



Annual Data Report

2019 Data Report:

Trends, Child Care Supply, Cost
of Care, & Demand for
Referrals

2019 Child Care Data Report

January – December 2019

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Child Care Aware of Washington

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Child Care Aware of Washington is a statewide, private, nonprofit organization working with 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 nonprofit child care resource and referral agencies across the state. These programs improve 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://childcareawarewa.org/>.

Changes in the 2019 Report

2019 was an exciting year for CCA of WA's child care referral services. In July, CCA of WA launched a new database and referral system. The new system has several advantages, including a better online search for families and more efficient data collection from child care providers. As part of the system's development, CCA of WA also took the opportunity to revise some data collection procedures and critically analyze the information gathered from families and child care providers. As a result, some of the data in this report is not as comparable with previous years as earlier reports were. For more details, please see the Data Notes section.

Overall Demand for Child Care Referrals

In 2019, the CCA of WA Family Center provided nearly 19,000 referral searches to over 14,500 families seeking care for over 20,100 children. About 45% of the referral searches were performed over the phone by referral specialists, and the other 55% 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 increased from 2018, with the estimated families served increasing by approximately 6%¹. CCA of WA significantly improved the online referral search, which resulted in more families searching for care online. The number of online searches in the first half of 2019 was lower than the same time period in 2018, but after the launch, there was a 77% increase in online searches in the second half of the year.

Family and Child Characteristics

While some demographics have remained similar over the years, there are a few that have changed, likely due to the increase in families served and higher percentage of families searching online. Although

¹ The 2019 estimated unduplicated family count is 12% higher than 2018, but we estimated roughly 6% of that increase is due to duplication of families between the two systems. See Data Notes for more details.

data is not available for most families that searched exclusively online, of the families for which demographic information is available, 62% were from single-parent families, and 81% were low-income. Families searching online are likely to be higher-income based on the rate at which they search for child care providers accepting subsidies. Overall, 48% of families (representing 54% of children) were searching for child care providers that accept subsidies or have some form of financial assistance. The breakdown of children needing care by age is similar to the previous five years: 21% infants, 30% toddlers, 23% preschoolers, and 26% school-age children.

Overall Supply of Child Care

As of December 31, 2019, CCA of WA's partner agencies tracked more than 5,400 licensed child care facilities, including licensed child care centers, licensed family child care programs, and licensed school-age programs. These facilities have a combined maximum capacity for about 186,000 children. Statewide, there are slightly fewer licensed providers than there were in December 2018. Over the last decade, the number of child care providers in WA has declined by over 2,000, with most of the loss occurring from 2009-2013. The decline has primarily been in family child care providers, which has dropped about 17% over the last five years and 38% over the last ten years. At the same time, overall child care capacity has increased about 15% statewide during the same five years, primarily due to newly licensed large child care centers. Although overall statewide capacity has risen above what it was five years ago, some parts of the state have experienced higher declines in capacity, leaving some families with few or no options for licensed child care near them

Child Care Provider Characteristics

While 58% of licensed child care facilities are family child care homes, these providers care for fewer children per facility, so they represent about 17% of total capacity for children. They also represent the majority of non-standard hours care for families that need child care in the evenings, on weekends, and overnight. Child care centers make up 32% of all facilities, but 66% of capacity for children. The remaining 10% of providers are facilities that provide care for school-aged children only, accounting for about 17% of capacity.

At the end of 2019, there were nearly 3,500 licensed providers enrolled in Early Achievers, Washington's Quality Rating and Improvement System, representing about 75,000 children in care and a combined total capacity of over 113,000 children. Early Achievers now includes approximately 71% of eligible providers and 73% of capacity.²

The vast majority of providers (77%) 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 9% of overall capacity. About 54% reported having training or experience in the care of children with special needs. About 93% speak English, and 48% are bilingual.

² 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.

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.

2019 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	\$1,211	\$1,525	\$920	\$1,178
Toddlers	\$1,040	\$1,332	\$840	\$982
Preschoolers	\$923	\$1,200	\$758	\$886
School-Age (Before & after school care, ~20 hours/week)	\$550	\$711	\$433	\$607

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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:

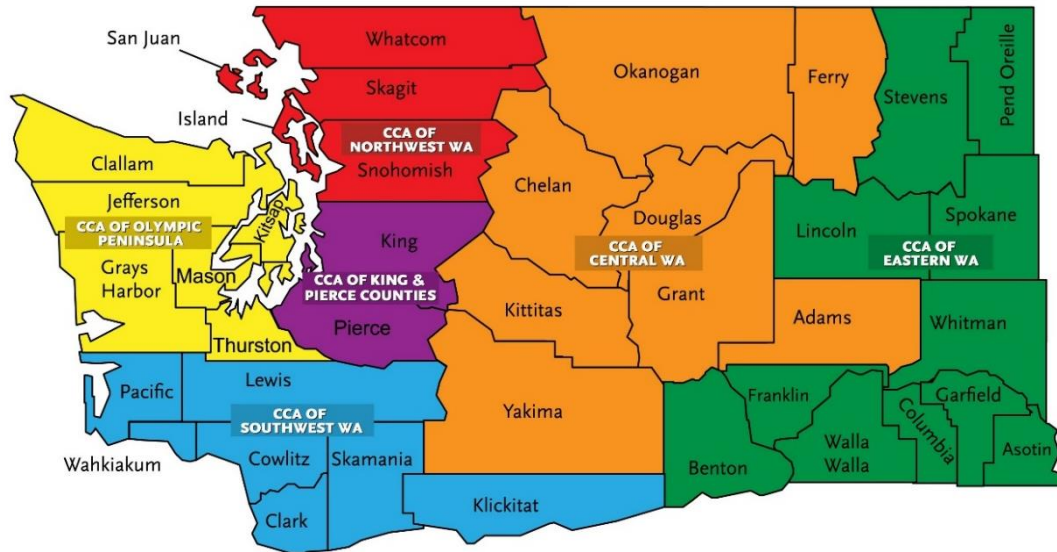
- For families seeking quality child care
- For child care programs seeking to improve quality and
- For effective policymaking

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

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

Child Care Aware of Washington is a public/private partnership that receives funding from a variety of sources. In 2019, our funding stream included the federal Child Care Development Block Grant, the Washington State Department of Children, Youth, and Families, corporate and foundation grants, fees for service, membership dues, and individual donations. Similarly, the local CCR&R programs receive funding from Child Care Aware of Washington and local funding sources which vary from community to community, such as federal and local government grants, United Way, corporations, and charitable organizations and foundations.



CCA of Central WA

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

Catholic Family & Child Services

5301 Tieton Dr. Ste. C
Yakima, WA 98908
877.965.7109

CCA of Eastern WA

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

Community-Minded Enterprises

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

CCA of King & Pierce Counties³

Child Care Resources

1225 S Weller, Ste. 300
Seattle, WA 98144
206.329.1011

CCA of Northwest WA

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

The Opportunity Council

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

CCA of Olympic Peninsula

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

Child Care Action Council

3729 Griffin Lane SE
Olympia, WA 98501
360.786.8907

CCA of Southwest WA

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

Educational Service District 112

2500 NE 65th Ave.
Vancouver, WA 98661
360.952.3358

CCA of Washington Family Center

Statewide Call Center for Families
800.446.1114

³ CCA of King County and CCA of Pierce County merged in 2015 and had previously been separate regional CCA of WA programs. For consistency in historical comparison, regional reporting in this report may list King and Pierce separately.

Demand for Child Care Referral Services

In 2019, the CCA of WA Family Center provided nearly 19,000 referral searches to over 14,500 families seeking care for over 20,100 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 Increased

The volume of referral searches and families served in 2019 was lower than 2018 in the first half of the year, but it increased sharply in the second half.

In July 2019, CCA of WA launched a new referral database, including an improved online search function. The success of the new search is evident in the increased search volumes beginning after the launch.

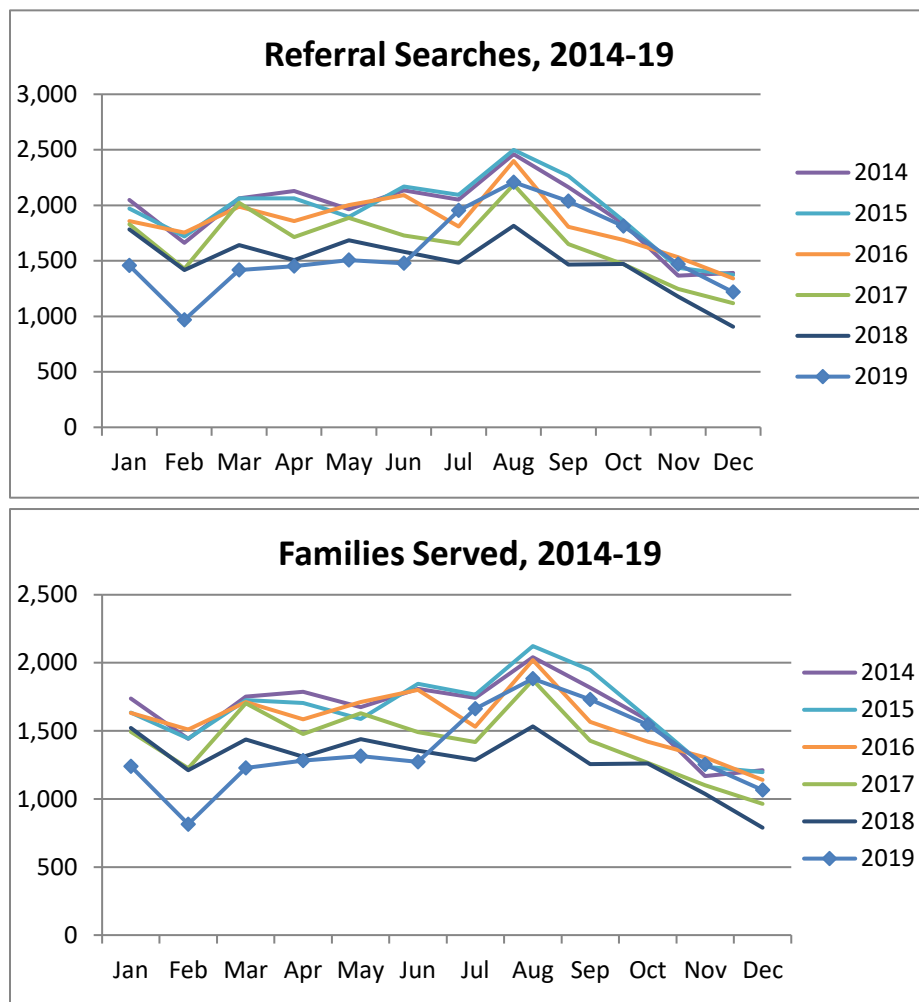
Seasonal Trends in Demand for Referrals

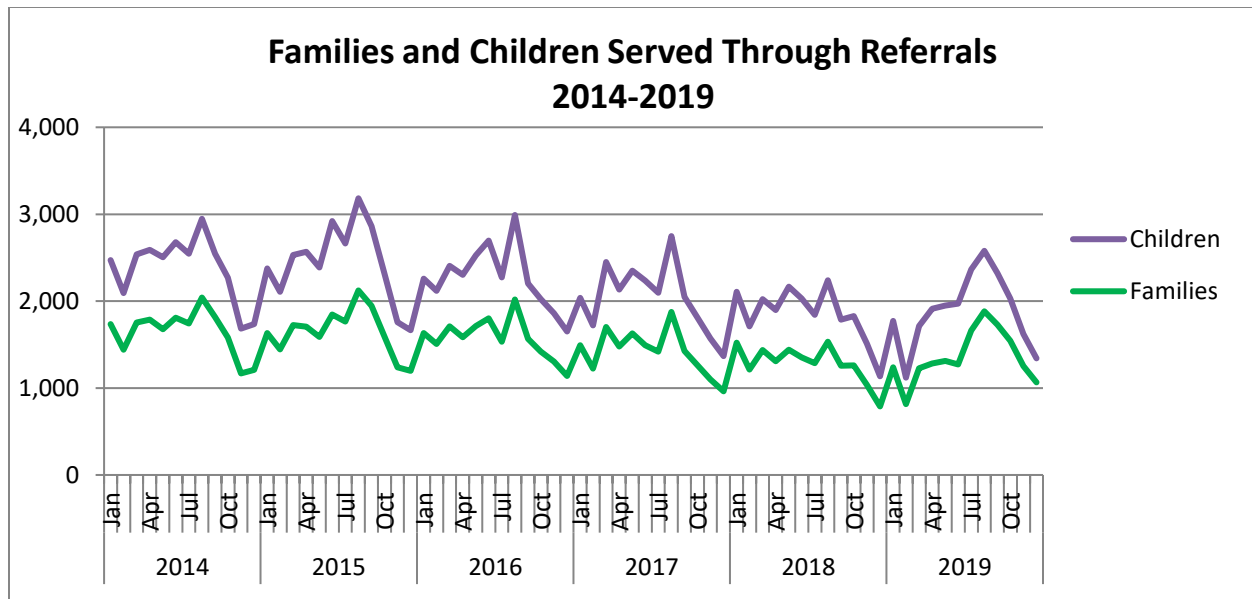
Overall patterns in seasonal referral demand remain fairly consistent across the last

several years. Demand for referrals typically peaks in August, declines throughout the fall and early winter, and increases in January. The peak in August is a bit less pronounced in 2019 because July and September volumes were higher than in previous years.

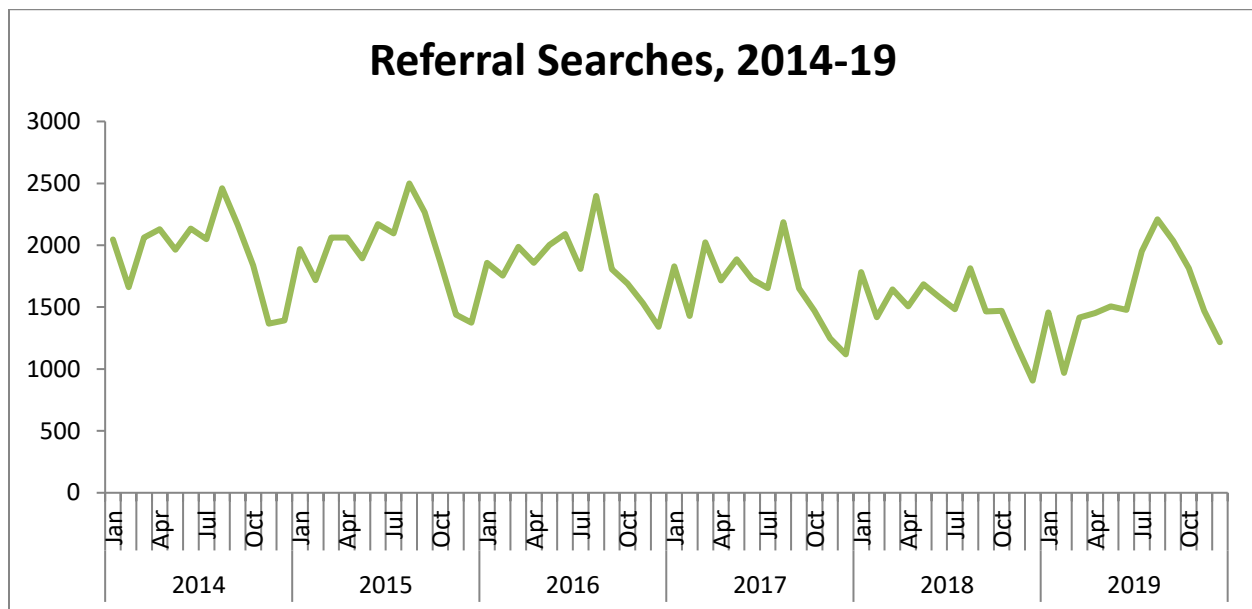
Referral Trends over Time

In the previous three years, there had been a small but steady decline in search volume and families served. This trend continued in the first six months of 2019 and then sharply reversed with the launch of CCA of WA's new referral system and online search. In the latter half of 2019, both search volumes and families served were more in line with 2014-15 volumes.

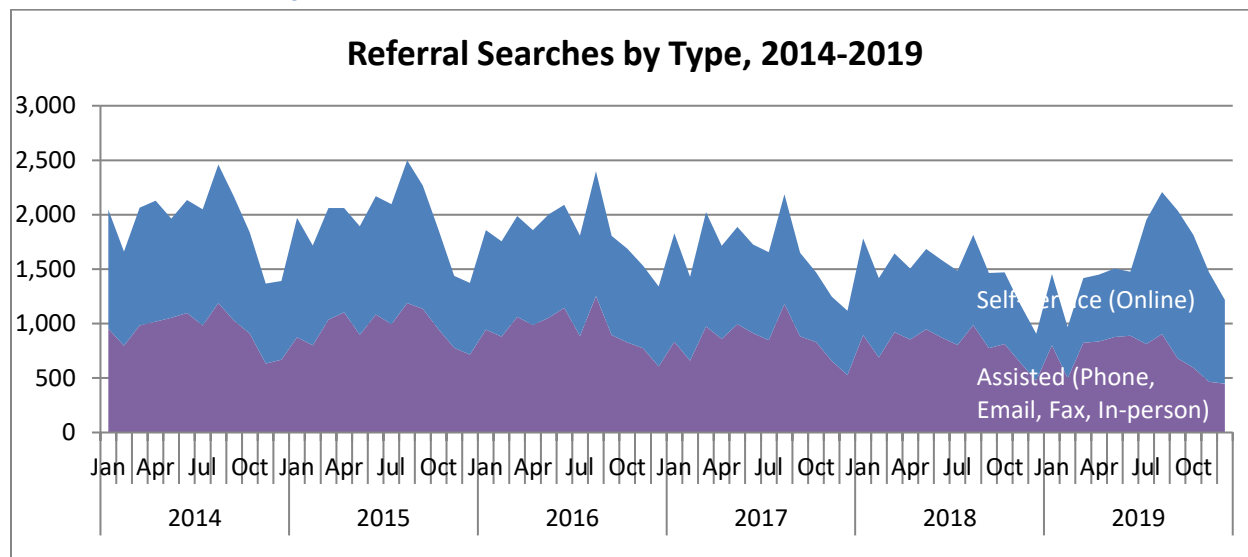




For each family served, there is an average of about 1.4 children served. About 22% of searches are from repeat customers within the same year because families need more referrals as their circumstances change or exhaust their first referral results without finding a suitable opening.

