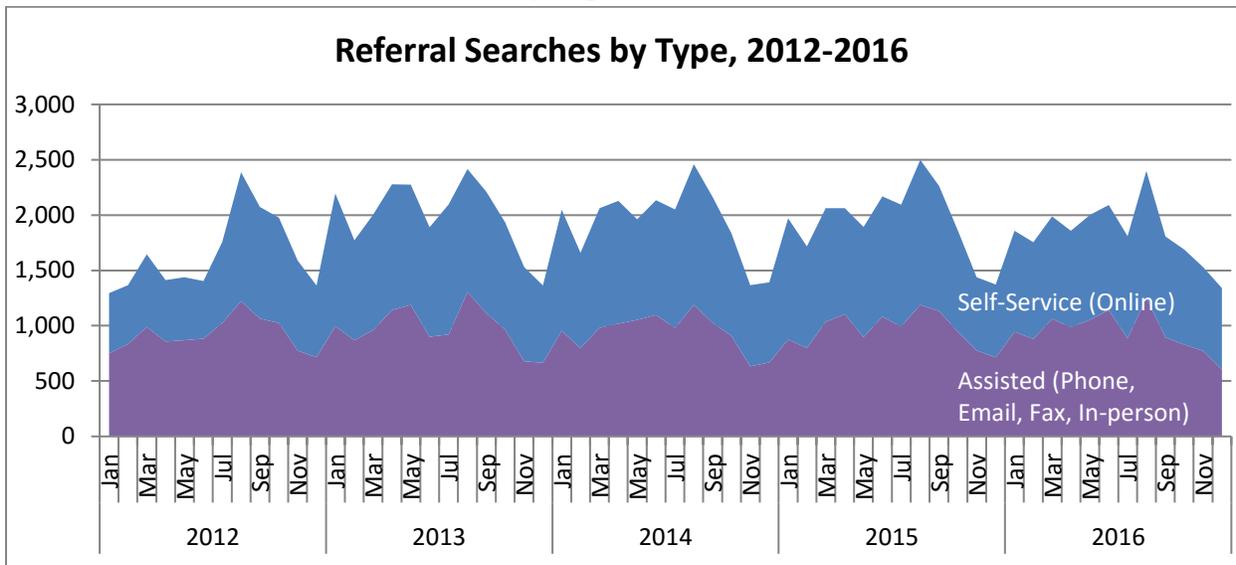


For each family served, there is an average of about 1.4 children served. About 30% of searches are from repeat customers within the same year because families come back to get more referrals as their circumstances change.



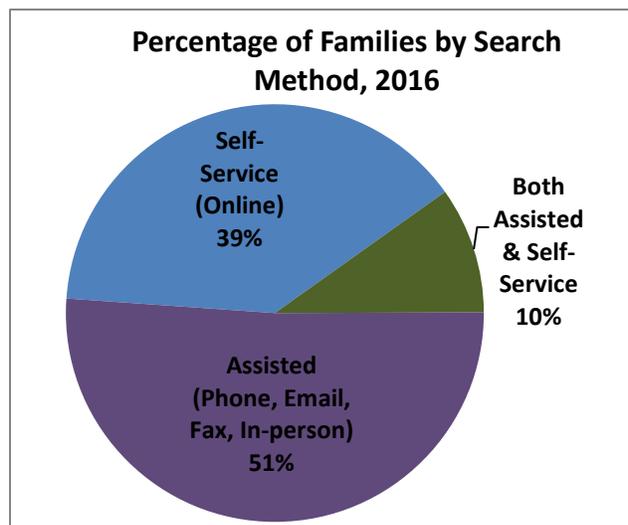
Demand for child care referrals typically peaks in August and then declines through the fall and early winter.

Phone and Online Searches Nearly Equal in 2016



In 2015, 51% of referral searches were performed over the phone by referral specialists, and 49% were done online by families searching the CCA of WA database. This has been fairly consistent over the last four years although there were still more families that contacted CCA of WA staff for assisted searches than families that used the online search exclusively.

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



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

Families & Children Looking For Child Care

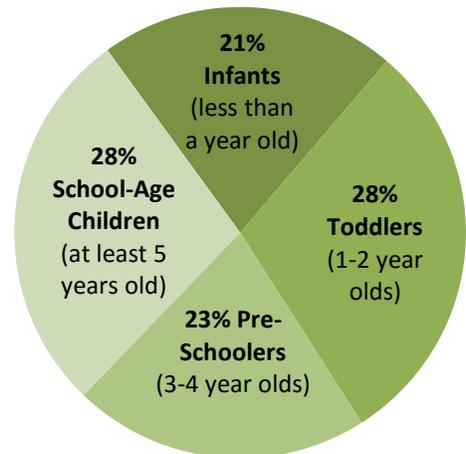
In 2016, CCA of WA programs referred over 15,700 families with 22,400 children to child care providers based on families' needs. Overall, the demographics of families and children seeking assistance finding child care have remained fairly stable. When reviewing data on demographics and search criteria, it is important to keep two key limitations of this data in mind:

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

Family and Child Characteristics

Child Age

Parents sought care for children in all age groups, but about half of the children needing care were under 3 years old. The breakdown of children needing care by age is similar to the previous five years: 21% infants, 28% toddlers, 21% preschoolers, and 28% school-age children. It makes sense that infants would be a high proportion of children in need of referral assistance because there is less capacity for infants among child care providers and because new parents are less experienced and more likely to seek help finding child care.



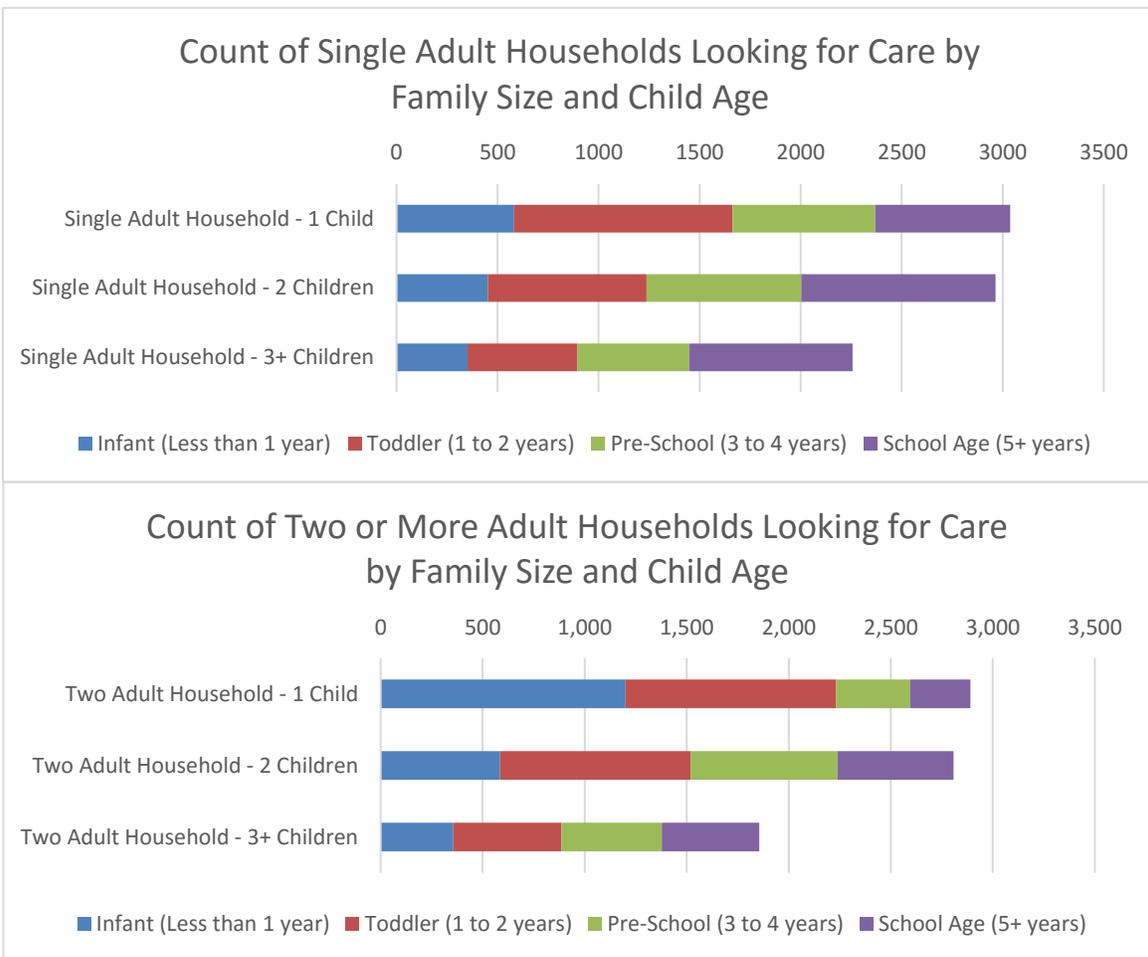
Family Income

Of the 49% of families that provided information about their family income, 80% reported they were low income. Although this is similar to 2014 and 2015 the percent of families reporting they are low income has risen from 68% in 2012. Because income data is only available for families that work with our staff, usually by phone, during their search, it is likely a side effect of the trend toward more online, self-service searches. Income data is not available for most of the 6,100 families (about a 39% 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 (35% of families searching online

were looking for a provider that accepted subsidies or had some form of financial assistance compared to 73% of those that called).

Family Size and Structure

Of the families that provided information on family size (84%) and number of adults in the family (80%), half reported they were in single-parent families. About 49% of families had one child, indicating that referral services are likely in highest demand among families looking for care for their first child. The largest single combination of family size, adults, and child age was two-parent households looking for care for one child who was under a year old. Closely following that group were single-parent families looking for care for one toddler or a toddler and another child, two-parent families looking for care for one toddler or a toddler and another child, and single-parent families looking for care for a school-age child 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 2016, families were looking to place about 21% of children (over 4,700 children) in care during non-standard hours. This is actually a smaller percentage than 2015, and the drop was in children needing weekend and evening care. Families were searching for care for 3,381 children, 15%, in care during evening hours (after 6:30 pm) and 2,859 children, 13%, in care on weekends. About 2% (506 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 56% of families (representing 62% of children) were searching for child care providers that accept subsidies or have some form of financial assistance. This has increased since last year (54%) continuing an upward trend since 2012 (42%). By far the most common subsidy acceptance sought was for state government child care subsidy programs such as Working Connections Child Care.

Special Needs Children

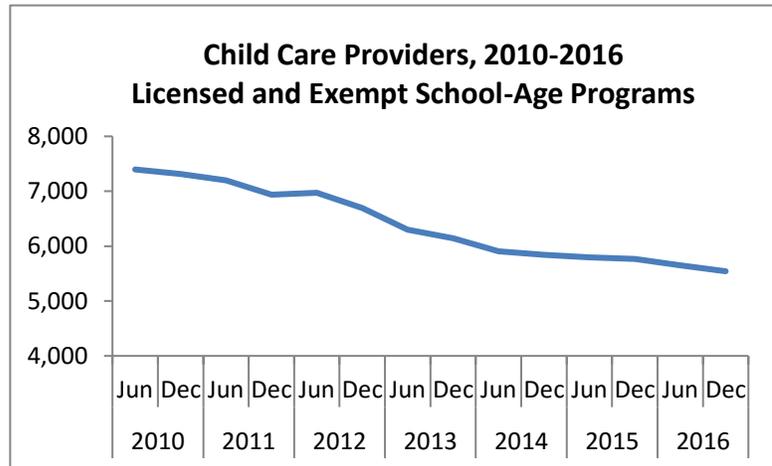
Families of nearly 3% of the children looking for care were searching for child care providers that indicated they had experience or training providing additional support for children with special needs. While this percentage may seem low compared to the percentage of children with special needs in the 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 nine times the percentage for infants and twice the percentage for toddlers.

Child Care Provider Capacity and Characteristics

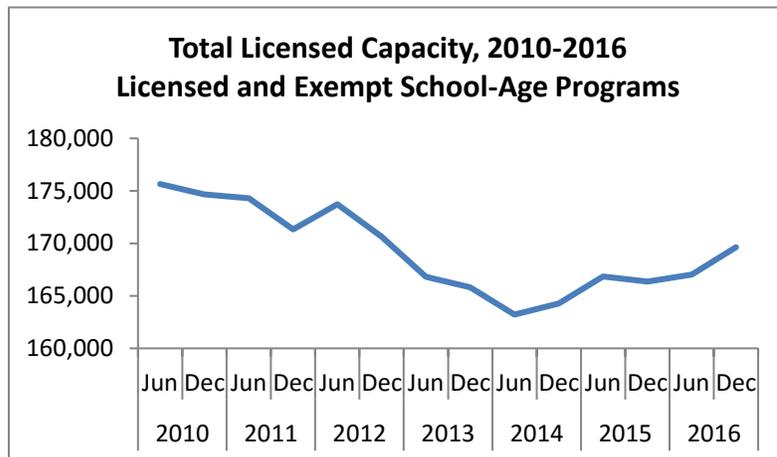
Child Care Supply Trends

As of December 31, 2016, CCA of WA's member agencies tracked over 5,500 licensed or exempt child care facilities, including licensed child care centers, licensed family child care homes, and licensed or exempt school-age programs. These facilities have a combined maximum capacity for about 169,600 children.

Statewide, there are about 225 fewer licensed providers than there were in December 2015, continuing a trend of decline over the past few years. Since the beginning of 2011, the state has had a net loss of more than 1,600 child care providers. The decline has primarily been in family child care providers, which has dropped about 30% over the last five years.



Total licensed capacity has risen by about 3,300 since the end of 2015. Overall capacity trends from 2010 to the beginning of 2014 were downward. In the past two and a half years, capacity has been mostly increasing. Since the beginning of 2011, overall capacity has dropped about 1% statewide, although some parts of the state have been hit much harder. The gradual rise in

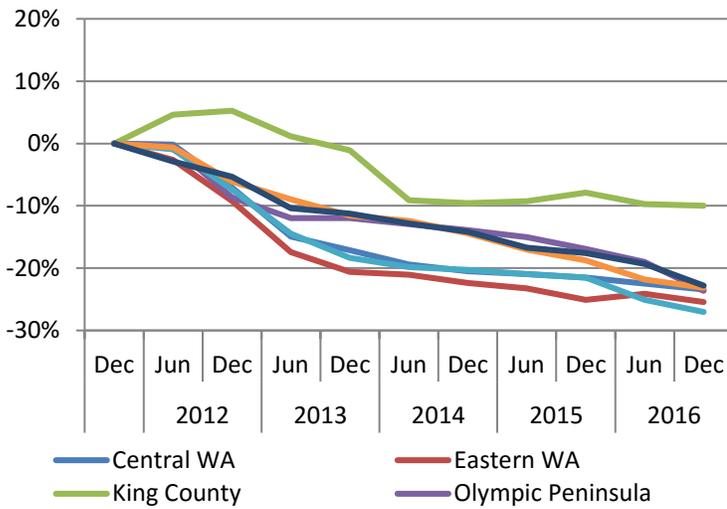


capacity in recent years is in contrast to the decline in number of providers because the decrease in providers has been most pronounced in family child care. Family child care homes have smaller capacity per provider than center, so while family child care made up about 64-71% of the child care providers since 2011, it only accounted for around 22-27% of total capacity.

