



Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning

ESD 105

Regional Data Summary



Preparers

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Part I

INTRODUCTION

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

The ESD 105 includes all of Kittitas and Yakima counties and portions of Grant County specifically Wahluke and Royal City and Klickitat County (although for this data collection, Klickitat County data is being included in the report from ESD 112), covering approximately 8,300 square miles. The ESD serves 25 public school districts and more than 20 private and tribal schools. There are more than 60,000 students served each year in the four counties. Yakima County includes 2 legislative districts the 14th and 15th; but Kittitas and Grant County are in the 13th district.

This area encompasses multiple higher education institutions; including Heritage University, Central Washington University, Pacific Northwest University, Yakima Valley Community College, Big Bend Community College as well as a vocational-technical school; Perry Technical Institute.

Sheltered from western Washington's typically heavy rainfall by the Cascade Mountains, the area has four distinct seasons. The topography varies from the ruggedly forested Alpine Lakes Wilderness of the Cascade Mountains and Snoqualmie National Forest, to the mighty Columbia River. The area is formed by densely timbered, mountainous terrain, rolling foothills, broad valleys, arid sagebrush and fertile valleys that have made agriculture the staple of the economy over the last 100 years.

Agriculture at present consists largely of the production of grass hay, cereal grain, livestock, apples, mint, winter pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, beef, and wheat, and award winning wines and hops. Yakima County ranks first in the United States in the number of all fruit trees. Closely tied with Washington's agricultural tradition is value added manufacturing processes with specific focus on food processing. A significant share of manufacturing employment stems from the agricultural sector but lumber & wood products, non-electrical machinery, paper and allied products, transportation equipment, metals, plastics and fabricated metal products all have a significant impact as well. Food processing represents about 40 percent of the manufacturing sector. Over the past three years, Yakima County's labor force has grown at a faster rate compared to Washington state or the nation as a whole. The region's labor force and unemployment numbers are mostly influenced by the region's seasonal agriculture activities. The labor force picks up momentum in June and October when harvest activities peak. Conversely, the size and energy of the regional labor market drops off considerably during winter months when farm activities are largely dormant.

Poverty has a clear presence in the region— one that affects services and housing needs. Many families living in the area find it increasingly difficult to “make ends meet” due to low wages and rising costs of living. From 2005 to 2007, 32 percent of Yakima County children under age 5 lived in families with income below the federal poverty level. The region typically has a higher percentage of residents living in poverty than the rest of the nation. The largest concentrations of individuals living in poverty were in rural areas. Home buying remains unattainable to a large portion of Yakima County

households. For farm workers and Native Americans, the problems are even more severe. In 2008, the average farm worker earned only 60% of what is needed for an affordable home.

With the already growing number of migrant and “working poor” families and a decrease in the accessibility and availability of services, the region faces an even higher risk of increased poverty levels.

REGIONAL STRENGTHS AND ASSETS

“It takes a village to raise a child” can be said about the dynamics of the small communities throughout the Central Washington region. These communities have deep rooted values and a commitment to local growth and development and encompass individuals who are connected and in tune with the needs of the diverse population. Diversity in Central Washington is distinct, not just in race but also in economic status. These communities provide unique support systems for low income, Native American and Latino families because of their specific tie to agriculture as well as the prevalence of extended families. Because of the rapidly changing culture and the need to adapt and meet families where they are, professionals and those that provide services have been prompted to modify delivery to be more culturally sensitive and appropriate.

Dedicated, experienced and passionate members of community coalitions and collaborative groups have joined forces to strengthen and continue to evolve the systems and services to sustain families and communities in need with limited resources and funding as economic shortfalls come into play. These systems continue to become more creative and resourceful with the meek outlook but hold true to the salvation of service delivery. Coalitions such as Investing in Children, Upper and Lower Valley Provider Consortiums, Interagency Coordinating Councils, Child Care Coordinating Councils, Perinatal Task Force, various local early learning initiative-driven groups such as Rivers of Culture, Ready Yakima, South Central School Readiness Partnership, Ready by Five, Safe Kids and KidScreen are all carrying out the shared vision of creating awareness and being the voice of children and families by communicating the importance of early care and intervention in order for every child to be healthy and succeed in school and life. These key representatives sit at various tables to support and develop innovative ways and streamline access to numerous services and include various public and non-profit agencies such as the Department of Social & Health Services, Yakama Indian Nation tribal entities, Woman, Infant & Children/nurse family partnerships/maternity support and many other home visiting programs, Department of Early Learning, Catholic Family & Child Service, Children’s Village, EPIC, Educational Service Districts, higher education institutions, child care providers, mental health agencies, medical and health care facilities, local businesses and employers.