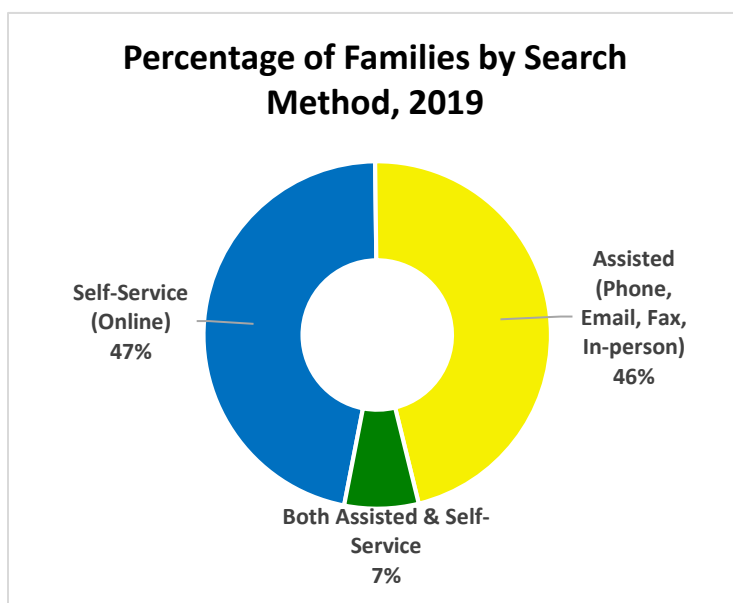


Referral Searches by Method



In 2019, 45% of referral searches were performed over the phone by referral specialists, and 54% were done online by families searching the CCA of WA database. The first six months of the year were more consistent with previous years with 42% of searches completed online, but after CCA of WA launched the new online search in July, the percentage of searches completed online rose to 63%.

About 47% of families served searched online exclusively, while 46% exclusively relied on staff-assisted searches. The remaining 7% of families used both methods. Many families seek help finding child care multiple times during the year as their circumstances change.



Families & Children Looking For Child Care

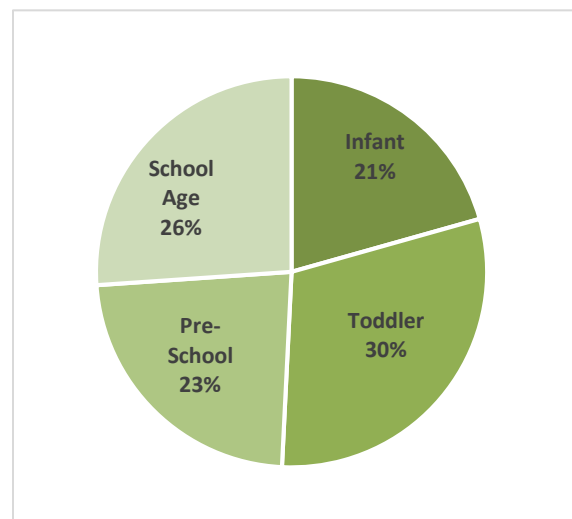
In 2019, CCA of WA programs referred over 14,500 families with over 20,100 children to child care providers based on families' needs. While some demographics have remained similar over the years, there are a few that have changed, likely due to the increase in families served and higher percentage of families searching online. When reviewing data on demographics and search criteria, it is important to keep two key limitations of this data in mind:

- 1) CCA of WA collects self-reported data on families, children, and child care needs from clients when possible. In some cases, clients choose not to share demographic information. Clients using the online self-service search have always been asked fewer demographic questions (and have been more likely to leave them blank), and the new online search collects even less demographic information, beyond what is needed to perform the search, in order to streamline the user experience.
- 2) 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 child care. 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 2018 Child Care Survey, performed by Public Consulting Group, Inc. for the Department of Children, Youth, and Families, estimated that there were 166,443 children in licensed child care in spring 2018, and the breakdown of children in licensed child care by age was substantially different from the age breakdown of children in families seeking child care referrals (4.9% Infants, 21.8% toddlers, 40.5% preschoolers, and 32.8% school-age children).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 (less than 12 months old), 30% toddlers (at least 12 months old but less than 36 months old), 23% preschoolers (at least 36 months old but less than 5 years old), and 26% school-age children (5 years old or older). 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.



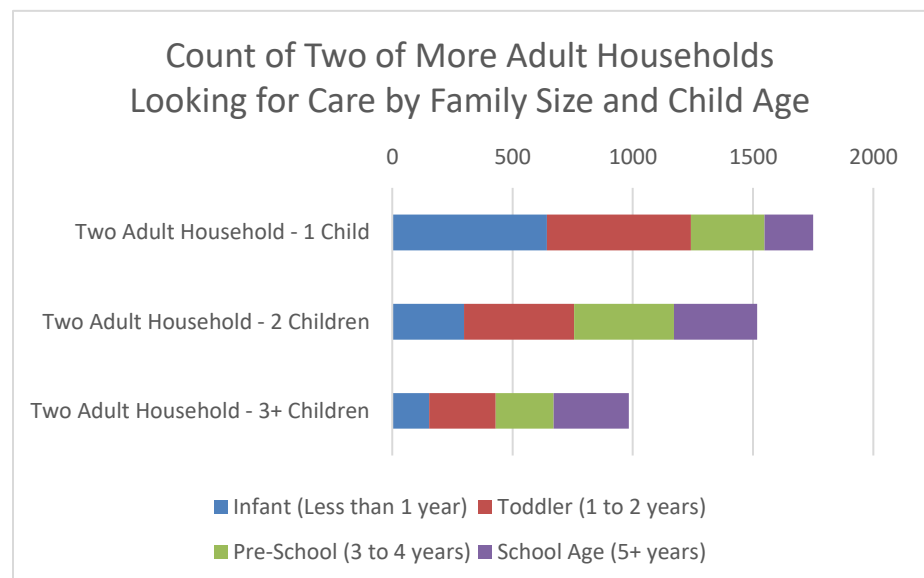
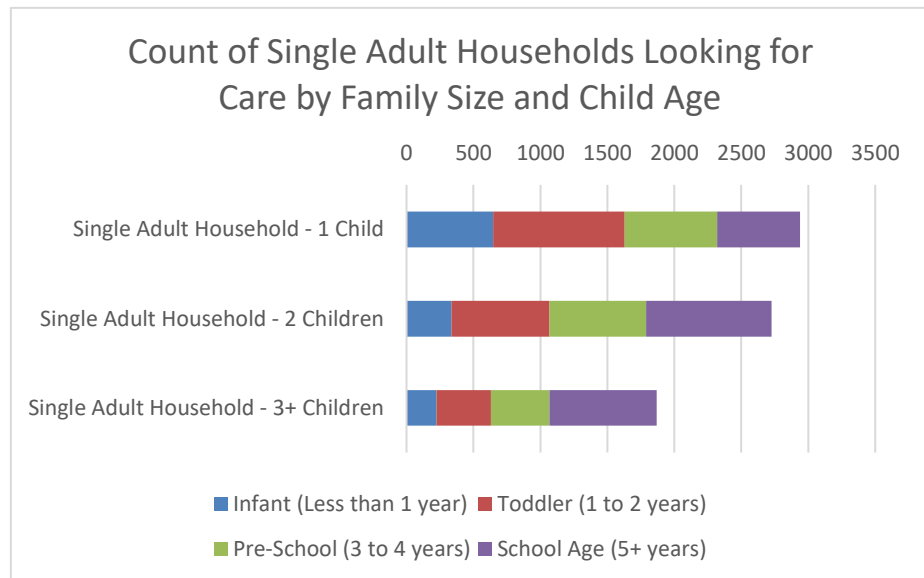
Family Income

Of the 46% of families that provided information about their family income, 81% reported they were low income. Although this is similar to 2016-2018, the percentage 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, it is likely a side effect of the trend toward more online, self-service searches. Income data is not available for most of the families (about 47% of the total) that used the online search option exclusively. It is 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 (18% of families searching online were looking for a provider that accepted subsidies or had some form of financial assistance, compared to 77% of those that called).

Family Size and Structure

Of the families that provided information on family size (59%) and number of adults in the family (60%), about 62% reported they were single-parent families, which is higher than in previous years. This may be a result of more two-parent families searching exclusively online, where they are not asked about this aspect of their family. Almost 55% of families had one child, indicating that referral services are likely in highest demand among families looking for care for their first child. The largest single combination of family size, adults, and child age was



single-parent families seeking care for one toddler, followed by single-parent families seeking care for a school-age child and a younger child. For multiple-adult households, the largest combination was families seeking care for one infant, followed by families seeking care for one toddler.

Child Care Needs

Schedules and Hours

Most families receiving child care referrals were looking for care during the day on weekdays, which is when the most child care providers are available. It can be more difficult for families to place children in care during evening hours, overnight, on weekends, or on fluctuating schedules. These needs may be over-represented in families seeking child care referrals compared to the general population of families because families in need of child care during non-standard hours are probably more likely to seek expert assistance in finding care than to use other means.

In 2019, families were looking to place about 19% of children (nearly 3,800 children) in care during non-standard hours. This is similar to the percentage in the previous few years. Families were seeking care for just over 2,500 children, 12%, during evening hours (after 6:30 pm) and about 2,300 children, 11%, on weekends.

Some of the rarer needs for unusual schedules are recorded only during staff-assisted searches, in order to keep the online search experience more easily understood by families. Families were seeking overnight care for nearly 300 children, about 2%. In addition, over 300 children were in need of care during even more non-standard 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

Nearly 48% of families (representing 54% of children) were searching for child care providers that accept subsidies or have some form of financial assistance. This is a little lower than recent years, which ranged from 55-58%, likely due to the increased volume of online searches because families searching online are less likely to filter by subsidy acceptance/financial aid availability. By far the most common subsidy families sought acceptance for was state government child care subsidy programs such as Working Connections Child Care, with families seeking a provider that accepts state subsidies representing almost 52% of children.

Special Needs Children

About 2.8% of families, representing 3.4% of children, were looking for care providers that indicated they have experience or training providing additional support for children with special needs. While this percentage may seem low compared to the percentage of children with special needs in the general population, half the children for whom families are seeking care are under 3 years old, and very young children are less likely to have been diagnosed with a special need requiring assistance beyond the expected care for a child of that age. Among those seeking child care referrals, the percentage of school-age and pre-school children looking for a child care provider with experience or training handling a special need was more than five times the percentage for infants and more than 2.5 times the percentage for toddlers.

Child Care Provider Capacity and Characteristics

Child Care Supply Trends

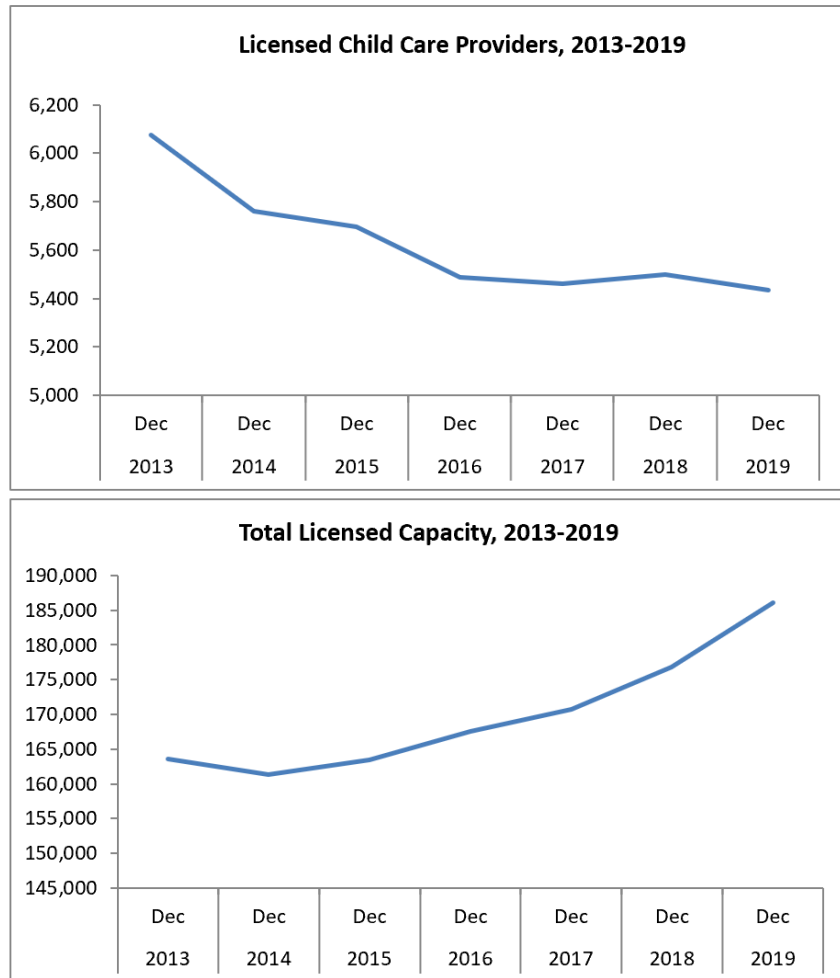
As of December 31, 2019, CCA of WA's partner agencies tracked over 5,400 licensed child care facilities, including licensed child care centers, licensed family child care homes, and licensed school-age programs. These facilities have a combined maximum capacity for about 186,000 children.

Statewide, there are 67 fewer licensed providers than there were in December 2018. This decrease is consistent with a historical trend of decline. Over the last five years, the state has had a net loss of more than 300 child care providers. The decline has primarily been in family child care providers, which has dropped about 17% over the last five years and about 38% over the last ten years.

Total licensed capacity has risen by about 9,300 since the end of 2018. In the first part of the decade, overall capacity was declining, but in 2014, the trend began to reverse. Over the last five years, total licensed capacity has increased about 15% statewide, although in some parts of the state capacity has dropped

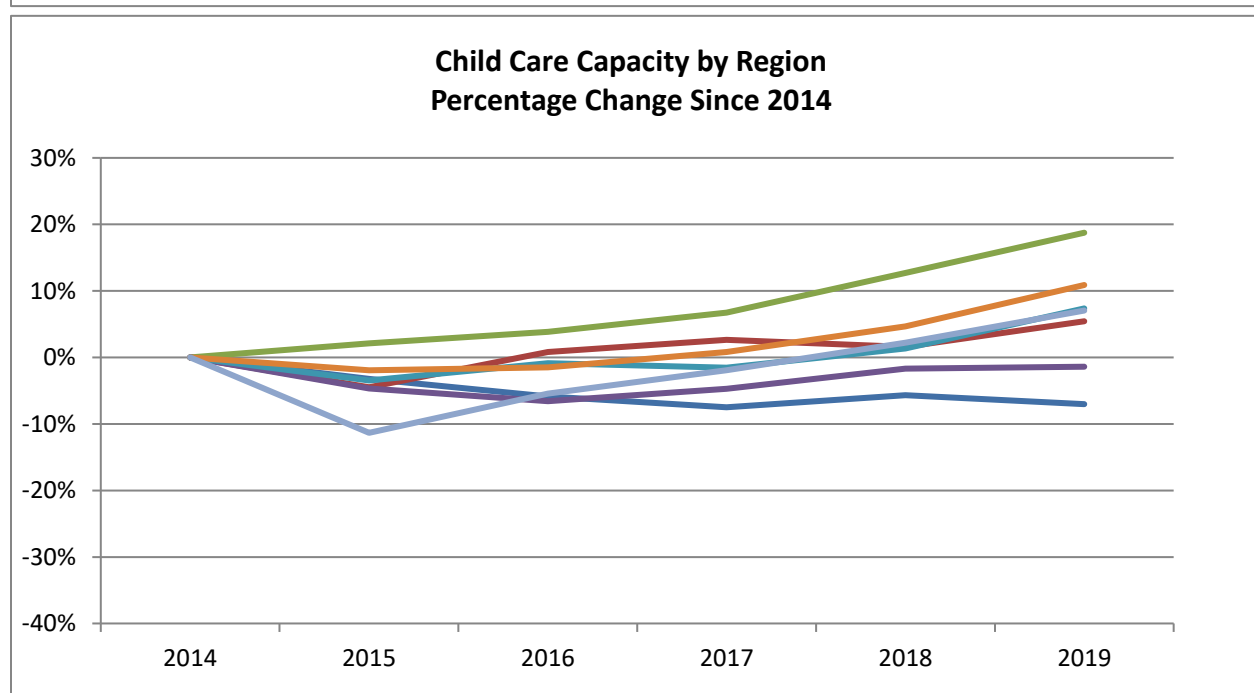
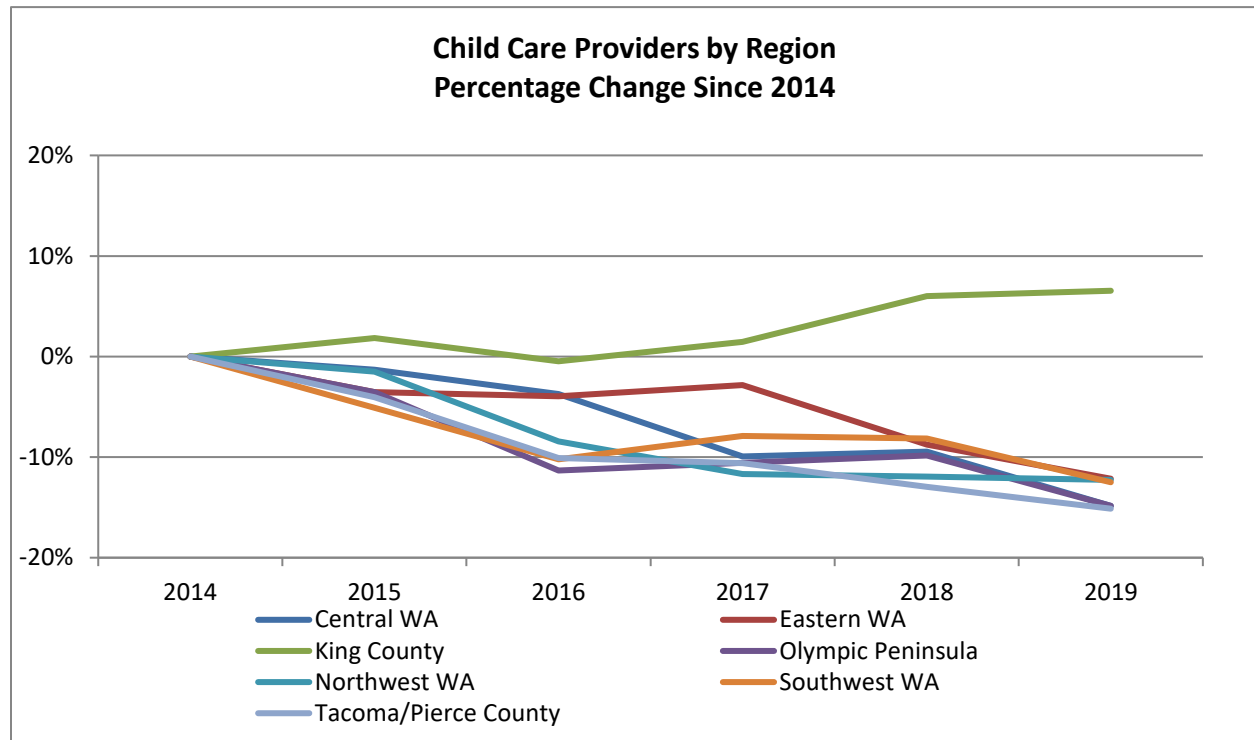
or increased much less. The rise in capacity in recent years is in contrast to the decline in the number of providers because the decrease in providers has been most pronounced in family child care. Family child care homes have smaller capacity per provider than centers, so while family child care made up about 58-68% of child care providers since 2013, it only accounted for around 17-24% of total capacity.