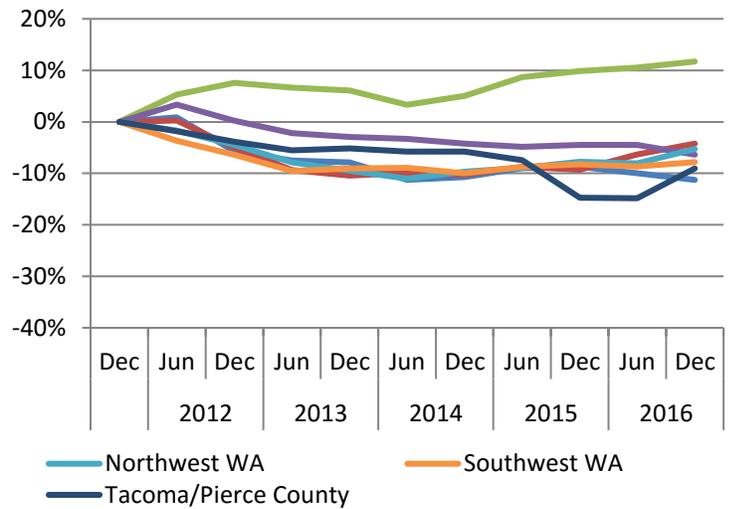
Regional Child Care Supply

Some parts of Washington have seen much steeper declines in both the number of providers and overall capacity. King County has grown in total capacity over the past five years, and it had the smallest percentage drop in providers. Pierce County and Central and Southwest WA have seen a drop in providers by about 23% and a drop in capacity of about 8-11%. The Olympic Peninsula, Eastern, and Northwest regions have had slightly larger declines in providers since the beginning of 2012, 24-27% of the number of providers and 4-6% of capacity.

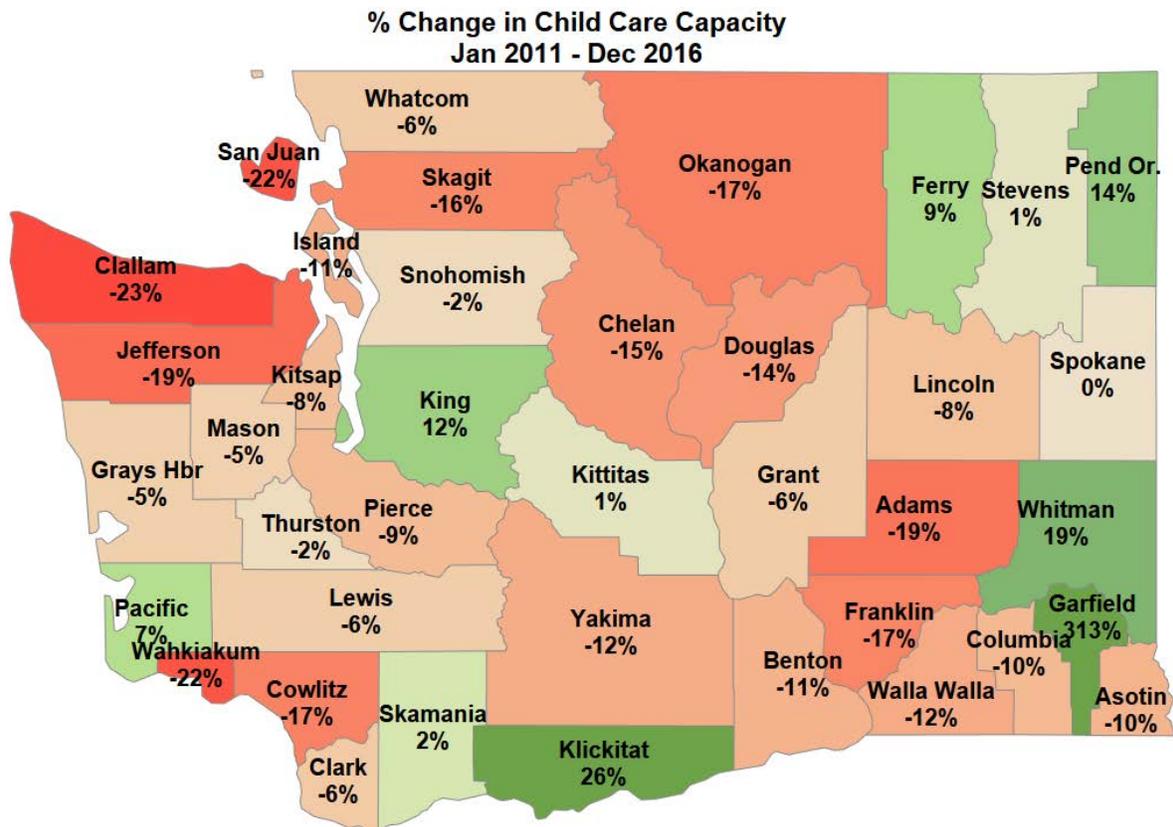
**Child Care Providers by Region
Percentage Change Since 2012**



**Child Care Capacity by Region
Percentage Change Since 2012**



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

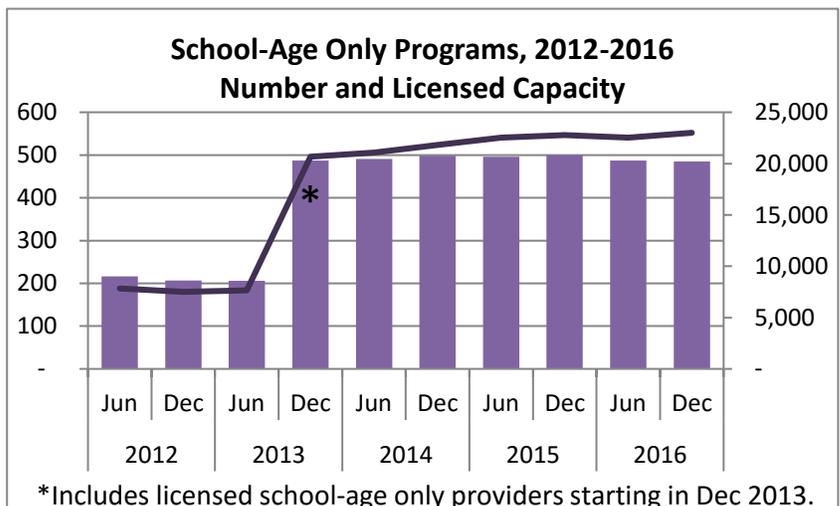
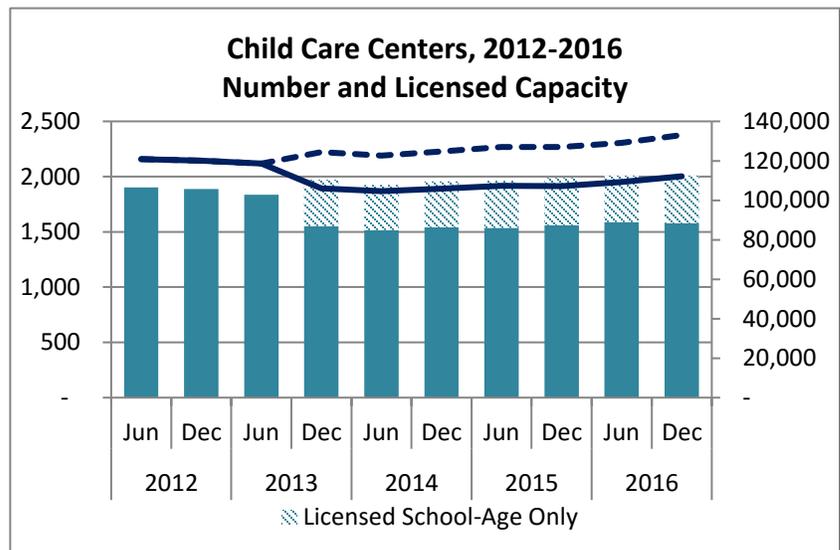
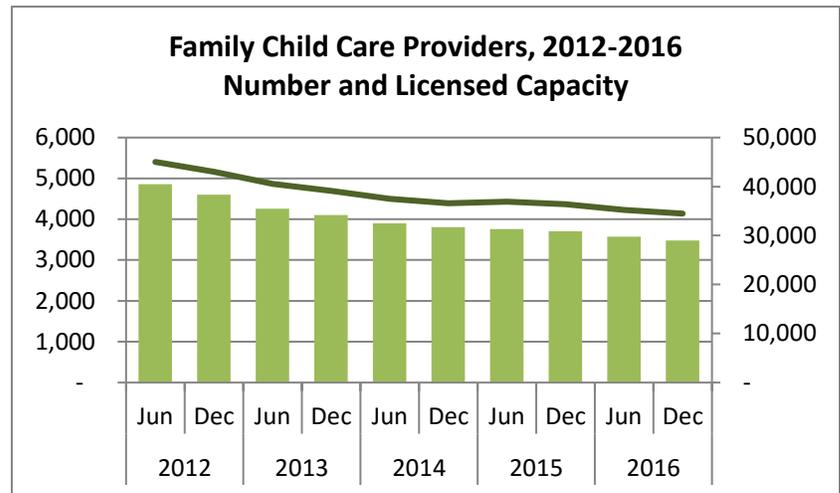


Child Care Supply by Provider Type

While nearly two-thirds of child care facilities are family child care homes, these providers care for fewer children per facility, so they represent about 20% of total capacity for children. Child care centers make up 28% of the facilities, but 66% of capacity for children. In 2013, CCA of WA began using a new designation for child care facilities that are licensed to serve only school-age children, where in prior years these facilities were part of the child care center group.

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

For this analysis, licensed and license-exempt school-age programs are shown together for simplicity. The increase in 2013 does not represent actual growth in overall providers or capacity; it is due to combining licensed school-age only providers with exempt



*Includes licensed school-age only providers starting in Dec 2013.

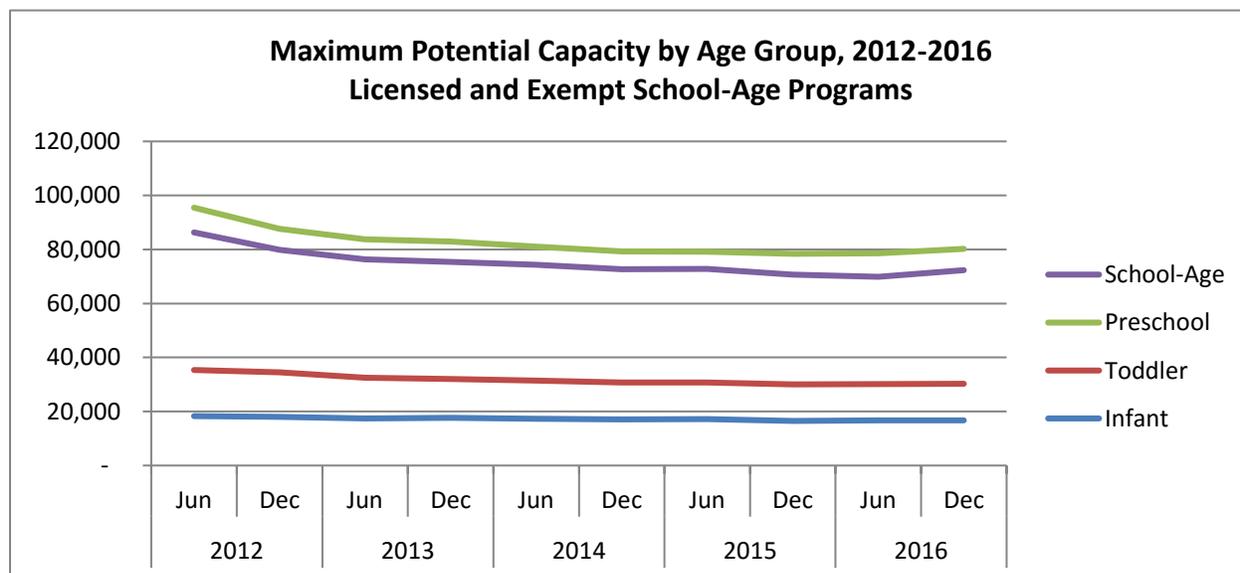
school-age providers for the first time. Combined, these two groups of providers make up only 9% of child care providers and about 14% of capacity.

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 losses in 2012, capacity in the preschool-age range seems to have stabilized from 2013 to 2016. A similar pattern is visible after a small loss in maximum school-age capacity in 2012. Infant and toddler maximum capacity has stayed relatively stable, although at a significantly lower total volume. It would make sense for the older age groups to have more fluctuation in maximum capacity because child care providers generally have more flexibility in capacity for older children, so the net loss in number of providers would impact those age groups more. For example, a typically family child care provider with a maximum total licensed capacity of six children from birth through age 12 could fill all six slots with preschoolers but due to licensing regulations only two slots could be filled by infants at one time. If that provider goes out of business, the maximum capacity for preschoolers would drop by six, while the maximum capacity for infants would only drop by two.



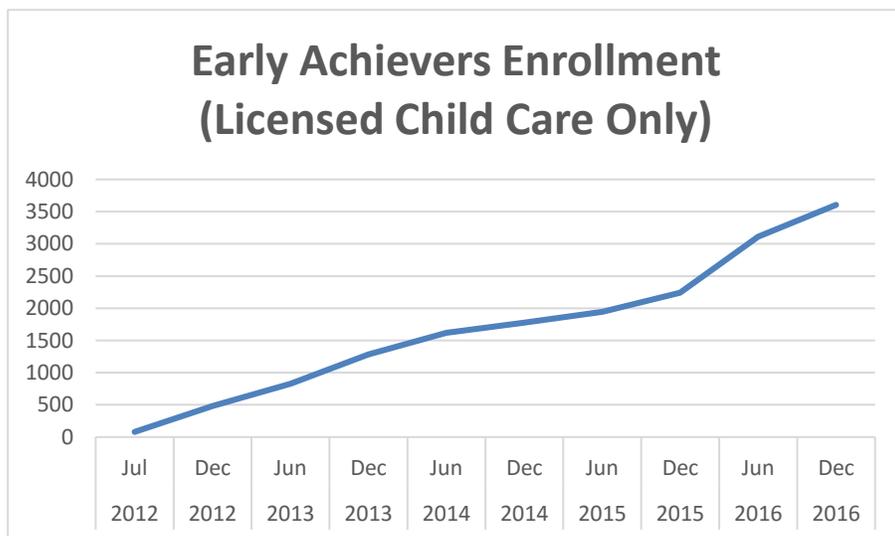
Child Care Provider Characteristics

Early Achievers Participation

In July 2012, the state Department of Early Learning launched Early Achievers, a new quality rating and improvement system for child care programs, in partnership with CCA of WA and the University of Washington.