With limited access to resources, informal supports are on the rise. Significant work is being done in the family, friend and neighbor caregiver population as this is the most common type of caregiver arrangement utilized by families and is yet another example of how families and communities are working together to raise children. Funding for new and existing programs and support services are now more reliant upon private donors and local community organizations such as United Way, the Gates Foundation and local community service groups- Rotary’s, Lions Club, Kiwanis club and Junior Leagues as well as the Yakama Nation tribal community. Numerous programs continue to provide outreach to the community through various mediums such as resource and community fairs, local sporting and entertainment events, and other various inter-agency collaborative events intended for families.

PROCESS

The process for developing both narratives included researching and gathering information and data from various written and online sources as well as utilizing community partnerships. Organizations such as ESD 105, Catholic Charities Housing and Children's Village all provided critical pieces in the regional overview. Many of the statistics compiled were found on the following websites: Yakima County Development Association, Economic Development Group of Kittitas County, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI), ESD 105, Choose Washington and the Office of Financial Management.

We also gathered a vast amount of information from one of our regional stakeholder meetings in which community partners were asked to list different informal strengths and assets throughout the 3 counties. This feedback was compiled and then put back out to stakeholders for review and revisions.

Part II

FAMILY and CHILD PROFILE

Community Demographics

Young Children, Toddlers and Infants							
	Total Population	Children under 18 years (population)	Under 5 years	(0) School District Estimate	(1) School District Estimate	(2) School District Estimate	(3) School District Estimate
Kittitas	39,399	7367	1955	413	400	363	371
Yakima	235,805	70,069	20,024	4213	4140	4013	4145
Royal City	~1850	~740		148	129	137	129
Mattawa	~3290	~1240		194	166	178	166
Regional Total	~280,344	~ 79,416	~ 21,979	4968	4835	4691	4811
			~ 28%	6%	6%	6%	6%

Notes: Population data for Royal City and Mattawa were taken from DSHS estimates from 2006-2007 and therefore are approximations. Data collection efforts would leave us to believe that these totals are currently considerably higher given the school population estimates for 2009. The total counts for *Under 5 years* populations still represents the count for only Kittitas and Yakima Counties. This data set was unavailable for Royal City and Wahluke.

Data Sources:

- ➔ WA State DOH Home Visiting Needs Assessment Data Report - Source: Population Estimates for Public Health Assessment, Washington State Department of Health/Krupski Consulting. Dec. 2009; Medicaid Data: Department of Social and Health Services, RDA: Supplied by Laurie Cawthon.
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Indicators by Race and Ethnicity *Under 18 child population by race and ethnicity* (2008): **Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM).
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Indicators by Race and Ethnicity *Under 5 child population by race and ethnicity* (2008): **Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM). **Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM). Detailed Tables of April 1 Population Estimates by County by Age, Gender, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008 are available online at <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/race/default.asp>.
- ➔ DOH Population Estimates – as per Assessment Coordinator at Grant County H.D.
- ➔ Population Estimates Ages 1-3 2009 by School District Code, Name & County
- ➔ Royal City and Mattawa (2009) Total Population data was taken from www.city-data.com.
- ➔ Royal City and Mattawa Population Estimates: DSHS Client Services July 2006-June 2007 *Population and Youth (0-17 years)*

Children Under Five By Race/Ethnicity							
	Total Population (Ages 0-4)	White	Black	American Indian & Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Two or More Race Groups	Hispanic
Kittitas	2013	1586	5	9	11	79	323
Yakima	20316	3755	117	856	232	426	14,930
Royal City	~679	~ 143	~ 1	-	~ 2	-	~ 532
Mattawa	~ 880	~ 55	~ 1	~ 5	~1	-	~ 819
Regional Total	23,096	3953	124	870	246	505	16604
%		17%	1%	4%	1%	2%	72%

Notes:

*Royal City and Mattawa estimates were taken by averaging DOH age groups (0-3) and multiplying by 5 to approximate the OFM estimates of 0-4 years and then multiplied by the racial percentages reported in OSPI Report Cards for each affiliated school district (Royal and Wahluke).

*Regional percentages do not reflect the racial diversity of Kittitas County with 79% White and 16% Hispanic.

*The percentage of American Indian/Alaska Natives in Yakima County can be explained by the location of the Yakama Indian Reservation located on the most of the southern half of the county.

*Southern Grant totals are somewhat higher than regional averages/percentages. Royal School Districts population is defined by two primary racial groups Hispanic (78.4%) and White (21%) as is Wahluke with Hispanic (93.1%) and White (6.2%).

*In Royal City (According Royal School District Report Card (OSPI) there are no counts for American Indian/Alaska Native or Bi-racial children. In Mattawa (according to Wahluke School District Report Card (OSPI) there are no counts for Bi-racial children.