Although there has been a rebound in total capacity in the last few years, the loss of family child care providers has a significant impact on the availability of care during evening, weekend, and overnight hours. The percentage of capacity available during non-standard hours has dropped by almost a quarter in six years, from 13% in 2012 to only 9% in 2019. Family child care also tends to be more affordable than center-based care, so the loss of family child care providers may be more limiting for lower income families.



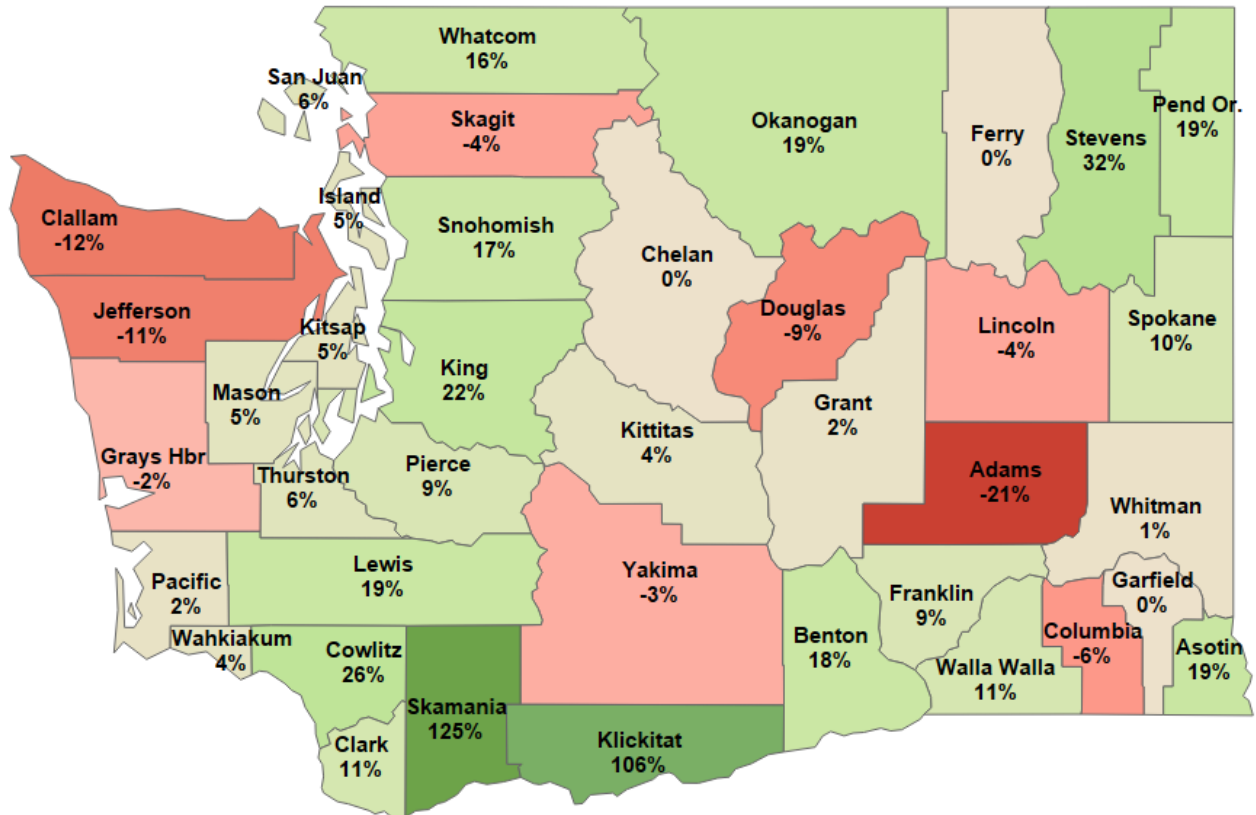
Regional Child Care Supply

Some parts of Washington have seen much steeper declines in the number of providers and less growth, or decline, in overall capacity. King County has grown in both the number of providers and total capacity over the past five years. Other regions have had a net loss of 12-15% of child care providers over the past five years, although only two regions, Central WA and Olympic Peninsula, have seen a net decline in total capacity during that time period. Central WA had the most significant decline in licensed capacity, which is expected given that statewide there have been losses in family child care and Central WA has the highest percentage of family child care providers compared to centers.



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.

**Percentage of Change in Licensed Child Care Capacity
Dec 2014 - Dec 2019**



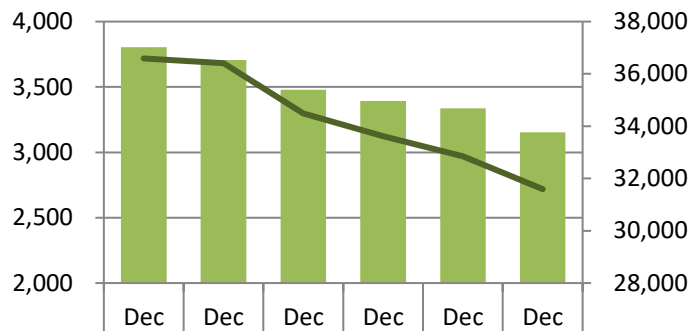
Child Care Supply by Provider Type

While 58% of child care facilities are family child care homes, these providers care for fewer children per facility, so they represent about 17% of total capacity for children. Child care centers make up 32% of facilities, but 66% of capacity. The ratio of family child care providers to centers has been declining over the past decade due to a net loss in family child care providers. Centers also experienced a decline in the early 2010s but have rebounded in more recent years.

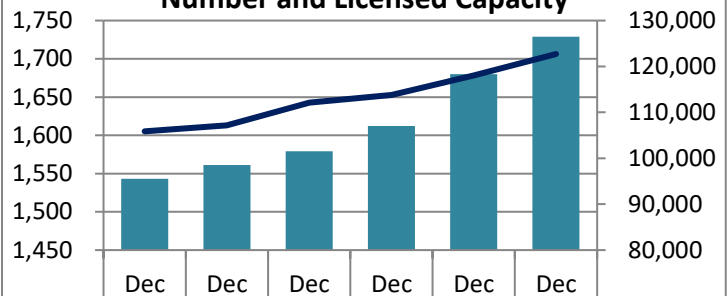
These charts illustrate the change in number (bars) and capacity (lines) of licensed child care providers over the past five years. Family child care has seen a net loss in the number of providers and capacity. The number and capacity of child care centers increased gradually in 2014-2017 and then more robustly in 2017-2019.

Previous reports combined data on licensed school-age only programs with license-exempt school age programs where available. Tracking unlicensed school-age programs requires a disproportion resource investment, and the resulting data is nearly always incomplete. For these reasons, in 2019, CCA of WA ceased efforts to include unlicensed school-age programs in referrals. The previous years' data has been adjusted to include only licensed programs in order to make it comparable. Licensed school-age only programs have followed a similar growth pattern to centers over the last few years, with small growth from 2014-2016 followed by more rapid growth in 2017-2019.

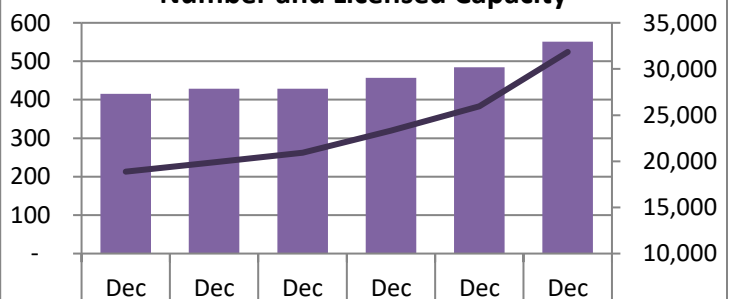
**Family Child Care Providers, 2014-2019
Number and Licensed Capacity**



**Child Care Centers, 2014-2019
Number and Licensed Capacity**



**School-Age Only Programs, 2014-2019
Number and Licensed Capacity**

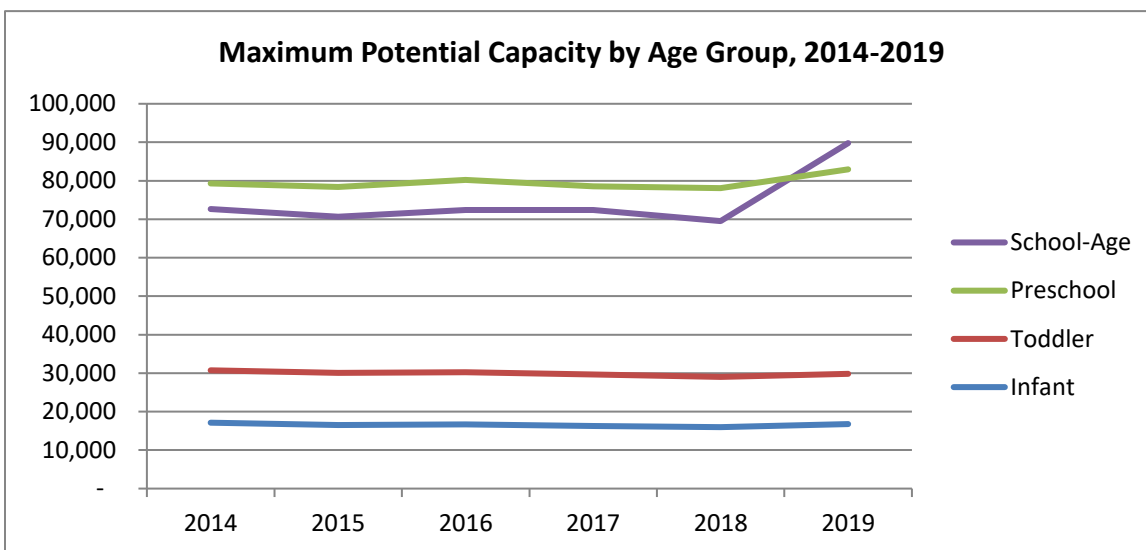


Child Care Supply by Child Age

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.

Similar to the trend in overall capacity, capacity by age group had net losses from 2010-2013, followed by a period of relative stability from 2014-2018. In 2019, there was a sharp increase in the number of school age slots compared to other age groups.

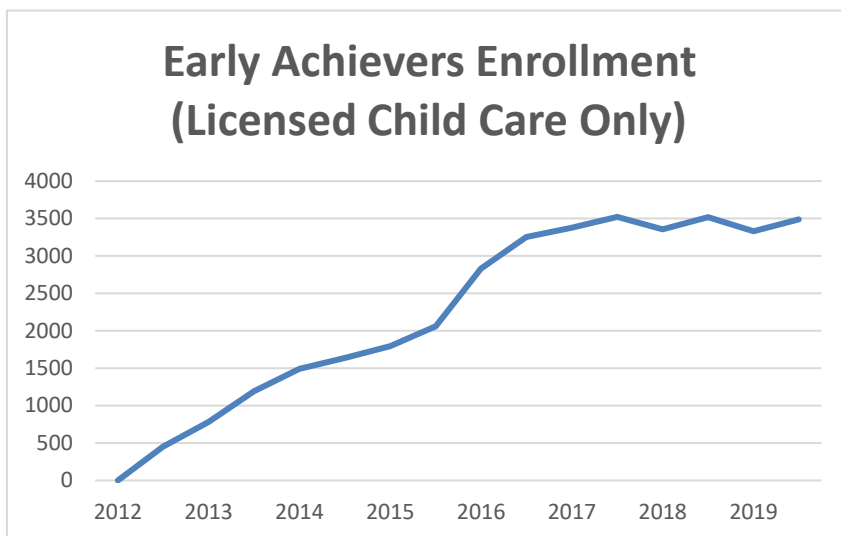


Child Care Provider Characteristics

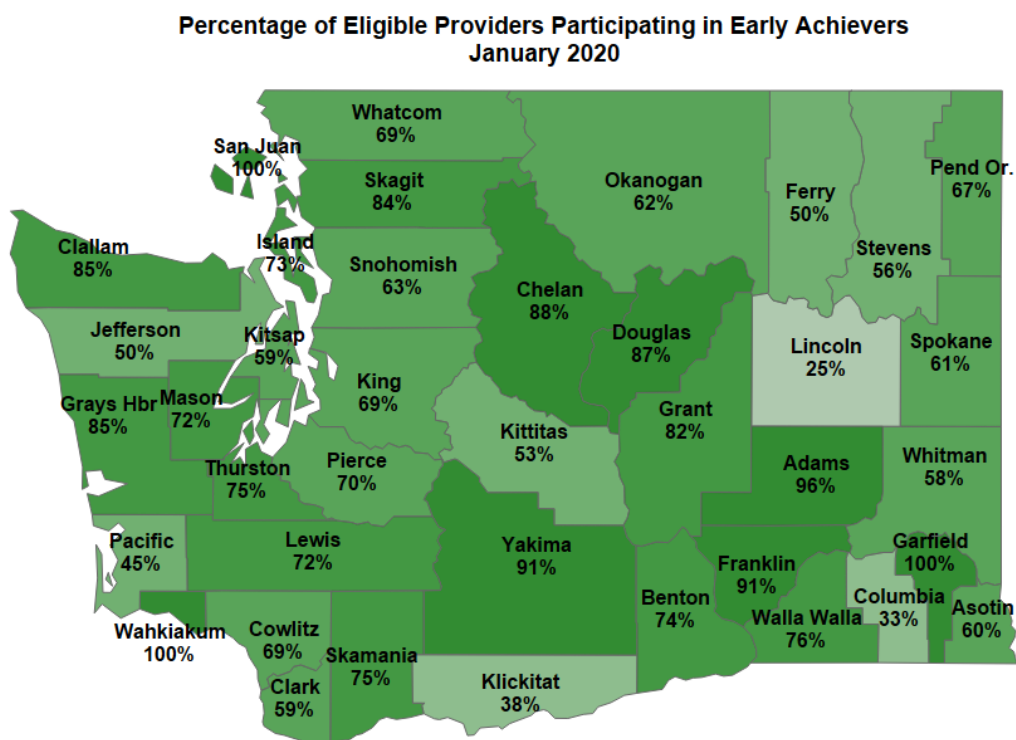
Early Achievers Participation

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 <https://childcareawarewa.org/providers/early-achievers-success-stories/>.

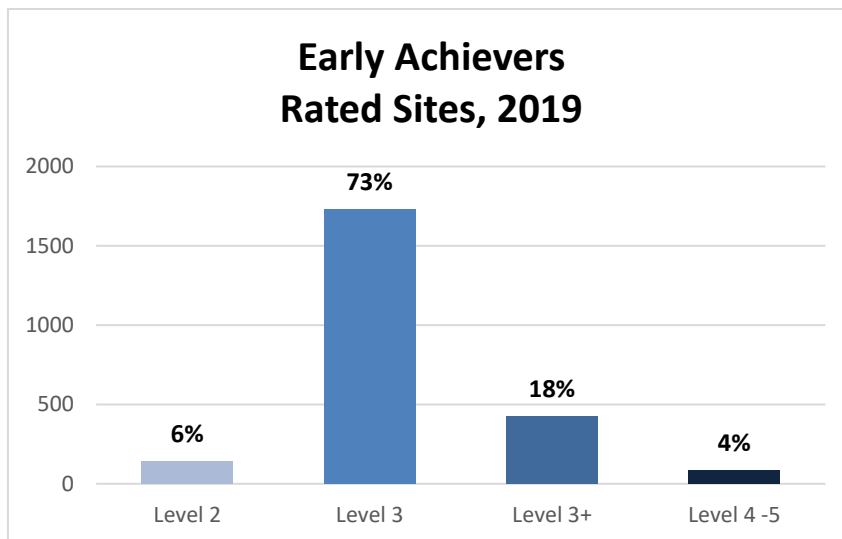


Early Achievers phased in across the state in 2012 and 2013. It now includes approximately 71% of eligible providers and nearly 73% of child care capacity. At the end of 2019, there were nearly 3,500 licensed providers enrolled in Early Achievers, representing about 75,000 children in care and a combined total capacity of about 113,000 children.



Spurred by the Early Start Act's requirement to achieve Level 3 or above by the end of 2019 in order to maintain subsidy eligibility, there were substantially more initial ratings for licensed providers in 2018

and 2019 than in previous years. There are currently nearly 2,400 licensed providers rated. Among these providers, the most common rating is Level 3 at 73% of current ratings. In Early Achievers, a Level 3 rating indicates quality. At 18%, the next most frequent level earned is the newly introduced Level 3+, which is between Level 3 and Level 4. Level 2 (6%) and Levels 4-5 (4%) are much less common.⁴



Subsidies and Financial Assistance

The vast majority of providers (77%) 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 67% of providers. The largest program that provides assistance for working parents to 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. 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. WCCC for birth to preschool is now accepted by 52% of child care providers, and WCCC for school-age care is accepted by 63% of providers. While there was a significant drop in the percentage of providers that reported they would accept subsidies for young children because of 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. 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 state subsidy reimbursement rate often does not cover the full cost of providing care. Some providers ration the availability of subsidized slots to limit the financial impact to their small businesses and to other families with children enrolled at their facility.

Aside from state subsidies, about half (52%) 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 (39%). A much smaller number of providers charge families on a sliding scale based on family income (11%), and less than 5% of

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.

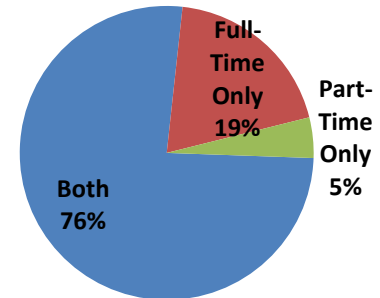
providers offer or accept other forms of financial assistance, such as scholarships, military subsidies, local government subsidies, or tribal subsidies.