Through this program, CCA of WA provides outreach, technical assistance, training, and coaching to licensed child care facilities that join Early Achievers. Child care providers can choose to be evaluated by a team from UW to earn their rating level on a

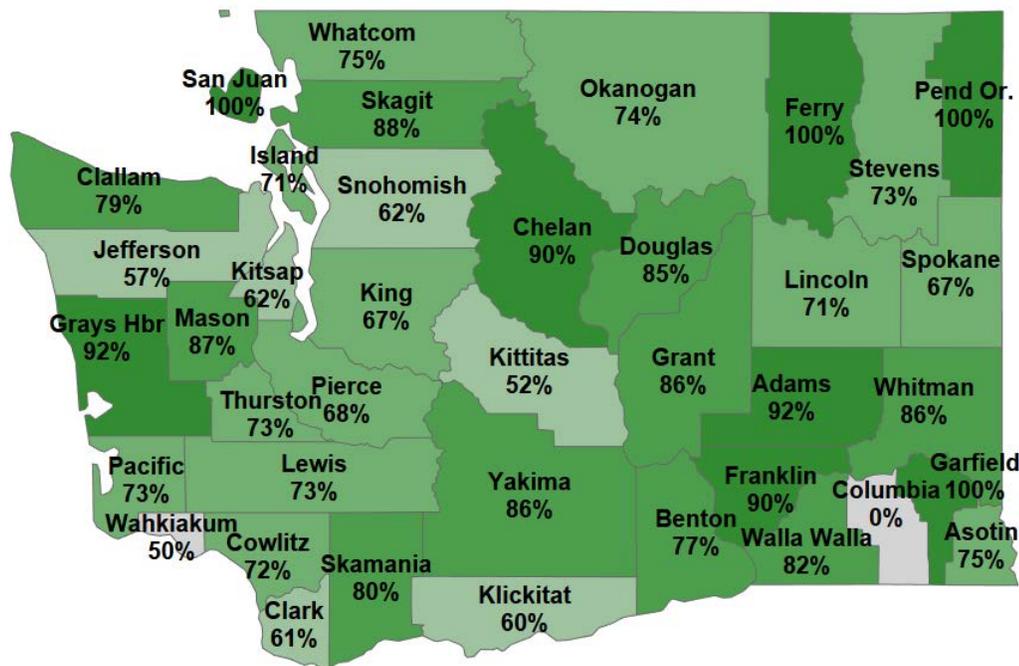
scale of 2-5 to demonstrate their high quality and qualify for additional benefits. For more information about Early Achievers, go to <http://wa.childcareaware.org/providers/early-achievers>.



Early Achievers was phased in across the state in 2012 and 2013.

Despite being less than five years old, the Early Achievers program now includes approximately 71% of eligible providers and nearly 75% of capacity. At the end of 2016, there were 3,609 licensed providers enrolled in Early Achievers, representing over 73,800 children in care and a combined total capacity of about 109,000 children (approximately 75% of the capacity for all eligible licensed providers). Among these providers 893 have received their first rating.³

Percentage of Eligible Providers Participating in Early Achievers January 2017



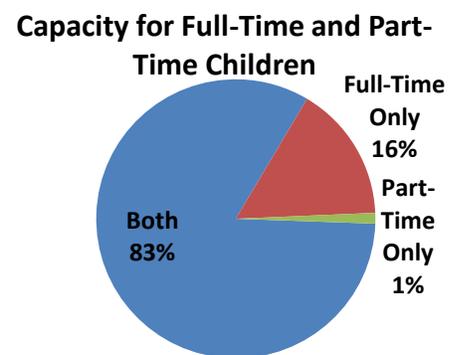
³ These numbers do not include participants that allocate 75% or more of their capacity to Head Start or ECEAP slots, even if they are licensed, because CCA of WA does not serve these sites. School-age only providers are not eligible for Early Achievers at this time.

Subsidies and Financial Assistance

The vast majority of providers (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 or the age of children accepted using subsidies. The most commonly accepted form of financial assistance is state subsidies—at least one type of state subsidy is accepted by 75% of providers. The largest program for helping working parents pay for child care is Working Connections Child Care (WCCC).ⁱⁱ

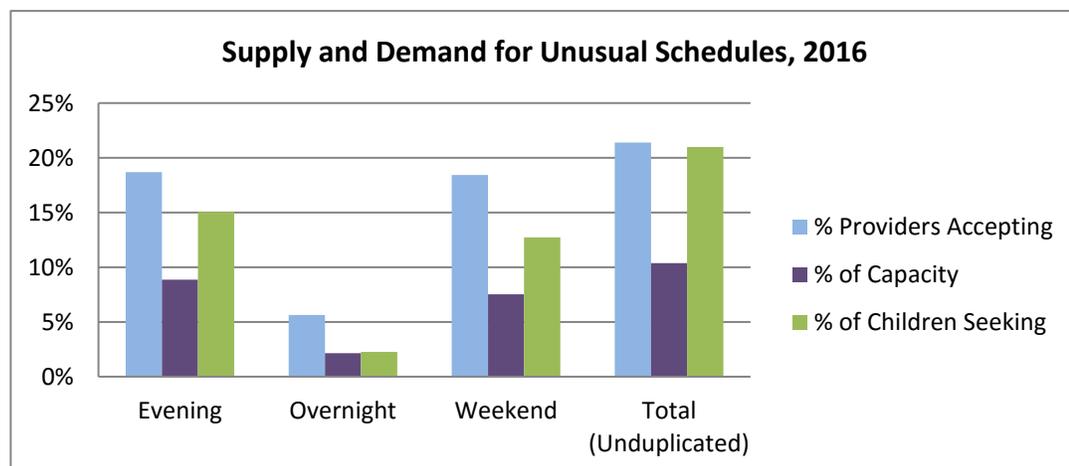
In August 2016, Early Achievers participation became mandatory for providers that accept WCCC subsidy for children ages birth to preschool. WCCC for birth to preschool is accepted by 58% of child care providers, and WCCC for school-age is accepted by 74% of child care providers. While there was a significant drop in the percentage of providers that reported they would accept subsidies for young children related to the new requirements, the majority of the providers that chose not to join Early Achievers had not actually cared for a child using WCCC in the previous year. This means the impact on the actual availability of care for young children using subsidies was much smaller than these numbers would suggest. Approximately 90% of child care providers that served a child under age six using subsidies in the year prior to the new requirement joined Early Achievers and are still able to serve those children. Although these acceptance rates would seem to indicate significant availability for children using subsidies, frequently this is not the case because many providers limit the number of subsidized slots they accept at any given time because the subsidy rate often does not cover their full cost of providing care. -Some providers ration the availability of subsidized slots to limit the financial impact to their businesses and to other families with children enrolled at their facility.

In addition to accepting subsidies of various kinds, about half (51%) of child care providers also offer other forms of financial assistance to families or accept other types of subsidies. The most common non-state form of financial aid is a discount for families with multiple children enrolled at the same facility (43%). A much smaller number of providers charge families on a sliding scale based on family income (12%) and 4% offer scholarships to families that cannot afford their services.



Schedule and Hours

About 82% of child care providers accept children on either a full-time or part-time schedule. About 17% of providers, representing 16% 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.



About 21% of child care providers are willing to care for children during non-traditional hours, but since almost all of them are family child care providers, they represent only 10% of overall capacity. About 19% of providers, 91% of them family child care, take children in the evening hours (after 6:30 pm), but these providers account for only 9% of total capacity. Similarly, 18% of providers accept children on weekends, 95% of them family child care, representing 8% of capacity. Only 6% of providers accept children overnight, 98% of them family child care, representing just 2% of capacity. Considering that a much higher percentage of families were searching for weekend or evening care, it is likely that child care supply during these times is not meeting current demand, although it is possible that the families seeking non-standard hours are just more likely than other families to get referral assistance than the general population.

Languages Spoken

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

Special Needs Training and Experience

About 68% of providers, representing about 72% of overall capacity, reported having training and/or experience in the care of children with special needs. The most common accommodations that providers report experience and/or training with are providing additional emotional and/or behavioral support to children with challenging behaviors, ensuring a child receives required ongoing medication and maintaining medication records, and diapering or assisting with toileting for an older child.

Price of Child Care

Local CCA of WA programs track the rates that providers charge for their child care services. There is substantial variation in median rates across the state, roughly corresponding with variation in median income. Child care center rates tend to be higher than family child care homes, particularly for infants, and centers also have a bigger difference between the median and 75th 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 5-6% for infants, toddlers and preschoolers, and increased about 7% for school-age children, outpacing general inflation. In family child care, there was virtually no nominal increase in rates for preschool-age. There were increases in the median rate for infants (nearly 6%), toddlers (about 3%), and school-age children (7%) in family child care homes. 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.

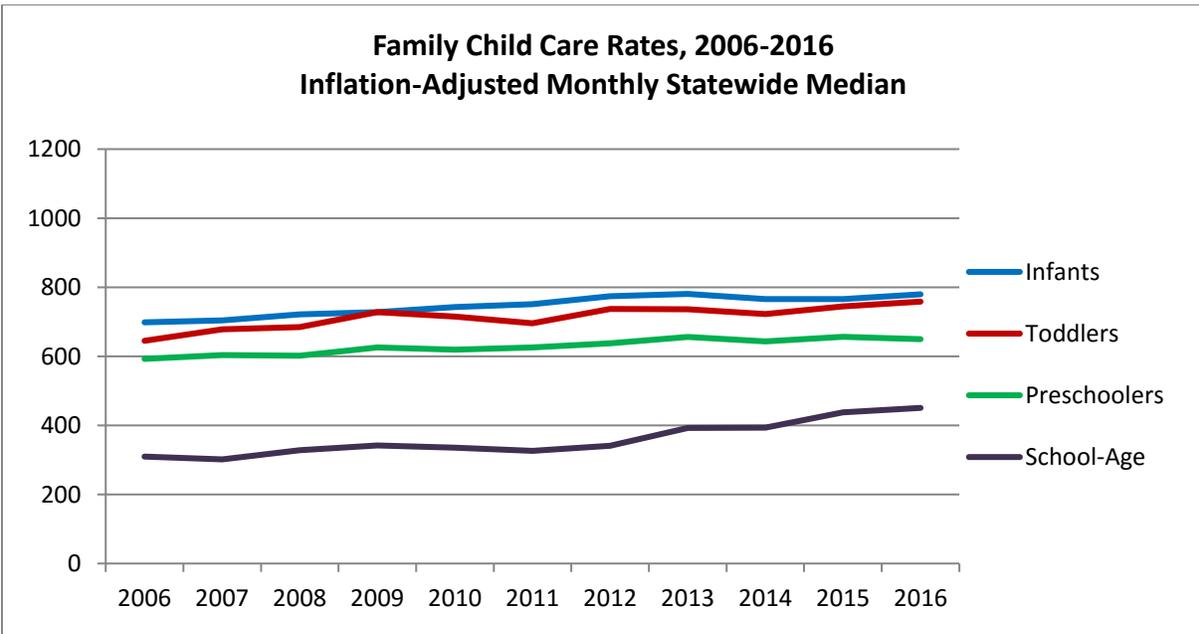
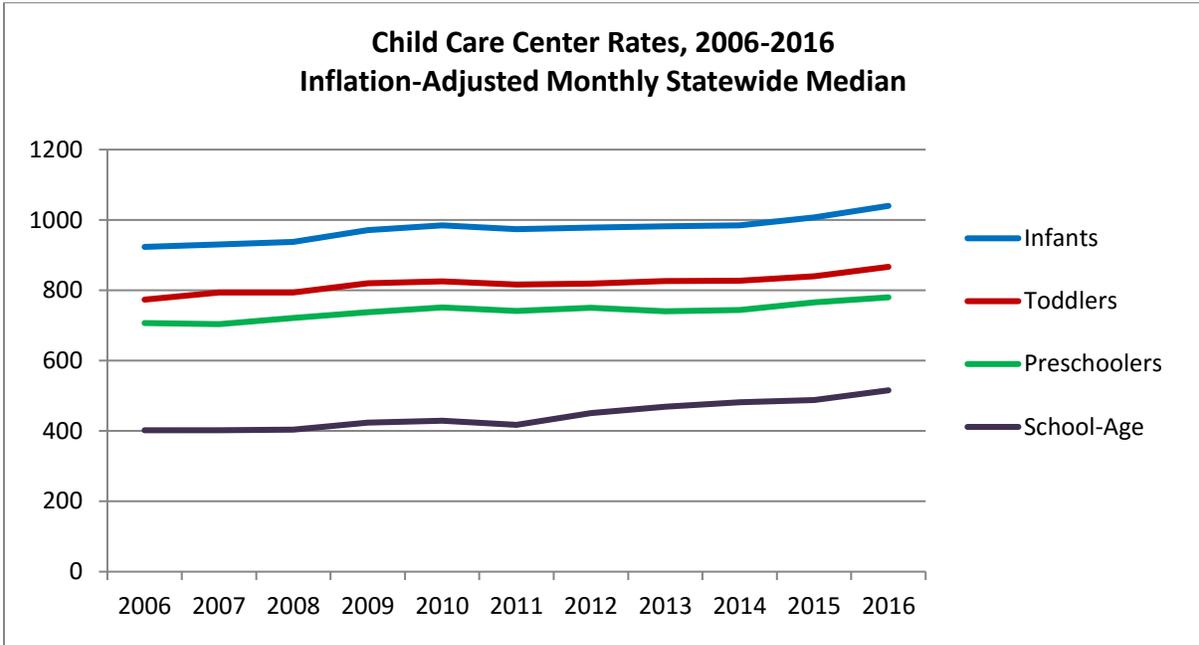
2016 Price of Child Care, Statewide Median and 75th Percentile

	Child Care Centers		Family Child Care Homes	
	Median	75 th Percentile	Median	75 th Percentile
Infants	\$1,053	\$1,335	\$802	\$958
Toddlers	\$884	\$1,131	\$758	\$880
Preschoolers	\$797	\$997	\$650	\$758
School-Age (Before & after school care, ~20 hours/week)	\$520	\$650	\$466	\$624