Data Source:

➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Indicators by Race and Ethnicity *Under 5 population by race/ethnicity* (2008) HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Indicators by Race and Ethnicity *Under 5 child population by race and ethnicity* (2008): **Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM). **Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM). Detailed Tables of April 1 Population Estimates by County by Age, Gender, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008 are available online at <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/race/default.asp>.

○ S: Data estimate has been suppressed. Numbers and percentages are suppressed when the number of under 5 child population is 10 or fewer per racial/ethnic category per county.

➔ WA State Office of Fiscal Management: *April 1, 2010 Total Population Estimates by Age, Gender, and Race: Washington and Its Counties (Ages 0-4)*, Office of Fiscal Management Forecasting Division.

➔ Washington State Report Card (reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us) *Royal School District (2008-2009)*.

➔ Washington State Report Card (reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us) *Wahluke School District (2008-2009)*.

Types of Households with Children Under 18

	Children under 18 years (population)	Households with children under 18	Married Couples (2006-2008)	Single Female Head of Household	Single Male Head of Household
Total #	77,436	77,509	49,550	19,939	6823
Total %			62%	25%	9%

Notes:

*Royal City and Mattawa could not be disaggregated for this data set. This data represents only Yakima and Kittitas Counties .

*Kittitas County totals for married couple households is slightly higher than the regional total at 69% and significantly lower in Single Female Head of Households at 18% and Single Male Head of Households at 5%.

Data Sources:

- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Indicators by Age Group *Population by age group*(2009)
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Family Structure *Household type for children under 18 in households (3-yr average 2006-2008)*. **Data Source:** The U.S. Census Bureau's American Fact Finder, 2006-2008 American Community Survey (ACS) 3-Year Estimates.

Median Income Level

Median Household Income (HSPC 2008)	Per Capita Income (US Census Bureau)
\$40,515	\$21,643

Notes:

*The average individual income is less than that of a full time employee making minimum wage.

*According to the US Census Bureau (2008) the per capita income of in Kittitas County is almost \$5000 higher per year than Yakima County.

Data Sources:

- ➔ U.S. Census Bureau Fact Sheet by County 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-year Estimates: *Median Household income (in 2008 inflation-adjusted dollars)*.
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Employment and Income *Median household income (2008)* **Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM). Data were retrieved on June 20, 2009 from <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/economy/hhinc/medinc.pdf>.

Parental Employment				
	Total Population of children ages 0-12	# of children in Care Zone	% of children under 6 with all parents in the workforce	% Unemployed in March 2010
Total	56,048	34,807	60%	10%+

Notes:

*Royal City and Mattawa could not be disaggregated for this data set. This data represents only Yakima and Kittitas Counties .

*The unemployment number is the number of people ages 16 and over who are without a job but are actively looking for one. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed as a percent of the entire civilian labor force. The civilian labor force (the denominator) includes persons who are employed and those who are unemployed but looking for work.

*The percentage of Children Under 6 with all parents in the workforce is slightly lower than the regional average at 56.8%.

*Unemployment Rates in both counties were higher than 10% (10.1% in Kittitas; 10.6% in Yakima County).

Data Sources:

- ➔ CCR&R data per staff member – Column 2 and 3 * This is the latest data. The Care Zone percentage is based on two factors. First is the population of children less than 13 (from the US Census which of late has reported these by single years) and the family profile and employment data from the US Census (*Living Arrangements Of Own Children Under 18 Years In Families And Subfamilies By Employment Status Of Parents* which shows number of children in two age groups--0 to 5, 6 to 17--that are in single-parent homes where that parent is working and number in two-parent home where both parents are working). Once the percentage is derived it is applied to the <13 population every year. The Census by county doesn't get published until about 2 years after the census year. So the percentage derived from the previous census is used until updated. Because of the age groups reported some estimating is necessary to derive a number for those from 6 to 12 from the 6 to 17 age group.
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Family Structure *Children Under 6 years old with all parents in the workforce* 2006-2008 (3 year average)
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT *Unemployment (Annual and Monthly) Percent – 2009*: **Data Source:** The data used for this measure come from the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch of Washington State Employment Security Department. The website is commonly known as "Workforce Explorer Washington". Monthly unemployment data are the "Most Recent Rates" Resident Civilian Labor Force, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS). March 2010 data were retrieved on May 5, 2010 from <http://www.workforceexplorer.com/cgi/dataanalysis/?PAGEID=94&SUBID=149>.