Schedule and Hours

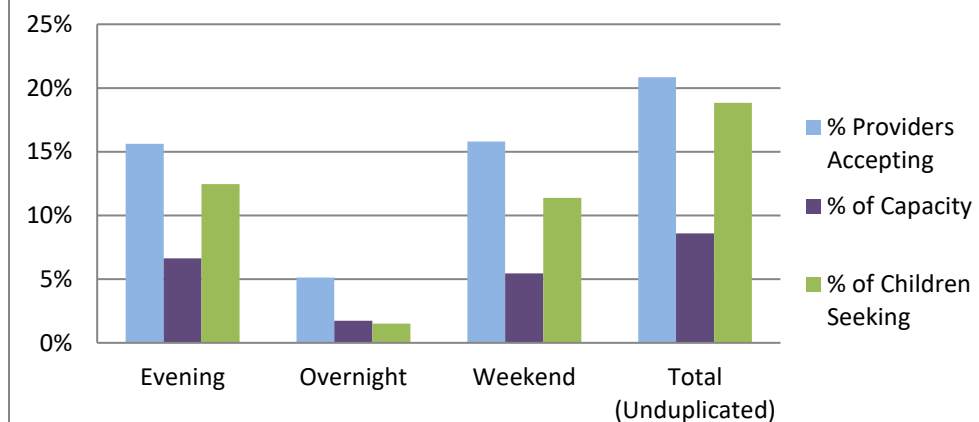
About 77% of child care providers accept children on either a full-time or part-time schedule. About 19% of providers accept children only full-time, and about 4% are part-time-only programs. Almost all providers are open year-round; only about 7% are open only during the school year, and 0.2% are summer only.

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 9% of overall capacity. About 16% of providers, 92% of them family child care, take children in the evening hours (after 6:30 pm), but these providers account for less than 7% of total capacity. Similarly, 16% of providers accept children on weekends, 96% of them family child care, representing a little over 5% of capacity. Only 5% of providers accept children overnight, 99% of them family

Capacity for Full-Time and Part-Time Children



Supply and Demand for Unusual Schedules, 2019



child care, representing under 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

In 2019, CCA of WA enhanced data collection about the languages spoken by child care providers by splitting language into multiple fields. Traditionally, CCA of WA had only asked about the languages spoken by child care providers, but now providers are also asked about “Languages of Instruction,” which are the languages they use when teaching the children in their care. Since Languages of Instruction is a newer addition, CCA of WA has data for only about three quarters of child care providers, compared to 87% for languages spoken by staff. The statistics below are based on the providers for which data is available.

About 93% of child care providers speak English and/or have staff that speak English. Nearly half, 48%, speak both English and one or more other languages, or have staff that speak languages other than English. Of the 7% 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 about 2% of overall capacity. Of the more than 2,200 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.

For about 71% of child care providers, classroom instruction is only in English. Bilingual instruction including English and additional languages takes place in about 14% of programs, and 15% have instruction only in languages other than English. This data should be considered preliminary since this is a new question on the provider profile, and there is still a relatively higher percentage of providers that CCA of WA does not yet have data about.

Special Needs Training and Experience

About 54% of providers, representing about 58% 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 ensuring a child receives required ongoing medication and maintaining medication records (35%), providing additional emotional and/or behavioral support to children with challenging behaviors (34%), and diapering or assisting with toileting for an older child (31%).

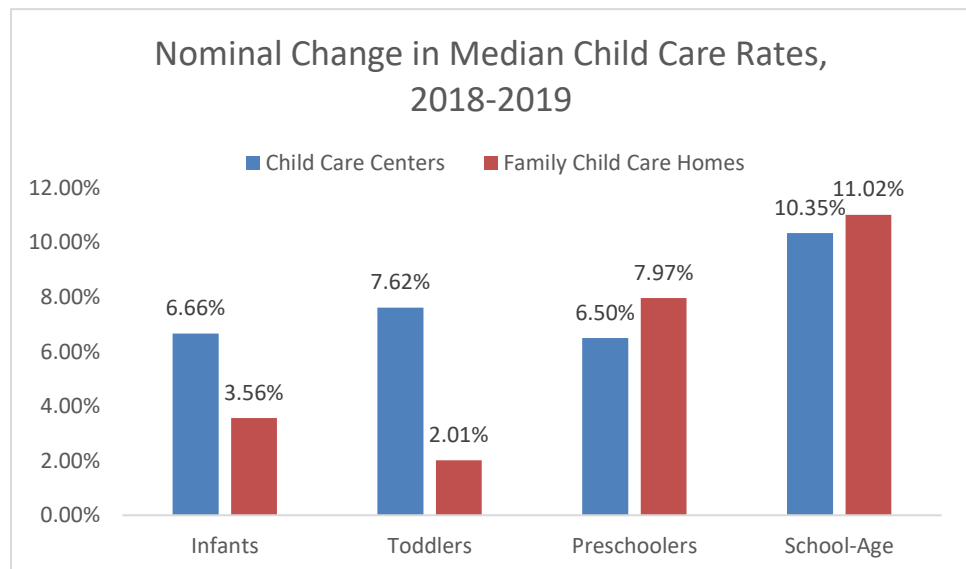
Price of Child Care

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.

2019 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	\$1,211	\$1,525	\$920	\$1,178
Toddlers	\$1,040	\$1,332	\$840	\$982
Preschoolers	\$923	\$1,200	\$758	\$886
School-Age (Before & after school care, ~20 hours/week)	\$550	\$711	\$433	\$607

Over the last year, the nominal statewide median rates increased by varying amounts for different types of care and age groups, ranging from just over 2% for toddlers in family child care, which did not outpace general inflation, to over 10% for school age

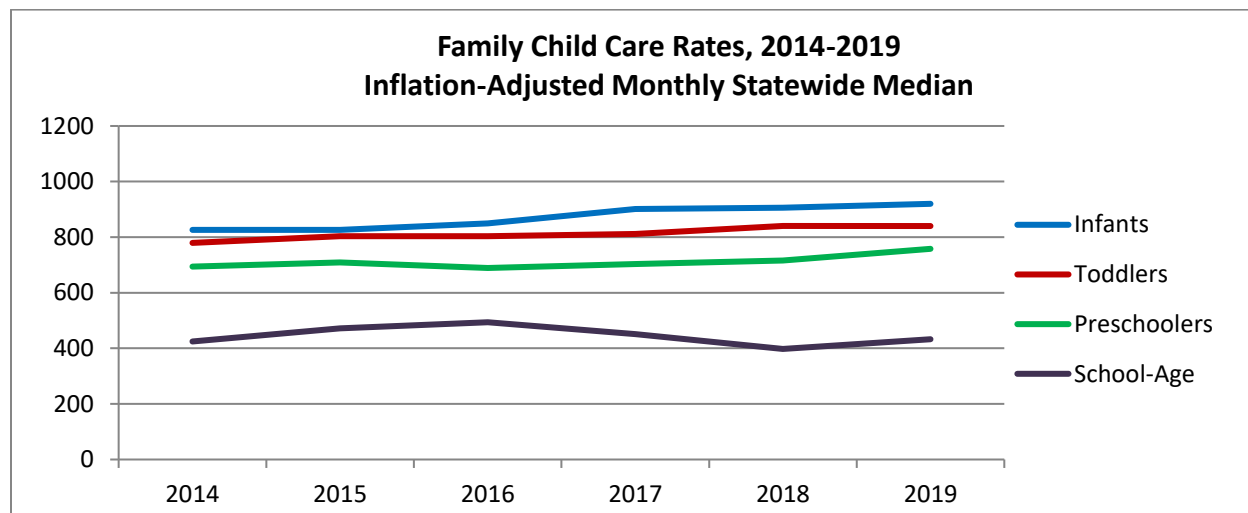
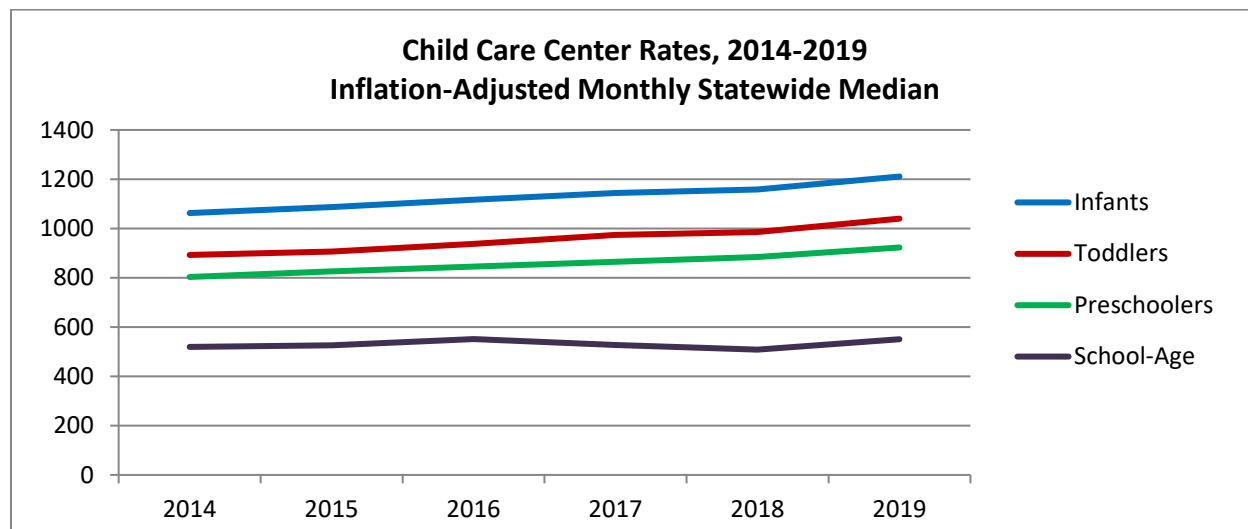


children. There are many factors that influence the cost of child care. One factor is likely the increase in the state's minimum wage.

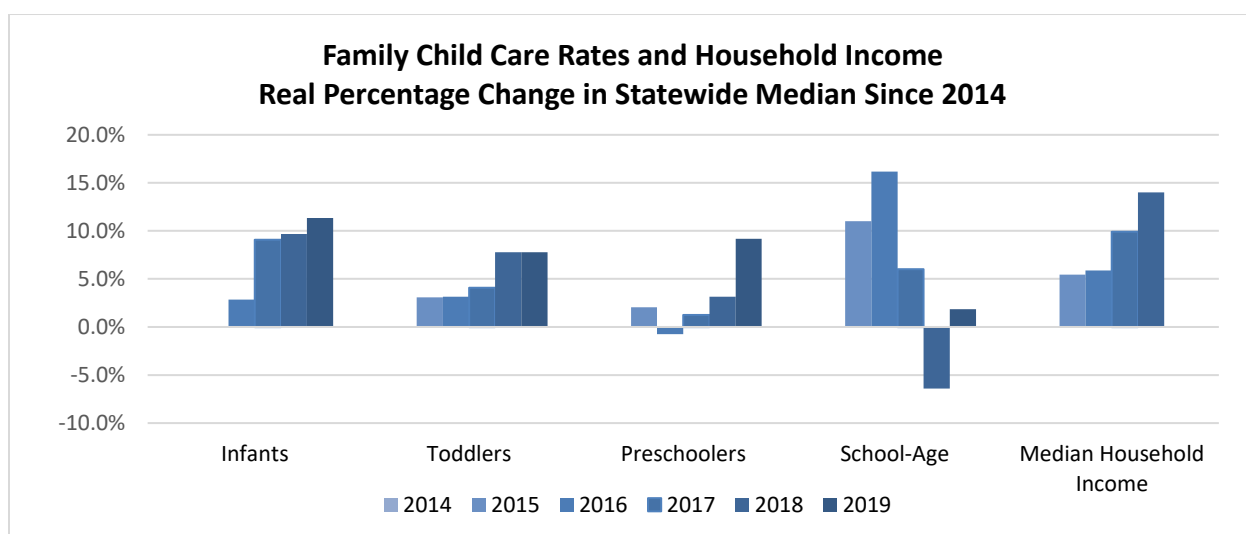
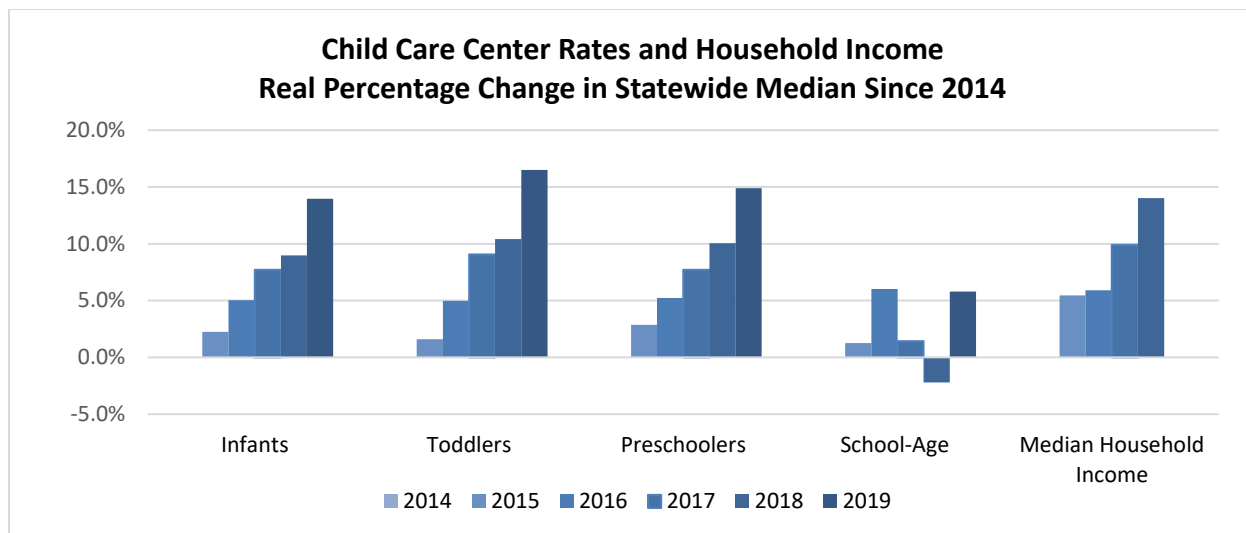
Trends in Child Care Prices

Once adjusted for inflation, statewide median child care prices have mostly increased over the past few years. From 2018-2019, there were increases in center rates of 4.6% for infants, 5.5% for toddlers, 4.4% for preschool-age care, and 8.2% for school age care. In family care, the inflation-adjusted statewide median prices increased 1.5% for infants, 5.8% for preschoolers, and 8.8% for school-age children, but stayed the same for toddlers.

The reimbursement rates paid by the state to providers that accept WCCC have slowly increased over the past several years, including a fairly substantial increase that took effect July 2019, but have still not reached the federally recommended 75th percentile in most parts of the state. This means that despite the increases, the cost of providing care for children on WCCC subsidies still costs more than the rates received by providers for that care. This report uses the July 2019 WCCC rates.



Earlier in the decade, the cost of child care was rising faster than median household income, but over the last few years, growth in median income has increased. The following charts show the percentage change since 2014 in the inflation-adjusted statewide medians for child care cost and household income.ⁱⁱⁱ The 2019 median household income is not yet available, but median household income has increased 14% from 2014-2018. From 2014-2019, median child care rates have increased between 6-17% for center based care and 2-11% for family child care.



Substantial Regional Variation

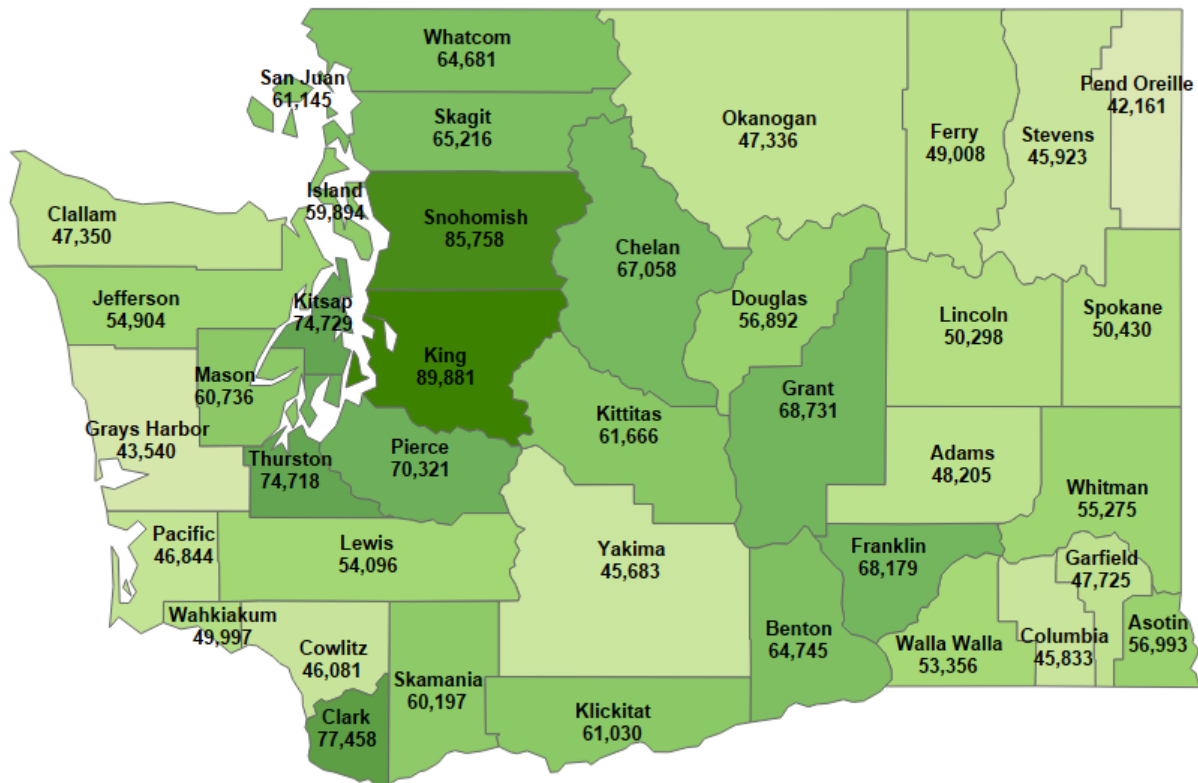
Across the state, there are substantial differences in the cost of child care and in the change in rates over the past 12 months. In smaller counties, the median rates are less stable over time because they are impacted much more by smaller changes in the child care provider population, such as facility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

The maps on the following pages illustrate the variation in median monthly rates across the state for different age groups as of December 2019. 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.