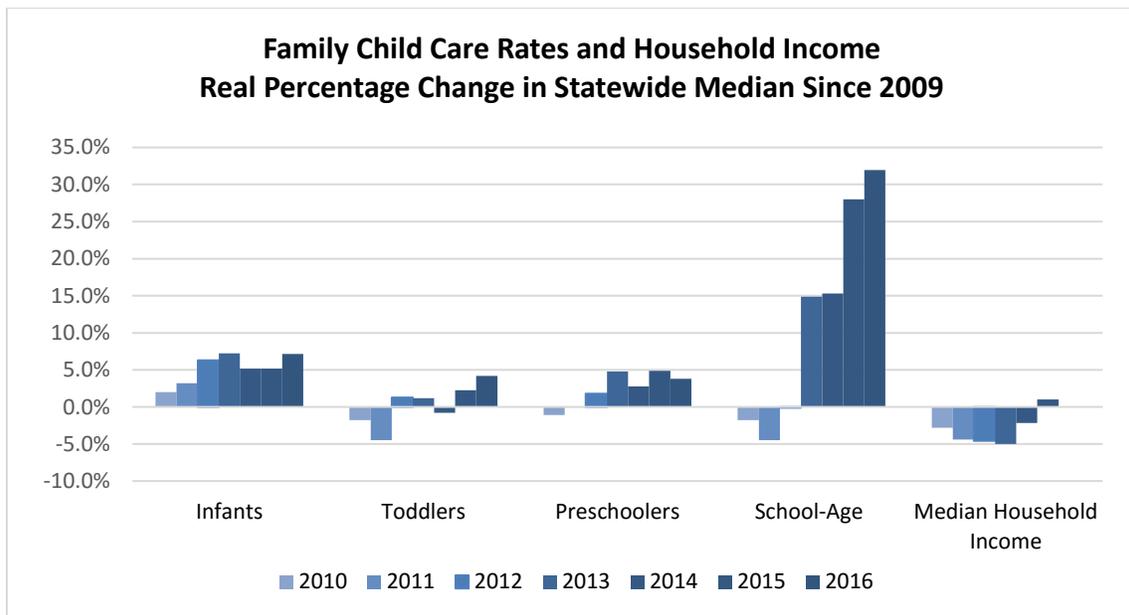
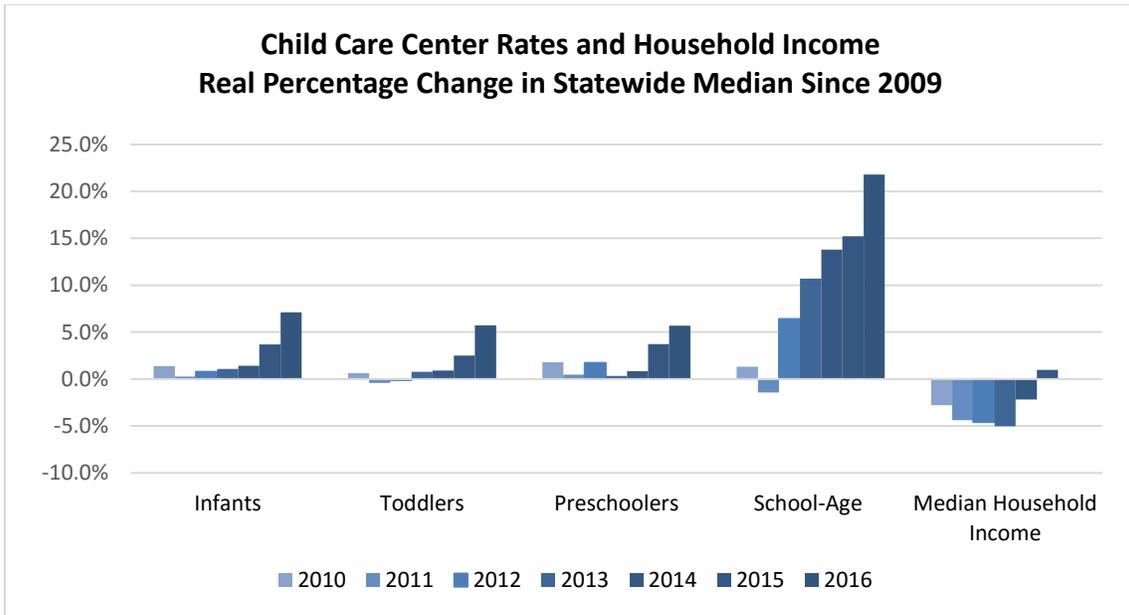
Trends in Child Care Prices

Once adjusted for inflation, statewide median child care prices have remained relatively stable over the past few years with slightly larger increases in 2016. There were increases between 2-3% in 2016 for infants, toddlers, and preschoolers and nearly a 6% increase for school-age children in child care centers. In family care, the inflation-adjusted statewide median prices increased 2-3% for infant, toddler and school-age groups and declined 1% for preschool-age.

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



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 2009 in the inflation-adjusted statewide medians for child care cost and household income.ⁱⁱⁱ Compared to 2009, median household income has increased 1% while median child care rates have mostly increased.



Substantial Regional Variation

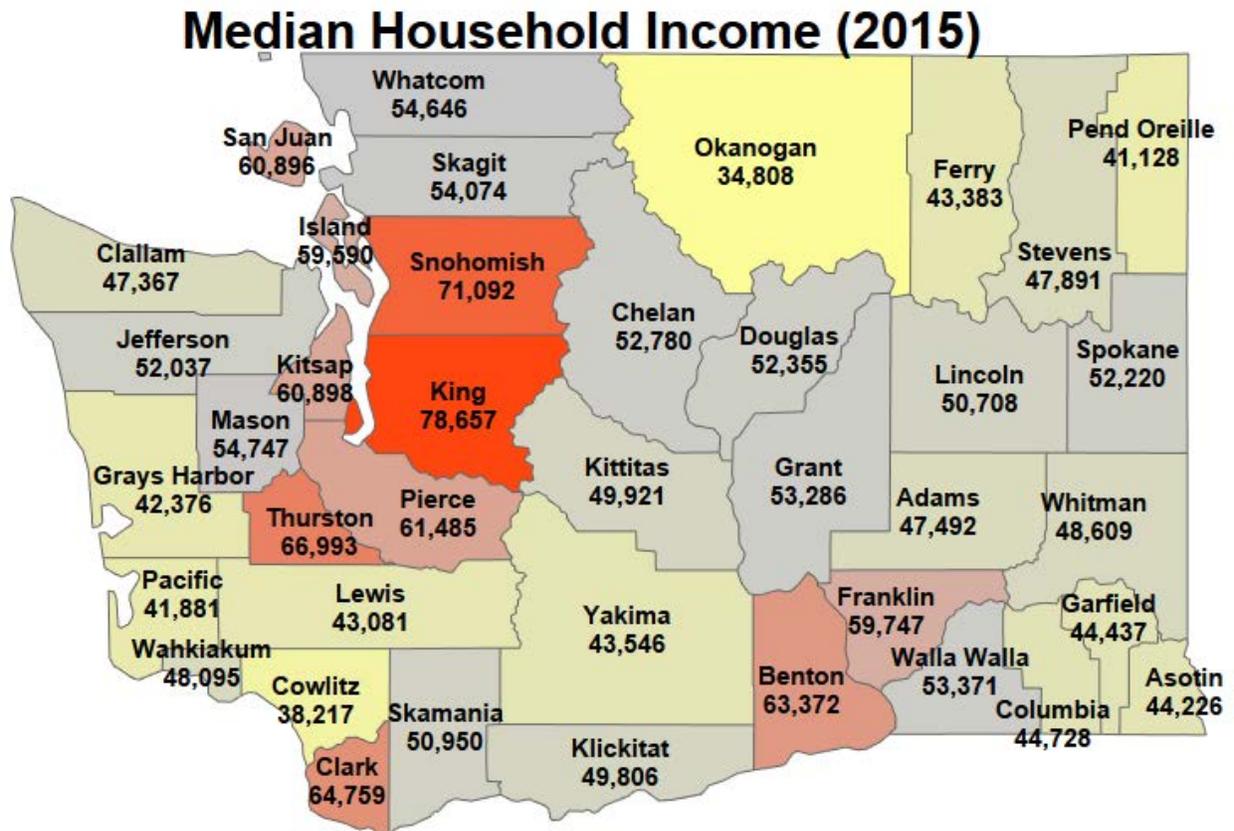
Across the state, there are substantial differences in the cost of child care and in the change in rates over the past 12 months. In smaller counties, the median rates are less stable over time because they are impacted much more by smaller changes in the child care provider population, such as facility 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 2016. Darker shades indicate counties where child care is more

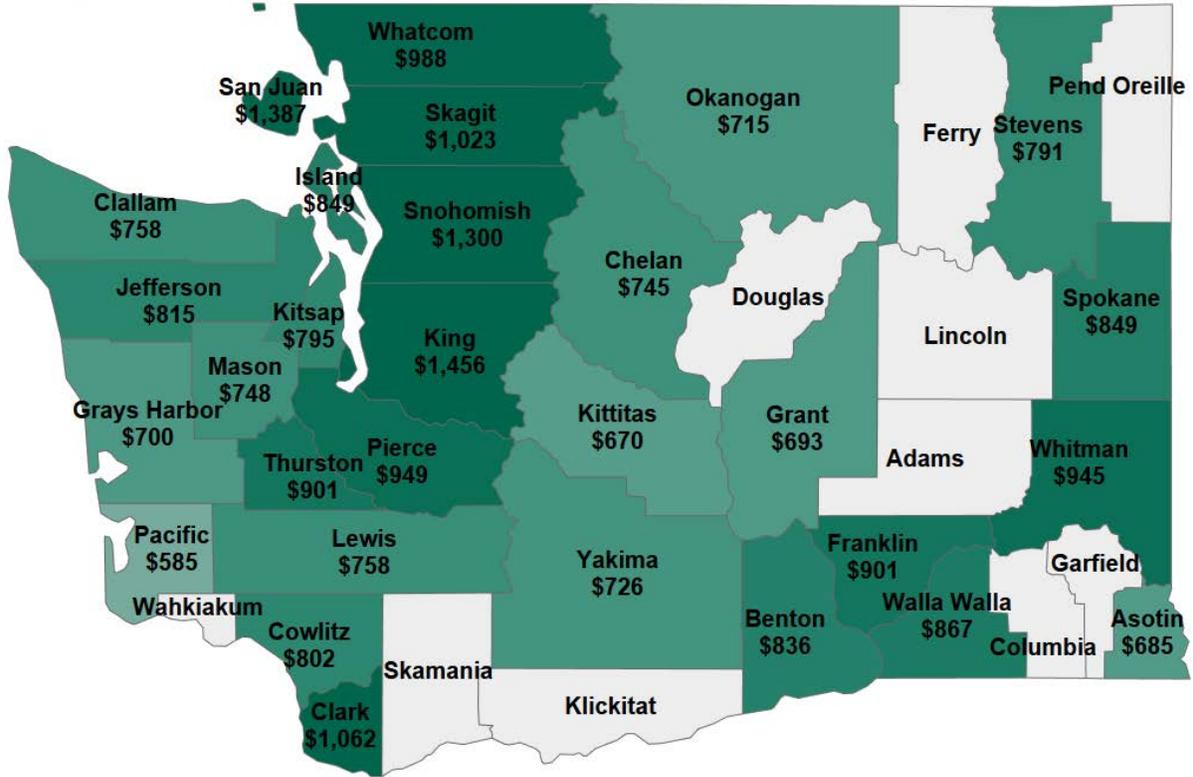
expensive. Rates tend to be higher in urban areas, such as the Puget Sound region and the Vancouver area. In general, child care centers (the green maps) tend to have higher rates than family child care (the blue maps), and younger children generally cost more to care for than older children. Counties 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.

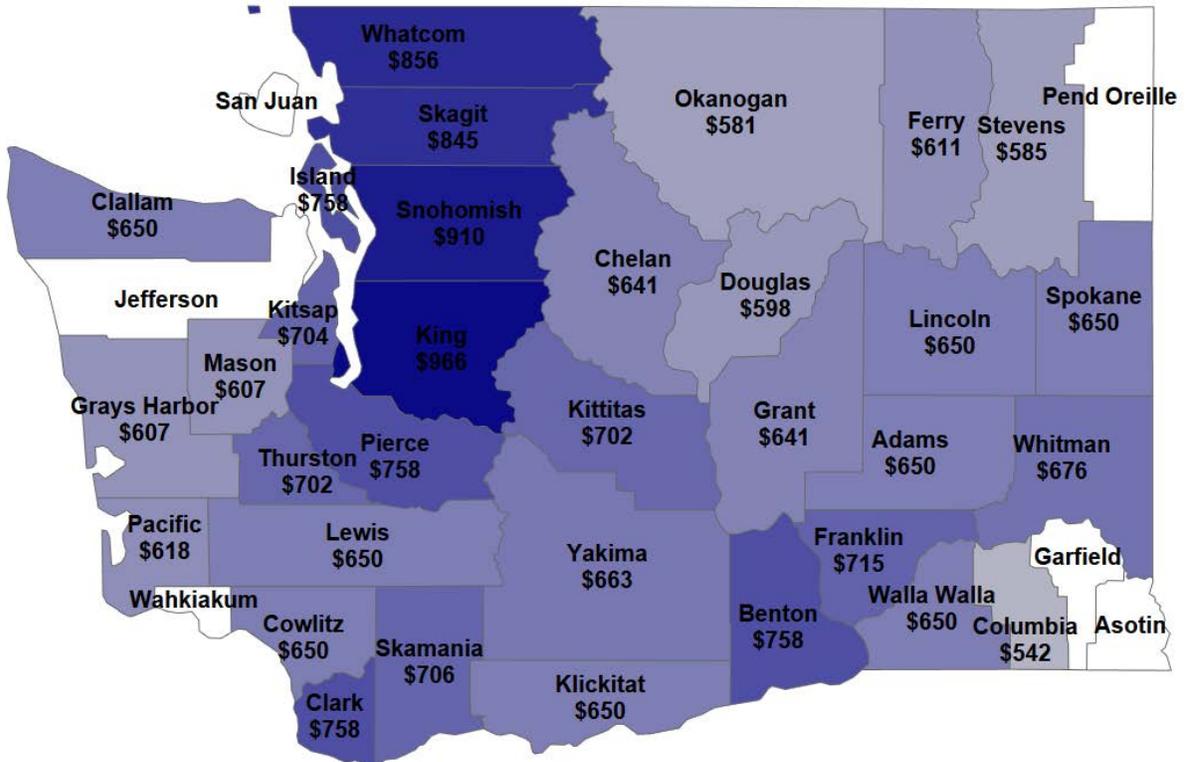
For comparison, this is a map of projected median household income by county in 2015:^{iv}



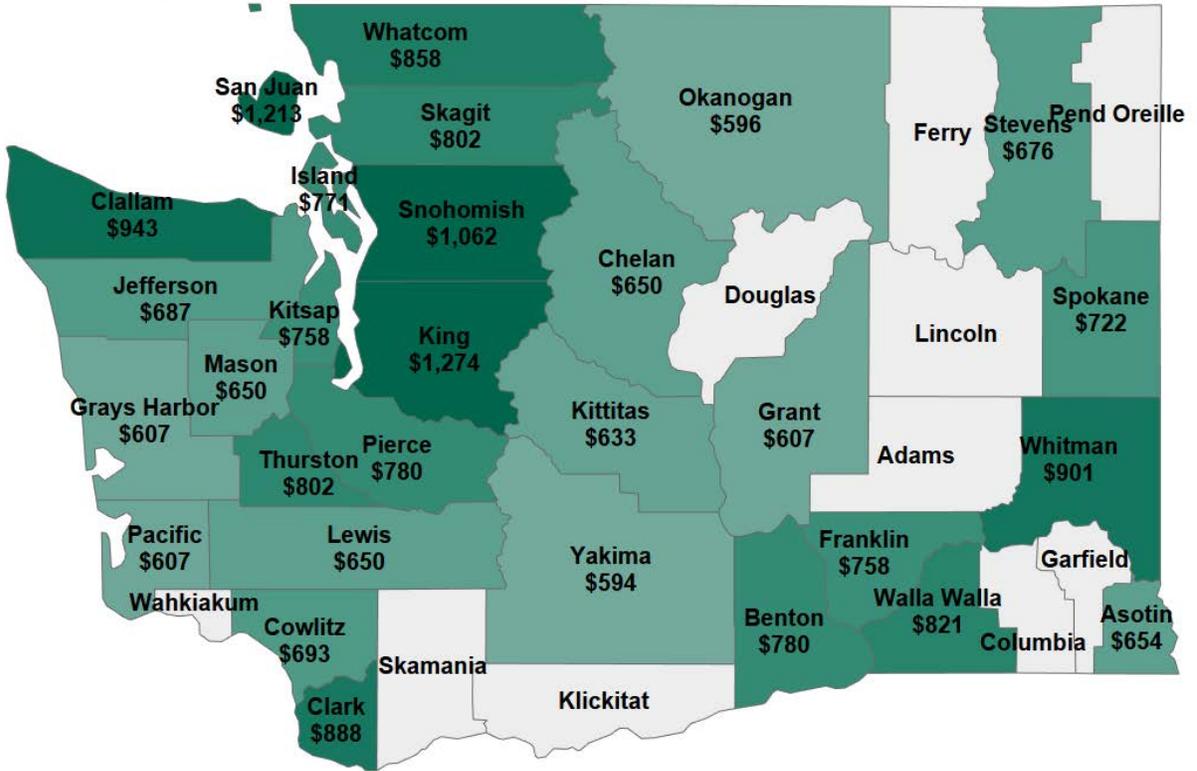
Median Monthly Price of Care – Infants in Child Care Centers



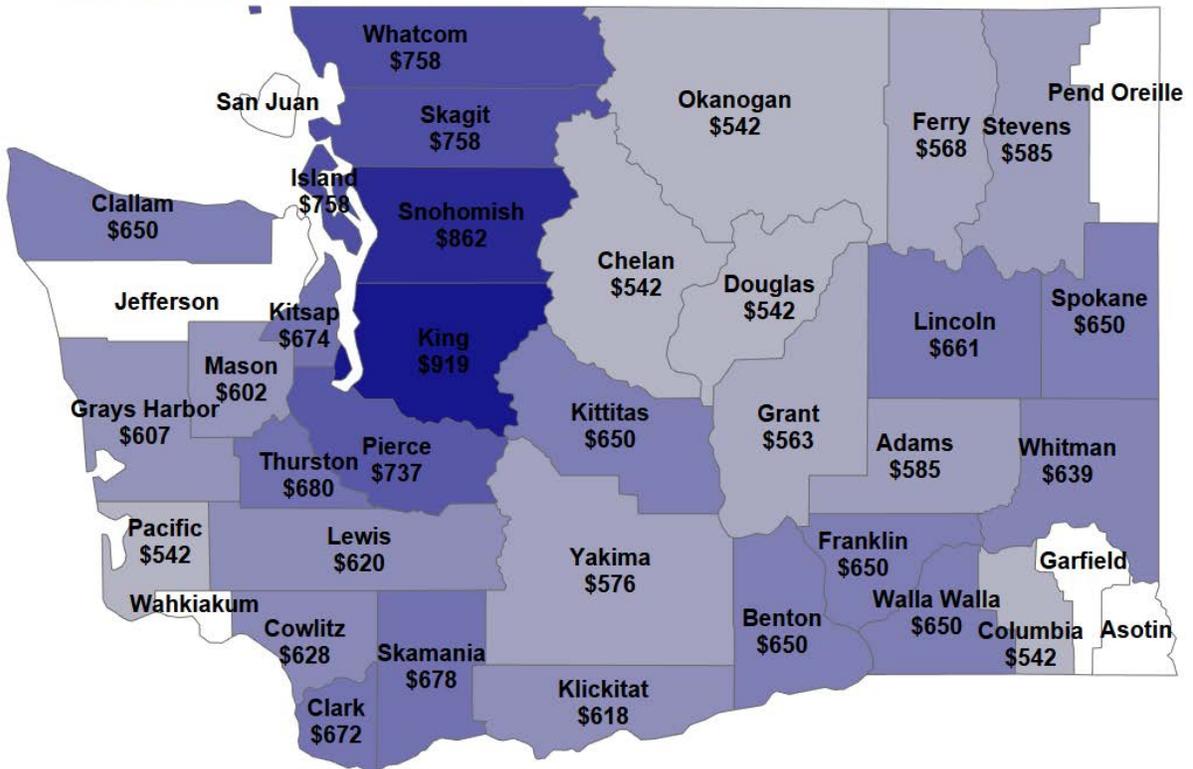
Median Monthly Price of Care – Infants in Family Child Care



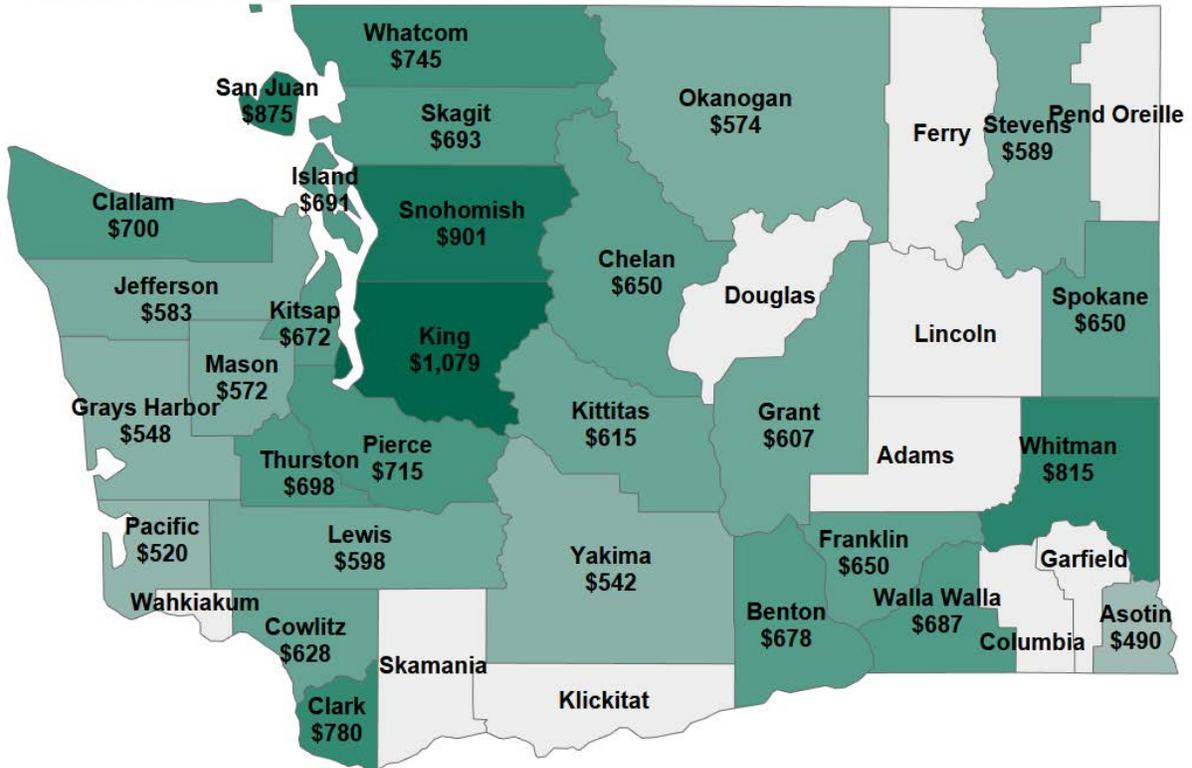
Median Monthly Price of Care – Toddlers in Child Care Centers



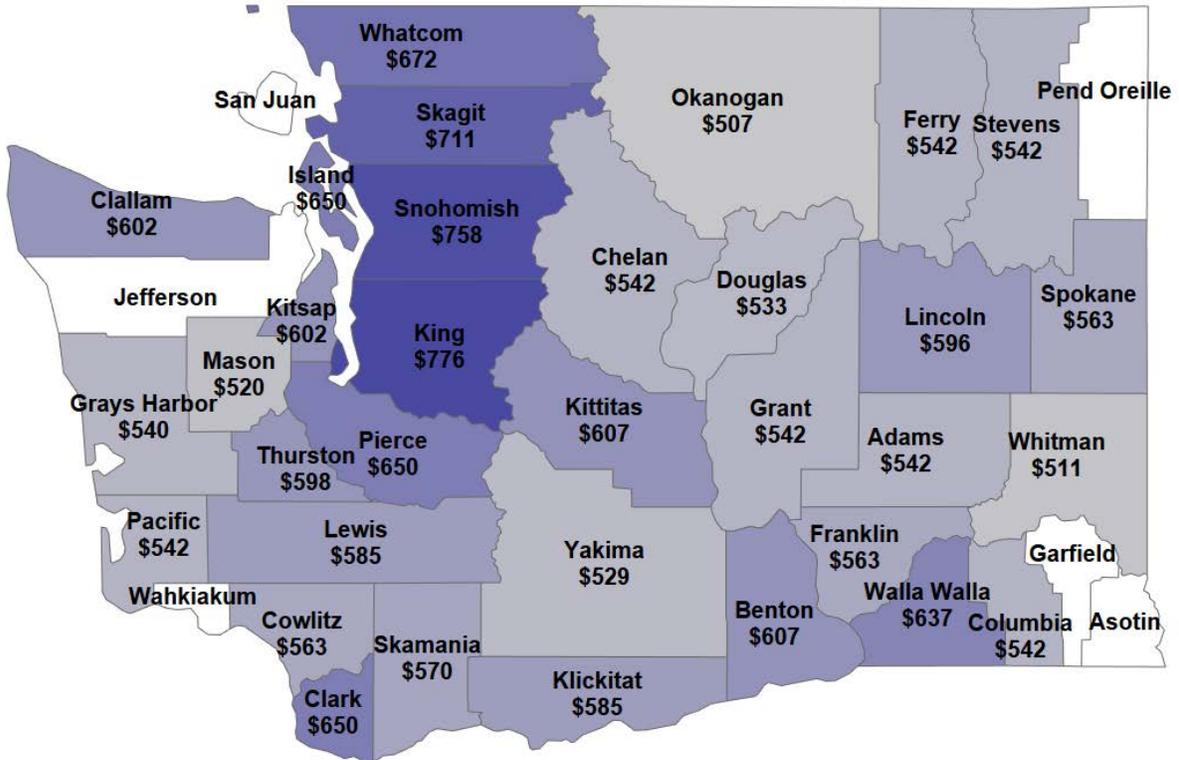
Median Monthly Price of Care – Toddlers in Family Child Care



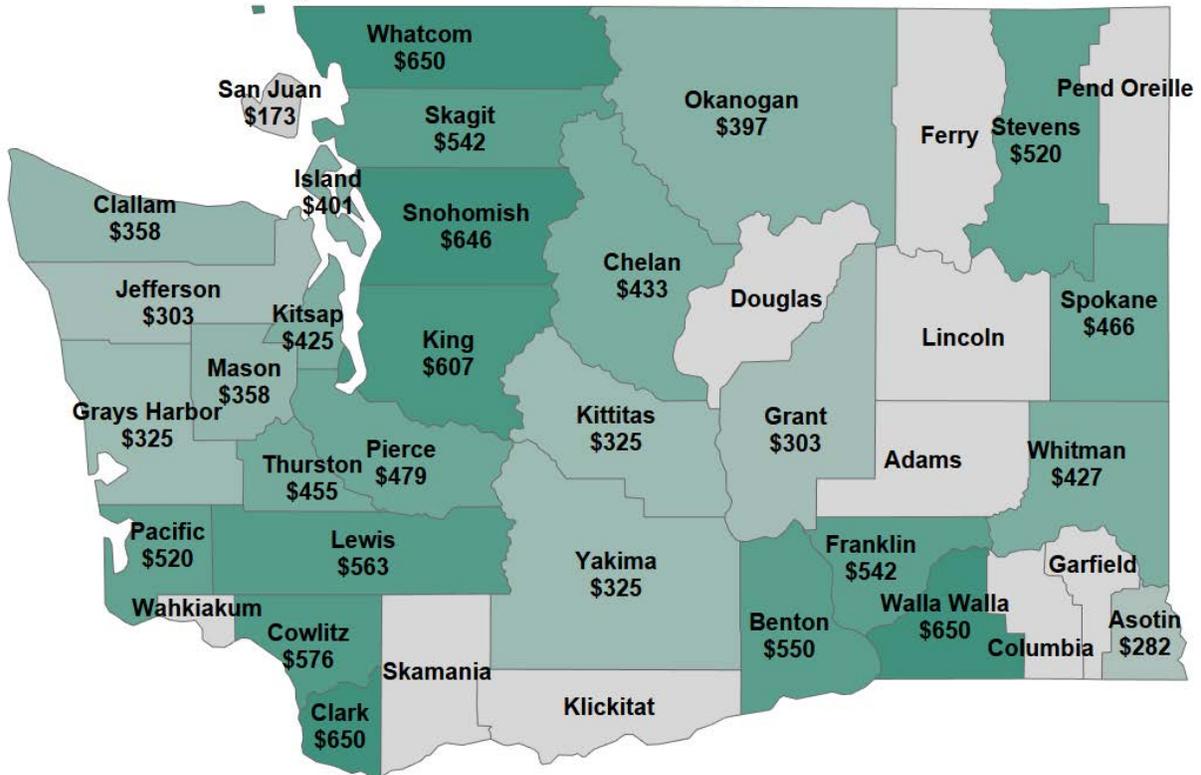
Median Monthly Price of Care – Preschoolers in Child Care Centers