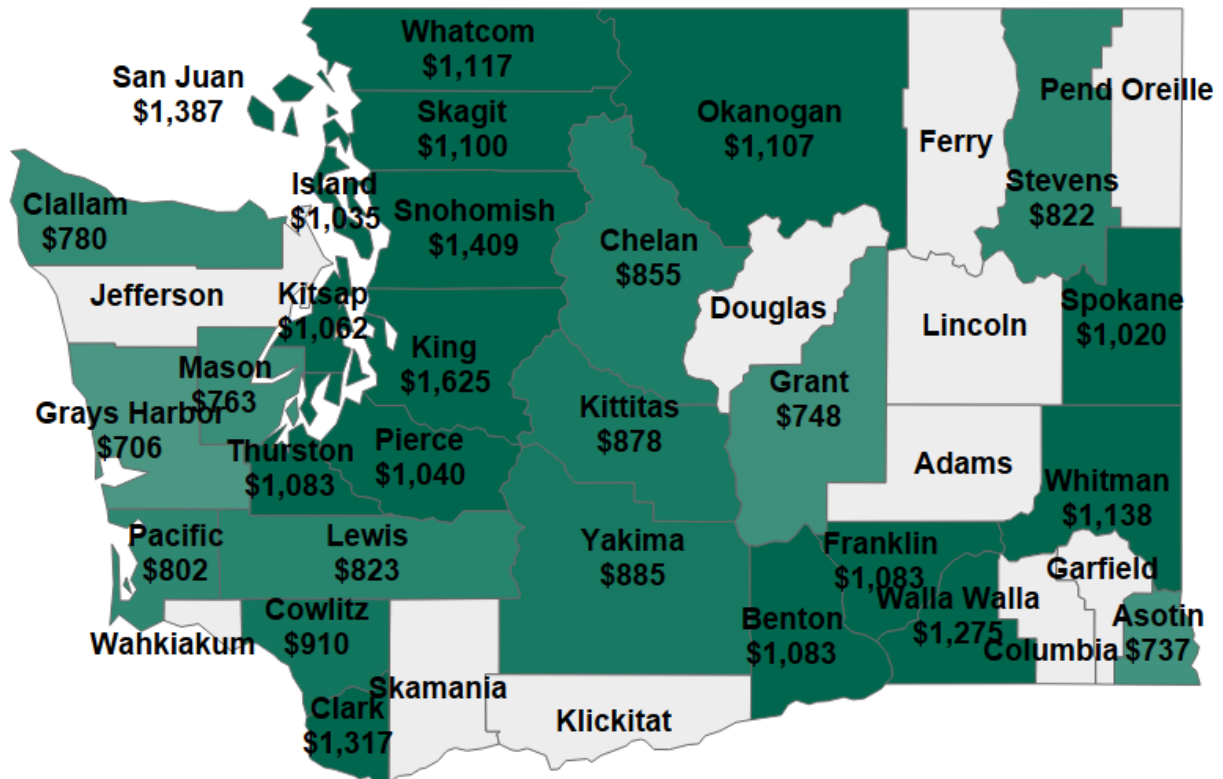
All rates are self-reported by child care providers. If there are no providers in a county of the type specified, the county is shown in white. Some providers do not report rates, or specify that their rates are not to be published. If there are fewer than four providers of a particular type for a county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

For comparison, this is a map of projected median household income by county in 2018:^{iv}

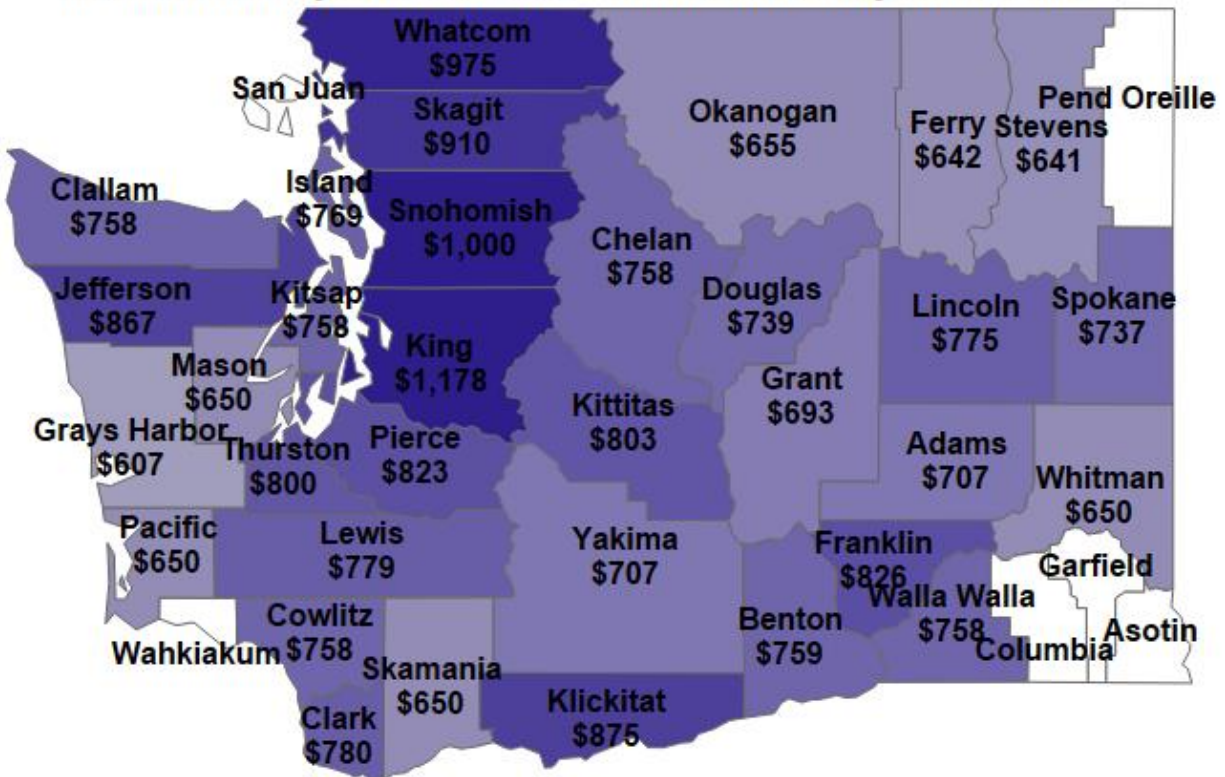
Median Household Income (2018)



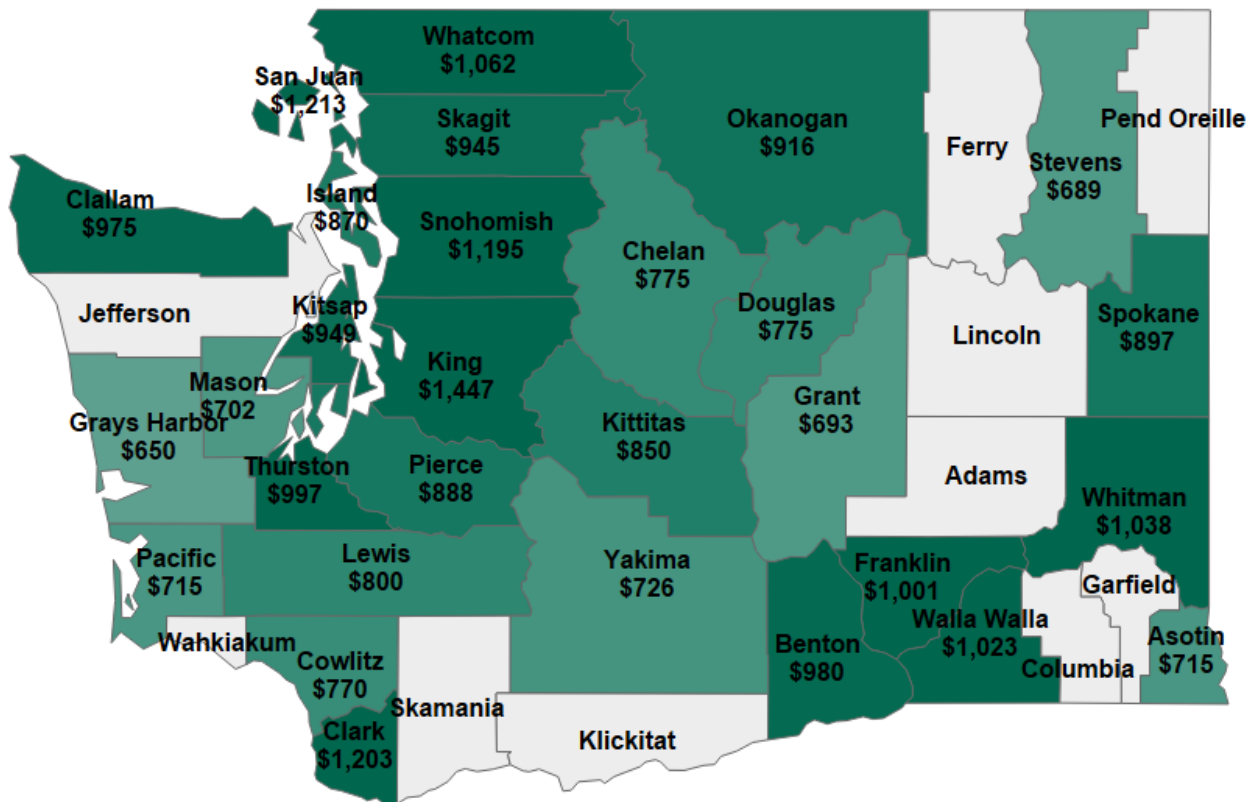
Median Monthly Price of Care – Infants in Child Care Centers



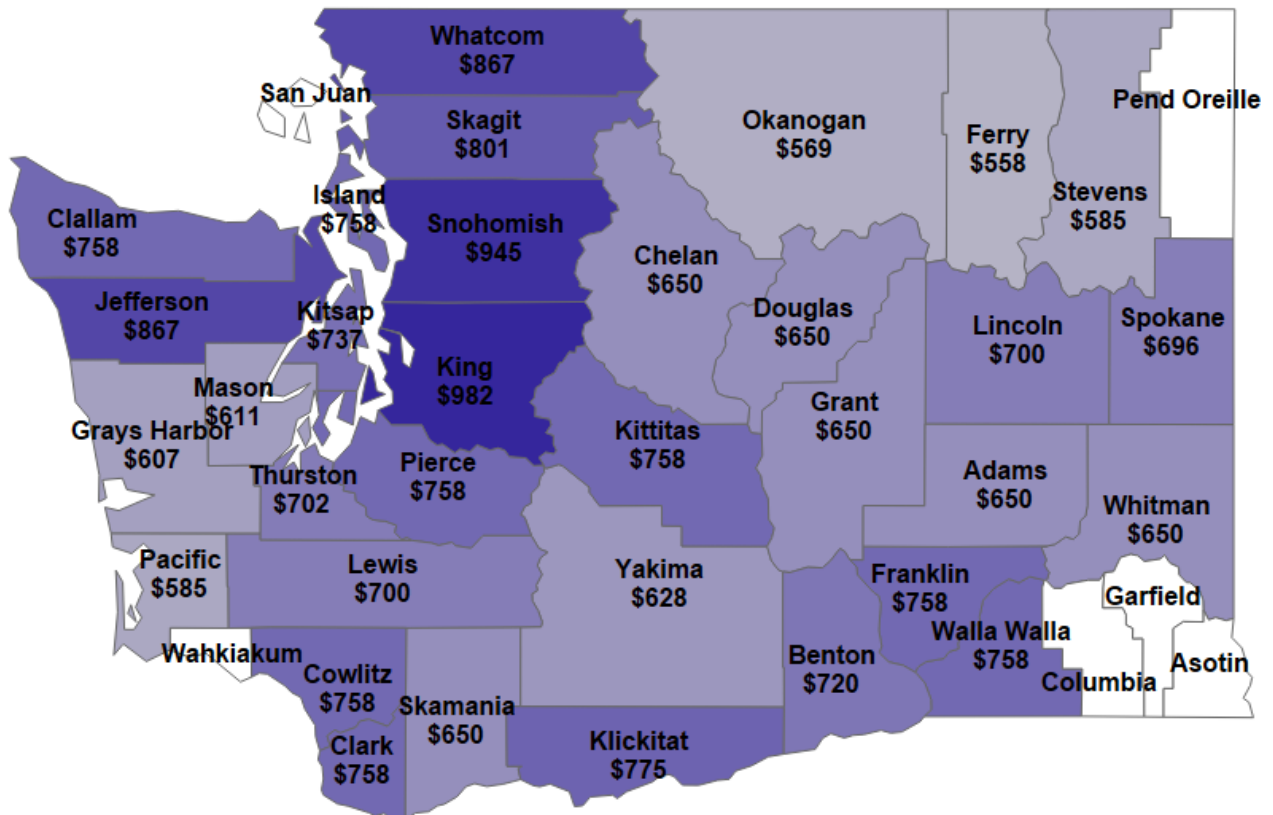
Median Monthly Price of Care – Infants in Family Child Care



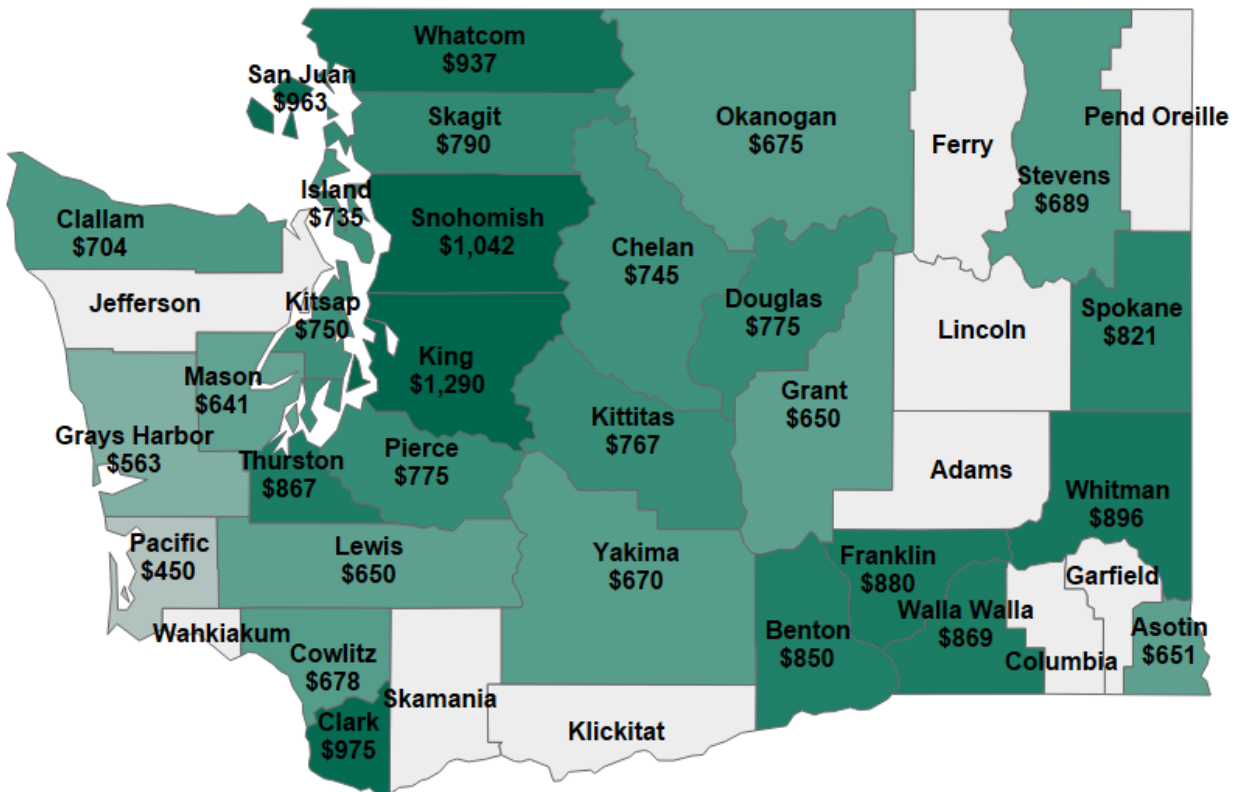
Median Monthly Price of Care – Toddlers in Child Care Centers



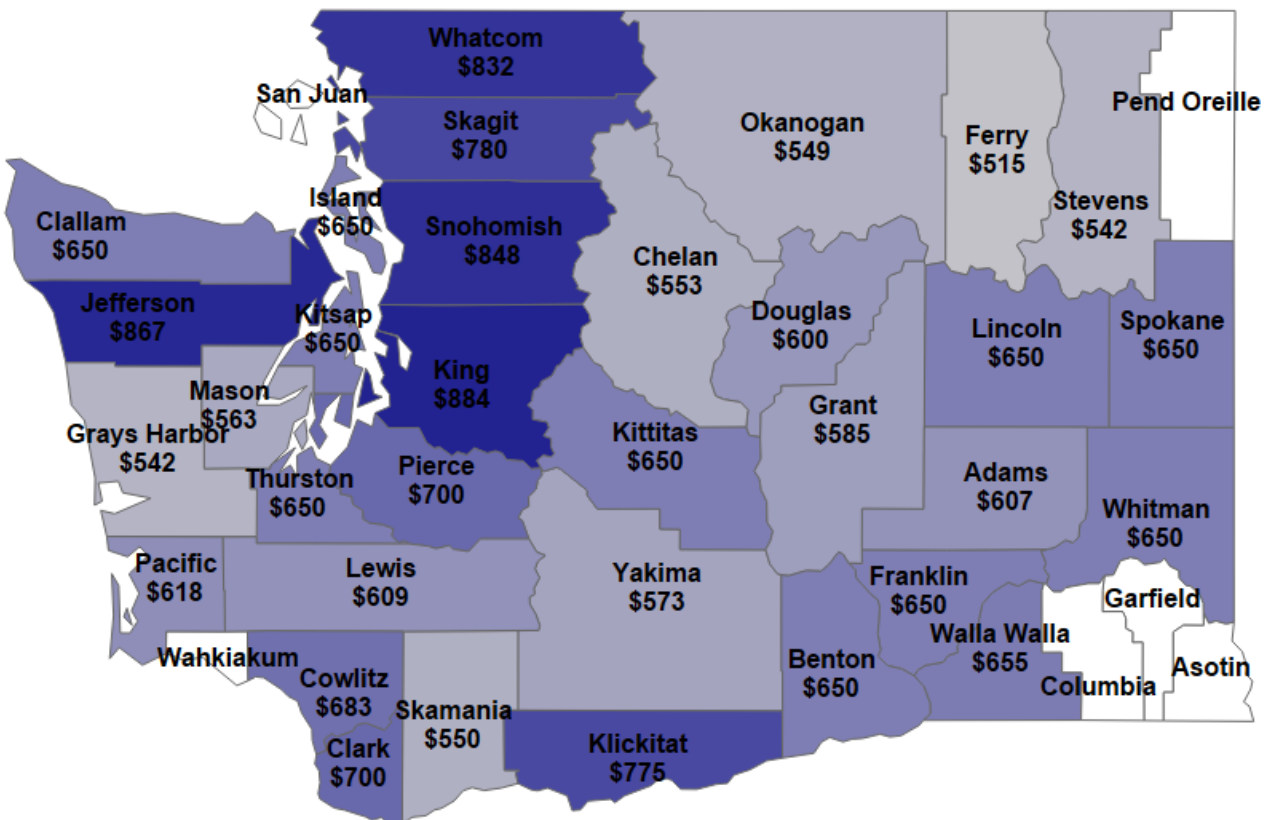
Median Monthly Price of Care – Toddlers in Family Child Care