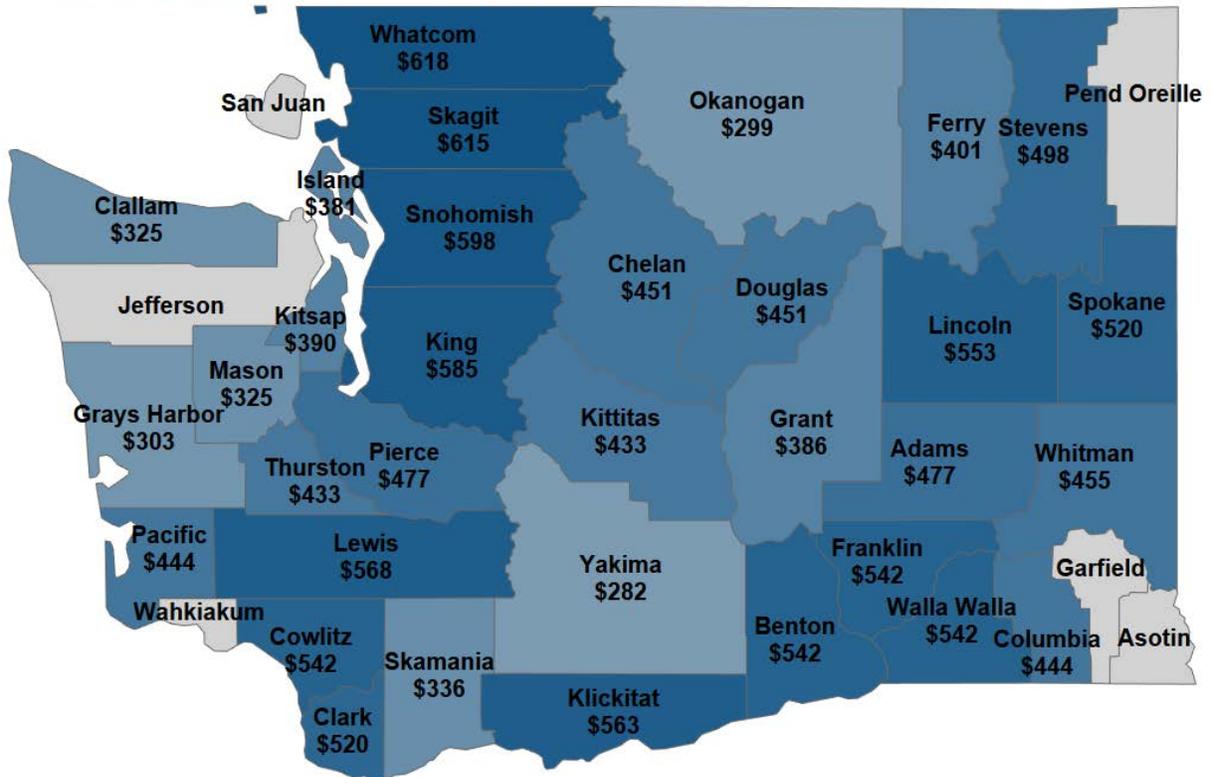
Median Monthly Price of Care – Preschoolers in Family Child Care



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



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



Data Notes

- Notes on Data Reliability and Comparability:
 - Most information about child care providers and all information about families is self-reported. Providers are contacted to update their profiles at least once per year, but there may be changes in capacity, rates, or other characteristics more frequently.
 - In 2012, CCA of WA changed many of its data and reporting practices. Most significantly, supply and referral demand data is now screened for quality and corrected using an automated process rather than manual review. While substantial effort went into maintaining comparability between methods, there are some variations in how the data was processed and aggregated from previous years.
 - On July 1, 2012, CCA of WA reorganized and consolidated the regional territories of its member organizations. The regional groupings in this report are based on the new boundaries for simplicity, but in some cases, work with child care providers and families during the first six months of 2012 was completed by a different organization.
 - CCA of WA launched a new and improved online search function on July 1, 2012. The new online search allows families to search for child care anywhere in the state at any time. It replaced eleven regional search websites and added new functionality for users. It also changed the way data entered by users online is stored in our database, which may have an impact on the comparability of data about families using the self-service search before and after July 1, 2012.
 - In the spring of 2012, the Department of Early Learning revised many regulations for family child care providers, including changing the age ranges that trigger different capacity limits. As a result, CCA of WA had to change the way provider capacity and rate data is structured in the provider database to allow for more granular age groups. In order to estimate capacity and rates for the new age groups, CCA of WA made some assumptions about the consistency between the old and new groups for the transition year until providers' data is updated over the course of 2012.
 - In the fall of 2013, CCA of WA separated licensed, school-age only providers into their own type of care category instead of grouping them with child care centers.
 - In June 2016 CCA of WA separated the subsidy program Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) into WCCC birth to preschool and WCCC school-age to reflect the Early Start Act (ESA) mandate that requires child care providers to participate in Washington's quality rating and improvement system Early Achievers in order to accept WCCC subsidy for children ages birth to preschool. This ESA subsidy mandate took effect 8/1/2016.
- 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 five slots that accepts both preschoolers and school-age children, five slots are added in both the preschool and school-age categories. Essentially, the facility has the option of taking a child in either age category. When the slots of the two groups are added together for this facility, the total number of slots would be 10, even though there are only five slots available for families to access.
- 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. All inflation-adjusted dollar amounts are in 2016 dollars.

Appendices

Appendix A: Referral Demand by County

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

Statewide 2016	CCA of Central Washington Catholic Family & Child Services								CCA of Eastern Washington Community Minded Enterprises								CCA of King & Pierce Counties 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*	22,087	15	215	131	2	167	59	60	772	15	695	5	330		4	1,226	19	225	33	7,984
Phone (Staff-Assisted) Referral Searches**	11,281	11	125	71	1	110	29	45	524	13	325	3	189		1	690	17	120	20	3,745
Online (Self-Service) Referral Searches	10,806	4	90	60	1	57	30	15	248	2	370	2	141		3	536	2	105	13	4,239
DEMAND FOR CHILD CARE REFERRALS (# of families and children)																				
Total Families Looking for Child Care	15,753	15	167	87	2	138	44	53	572	13	488	4	230		2	933	17	162	31	5,415
Family Characteristics																				
Low Income Families Referred***	6,370	10	79	41		79	14	31	324	9	211	2	122		1	440	14	52	14	1,807
Single Adult	6,293	9	76	36		61	12	26	273	6	204	2	97		1	440	9	51	9	1,922
Two or More Adults	6,210	3	61	34	2	51	26	19	199	5	194	1	84			342	6	76	16	2,159
Family of 2	3,612	6	53	17		25	2	15	121	2	99		48		1	254	6	36	4	1,185
Family of 3	5,141	4	49	26		45	15	16	167	6	135	2	55			320	2	62	13	1,842
Family of 4	2,905	1	26	20	1	35	17	9	134	2	112		46			171	6	25	5	879
Family of 5	1,036	3	15	8		13	2	9	59	1	46		26			55	1	8	3	250
Family of 6 or more	505		6	5	1	5	1	1	32	1	20	1	17			38	1	8	1	108
Total Children Needing Care	22,408	24	232	127	3	234	70	80	962	24	759	5	380		2	1,346	28	208	38	7,291
Child Characteristics																				
Children from Low-Income Families***	10,008	19	124	70		150	30	50	611	18	397	3	238		1	706	25	74	20	2,841
Children Using Subsidies/Seeking Assistance	13,892	23	157	92		179	38	57	755	19	508	3	272		1	974	24	111	19	4,074
State Gov't.	13,043	23	152	87		175	37	57	726	17	498	3	268		1	936	23	107	17	3,762
Local Subsidy	157						1									1				120
Other Subsidy	29							2												1
Provider Financial Assistance	1,036		6	7		9		1	37	2	11		8			66	4	1	7	340
Children With Special Needs***	411		3	2		1		2	14	1	9		8			20		2	3	133
Child's Age																				
Infants (less than 1 year old)	4,721	5	37	23	2	47	13	14	198	5	151	2	74		1	286	3	57	7	1,690
Toddlers (1 and 2 year olds)	6,595	8	81	40		62	22	24	238	10	276		109		1	396	10	85	12	2,154
Pre-School (3 and 4 year olds)	4,716	5	51	28	1	47	15	22	187	6	165		75			288	6	41	9	1,446
School-Age (at least 5 years old)	6,178	6	59	35		78	18	20	336	2	166	3	121			371	9	25	10	1,867
Age Not Specified	198		4	1			2		3	1	1		1			5				134
CHILD CARE NEEDS (# of children needing care)																				
Type of Care Sought																				
Child Care Centers	19,894	23	210	110	3	206	60	76	886	22	686	3	331		2	1,235	24	188	34	6,373
Family Child Care Homes	17,085	24	197	114	3	218	53	70	815	24	613	4	329		1	984	26	170	27	5,245
Licensed School Age Program	3,302	2	20	9		22	11	9	125	2	81	1	35			212	4	13	6	1,074
Other	3,227	3	17	26	2	13	13	9	91	2	110		23		1	173	3	28	6	1,154
Special Services Requested																				
Drop In Care***	192					2			12		4		4			13		3	1	59
Transportation to Home or School***	118						1	6			9		4			6		2		50
From Non-English Speaking Family***	581	9	12	9		20		2	73		40		41			7		1		234
Schedule Requested																				
Full Time	17,084	23	182	102	3	204	58	63	731	18	603	3	306		2	1,002	27	165	30	5,652
Part Time	4,697	1	42	21		28	12	15	207	6	141	2	67			296	1	39	8	1,443
Full Year	19,744	21	213	110	2	216	60	73	880	22	683	4	346		2	1,187	28	188	35	6,443
Rotating Schedule***	156		3			4		1	11		11		6			20				32
Temporary/Emergency***	193		2	3					19		2					16		1		53
Evening	3,380	9	29	26		52	3	11	165	6	102		72			203	7	10	3	1,006
Overnight	505		6	5		9		1	30	4	13		12			22				155
Weekend Care	2,853	13	52	26		57	2	16	258	7	148		134			213	11	6		680
Before School***	1,399		23	2		12		4	67		42	2	17			80	3	4	3	440
After School***	1,658	2	26	9		17	4	6	74		53	2	24			93	3	4	4	534

*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**

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

SERVICES PROVIDED

Total Referral Searches*	3,409	116	2	245	1,844	588	134	110	24	613	154	1,251	1,302	166	10	145	12	5
Phone (Staff-Assisted) Referral Searches**	1,688	63	2	138	825	367	93	74	17	304	92	612	740	105	5	103	11	3
Online (Self-Service) Referral Searches	1,721	53		107	1,019	221	41	36	7	309	62	639	562	61	5	42	1	2

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

Total Families Looking for Child Care	2,353	91	2	180	1,298	471	103	85	19	456	121	936	997	121	10	121	11	5
Family Characteristics																		
Low Income Families Referred***	868	49	2	70	465	213	56	45	11	173	53	317	405	66	3	69	10	3
Single Adult	978	44	1	73	509	215	48	39	6	189	64	370	408	62	1	43	6	3
Two or More Adults	938	35	1	67	492	189	38	28	11	192	38	402	398	39	6	53	3	2
Family of 2	533	29	1	40	318	115	23	24	6	114	26	209	234	34	2	26	4	
Family of 3	778	25	1	46	367	176	41	29	5	147	42	326	309	44	2	37	4	3
Family of 4	438	23		37	234	94	18	19	6	99	22	166	207	18	3	28	2	2
Family of 5	179	6		15	82	34	5	3		30	10	71	81	12		8	1	
Family of 6 or more	86	1		11	41	10	4	2	1	13	6	36	38	4		6		
Total Children Needing Care	3,442	125	2	271	1,793	660	158	129	28	651	188	1,315	1,436	189	13	181	16	7
Child Characteristics																		
Children from Low-Income Families***	1,445	68	2	120	714	330	92	74	14	272	93	498	667	113	4	111	15	5
Children Using Subsidies/Seeking Assistance	2,153	87	2	160	1,068	441	103	95	21	394	131	699	930	142	2	139	15	5
State Gov't.	1,986	83	2	152	983	425	100	95	21	374	129	642	870	135	2	135	15	5
Local Subsidy	12			1	7	2				3	1	5	4					
Other Subsidy	16	1		2	1					1		4						
Provider Financial Assistance	208	4		9	106	27	3	1		24	4	61	81	7		4		
Children With Special Needs***	67	1		2	46	12	4	2		12	4	26	30	6				1
Child's Age																		
Infants (less than 1 year old)	677	29		55	373	137	48	26	6	161	42	255	243	30		19	4	1
Toddlers (1 and 2 year olds)	936	41	2	68	561	208	45	32	9	207	49	379	412	55	5	52	5	1
Pre-School (3 and 4 year olds)	738	27		54	369	143	33	28	7	143	49	302	344	34	6	39	6	2
School-Age (at least 5 years old)	1,084	27		83	473	169	32	43	5	140	47	378	427	69	2	69	1	3
Age Not Specified	7	1		11	17	3				1		1	10	1		2		

CHILD CARE NEEDS (# of children needing care)

Type of Care Sought																		
Child Care Centers	3,083	115	2	248	1,569	602	137	114	27	591	168	1,122	1,273	169	10	171	16	5
Family Child Care Homes	2,629	103	2	233	1,352	539	139	108	22	504	151	984	1,064	147	11	162	14	4
Licensed School Age Program	598	18		42	269	98	12	20	5	90	23	208	221	35	3	30		4
Other	489	23		46	308	78	27	8	8	95	14	197	211	25	2	17	1	4
Special Services Requested																		
Drop In Care***	30			2	15	9		2		5	3	17	11					
Transportation to Home or School***	17				8	4		2		1	1	4	2	1				
From Non-English Speaking Family***	28			4	35	19		2		1		9	33	2				
Schedule Requested																		
Full Time	2,590	95	2	182	1,365	484	127	92	23	501	130	979	1,052	129	10	130	15	4
Part Time	733	27		78	369	161	28	31	5	132	50	291	350	56	3	50	1	3
Full Year	2,995	103	2	238	1,506	586	146	109	26	573	168	1,131	1,275	173	13	166	15	6
Rotating Schedule***	22	2		2	9	4	1	1		4		9	10	1		1	1	
Temporary/Emergency***	37			5	14	5		2		6	1	20	6	1				
Evening	676	10		43	322	50	5	16		71	26	176	212	37	3	27	2	
Overnight	108	3		10	47	5	2	5		7	4	32	16	5	1	3		
Weekend Care	480	19		30	230	44	18	14		52	29	136	116	30	3	25	3	1
Before School***	280	11		13	103	38	9	2		25	11	86	94	13		14		1
After School***	301	12		19	121	40	14	5	1	34	14	94	104	24		19		1

*Limit of one per day per client

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

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

Appendix B: Child Care Capacity by County

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

2016 Child Care Data Report
Appendix B

Statewide 2016	CCA of Central Washington Catholic Family & Child Services								CCA of Eastern Washington Community Minded Enterprises										CCA of King & Pierce Counties Child Care Resources
	Adams	Chelan	Douglas	Ferry	Grant	Kittitas	Okan.	Yakima	Asotin	Benton	Columbia	Franklin	Garfield	Lincoln	Pend Or.	Spokane	Stevens	Walla Walla	Whitman

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

Total Capacity by Type of Facility	169,631	629	1,821	1,111	24	2,568	722	648	8,316	442	3,834	38	2,704	99	57	107	11,906	251	1,282	1,220	62,133
Center	112,141	309	723	176		1,238	531	359	5,069	382	1,943		1,077	24	24	95	9,259	169	674	1,019	42,079
FCC	34,487	320	1,098	700	24	1,330	146	289	2,687		884	38	1,194		33	12	1,159	82	368	85	11,540
School Age Only (Licensed & Exempt)	23,003			235			45		560	60	1,007		433	75			1,488		240	116	8,514

Total Capacity by Schedule

Full Time Only	26,787	30	321	116	12	257	18	247	1,175	68	957	6	456	75	33		2,474	12	249	142	11,003
Part Time Only	2,097		12				81		54	48	6						116		180	51	562
Either Full Time or Part Time	140,735	599	1,488	995	12	2,311	623	401	7,087	326	2,871	32	2,248	24	24	107	9,316	239	853	1,027	50,568
Full Year	153,691	629	1,756	864	24	2,536	540	648	7,614	398	3,368	38	2,449	99	57	107	10,091	221	996	1,093	58,832
School Year Only	15,489		65	247		32	182		560	44	360		255				1,815	30	251	127	3,301
Rotating	15,106	254	316	240		706	34	72	1,936		163	8	327			12	864	58	65	8	4,257
Temporary	54,258	255	1,087	465	12	1,517	289	208	3,022	374	618	32	854	24	30	107	3,386	158	196	358	17,458
Evening	15,045	143	469	249		625	20	44	1,666		495		691			12	772	24	46		4,783
Overnight	3,651	90	346	171		110		24	604		101		161				83		12		1,127
Weekend Care	12,753	280	716	365		872		114	2,142		529		838			12	233	12	43		3,529