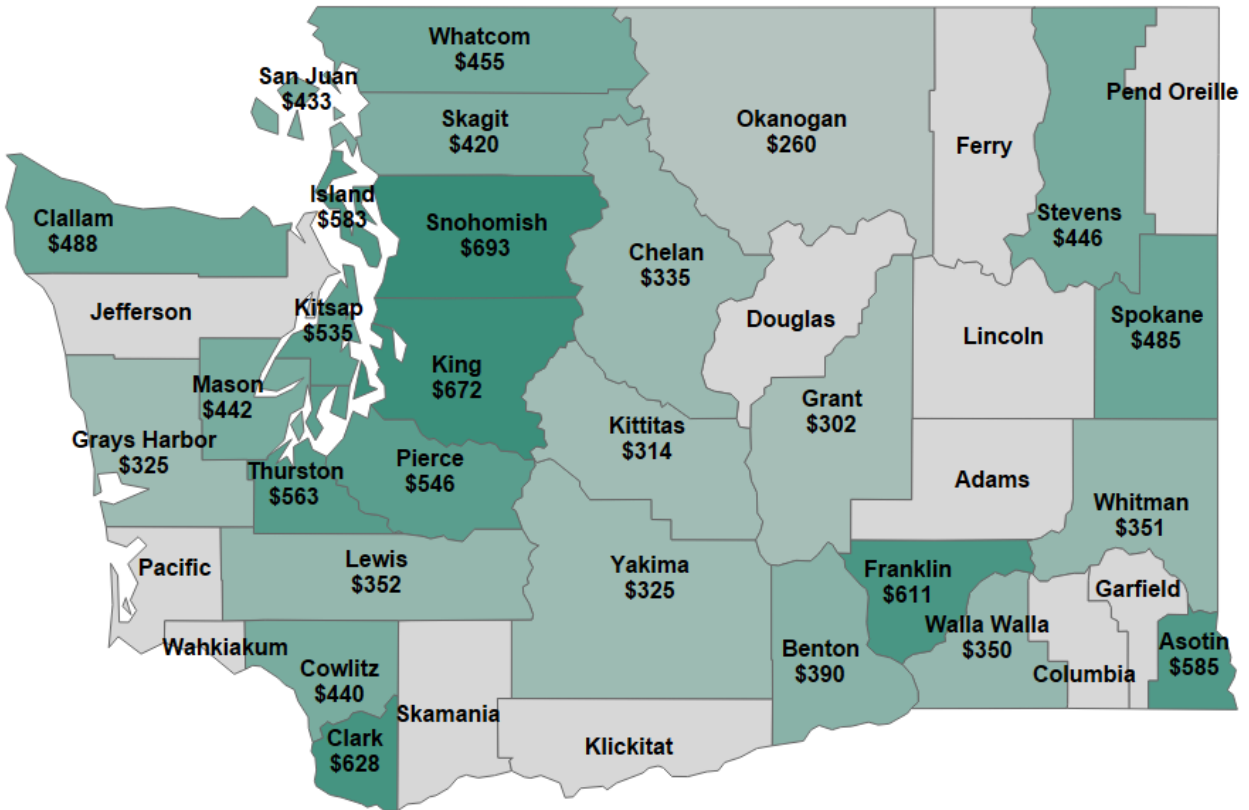
Median Monthly Price of Care – Preschoolers in Child Care Centers



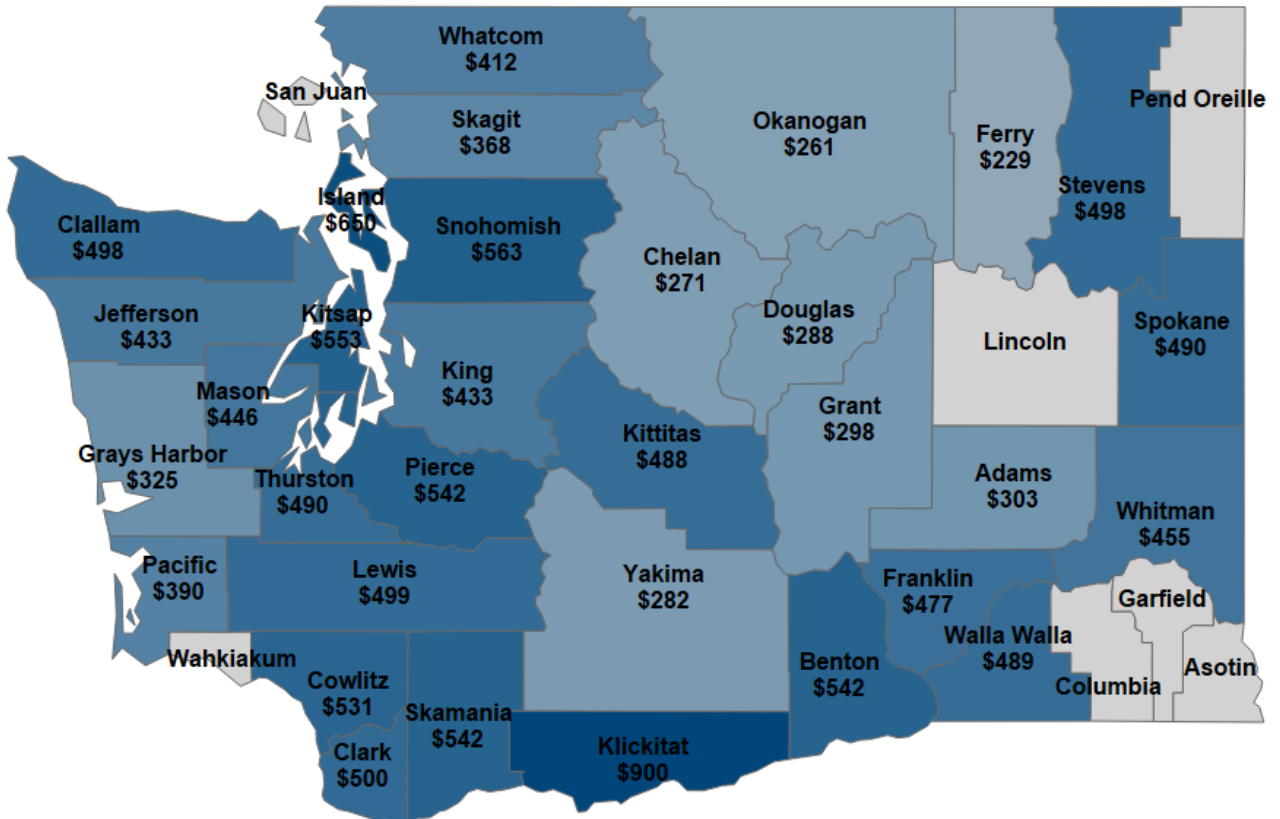
Median Monthly Price of Care – Preschoolers in Family Child Care



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 July 2019, CCA of WA launched a new database and referral system. The new system has several advantages, including a better online search for families and more efficient, online data collection from child care providers. As part of the system's development, CCA of WA also took the opportunity to revise some data collection procedures and critically analyze the information gathered from families and child care providers. As a result, some of the data in this report is not as comparable with previous years as earlier reports were. In particular:
 - Referral Search Count – Previously, when counting referral searches, CCA of WA only counted the first search per day per family. This prevents complex searches where the staff member or family might revise their criteria multiple times before getting satisfactory results from driving up the search count. Starting in July 2019, CCA of WA is counting one search per day per family per search type. This means a family that calls the Family Center and searches online in the same day would have two searches counted instead of one. The difference in number of searched counted using the two methods is quite similar, with the new method resulting in about 1% more searches overall.
 - Streamlined Online Search – In order to streamline the user experience, CCA of WA decided to make some changes to the search process. The search has fewer parameters for families to select and is more focused on the few options that most families use. Families with more complex or unusual needs are better served by calling the Family Center for assistance. Also, families searching online are no longer asked purely demographic questions (information that was not actually used in the search itself), such as number of children and adults in the household. Some information about families searching online can be inferred from the search parameters; for example, the number of children entered in the search can be used to approximate number of children in the household and subsidy preferences can approximate low income families, but it is less accurate than directly asking.
 - Child Care Provider Profiles – Providers now have the ability to directly update their own profiles online. While CCA of WA still performs quality checks on the data entry, updates no longer require manual intervention on the part of CCA of WA staff each time, which may result in more inconsistencies in data entry. CCA of WA also used the new system's development as an opportunity to revise the information collected about providers. Some rarely-used or less helpful options and characteristics were removed from the provider profile, and others were expanded or revised. For example, CCA of WA now tracks languages spoken by staff separately from languages of instruction.

- License-Exempt Providers – CCA of WA is no longer tracking license-exempt school-age care programs. While CCA of WA had previously allowed such programs to be voluntarily added to the referral database in order to receive referrals, they were of limited usefulness to families since most families prefer (and CCA of WA advocates for use of) licensed child care providers. This population is very difficult to accurately track because these programs are not required to be licensed or to register with state authorities. In order to improve overall accuracy of the information, they are excluded from the analysis, although the impact is fairly minimal since these programs were less than 1% of the total. Child care providers licensed by government authorities other than DCYF, such as military- and tribal-authorized programs, are still included.
 - In 2017, CCA of WA changed how we track school-age rates. Previously we only tracked part-time before and after-school care rates; this year we added tracking full-time school-age rates for summer/holidays. Some providers only have full-time rates for school-age and now those rates are in a separate category.
 - In June 2016, CCA of WA separated the subsidy program Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) data into WCCC birth-to-preschool and WCCC school-age to reflect the Early Start Act (ESA) mandate that requires child care providers to participate in Washington’s quality rating and improvement system Early Achievers in order to accept WCCC subsidy for children ages birth to preschool. This ESA subsidy mandate took effect 8/1/2016.
- 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 demographic questions are no longer asked of families searching online in order to streamline the user experience. For families searching online, there is data collected on search parameters, such as whether a family was looking for a provider that accepts subsidies and the ages of the children needing care. Unless otherwise noted, families without demographic data for a particular characteristic are excluded from the analysis of that characteristic.
 - For 2019, the family and child data came from both the older and new referral databases. While CCA of WA has de-duplicated the family and child data to the best of its ability within each of these systems, it was not feasible to de-duplicate the data across systems. This likely resulted in a slightly higher number of families and children served annually, by about 6%, but it would not have a substantial impact on the number served monthly (since both systems were not used in the same month). While the demographics of the families have changed with the increase in the volume of online searches since the new system launched, it is unlikely that the families and children that may have duplicate records between systems are significantly different demographically from those that are only in one system.
- Notes on Provider Capacity and Characteristics:
 - Capacity information reflects licensed capacity, not current vacancies. The data reflects total supply, not excess or available supply.

- The information in this report represents only licensed centers, family child care homes, and school-age only programs. It does not include other exempt care such as unlicensed preschools, nanny services, or unlicensed school-age programs. (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 Children, Youth, and Families. 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 Children, Youth, and Families 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.
- If no data on capacity by age group is available, it is estimated based on total licensed capacity and licensed age range. For family child care, providers that are licensed to serve infants and toddlers have an estimated infant and toddler capacity of 2 or 4 depending on whether the total licensed capacity indicates there are one or more adult teachers, and for those that are licensed to serve preschool and school-age children, the estimated maximum capacity for those age groups is equal to the total licensed capacity. For school-age only programs, the total licensed capacity is estimated to be the same as the school-age capacity, and there is no capacity for other age groups. For child care centers, the capacity by age group is estimated based on the proportional allocation of slots for centers statewide for all age groups the provider is licensed to serve.
- 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 six 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 (12-23 months), Preschool (3-5 years, before Kindergarten), and School-Age (Kindergarten). Exact ages represented by these four categories have varied slightly over time as child care regulations have changed, notably in 2012 and 2019.

- Notes on Provider Rate Calculations:
 - Provider rates are aggregated using representative age categories: Infant (under 12 months), Toddler (12-23 months), Preschool (3-5 years, before Kindergarten), and School-Age (Kindergarten 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 and again in 2019 to adjust for new regulations.
 - 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 are not to be published. If any provider has requested their rates not to 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 the Bureau of Labor Statistics calculator available at http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm. All inflation-adjusted dollar amounts are in 2019 dollars.

Appendices

Appendix A: Referral Demand by County

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

2019 Child Care Data Report
Appendix A

	Statewide 2019	CCA of Central Washington Catholic Family & Child Services								CCA of Eastern Washington Community Minded Enterprises										
		Adams	Chelan	Douglas	Ferry	Grant	Kittitas	Okan.	Yakima	Asotin	Benton	Columbia	Franklin	Garfield	Lincoln	Pend Or.	Spokane	Stevens	Walla Walla	Whitman
SERVICES PROVIDED																				
Total Referral Searches*	18,983	35	169	86	1	118	21	29	518	6	532	1	253	1	1	1	1,120	10	113	33
Phone (Staff-Assisted) Referral Searches**	8,631	16	78	43	1	63	9	20	318	3	270	0	140	1	1	0	530	9	61	11
Online (Self-Service) Referral Searches	10,352	19	91	43	0	55	12	9	200	3	262	1	113	0	0	1	590	1	52	22
DEMAND FOR CHILD CARE REFERRALS (# of families and children)																				
Total Families Looking for Child Care^	9,759	26	131	66	1	99	20	27	425	6	404	1	206	1	1	1	893	10	102	28
Family Characteristics																				
Low Income Families Referred***	5,474	11	55	27	1	44	8	14	218	3	177	0	109	1	0	0	355	6	38	5
Single Adult	5,354	12	53	26	0	41	8	13	176	2	164	0	95	1	0	0	363	6	36	7
Two or More Adults	3,314	4	28	14	1	25	3	9	130	2	86	0	44	0	0	0	190	1	28	7
Family of 2	3,754	3	29	13	0	36	8	8	113	0	84	0	58	0	1	0	261	5	28	6
Family of 3	3,013	11	33	18	1	14	2	12	108	4	89	0	34	0	0	0	184	4	23	6
Family of 4	1,353	3	15	5	0	13	0	1	53	0	51	0	29	1	0	0	75	0	9	2
Family of 5	465	1	3	3	0	3	1	1	29	0	20	0	12	0	0	0	32	0	4	0
Family of 6 or more	246	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	11	0	7	0	10	0	0	0	22	0	2	0
Total Children Needing Care^	20,111	43	197	96	2	150	25	36	683	8	622	1	332	3	1	1	1,266	13	145	36
Child Characteristics																				
Children from Low-Income Families***	8,807	20	94	47	2	69	12	20	382	5	331	0	198	3	0	0	567	9	66	8
Children Using Subsidies/Seeking Assistance	10,925	30	119	62	0	95	15	23	437	5	374	0	233	3	0	0	737	12	80	8
State Gov't.	10,415	29	118	62	0	89	15	23	427	5	368	0	229	3	0	0	719	12	75	7
Local Government Subsidy	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Other Subsidy	54	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provider Financial Assistance	572	1	2	1	0	6	0	0	11	0	9	0	6	0	0	0	27	0	6	1
Children With Special Needs***	477	1	5	1	0	5	0	0	19	0	10	0	8	0	0	0	23	0	0	0
Child's Age																				
Infants (less than 1 year old)	4,142	6	37	17	0	30	8	4	124	2	111	0	67	1	0	0	254	4	41	4
Toddlers (1 and 2 year olds)	6,053	9	52	27	1	38	9	14	200	2	189	0	71	2	1	0	373	4	53	16
Preschool (3 and 4 year olds)	4,643	11	47	25	0	32	2	8	147	0	179	1	81	0	0	1	267	1	26	5
School-Age (at least 5 years old)	5,237	17	60	28	1	52	6	10	215	4	136	0	113	0	0	0	373	4	29	11
Age Not Specified	213	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	4	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
CHILD CARE NEEDS (# of children needing care)^																				
Type of Care Sought																				
Child Care Centers	18,847	43	183	86	2	144	24	35	633	8	575	1	318	3	1	1	1,195	13	140	34
Family Child Care Homes	17,526	41	180	87	2	141	22	35	633	8	554	1	305	3	1	1	1,114	11	135	30
Licensed School Age Program	2,922	7	28	12	0	39	4	1	88	0	56	0	56	0	0	0	195	4	15	4
Other	900	2	11	3	0	2	0	0	16	1	12	0	4	0	0	0	56	0	2	2
Special Services Requested																				
Drop In Care***	153	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0
Transportation to School***	549	1	6	1	0	11	0	0	39	0	15	0	9	0	0	0	53	0	0	1
From Non-English Speaking Family***	426	3	9	8	0	8	0	0	31	0	19	0	22	0	0	0	6	0	2	0
Schedule Requested																				
Full Time^^	9,512	21	99	42	2	56	12	19	348	4	312	0	203	3	1	0	614	12	71	12
Part Time^^	2,079	4	18	13	0	14	1	8	73	0	51	0	36	0	0	0	152	0	10	5
Full Year^^	11,079	32	114	54	2	72	12	24	401	1	343	0	219	3	1	0	710	12	85	16
Rotating Schedule***	41	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Temporary/Emergency***	99	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Evening	2,506	1	27	8	0	29	1	4	100	2	86	0	34	0	0	0	152	3	19	2
Overnight	305	0	6	0	0	2	1	0	13	0	7	0	11	0	0	0	13	0	5	0
Weekend Care	2,289	13	29	13	0	28	0	4	138	2	113	0	76	0	0	0	140	2	9	0
Before School***	1,154	1	17	5	0	18	0	0	56	2	28	0	27	0	0	0	80	2	2	1
After School***	1,456	1	17	6	0	20	0	3	67	2	31	0	47	0	0	0	99	2	3	2

*Limit of one per day per client per search method

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

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

^2019 family and child counts are de-duplicated within each database but not between the two.