Total Capacity by Subsidy Acceptance

State Gov't.	125,946	605	1,678	910	24	2,289	526	479	7,608	442	2,893	32	2,430	24	45	107	9,912	239	893	1,048	37,599
State Gov't. WCCC (Birth-PreK)*	95,552	374	1,572	708	24	2,185	439	340	6,457	334	1,918		1,983	24	45	107	7,830	198	617	943	26,676
Local Subsidy	13,275			12		48			515		80		6				213				7,921
Other Subsidy	9,459								12		9		12								246
Provider Financial Assistance	96,674	122	865	542		439	203	226	1,872		777	8	348	24		95	7,854	52	422	491	42,579
Total Unduplicated	146,129	605	1,698	1,035	24	2,309	594	479	7,682	442	2,984	32	2,477	24	45	107	10,604	239	952	1,070	50,052

Total Capacity for Special Services

Drop In	65,909	243	1,038	546	24	1,619	340	307	3,010	374	1,224	32	871	24	30	12	4,431	158	550	605	21,322
Transportation to School or Home	58,070	332	662	416		725	61	96	3,307	261	897		782		30	12	5,890	22	414	469	18,298
Does Not Speak English	4,951	68	668	375		596		88	1,480		286		740							12	323
Speaks English & Add'l Language	77,003	491	658	598		1,437	200	186	4,956	231	1,808	12	1,546			95	2,274		715	627	36,687

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

Infants	16,711	246	415	206	8	445	73	62	1,201	73	378	8	352		10	8	803	29	121	114	5,593
Toddlers	30,275	246	479	155	8	502	133	81	1,376	114	1,083	10	862	24	19	15	2,154	64	336	211	9,888
Pre-School	80,207	525	1,412	647	16	1,695	301	343	4,919	202	1,876	14	1,557	24	38	19	4,681	127	625	426	28,212
School-age	72,359	315	1,236	826	16	1,507	365	291	4,060	195	3,187	10	1,226	64	40	36	4,903	158	571	573	18,466

*In August 2016, Early Achievers participation became mandatory for providers that accept Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) subsidy for children ages birth to preschool.

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

2016 Child Care Data Report
Appendix B

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

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

Total Capacity by Type of Facility	18,493	1,298	193	2,561	16,738	3,367	1,027	1,246	190	4,800	840	6,796	8,618	1,955	98	1,081	271	93	54
Center	12,693	940	193	1,482	10,969	2,058	681	915	154	2,901	624	4,236	6,381	1,625	34	802	208	49	46
FCC	2,976	228		779	3,443	447	276	331	36	704	191	1,210	1,274	185	64	239	63	44	8
School Age Only (Licensed & Exempt)	2,824	130		300	2,326	862	70			1,195	25	1,350	963	145		40			

Total Capacity by Schedule

Full Time Only	1,503	496	32	375	2,059	731	60	54	52	1,130	122	833	1,454	17	24	132	62		
Part Time Only				135	129	101	54			12		197	119	214	26				
Either Full Time or Part Time	16,990	802	161	2,051	14,544	2,535	907	1,192	138	3,658	718	5,766	7,045	1,724	48	949	209	93	54
Full Year	15,999	1,236	173	2,287	15,633	2,425	913	1,039	190	4,413	815	5,323	7,869	1,583	90	993	211	85	54
School Year Only	2,494	62	20	274	1,039	846	108	207		387	25	1,473	749	372	8	88	60	8	
Rotating	1,482	162		382	1,161	171	156	127	12	319	12	124	1,222	151	32	203	30	32	8
Temporary	5,973	443	89	542	5,829	699	641	662	65	1,119	289	2,119	3,464	1,005	44	504	186	81	54
Evening	1,701	132		250	1,290	82	24	81		107	16	348	577	211	12	158	17		
Overnight	284			48	211	24				12		117	48	34	12	24	8		
Weekend Care	885	126		338	693	71	86	53		36	8	169	402	51	12	121	17		

Total Capacity by Subsidy Acceptance

State Gov't.	15,001	854	193	2,083	12,452	2,643	943	1,223	138	4,047	822	5,431	7,224	1,707	44	976	251	85	46
State Gov't. WCCC (Birth-PreK)*	11,546	616	193	1,765	9,298	1,791	811	1,202	138	2,544	777	3,958	5,428	1,481	42	826	231	85	46
Local Subsidy	50	59	59	757	3,085	1,082	574	461		130	329	194	12			25			
Other Subsidy	641	422	112	677	3,811	2,161	108			883		942							
Provider Financial Assistance	12,980	555	22	524	10,195	1,268	269	773	114	2,330	694	3,711	6,737	1,237	12	460	97	24	54
Total Unduplicated	17,258	886	193	2,125	14,228	2,934	973	1,223	138	4,150	822	6,352	8,155	1,782	50	1,016	251	85	54

Total Capacity for Special Services

Drop In	6,511	408	151	877	7,357	416	685	762	89	2,305	674	3,467	3,572	973	40	581	134	93	54
Transportation to School or Home	5,836	80		738	8,859	971	136	566		1,099	120	2,234	3,495	1,088	12	49	113		
Does Not Speak English	91			110	59	16							39						
Speaks English & Add'l Language	6,802	186	81	1,020	7,873	1,036	33	139		851	101	1,652	3,353	856	16	359	66	12	46

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

Infants	2,284	77	22	250	1,553	237	114	128	16	348	83	572	598	156	4	94	22	6	2
Toddlers	4,092	197	36	447	2,536	501	201	293	37	685	174	1,261	1,308	422	32	216	53	22	2
Pre-School	10,204	492	96	1,162	7,250	1,347	525	621	74	1,771	341	2,533	4,351	963	64	505	166	57	26
School-age	12,512	741	28	1,112	7,517	1,451	412	535	51	1,899	272	3,094	3,311	684	50	453	96	60	36

*In August 2016, Early Achievers participation became mandatory for providers that accept Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) subsidy for children ages birth to preschool.

Appendix C: Child Care Providers by County

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

2016 Child Care Data Report
Appendix C

Statewide 2016	CCA of Central Washington Catholic Family & Child Services								CCA of Eastern Washington Community Minded Enterprises										CCA of King & Pierce Counties 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	5,542	36	118	70	2	152	26	37	363	9	144	4	139	2	6	2	281	12	56	25	1,902
Center	1,579	3	17	3		18	9	8	73	8	27		15	1	1	1	136	5	12	14	538
FCC	3,478	33	101	65	2	134	16	29	277		96	4	119		5	1	110	7	37	8	1,202
School Age Only (Licensed & Exempt)	485			2			1		13	1	21	0	5	1	0	0	35	0	7	3	162

Schedule/Hours of Operation

Schedule/Hours of Operation	936	4	24	12	1	24	2	10	32	1	39	1	26	1	5		69	1	17	4	357
Full Time Only	936	4	24	12	1	24	2	10	32	1	39	1	26	1	5		69	1	17	4	357
Part Time Only	75		1				2		3	2	1						5		5	2	18
Either Full Time or Part Time	4,529	32	93	58	1	128	22	27	328	6	104	3	113	1	1	2	207	11	34	19	1,527
Full Year	5,131	36	115	67	2	149	22	37	346	7	135	4	135	2	6	2	241	11	45	21	1,829
School Year Only	403		3	3		3	4		15	2	8		4				40	1	10	4	73
Rotating	1,258	19	28	21		68	4	7	185		17	1	32			1	44	5	6	1	389
Temporary	2,185	26	72	34	1	91	11	15	199	6	38	3	42	1	2	2	86	8	15	10	701
Evening	1,036	14	41	22		47	2	4	150		32		65			1	25	2	4		392
Overnight	313	8	30	15		10		2	49		10		15				7		1		99
Weekend Care	1,022	24	64	32		71		10	186		37		81			1	11	1	4		337

Subsidy Acceptance

Subsidy Acceptance	4,123	33	110	60	2	127	16	27	338	9	109	3	131	1	4	2	210	11	39	18	1,212
State Gov't.	4,123	33	110	60	2	127	16	27	338	9	109	3	131	1	4	2	210	11	39	18	1,212
State Gov't. WCCC (Birth-PreK)*	3,225	30	104	57	2	120	13	21	296	6	86	0	122	1	4	2	147	10	29	15	948
Local Subsidy	348			1		2		1	18		1		1				2				165
Other Subsidy	233								1		1		1							2	
Provider Financial Assistance	2,637	7	47	27		26	5	7	62		24	1	10	1		1	153	3	18	10	1,147
Total Unduplicated	4,662	33	112	61	2	129	17	27	342	9	118	3	133	1	4	2	235	11	42	20	1,515

Provides Special Services

Provides Special Services	2,571	24	69	39	2	101	13	21	211	6	53	3	48	1	2	1	100	8	29	14	822
Drop In	2,571	24	69	39	2	101	13	21	211	6	53	3	48	1	2	1	100	8	29	14	822
Transportation to School or Home	1,662	7	42	18		35	2	9	145	3	27	0	37	0	2	1	110	2	10	8	638
Does Not Speak English	457	9	61	34		57		8	153		31		72						1		11
Speaks English & Add'l Language	2,016	23	32	22		49	5	6	126	6	40	1	47			1	35		22	10	1,047

Ages Accepted

Ages Accepted	3,846	29	108	65	2	132	17	25	297	6	84	4	114		4	1	155	9	31	17	1,300
Infants	3,846	29	108	65	2	132	17	25	297	6	84	4	114		4	1	155	9	31	17	1,300
Toddlers	4,358	33	113	66	2	142	21	30	324	6	103	4	127	1	6	1	197	11	41	18	1,455
PreSchool	4,918	36	118	66	2	143	22	31	344	6	123	4	134	1	6	2	242	12	48	22	1,710
Schoolage	4,483	35	109	62	2	132	22	29	314	4	120	3	122	2	6	2	233	12	43	24	1,353

Special Needs Training/Experience

Special Needs Training/Experience	3,758	27	60	41	1	107	22	23	237	9	88	3	66	1	2	1	212	12	42	16	1,328
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*In August 2016, Early Achievers participation became mandatory for providers that accept Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) subsidy for children ages birth to preK.

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

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

PROVIDER SUPPLY (# and % of providers)

Type of Provider	Pierce	Island	San Juan	Skagit	Snohomish	Whatcom	Clallam	Grays Hbr	Jefferson	Kitsap	Mason	Thurston	Clark	Cowlitz	Klickitat	Lewis	Pacific	Skamania	Wahk.
Center	535	45	6	105	525	110	47	52	8	138	31	202	234	47	9	43	12	5	2
FCC	186	14	6	23	136	42	18	19	5	44	9	56	83	19	2	21	5	1	1
School Age Only (Licensed & Exempt)	288	27		72	344	45	27	33	3	70	21	117	126	19	7	21	7	4	1
	61	4	0	10	45	23	2			24	1	29	25	9	0	1	0	0	0

Schedule/Hours of Operation

Full Time Only	44	16	1	13	79	18	6	6	3	37	8	27	33	2	3	6	4		
Part Time Only				5	6	4	2			1		7	5	5	1				
Either Full Time or Part Time	491	29	5	87	439	88	38	46	5	100	23	168	196	40	5	37	8	5	2
Full Year	474	42	5	97	490	79	41	49	8	126	30	166	212	36	8	39	11	4	2
School Year Only	61	3	1	8	33	30	5	3		12	1	36	22	11	1	4	1	1	
Rotating	98	11		28	94	13	15	11	1	26	1	11	84	15	3	11	4	3	1
Temporary	208	23	2	30	193	23	26	25	1	43	8	59	121	25	4	19	6	4	2
Evening	74	6		16	60	5	2	4		6	2	22	19	9	1	7	2		
Overnight	17			4	21	2				1		11	4	3	1	2	1		
Weekend Care	45	5		23	37	4	3	2		3	1	16	11	5	1	5	2		

Subsidy Acceptance

State Gov't.	404	36	6	85	380	87	40	49	5	98	29	158	188	37	4	39	11	4	1
State Gov't. WCCC (Birth-PreK)*	290	27	6	73	264	60	36	47	5	65	25	114	122	29	4	31	9	4	1
Local Subsidy	1	2	1	17	71	26	19	10		3	3	2	1			1			
Other Subsidy	12	23	4	21	82	64	2			9		11							
Provider Financial Assistance	327	20	1	21	283	34	10	31	3	63	18	86	136	27	1	17	6	2	2
Total Unduplicated	463	40	6	87	432	96	42	49	5	108	29	176	210	41	5	40	11	4	2

Provides Special Services

Drop In	231	22	4	42	262	20	28	31	3	59	16	101	121	26	4	21	6	5	2
Transportation to School or Home	157	7		28	175	23	4	15		23	6	39	63	19	1	3	3		
Does Not Speak English	1			10	3	2							4						
Speaks English & Add'l Language	139	7	2	38	192	29	3	6		20	2	26	56	10	2	8	2	1	1

Ages Accepted

Infants	347	28	4	85	405	64	28	34	4	76	25	128	149	29	4	24	8	3	1
Toddlers	415	33	4	90	425	72	33	46	5	87	28	147	182	35	8	31	10	5	1
PreSchool	464	39	6	92	462	79	43	51	5	98	30	163	212	38	8	38	11	5	2
Schoolage	499	36	4	95	461	86	33	49	4	95	28	171	196	40	6	34	10	5	2

Special Needs Training/Experience

	375	28	5	59	314	82	41	38	4	80	24	97	213	42	7	35	10	5	1
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*In August 2016, Early Achievers participation became mandatory for providers that accept Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) subsidy for children ages birth to preK.

Appendix D: Child Care Center Rates by County

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

2016 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	\$ 696	No rates available			\$ 585	No rates available			\$ 553	No rates available			\$ 520	No rates available		
Asotin	\$ 696	\$ 685	\$ 701	67%	\$ 585	\$ 654	\$ 677	67%	\$ 553	\$ 490	\$ 536	67%	\$ 520	\$ 282	\$ 293	67%
Benton	\$ 780	\$ 836	\$ 995	73%	\$ 670	\$ 780	\$ 953	89%	\$ 585	\$ 678	\$ 828	88%	\$ 572	\$ 550	\$ 661	75%
Chelan	\$ 696	\$ 745	\$ 758	100%	\$ 585	\$ 650	\$ 670	100%	\$ 553	\$ 650	\$ 672	100%	\$ 520	\$ 433	\$ 611	82%
Clallam	\$ 780	\$ 758	\$ 1,213	71%	\$ 670	\$ 943	\$ 1,001	91%	\$ 585	\$ 700	\$ 861	94%	\$ 572	\$ 358	\$ 493	91%
Clark	\$ 930	\$ 1,062	\$ 1,207	89%	\$ 775	\$ 888	\$ 1,060	92%	\$ 670	\$ 780	\$ 888	88%	\$ 650	\$ 650	\$ 711	86%
Columbia	\$ 703	No child care centers			\$ 586	No child care centers			\$ 544	No child care centers			\$ 481	No child care centers		
Cowlitz	\$ 780	\$ 802	\$ 843	100%	\$ 670	\$ 693	\$ 776	88%	\$ 585	\$ 628	\$ 676	89%	\$ 572	\$ 576	\$ 660	77%
Douglas	\$ 696	No rates available			\$ 585	No rates available			\$ 553	No rates available			\$ 520	No rates available		
Ferry	\$ 696	No child care centers			\$ 585	No child care centers			\$ 553	No child care centers			\$ 520	No child care centers		
Franklin	\$ 703	\$ 901	\$ 938	60%	\$ 586	\$ 758	\$ 802	75%	\$ 544	\$ 650	\$ 681	80%	\$ 481	\$ 542	\$ 650	80%
Garfield	\$ 696	No rates available			\$ 585	No rates available			\$ 553	No rates available			\$ 520	No rates available		
Grant	\$ 696	\$ 693	\$ 795	27%	\$ 585	\$ 607	\$ 650	44%	\$ 553	\$ 607	\$ 650	53%	\$ 520	\$ 303	\$ 312	80%
Grays Harbor	\$ 780	\$ 700	\$ 713	100%	\$ 670	\$ 607	\$ 626	100%	\$ 585	\$ 548	\$ 563	100%	\$ 572	\$ 325	\$ 325	94%
Island	\$ 930	\$ 849	\$ 849	60%	\$ 775	\$ 771	\$ 915	67%	\$ 670	\$ 691	\$ 775	67%	\$ 650	\$ 401	\$ 636	80%
Jefferson	\$ 780	\$ 815	\$ 815	100%	\$ 670	\$ 687	\$ 690	100%	\$ 585	\$ 583	\$ 593	100%	\$ 572	\$ 303	\$ 303	100%
King	\$1,082	\$ 1,456	\$ 1,777	78%	\$ 904	\$1,274	\$ 1,530	79%	\$ 758	\$ 1,079	\$ 1,296	75%	\$ 683	\$ 607	\$ 715	66%
Kitsap	\$ 793	\$ 795	\$ 1,023	85%	\$ 683	\$ 758	\$ 849	90%	\$ 601	\$ 672	\$ 745	92%	\$ 533	\$ 425	\$ 503	96%
Kittitas	\$ 703	\$ 670	\$ 692	100%	\$ 586	\$ 633	\$ 659	100%	\$ 544	\$ 615	\$ 642	100%	\$ 481	\$ 325	\$ 503	100%
Klickitat	\$ 780	No rates available			\$ 670	No rates available			\$ 585	No rates available			\$ 572	No rates available		
Lewis	\$ 780	\$ 758	\$ 813	88%	\$ 670	\$ 650	\$ 689	83%	\$ 585	\$ 598	\$ 618	94%	\$ 572	\$ 563	\$ 592	92%
Lincoln	\$ 696	No rates available			\$ 585	No rates available			\$ 553	No rates available			\$ 520	No rates available		
Mason	\$ 780	\$ 748	\$ 766	80%	\$ 670	\$ 650	\$ 693	100%	\$ 585	\$ 572	\$ 598	100%	\$ 572	\$ 358	\$ 420	100%
Okanogan	\$ 696	\$ 715	\$ 726	100%	\$ 585	\$ 596	\$ 697	100%	\$ 553	\$ 574	\$ 676	100%	\$ 520	\$ 397	\$ 569	100%
Pacific	\$ 780	\$ 585	\$ 585	100%	\$ 670	\$ 607	\$ 683	100%	\$ 585	\$ 520	\$ 628	75%	\$ 572	\$ 520	\$ 607	100%
Pend Oreille	\$ 696	No rates available			\$ 585	No rates available			\$ 553	No rates available			\$ 520	No rates available		
Pierce	\$ 793	\$ 949	\$ 1,114	91%	\$ 683	\$ 780	\$ 945	92%	\$ 601	\$ 715	\$ 858	90%	\$ 533	\$ 479	\$ 598	88%
San Juan	\$ 930	\$ 1,387	\$ 1,387	100%	\$ 775	\$1,213	\$ 1,798	100%	\$ 670	\$ 875	\$ 1,001	100%	\$ 650	\$ 173	\$ 173	75%
Skagit	\$ 930	\$ 1,023	\$ 1,053	93%	\$ 775	\$ 802	\$ 879	95%	\$ 670	\$ 693	\$ 750	95%	\$ 650	\$ 542	\$ 685	47%
Skamania	\$ 780	No rates available			\$ 670	No rates available			\$ 585	No rates available			\$ 572	No rates available		
Snohomish	\$ 930	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,460	98%	\$ 775	\$1,062	\$ 1,231	96%	\$ 670	\$ 901	\$ 1,070	93%	\$ 650	\$ 646	\$ 915	88%
Spokane	\$ 712	\$ 849	\$ 997	84%	\$ 598	\$ 722	\$ 831	84%	\$ 566	\$ 650	\$ 767	81%	\$ 533	\$ 466	\$ 559	76%
Stevens	\$ 696	\$ 791	\$ 837	100%	\$ 585	\$ 676	\$ 735	100%	\$ 553	\$ 589	\$ 667	80%	\$ 520	\$ 520	\$ 524	100%
Thurston	\$ 780	\$ 901	\$ 1,066	98%	\$ 670	\$ 802	\$ 954	98%	\$ 585	\$ 698	\$ 832	98%	\$ 572	\$ 455	\$ 542	98%
Wahkiakum	\$ 780	No rates available			\$ 670	No rates available			\$ 585	No rates available			\$ 572	No rates available		
Walla Walla	\$ 780	\$ 867	\$ 932	60%	\$ 670	\$ 821	\$ 857	75%	\$ 585	\$ 687	\$ 779	73%	\$ 572	\$ 650	\$ 650	75%
Whatcom	\$ 930	\$ 988	\$ 997	95%	\$ 775	\$ 858	\$ 911	97%	\$ 670	\$ 745	\$ 845	94%	\$ 650	\$ 650	\$ 755	91%
Whitman	\$ 780	\$ 945	\$ 1,044	90%	\$ 670	\$ 901	\$ 971	91%	\$ 585	\$ 815	\$ 901	93%	\$ 572	\$ 427	\$ 485	86%
Yakima	\$ 703	\$ 726	\$ 811	59%	\$ 586	\$ 594	\$ 672	74%	\$ 544	\$ 542	\$ 619	72%	\$ 481	\$ 325	\$ 486	86%
STATEWIDE		\$ 1,053	\$ 1,335	84%		\$ 884	\$ 1,131	83%		\$ 797	\$ 997	81%		\$ 520	\$ 650	86%

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

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

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

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

Appendix E: Family Child Care Rates by County

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

2016 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	\$ 642	\$ 650	\$ 650	100%	\$ 558	\$ 585	\$ 607	100%	\$ 515	\$ 542	\$ 607	100%	\$ 458	\$ 477	\$ 542	100%
Asotin	\$ 642	No family child care			\$ 558	No family child care			\$ 515	No family child care			\$ 458	No family child care		
Benton	\$ 664	\$ 758	\$ 765	96%	\$ 578	\$ 650	\$ 758	96%	\$ 530	\$ 607	\$ 650	97%	\$ 487	\$ 542	\$ 607	89%
Chelan	\$ 642	\$ 641	\$ 666	99%	\$ 558	\$ 542	\$ 650	99%	\$ 515	\$ 542	\$ 585	98%	\$ 458	\$ 451	\$ 477	98%
Clallam	\$ 708	\$ 650	\$ 758	100%	\$ 616	\$ 650	\$ 758	100%	\$ 578	\$ 602	\$ 650	100%	\$ 544	\$ 325	\$ 525	100%
Clark	\$ 708	\$ 758	\$ 807	99%	\$ 616	\$ 672	\$ 758	99%	\$ 578	\$ 650	\$ 693	100%	\$ 544	\$ 520	\$ 598	94%
Columbia	\$ 664	\$ 542	\$ 574	\$ 1	\$ 578	\$ 542	\$ 574	\$ 1	\$ 530	\$ 542	\$ 574	\$ 1	\$ 487	\$ 444	\$ 525	\$ 1
Cowlitz	\$ 708	\$ 650	\$ 650	100%	\$ 616	\$ 628	\$ 650	100%	\$ 578	\$ 563	\$ 650	100%	\$ 544	\$ 542	\$ 607	94%
Douglas	\$ 642	\$ 598	\$ 650	95%	\$ 558	\$ 542	\$ 607	95%	\$ 515	\$ 533	\$ 584	95%	\$ 458	\$ 451	\$ 477	95%
Ferry	\$ 642	\$ 611	\$ 626	100%	\$ 558	\$ 568	\$ 598	100%	\$ 515	\$ 542	\$ 559	100%	\$ 458	\$ 401	\$ 489	100%
Franklin	\$ 664	\$ 715	\$ 758	98%	\$ 578	\$ 650	\$ 758	98%	\$ 530	\$ 563	\$ 650	98%	\$ 487	\$ 542	\$ 607	97%
Garfield	\$ 642	No family child care			\$ 558	No family child care			\$ 515	No family child care			\$ 458	No family child care		
Grant	\$ 642	\$ 641	\$ 715	97%	\$ 558	\$ 563	\$ 650	98%	\$ 515	\$ 542	\$ 607	98%	\$ 458	\$ 386	\$ 459	96%
Grays Harbor	\$ 708	\$ 607	\$ 650	100%	\$ 616	\$ 607	\$ 650	97%	\$ 578	\$ 540	\$ 575	97%	\$ 544	\$ 303	\$ 399	97%
Island	\$ 910	\$ 758	\$ 780	91%	\$ 770	\$ 758	\$ 780	92%	\$ 770	\$ 650	\$ 689	92%	\$ 624	\$ 381	\$ 650	86%
Jefferson	\$ 708	No rates available			\$ 616	No rates available			\$ 578	No rates available			\$ 544	No rates available		
King	\$ 1,155	\$ 966	\$ 1,148	80%	\$ 962	\$ 919	\$ 1,083	80%	\$ 866	\$ 776	\$ 962	79%	\$ 686	\$ 585	\$ 672	69%
Kitsap	\$ 787	\$ 704	\$ 758	96%	\$ 685	\$ 674	\$ 758	96%	\$ 578	\$ 602	\$ 650	98%	\$ 487	\$ 390	\$ 433	96%
Kittitas	\$ 664	\$ 702	\$ 748	91%	\$ 578	\$ 650	\$ 758	93%	\$ 530	\$ 607	\$ 663	94%	\$ 487	\$ 433	\$ 650	93%
Klickitat	\$ 708	\$ 650	\$ 758	100%	\$ 616	\$ 618	\$ 704	83%	\$ 578	\$ 585	\$ 650	83%	\$ 544	\$ 563	\$ 585	83%
Lewis	\$ 708	\$ 650	\$ 687	100%	\$ 616	\$ 620	\$ 650	100%	\$ 578	\$ 585	\$ 600	95%	\$ 544	\$ 568	\$ 594	85%
Lincoln	\$ 642	\$ 650	\$ 650	\$ 0	\$ 558	\$ 661	\$ 666	\$ 0	\$ 515	\$ 596	\$ 634	\$ 0	\$ 458	\$ 553	\$ 612	\$ 0
Mason	\$ 708	\$ 607	\$ 650	95%	\$ 616	\$ 602	\$ 650	95%	\$ 578	\$ 520	\$ 560	95%	\$ 544	\$ 325	\$ 403	95%
Okanogan	\$ 642	\$ 581	\$ 627	96%	\$ 558	\$ 542	\$ 562	100%	\$ 515	\$ 507	\$ 520	96%	\$ 458	\$ 299	\$ 451	96%
Pacific	\$ 708	\$ 618	\$ 645	86%	\$ 616	\$ 542	\$ 555	100%	\$ 578	\$ 542	\$ 553	100%	\$ 544	\$ 444	\$ 504	100%
Pend Oreille	\$ 642	No rates available			\$ 558	No rates available			\$ 515	No rates available			\$ 458	No rates available		
Pierce	\$ 787	\$ 758	\$ 867	93%	\$ 685	\$ 737	\$ 823	93%	\$ 578	\$ 650	\$ 750	93%	\$ 487	\$ 477	\$ 551	89%
San Juan	\$ 910	No family child care			\$ 770	No family child care			\$ 770	No family child care			\$ 624	No family child care		
Skagit	\$ 910	\$ 845	\$ 910	87%	\$ 770	\$ 758	\$ 823	87%	\$ 770	\$ 711	\$ 780	87%	\$ 624	\$ 615	\$ 705	86%
Skamania	\$ 708	\$ 706	\$ 732	100%	\$ 616	\$ 678	\$ 719	100%	\$ 578	\$ 570	\$ 611	100%	\$ 544	\$ 336	\$ 453	100%
Snohomish	\$ 910	\$ 910	\$ 1,040	92%	\$ 770	\$ 862	\$ 975	92%	\$ 770	\$ 758	\$ 867	92%	\$ 624	\$ 598	\$ 758	86%
Spokane	\$ 657	\$ 650	\$ 758	85%	\$ 571	\$ 650	\$ 737	86%	\$ 527	\$ 563	\$ 650	87%	\$ 468	\$ 520	\$ 567	82%
Stevens	\$ 642	\$ 585	\$ 650	86%	\$ 558	\$ 585	\$ 585	86%	\$ 515	\$ 542	\$ 563	100%	\$ 458	\$ 498	\$ 553	100%
Thurston	\$ 708	\$ 702	\$ 780	99%	\$ 616	\$ 680	\$ 750	98%	\$ 578	\$ 598	\$ 650	99%	\$ 544	\$ 433	\$ 498	99%
Wahkiakum	\$ 708	No rates available			\$ 616	No rates available			\$ 578	No rates available			\$ 544	No rates available		
Walla Walla	\$ 664	\$ 650	\$ 666	85%	\$ 578	\$ 650	\$ 728	82%	\$ 530	\$ 637	\$ 650	84%	\$ 487	\$ 542	\$ 627	72%
Whatcom	\$ 910	\$ 856	\$ 910	98%	\$ 770	\$ 758	\$ 867	98%	\$ 770	\$ 672	\$ 758	98%	\$ 624	\$ 618	\$ 650	93%
Whitman	\$ 642	\$ 676	\$ 785	57%	\$ 558	\$ 639	\$ 707	57%	\$ 515	\$ 511	\$ 550	63%	\$ 458	\$ 455	\$ 498	57%
Yakima	\$ 664	\$ 663	\$ 706	99%	\$ 578	\$ 576	\$ 650	99%	\$ 530	\$ 529	\$ 607	99%	\$ 487	\$ 282	\$ 459	99%
STATEWIDE		\$ 802	\$ 958	90%		\$ 758	\$ 880	90%		\$ 650	\$ 758	89%		\$ 466	\$ 624	85%

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

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

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

^{iv} Ibid