^^Does not include families that exclusively used online referral searches after July 1, 2019

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

2019 Child Care Data Report
Appendix A

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

SERVICES PROVIDED

Total Referral Searches*	6,615	3,044	104	1	246	1,596	479	146	112	27	601	120	1,109	1,262	153	13	108	16	10	1
Phone (Staff-Assisted) Referral Searches**	2,932	1,323	48	1	138	688	259	77	53	14	264	65	460	542	96	9	68	10	1	1
Online (Self-Service) Referral Searches	3,683	1,721	56	0	108	908	220	69	59	13	337	55	649	720	57	4	40	6	9	0

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

Total Families Looking for Child Care^	4,828	2,297	86	1	204	1,220	394	121	90	20	454	94	887	1,004	125	11	98	14	7	1
Family Characteristics																				
Low Income Families Referred***	1,754	838	36	1	91	434	171	56	39	7	171	42	296	330	68	7	48	9	0	1
Single Adult	1,723	856	29	0	90	443	171	47	27	9	160	38	291	342	63	8	40	9	2	0
Two or More Adults	1,134	526	22	0	40	240	92	28	26	4	117	20	187	244	28	1	22	2	1	1
Family of 2	1,266	599	13	1	58	295	120	42	25	4	117	23	207	257	38	5	22	6	1	1
Family of 3	1,029	461	22	0	49	238	85	20	16	5	98	20	155	208	28	4	22	2	2	0
Family of 4	412	223	10	0	18	113	38	13	7	2	44	10	80	97	13	0	14	1	0	0
Family of 5	122	71	5	0	4	42	13	0	3	2	18	5	25	28	9	0	5	2	0	0
Family of 6 or more	67	49	1	0	4	17	7	2	4	0	7	0	15	11	4	0	2	0	0	0
Total Children Needing Care^	6,349	3,213	126	1	296	1,681	544	164	123	28	639	149	1,195	1,375	198	13	163	22	10	1
Child Characteristics																				
Children from Low-Income Families***	2,765	1,348	59	1	153	700	268	82	58	12	255	73	447	515	123	9	90	13	0	1
Children Using Subsidies/Seeking Assistance	3,386	1,708	72	1	185	919	293	93	58	14	325	93	599	657	143	9	110	14	3	1
State Gov't.	3,206	1,602	71	1	184	876	277	91	57	13	313	91	550	618	139	9	110	14	3	1
Local Government Subsidy	67	8	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Other Subsidy	3	16	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	22	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Provider Financial Assistance	195	121	3	0	6	52	18	1	1	1	14	0	37	45	2	0	4	0	0	0
Children With Special Needs***	157	90	2	0	5	53	16	1	1	0	15	2	25	25	10	0	3	0	0	0
Child's Age																				
Infants (less than 1 year old)	1,487	685	13	0	49	314	102	22	24	6	137	15	207	254	39	4	22	5	0	1
Toddlers (1 and 2 year olds)	1,980	901	42	0	98	481	185	56	40	2	209	52	383	384	56	4	44	7	2	0
Pre-School (3 and 4 year olds)	1,292	856	51	1	60	447	117	37	32	10	150	37	279	308	40	5	43	4	5	0
School-Age (at least 5 years old)	1,544	789	22	0	92	424	143	52	28	8	145	41	322	425	64	0	52	7	3	0
Age Not Specified	104	16	0	0	0	31	4	0	0	2	2	5	16	11	0	0	2	0	0	0

CHILD CARE NEEDS (# of children needing care)^

Type of Care Sought																				
Child Care Centers	5,920	2,996	125	1	287	1,585	514	158	120	27	608	138	1,109	1,271	190	13	153	22	10	1
Family Child Care Homes	5,342	2,793	117	1	277	1,463	500	155	118	25	557	133	1,039	1,176	181	13	152	22	9	0
Licensed School Age Program	788	463	9	0	51	290	80	26	24	7	106	30	209	259	16	0	26	7	5	0
Other	349	141	9	0	6	81	22	8	2	0	35	1	49	63	11	0	5	2	2	0
Special Services Requested																				
Drop In Care***	49	30	0	0	4	13	3	1	0	0	1	0	18	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation to School***	176	76	0	0	2	42	9	2	2	1	11	4	26	53	5	0	3	1	0	0
From Non-English Speaking Family***	218	30	0	0	4	28	3	0	0	0	7	0	3	20	3	0	0	2	0	0
Schedule Requested																				
Full Time^^	3,130	1,504	63	1	153	780	258	70	53	17	316	69	473	585	93	6	80	15	2	0
Part Time^^	675	296	10	0	31	170	66	17	15	4	51	14	124	176	17	3	19	3	2	1
Full Year^^	3,651	1,737	64	1	181	914	303	85	67	21	341	77	574	726	111	9	90	11	3	0
Rotating Schedule***	11	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary/Emergency***	29	17	0	0	4	6	3	1	0	0	1	0	11	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
Evening	804	507	14	0	32	242	39	3	4	3	43	8	138	130	34	1	25	2	0	0
Overnight	117	61	0	0	2	22	4	0	0	2	0	0	16	16	7	0	0	0	0	0
Weekend Care	596	428	10	0	41	195	46	9	14	3	40	13	113	138	30	1	26	0	0	0
Before School***	391	157	3	0	11	85	22	3	5	1	36	5	62	109	8	0	14	3	0	0
After School***	504	191	3	0	19	108	31	8	7	0	34	5	82	133	12	0	15	4	0	0

*Limit of one per day per client per search method

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

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

^2019 family and child counts are de-duplicated within each database but not between the two.

Appendix B: Child Care Capacity by County

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

2019 Child Care Data Report
Appendix B

Statewide 2019	CCA of Central Washington Catholic Family & Child Services								CCA of Eastern Washington Community Minded Enterprises										
	Adams	Chelan	Douglas	Ferry	Grant	Kittitas	Okan.	Yakima	Asotin	Benton	Columbia	Franklin	Garfield	Lincoln	Pend Or.	Spokane	Stevens	Walla Walla	Whitman

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

Total Capacity by Type of Facility	186,149	517	1,845	1,065	12	2,607	729	725	8,139	534	4,521	30	2,828	24	50	127	12,140	357	1,274	1,058
Center	122,712	275	843	210		1,464	588	458	5,386	474	2,227		1,291	24	24	115	9,039	261	760	996
FCC	31,593	242	842	620	12	1,143	96	267	2,261		717	30	1,042		26	12	911	96	274	62
School Age Only (Licensed & Exempt)	31,844		160	235			45		492	60	1,577		495				2,190		240	

Total Capacity by Schedule

Full Time Only	33,478	21	469	116		366	22	222	1,530	51	1,538		640		26		3,205	116	103	84
Part Time Only	7,687			137			81		588	56	60		98				401		160	
Either Full Time or Part Time	131,582	496	1,086	690	12	2,193	526	419	5,820	360	2,734	30	1,964	24	24	107	8,151	235	833	974
Full Year	157,600	517	1,599	714	12	2,533	488	547	7,403	374	3,679	30	2,289	24	50	107	9,500	309	902	986
School Year Only	14,986		20	235		32	141	94	405	93	64		447				1,901	42	254	72
Rotating	32,066	218	405	256		976	65	149	2,215	263	294	6	678	24		95	2,530	124	234	241
Temporary	46,973	195	734	453		1,397	176	201	2,591	374	659	30	698	24	30		2,310	136	200	336
Evening	12,329	126	237	127		518		36	1,261		231		395				504	24	51	154
Overnight	3,215	48	260	129		48		21	532		58		176				60			
Weekend Care	10,133	247	520	239		728		138	1,677		379		391				181		18	

Total Capacity by Subsidy Acceptance

State Gov't.*	121,584	487	1,443	757	12	2,066	413	457	6,495	467	3,052	6	2,351	24	24	107	9,750	273	790	996
State Gov't. WCCC (Birth-PreK)*	91,934	241	1,298	511	12	1,930	320	409	5,512	351	1,518	6	1,758	24		95	7,655	263	500	807
Local Government Subsidy	13,549		12	36		93		12	254	133	103		46				81			
Other Subsidy	20,866			12	12	23			668	133	146		66			95	597		70	290
Provider Financial Assistance	101,372	95	809	241		543	140	143	1,556	133	2,012		677	24		95	8,539	111	454	678
Total Unduplicated	145,584	487	1,463	769	12	2,090	488	457	6,621	467	3,392	6	2,433	24	24	107	10,704	273	832	1,026

Total Capacity for Special Services

Drop In	60,653	198	649	480	12	1,434	239	320	2,481	374	1,083	30	913	24	24		2,798	136	439	638
Transportation to School	86,419	448	1,206	507		1,464	551	210	4,503	298	1,847		1,452		30	12	6,930	247	640	568
Does Not Speak English	3,634	50	468	315		495		85	1,257		139		408						6	
Speaks English & Add'l Language	89,142	443	771	561		1,627	341	301	5,515	145	1,992	12	1,837			95	3,625	12	732	796

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

Infants	16,737	238	304	193	4	445	70	100	1,119	55	364	6	372		9	12	732	33	118	111
Toddlers	29,794	255	417	240	4	540	146	158	1,566	101	744	6	820	6	14	18	1,948	37	262	229
Preschool	82,960	424	1,149	665	12	1,524	293	453	4,350	177	1,749	14	1,390	6	29	34	4,569	196	604	400
School Age	89,785	300	1,170	819	12	1,538	345	330	4,205	163	2,745	10	1,414	6	30	41	5,190	189	685	296

*State Gov't subsidy includes DBHR, Homeless, Seasonal Agriculture and Working Connections Birth to School Age. State Gov't WCCC (Birth to PreK) includes providers who accept Working Connections Child Care subsidy and are Early Achievers participants. As of 8/1/2016 Early Achievers participation is a requirement for eligibility to serve subsidy children age's birth to preschool.

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

2019 Child Care Data Report
Appendix B

CCA of King & Pierce Counties Child Care Resources		CCA of Northwest WA The Opportunity Council					CCA of Olympic Peninsula Child Care Action Council						CCA of Southwest WA ESD # 112						
King	Pierce	Island	San Juan	Skagit	Snohomish	Whatcom	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	71,046	20,933	1,419	221	2,396	18,415	3,716	984	1,297	237	5,126	896	7,183	9,493	2,293	173	1,223	251	209	56
Center	48,117	12,586	862	215	1,557	11,753	2,393	729	984	110	2,803	720	4,549	7,361	1,986	109	1,039	193	155	56
FCC	12,516	2,443	144	6	606	2,982	409	210	313	52	600	156	1,021	1,037	144	34	155	58	54	
School Age Only (Licensed & Exempt)	10,413	5,904	413		233	3,680	914	45		75	1,723	20	1,613	1,095	163	30	29			

Total Capacity by Schedule

Full Time Only	13,391	3,073	432	6	311	2,198	521	123	115	55	1,199	135	1,232	1,613	195	34	263	32	41	
Part Time Only	2,960	40			30	686	142				377	21	1,559	38	157	76	20			
Either Full Time or Part Time	49,560	16,210	940	173	2,031	13,512	2,910	838	1,131	101	3,025	662	4,268	6,844	1,609	20	803	167	44	56
Full Year	62,155	17,532	1,300	183	2,055	15,582	2,566	911	1,133	156	4,190	818	5,500	8,196	1,764	122	1,048	139	131	56
School Year Only	3,872	1,801	72	20	317	952	989	50	119		411		1,559	642	232	38	38	66	8	
Rotating	7,517	3,070	169	99	454	2,629	705	421	359	12	1,358	224	486	4,473	777	20	400	22	98	
Temporary	15,610	5,036	311	99	614	4,162	970	442	586	65	947	440	2,007	3,739	804	20	410	81	86	
Evening	5,477	891	68		158	1,140	24	12	57		83		81	327	194		153			
Overnight	1,353	105			12	211	12				12		87	24	43	12	12			
Weekend Care	4,103	269	160		134	507	36				12		156	128	24		86			

Total Capacity by Subsidy Acceptance

State Gov't.*	37,876	14,264	538	171	1,853	11,821	2,846	844	1,166	101	3,651	798	5,618	7,044	1,734	20	934	179	100	56
State Gov't. WCCC (Birth-PreK)*	27,903	10,699	379	171	1,607	8,703	1,884	775	1,132	101	2,515	770	3,869	5,546	1,541	12	806	167	88	56
Local Government Subsidy	8,617	235	10	91	217	1,802	976	285			142	130	104	158	12					
Other Subsidy	899	1,100	606	134	1,071	5,704	2,298	443	468		674	336	1,728	2,418	473	12	328	8	54	
Provider Financial Assistance	43,723	12,609	1,047	84	790	10,526	1,718	222	696	77	2,268	660	3,678	5,629	833	12	450	28	66	
Total Unduplicated	51,722	16,019	1,304	203	2,020	14,385	3,277	844	1,178	101	3,728	810	6,672	8,526	1,831	20	934	179	100	56

Total Capacity for Special Services

Drop In	21,434	5,632	906	129	871	6,656	427	567	669	89	1,519	644	3,366	3,884	817	20	502	95	98	56
Transportation to School	26,919	8,662	216	89	1,414	10,109	1,239	612	1,116	89	2,155	673	4,254	5,638	1,349	88	651	179	54	
Does Not Speak English	85	122			80	59	8							41	16					
Speaks English & Add'l Language	40,436	7,894	132	91	1,232	8,674	1,314	297	186	25	1,345	343	1,814	4,819	1,126	16	465	72		56

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

Infants	6,198	2,010	74	24	228	1,483	241	106	146	20	366	86	546	620	152	9	104	27	12	
Toddlers	11,136	3,081	208	38	370	2,293	626	193	272	38	659	151	1,144	1,308	441	28	211	54	32	
Preschool	31,627	9,327	658	115	1,335	7,645	1,646	511	660	87	1,775	376	2,678	4,421	1,101	64	590	149	139	18
School Age	29,392	14,131	870	64	1,095	9,375	1,828	454	578	147	2,963	330	3,553	3,980	763	90	482	94	90	18

*State Gov't subsidy includes DBHR, Homeless, Seasonal Agriculture and Working Connections Birth to School Age. State Gov't WCCC (Birth to PreK) includes providers who accept Working Connections Child Care subsidy and are Early Achievers participants. As of 8/1/2016 Early Achievers participation is a requirement for eligibility to serve subsidy children age's birth to preschool.

Appendix C: Child Care Providers by County

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

2019 Child Care Data Report
Appendix C

Statewide 2019	CCA of Central Washington Catholic Family & Child Services								CCA of Eastern Washington Community Minded Enterprises										
	Adams	Chelan	Douglas	Ferry	Grant	Kittitas	Okan.	Yakima	Asotin	Benton	Columbia	Franklin	Garfield	Lincoln	Pend Or.	Spokane	Stevens	Walla Walla	Whitman

PROVIDER SUPPLY (# of providers)

Type of Provider	5,434	25	101	65	1	136	20	42	321	11	137	3	131	1	4	3	252	16	45	19
Center	1,729	2	17	5		21	9	16	76	10	33		19	1	1	2	132	7	11	13
FCC	3,154	23	81	58	1	115	10	26	235		78	3	105		3	1	85	9	27	6
School Age Only	551		3	2			1		10	1	26		7				35		7	

Schedule/Hours of Operation

Full Time Only	979	2	17	11		24	2	12	37	1	37		27		3		62	5	8	3
Part Time Only	179			2			2		12	2	1		2				13		5	
Either Full Time or Part Time	3,869	23	70	46	1	104	15	25	263	6	92	3	93	1	1	2	170	10	30	16
Full Year	4,739	25	89	58	1	126	16	36	299	6	121	3	119	1	4	2	205	14	36	17
School Year Only	345		1	2		3	3	1	13	3	2		7				38	1	6	2
Rotating	1,341	15	27	22		59	3	13	169	4	21	1	45	1		1	60	6	9	4
Temporary	1,823	18	52	32		73	5	14	161	6	33	3	34	1	2		55	7	13	7
Evening	849	11	22	11		31		3	110		17		36				12	2	5	1
Overnight	279	4	24	11		4		2	43		6		16				5			
Weekend Care	859	19	48	21		56		10	147		24		38				9		2	

Subsidy Acceptance

State Gov't.*	3,664	22	82	51	1	101	10	27	282	9	93	1	116	1	1	2	176	10	32	13
State Gov't. WCCC (Birth-PreK)*	2,818	18	75	44	1	91	7	24	248	6	55	1	95	1		1	120	9	21	11
Local Government Subsidy	316		1	3		4		1	9	1	3		4				3			
Other Subsidy	432			1	1	2			19	1	3		2			1	9		2	2
Provider Financial Assistance	2,364	4	37	20		25	4	4	43	1	41		18	1		1	147	4	16	10
Total Unduplicated	4,192	22	84	52	1	103	11	27	283	9	102	1	120	1	1	2	202	10	36	16

Provides Special Services

Drop In	2,198	18	45	32	1	77	8	19	168	6	41	3	48	1	1		62	7	23	11
Transportation to School	2,735	19	73	37		74	15	16	220	4	65		73		2	1	137	11	16	13
Does Not Speak English	348	6	43	28		46		8	132		15		41						1	
Speaks English & Add'l Language	2,272	17	30	18		48	8	12	133	3	48	1	70			1	58	1	23	10

Ages Accepted

Infants	3,307	22	73	52	1	116	13	29	262	4	65	3	98		2	1	111	9	24	14
Toddlers	4,074	25	86	57	1	127	15	32	282	6	89	3	116	1	4	2	173	12	32	18
Preschool	4,576	25	88	58	1	126	16	36	302	8	107	3	120	1	4	2	207	15	34	19
School Age	3,997	23	81	50	1	119	15	28	268	4	103	3	111	1	4	2	196	13	33	17
Special Needs Training/Experience	2,933	20	45	37		90	14	19	206	10	86	3	77	1	1	2	205	12	32	15

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

2019 Child Care Data Report
Appendix C

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

PROVIDER SUPPLY (# and % of providers)

Type of Provider	2,036	505	40	8	91	504	115	41	52	9	140	30	187	230	44	9	40	11	8	1
Center	609	176	14	7	26	144	50	20	21	3	48	12	60	99	28	4	25	4	3	1
FCC	1,259	237	20	1	57	295	41	20	31	5	61	17	95	105	14	4	14	7	5	
School Age Only (Licensed & Exempt)	168	92	6		8	65	24	1		1	31	1	32	26	2	1	1			

Schedule/Hours of Operation

Full Time Only	383	74	13	1	14	78	14	6	10	3	38	7	28	41	4	3	7	2	2	
Part Time Only	65	1			1	15	6				9	2	34	3	1	2	1			
Either Full Time or Part Time	1,421	399	25	5	75	363	86	34	39	4	80	16	122	158	32	2	26	6	4	1
Full Year	1,827	435	35	5	80	434	78	38	47	7	116	25	149	198	35	6	31	8	6	1
School Year Only	77	41	3	1	10	28	29	2	3		11		35	13	3	2	3	1	1	
Rotating	409	108	9	2	24	92	17	17	14	1	29	3	16	97	19	2	14	3	5	
Temporary	662	154	15	2	32	145	26	19	21	1	31	8	52	99	17	2	14	3	4	
Evening	463	34	3		8	43	2	1	1		4		7	10	7		5			
Overnight	116	9			1	20	1				1		8	2	4	1	1			
Weekend Care	387	20	5		12	34	3				1		10	8	2		3			

Subsidy Acceptance

State Gov't.*	1,219	334	24	5	72	318	86	35	42	4	88	23	143	162	32	2	32	7	5	1
State Gov't. WCCC (Birth-PreK)*	964	243	19	5	62	216	60	32	39	4	57	19	96	111	27	1	24	6	4	1
Local Government Subsidy	181	9	1	2	9	45	17	11			3	1	3	4	1					
Other Subsidy	24	24	21	5	28	108	67	13	11		13	3	22	31	8	1	8	1	1	
Provider Financial Assistance	1,093	262	21	3	24	230	44	9	23	2	54	15	73	99	17	1	13	3	2	
Total Unduplicated	1,517	375	32	6	78	373	96	35	43	4	96	24	162	185	36	2	32	7	5	1

Provides Special Services

Drop In	819	175	18	3	35	213	18	23	25	3	44	14	90	101	16	2	17	5	5	1
Transportation to School or Home	917	241	10	2	59	254	40	27	41	3	62	22	105	116	23	3	22	7	5	
Does Not Speak English	9	3			7	3	1							4	1					
Speaks English & Add'l Language	1,188	160	5	2	39	184	33	10	7	1	30	5	28	71	13	2	10	2		1

Ages Accepted

Infants	1,305	260	12	1	61	298	49	26	30	4	66	18	93	122	26	5	19	8	5	
Toddlers	1,533	348	27	3	76	376	67	34	42	6	84	23	132	161	33	7	26	8	7	
Preschool	1,754	384	31	6	81	416	80	38	48	7	97	25	150	194	36	7	32	10	7	1
School Age	1,391	400	19	1	69	378	65	26	43	6	103	23	148	177	32	5	27	6	5	1
Special Needs Training/Experience	830	299	23	3	50	267	73	32	31	5	70	20	85	189	33	5	29	7	6	1

Appendix D: Child Care Center Rates by County

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

2019 Child Care Data Report
Appendix D

	Infant				Toddler				Preschool				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	\$ 765	No rates available			\$ 703	No rates available			\$ 661	No rates available			\$ 637	No rates available		
Asotin	\$ 765	\$ 737	\$ 817	90%	\$ 703	\$ 715	\$ 764	80%	\$ 661	\$ 651	\$ 700	80%	\$ 637	\$ 585	\$ 596	80%
Benton	\$1,005	\$ 1,083	\$ 1,146	91%	\$ 884	\$ 980	\$ 1,060	88%	\$ 770	\$ 850	\$ 890	70%	\$ 607	\$ 390	\$ 630	91%
Chelan	\$ 765	\$ 855	\$ 868	100%	\$ 703	\$ 775	\$ 825	94%	\$ 661	\$ 745	\$ 778	94%	\$ 637	\$ 335	\$ 610	88%
Clallam	\$1,005	\$ 780	\$ 926	80%	\$ 884	\$ 975	\$ 975	70%	\$ 770	\$ 704	\$ 953	70%	\$ 607	\$ 488	\$ 703	40%
Clark	\$1,271	\$ 1,317	\$ 1,356	91%	\$ 1,072	\$1,203	\$ 1,256	87%	\$ 923	\$ 975	\$ 1,054	71%	\$ 689	\$ 628	\$ 758	69%
Columbia	\$ 855	No child care centers			\$ 686	No child care centers			\$ 662	No child care centers			\$ 517	No child care centers		
Cowlitz	\$1,005	\$ 910	\$ 1,048	89%	\$ 884	\$ 770	\$ 908	93%	\$ 770	\$ 678	\$ 779	86%	\$ 607	\$ 440	\$ 555	64%
Douglas	\$ 765	No child care centers			\$ 703	\$ 775	\$ 775	80%	\$ 661	\$ 775	\$ 775	60%	\$ 637			100%
Ferry	\$ 765	No child care centers			\$ 703	No child care centers			\$ 661	No child care centers			\$ 637	No child care centers		
Franklin	\$ 855	\$ 1,083	\$ 1,250	89%	\$ 686	\$1,001	\$ 1,087	79%	\$ 662	\$ 880	\$ 910	63%	\$ 517	\$ 611	\$ 631	79%
Garfield	\$ 765	No rates available			\$ 703	No rates available			\$ 661	No rates available			\$ 637	No rates available		
Grant	\$ 765	\$ 748	\$ 825	67%	\$ 703	\$ 693	\$ 758	57%	\$ 661	\$ 650	\$ 719	62%	\$ 637	\$ 302	\$ 315	86%
Grays Harbor	\$1,005	\$ 706	\$ 737	100%	\$ 884	\$ 650	\$ 693	95%	\$ 770	\$ 563	\$ 607	86%	\$ 607	\$ 325	\$ 390	33%
Island	\$1,271	\$ 1,035	\$ 1,035	86%	\$ 1,072	\$ 870	\$ 938	86%	\$ 923	\$ 735	\$ 856	79%	\$ 689	\$ 583	\$ 638	93%
Jefferson	\$1,005	No rates available			\$ 884	No rates available			\$ 770	No rates available			\$ 607	No rates available		
King	\$1,555	\$ 1,625	\$ 2,015	91%	\$ 1,303	\$1,447	\$ 1,758	86%	\$ 1,204	\$ 1,290	\$ 1,508	74%	\$ 724	\$ 672	\$ 884	73%
Kitsap	\$1,059	\$ 1,062	\$ 1,229	90%	\$ 921	\$ 949	\$ 1,044	90%	\$ 821	\$ 750	\$ 966	79%	\$ 566	\$ 535	\$ 650	52%
Kittitas	\$ 855	\$ 878	\$ 904	89%	\$ 686	\$ 850	\$ 867	89%	\$ 662	\$ 767	\$ 811	100%	\$ 517	\$ 314	\$ 340	100%
Klickitat	\$1,005	No rates available			\$ 884	No rates available			\$ 770	No rates available			\$ 607	No rates available		
Lewis	\$1,005	\$ 823	\$ 875	96%	\$ 884	\$ 800	\$ 814	92%	\$ 770	\$ 650	\$ 790	88%	\$ 607	\$ 352	\$ 572	68%
Lincoln	\$ 765	No rates available			\$ 703	No rates available			\$ 661	No rates available			\$ 637	No rates available		
Mason	\$1,005	\$ 763	\$ 842	92%	\$ 884	\$ 702	\$ 741	100%	\$ 770	\$ 641	\$ 800	100%	\$ 607	\$ 442	\$ 544	42%
Okanogan	\$ 765	\$ 1,107	\$ 1,293	69%	\$ 703	\$ 916	\$ 1,200	69%	\$ 661	\$ 675	\$ 817	44%	\$ 637	\$ 260	\$ 260	75%
Pacific	\$1,005	\$ 802	\$ 802	75%	\$ 884	\$ 715	\$ 715	75%	\$ 770	\$ 450	\$ 550	50%	\$ 607	No rates available		
Pend Oreille	\$ 765	No rates available			\$ 703	No rates available			\$ 661	No rates available			\$ 637	No rates available		
Pierce	\$1,059	\$ 1,040	\$ 1,200	95%	\$ 921	\$ 888	\$ 1,027	94%	\$ 821	\$ 775	\$ 918	91%	\$ 566	\$ 546	\$ 690	59%
San Juan	\$1,271	\$ 1,387	\$ 1,387	100%	\$ 1,072	\$1,213	\$ 1,326	100%	\$ 923	\$ 963	\$ 1,040	100%	\$ 689	\$ 433	\$ 659	100%
Skagit	\$1,271	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,157	88%	\$ 1,072	\$ 945	\$ 1,035	85%	\$ 923	\$ 790	\$ 928	81%	\$ 689	\$ 420	\$ 458	77%
Skamania	\$1,005	No rates available			\$ 884	No rates available			\$ 770	No rates available			\$ 607	No rates available		
Snohomish	\$1,271	\$ 1,409	\$ 1,593	95%	\$ 1,072	\$1,195	\$ 1,379	93%	\$ 923	\$ 1,042	\$ 1,252	81%	\$ 689	\$ 693	\$ 789	80%
Spokane	\$ 985	\$ 1,020	\$ 1,151	88%	\$ 840	\$ 897	\$ 997	83%	\$ 773	\$ 821	\$ 900	78%	\$ 605	\$ 485	\$ 579	67%
Stevens	\$ 765	\$ 822	\$ 853	86%	\$ 703	\$ 689	\$ 787	86%	\$ 661	\$ 689	\$ 743	43%	\$ 637	\$ 446	\$ 530	43%
Thurston	\$1,005	\$ 1,083	\$ 1,219	93%	\$ 884	\$ 997	\$ 1,125	93%	\$ 770	\$ 867	\$ 998	85%	\$ 607	\$ 563	\$ 683	45%
Wahkiakum	\$1,005	No rates available			\$ 884	No rates available			\$ 770	No rates available			\$ 607	No rates available		
Walla Walla	\$1,005	\$ 1,275	\$ 1,275	82%	\$ 884	\$1,023	\$ 1,218	73%	\$ 770	\$ 869	\$ 1,005	64%	\$ 607	\$ 350	\$ 350	64%
Whatcom	\$1,271	\$ 1,117	\$ 1,155	94%	\$ 1,072	\$1,062	\$ 1,099	94%	\$ 923	\$ 937	\$ 1,008	82%	\$ 689	\$ 455	\$ 550	96%
Whitman	\$1,005	\$ 1,138	\$ 1,332	77%	\$ 884	\$1,038	\$ 1,225	69%	\$ 770	\$ 896	\$ 1,060	77%	\$ 607	\$ 351	\$ 472	31%
Yakima	\$ 855	\$ 885	\$ 975	74%	\$ 686	\$ 726	\$ 805	74%	\$ 662	\$ 670	\$ 758	64%	\$ 517	\$ 325	\$ 472	84%
STATEWIDE		\$ 1,211	\$ 1,525	90%		\$1,040	\$ 1,332	87%		\$ 923	\$ 1,200	77%		\$ 550	\$ 711	71%

*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**

2019 Child Care Data Report
Appendix E

	Infant				Toddler				Preschool				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	\$ 677	\$ 707	\$ 764	100%	\$ 677	\$ 650	\$ 758	100%	\$ 561	\$ 607	\$ 650	91%	\$ 484	\$ 303	\$ 330	83%
Asotin	\$ 677	No family child care			\$ 677	No family child care			\$ 561	No family child care			\$ 484	No family child care		
Benton	\$ 696	\$ 759	\$ 921	96%	\$ 696	\$ 720	\$ 817	88%	\$ 580	\$ 650	\$ 758	86%	\$ 542	\$ 542	\$ 650	60%
Chelan	\$ 677	\$ 758	\$ 843	96%	\$ 677	\$ 650	\$ 758	96%	\$ 561	\$ 553	\$ 650	95%	\$ 484	\$ 271	\$ 325	91%
Clallam	\$ 735	\$ 758	\$ 901	90%	\$ 735	\$ 758	\$ 758	90%	\$ 616	\$ 650	\$ 730	95%	\$ 561	\$ 498	\$ 563	50%
Clark	\$ 735	\$ 780	\$ 880	87%	\$ 735	\$ 758	\$ 867	86%	\$ 616	\$ 700	\$ 780	84%	\$ 561	\$ 500	\$ 607	49%
Columbia	\$ 696	No rates available			\$ 696	No rates available			\$ 580	No rates available			\$ 542	No rates available		
Cowlitz	\$ 735	\$ 758	\$ 823	93%	\$ 735	\$ 758	\$ 785	93%	\$ 616	\$ 683	\$ 765	86%	\$ 561	\$ 531	\$ 634	43%
Douglas	\$ 677	\$ 739	\$ 772	93%	\$ 677	\$ 650	\$ 758	93%	\$ 561	\$ 600	\$ 675	90%	\$ 484	\$ 288	\$ 385	86%
Ferry	\$ 677	\$ 642	\$ 642	100%	\$ 677	\$ 558	\$ 558	100%	\$ 561	\$ 515	\$ 515	100%	\$ 484	\$ 229	\$ 229	100%
Franklin	\$ 696	\$ 826	\$ 915	84%	\$ 696	\$ 758	\$ 851	80%	\$ 580	\$ 650	\$ 758	79%	\$ 542	\$ 477	\$ 650	62%
Garfield	\$ 677	No family child care			\$ 677	No family child care			\$ 561	No family child care			\$ 484	No family child care		
Grant	\$ 677	\$ 693	\$ 758	88%	\$ 677	\$ 650	\$ 693	88%	\$ 561	\$ 585	\$ 650	87%	\$ 484	\$ 298	\$ 355	81%
Grays Harbor	\$ 735	\$ 607	\$ 650	87%	\$ 735	\$ 607	\$ 709	84%	\$ 616	\$ 542	\$ 631	84%	\$ 561	\$ 325	\$ 520	32%
Island	\$ 929	\$ 769	\$ 867	85%	\$ 929	\$ 758	\$ 800	85%	\$ 785	\$ 650	\$ 720	85%	\$ 637	\$ 650	\$ 650	85%
Jefferson	\$ 735	\$ 867	\$ 867	80%	\$ 735	\$ 867	\$ 867	60%	\$ 616	\$ 867	\$ 867	80%	\$ 561	\$ 433	\$ 433	40%
King	\$ 1,178	\$ 1,178	\$ 1,300	80%	#####	\$ 982	\$ 1,200	78%	\$ 890	\$ 884	\$ 1,083	75%	\$ 700	\$ 433	\$ 673	52%
Kitsap	\$ 803	\$ 758	\$ 863	85%	\$ 803	\$ 737	\$ 780	77%	\$ 677	\$ 650	\$ 722	79%	\$ 580	\$ 553	\$ 598	33%
Kittitas	\$ 696	\$ 803	\$ 830	90%	\$ 696	\$ 758	\$ 806	90%	\$ 580	\$ 650	\$ 715	90%	\$ 542	\$ 488	\$ 623	70%
Klickitat	\$ 735	\$ 875	\$ 988	75%	\$ 735	\$ 775	\$ 838	50%	\$ 616	\$ 775	\$ 838	50%	\$ 561	\$ 900	\$ 900	50%
Lewis	\$ 735	\$ 779	\$ 892	93%	\$ 735	\$ 700	\$ 829	86%	\$ 616	\$ 609	\$ 775	86%	\$ 561	\$ 499	\$ 666	36%
Lincoln	\$ 677	\$ 775	\$ 775	67%	\$ 677	\$ 700	\$ 700	33%	\$ 561	\$ 650	\$ 650	33%	\$ 484	No rates available		
Mason	\$ 735	\$ 650	\$ 797	94%	\$ 735	\$ 611	\$ 672	94%	\$ 616	\$ 563	\$ 607	94%	\$ 561	\$ 446	\$ 498	18%
Okanogan	\$ 677	\$ 655	\$ 722	92%	\$ 677	\$ 569	\$ 613	92%	\$ 561	\$ 549	\$ 584	92%	\$ 484	\$ 261	\$ 433	81%
Pacific	\$ 735	\$ 650	\$ 715	100%	\$ 735	\$ 585	\$ 655	100%	\$ 616	\$ 618	\$ 730	100%	\$ 561	\$ 390	\$ 390	43%
Pend Oreille	\$ 677	No rates available			\$ 677	No rates available			\$ 561	No rates available			\$ 484	No rates available		
Pierce	\$ 803	\$ 823	\$ 910	91%	\$ 803	\$ 758	\$ 867	88%	\$ 677	\$ 700	\$ 800	89%	\$ 580	\$ 542	\$ 650	48%
San Juan	\$ 929	No rates available			\$ 929	No rates available			\$ 785	No rates available			\$ 637	No rates available		
Skagit	\$ 929	\$ 910	\$ 932	98%	\$ 929	\$ 801	\$ 867	98%	\$ 785	\$ 780	\$ 823	98%	\$ 637	\$ 368	\$ 466	82%
Skamania	\$ 735	\$ 650	\$ 677	100%	\$ 735	\$ 650	\$ 758	100%	\$ 616	\$ 550	\$ 650	100%	\$ 561	\$ 542	\$ 550	20%
Snohomish	\$ 929	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,192	91%	\$ 929	\$ 945	\$ 1,083	88%	\$ 785	\$ 848	\$ 975	86%	\$ 637	\$ 563	\$ 750	67%
Spokane	\$ 706	\$ 737	\$ 834	86%	\$ 706	\$ 696	\$ 758	76%	\$ 580	\$ 650	\$ 693	75%	\$ 580	\$ 490	\$ 576	51%
Stevens	\$ 677	\$ 641	\$ 758	89%	\$ 677	\$ 585	\$ 624	89%	\$ 561	\$ 542	\$ 613	89%	\$ 484	\$ 498	\$ 553	33%
Thurston	\$ 735	\$ 800	\$ 901	86%	\$ 735	\$ 702	\$ 800	84%	\$ 616	\$ 650	\$ 702	80%	\$ 561	\$ 490	\$ 595	41%
Wahkiakum	\$ 735	No family child care			\$ 735	No family child care			\$ 616	No family child care			\$ 561	No family child care		
Walla Walla	\$ 696	\$ 758	\$ 868	93%	\$ 696	\$ 758	\$ 793	89%	\$ 580	\$ 655	\$ 758	89%	\$ 542	\$ 489	\$ 623	59%
Whatcom	\$ 929	\$ 975	\$ 1,000	98%	\$ 929	\$ 867	\$ 975	98%	\$ 785	\$ 832	\$ 867	95%	\$ 637	\$ 412	\$ 507	90%
Whitman	\$ 677	\$ 650	\$ 901	83%	\$ 677	\$ 650	\$ 750	83%	\$ 561	\$ 650	\$ 650	83%	\$ 484	\$ 455	\$ 477	50%
Yakima	\$ 696	\$ 707	\$ 758	97%	\$ 696	\$ 628	\$ 715	95%	\$ 580	\$ 573	\$ 650	91%	\$ 542	\$ 282	\$ 325	89%
STATEWIDE		\$ 920	\$ 1,178	87%		\$ 840	\$ 982	84%		\$ 758	\$ 886	82%		\$ 433	\$ 607	59%

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

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ⁱ Washington State 2018 Child Care Survey. Public Consulting Group, Inc. Retrieved from https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/2018_Washington_State_Market_Rate_Survey.pdf

ⁱⁱ For more information on Working Connections Child Care, go to <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/services/earlylearning-childcare/getting-help/wccc>.

ⁱⁱⁱ Median Household Income Estimates by County: 1989 to 2017 and Projection for 2018. Washington State Office of Financial Management. <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/economy/hhinc/>

^{iv} Ibid