Children of Immigrant and Refugee Families

	Total Population	Total Foreign Born Population	Children under 18 years (population)	Immigrant Families	Native Born Children in Immigrant Families	Foreign Born Children in Immigrant Families
#	270,560	41,775	77,436		67,984	4257
%		15%				

Notes:

*Royal City and Mattawa could not be disaggregated for this data set. This data represents only Yakima and Kittitas Counties .

*The percentage of *Native Born Children in Immigrant Families* in Kittitas county is lower than the regional average at 17% while Yakima County totals are only slightly higher at 26%.

*The number of *Foreign Born Children in Immigrant Families* is relatively small at only .5-2% in each County

Data Sources:

➔ By County, Washington

Selected Social Characteristics in the United States: 2006-2008 

Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Survey: American Community Survey

ACS Demographic Estimates: Total Population

➔ By County, Washington

Selected Social Characteristics in the United States: 2006-2008 

Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Survey: American Community Survey

Place of Birth: Foreign Born

➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Basic Demographics *Children in Immigrant Families* (3 year average) 2006-2009

Children Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Meals

October 2009 Enrollment	# Free	# Reduced	# applications	% eligible in 2009
60,525	36,241	5088	38,232	63%

Notes:

*For the 2010-2011 School year the entire student body of Royal School District is eligible for free/reduced breakfast/lunch program

*Free/reduced eligibility in Yakima County School Districts ranges from as low as 37% in West Valley to 50% in Zillah to as high as 94% in Granger.

*The regional average is highly unrepresentative of the range between counties with Kittitas the low at 37% free/reduced, Yakima 70%, Wahluke School District 91%, and Royal School District currently at 100%. All areas in this region have shown increases in their free/reduced percentage since 2008, although highly diverse increases (i.e. 3% in Kittitas, 1% Yakima, 9% in Wahluke School District).

Data Sources:

➔ OSPI *Public Schools Free and Reduced – Price Applications* 2009

➔ WA KIDS COUNT: Participation rate of WA 2006 high school graduates in WA higher institutions, by sector:

Data Source: OFM Forecasting Division and Education and Research Data Center (ERDC)’s “Washington State Higher Education Trend and Highlights

FAMILY and CHILD PROFILE

Measures of Vulnerable Families

Poor and Low Income Children

	Children under 18 years (population)	Children under 18 in Poverty	Children under 18 in Extreme Poverty	Under 5 years	Children under 5 in poverty	Extreme Poverty (under 6 years)	Children in low-income households
#	77,436	19353	7916	21,979	6860	3002	
%		25%	11%		31%	14%	63%

Notes:

*Royal City and Mattawa could not be disaggregated for this data set. This data represents only Yakima and Kittitas Counties .

*In 2010, the poverty threshold ($\leq 100\%$ FPL) for a family of 4 (2 adults and 2 children) is \$22,050.

* In 2010, the extreme poverty threshold ($\leq 50\%$ FPL) for a family of 4 (2 adults and 2 children) is \$10,025.

*Low-income households (WA KIDS COUNT) are defined as those living at ($\leq 200\%$ FPL).

*Based on 2009 data (above) the percentage of children under the age of 5 “ in poverty” in Kittitas County is 18% versus 32% in Yakima County. Of all children (under the age of 18) those living in “extreme poverty” total 8% in Kittitas County and 10% in Yakima County.

*The percentage of the total population living below 100% of the federal poverty level in 2008 is 17% Kittitas and 18.6% in Yakima Counties.

*The regional average is highly unrepresentative of the range between counties with Kittitas the low at 37% free/reduced, Yakima 70%, Wahluke School District 91%, and Royal School District currently at 100%. All areas in this region have shown increases in their free/reduced percentage since 2008, although highly diverse increases (i.e. 3% in Kittitas, 1% Yakima, 9% in Wahluke School District).

Data Sources:

- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Indicators by Race and Ethnicity *Under 18 child population by race and ethnicity* (2008): **Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM).
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Indicators by Race and Ethnicity *Under 5 child population by race and ethnicity* (2008): **Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM).
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Poverty *Children Under 18 in poverty* (3-year average 2006-2008) **Data Source:** The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Poverty *Children under 5 in poverty* **Data Source:** The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). Data were retrieved on November 24, 2009 from <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saife/index.html>.
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Poverty *Children under 18 in extreme poverty* (3-year average 2006-2008) **Data Source:** The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). Data were retrieved on November 24, 2009 from <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saife/index.html>.
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Poverty *Children under 6 in extreme poverty* (3-year average 2006-2008) **Data Source:** The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). Data were retrieved on November 24, 2009 from <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saife/index.html>.
- ➔ DRAFT Document 2: Washington State Summary Data for Home Visiting Needs Assessment – Indicator Data

Mothers					
	Number of Births	Teen Births	# Teen Pregnancies (2008)	Total Single Mothers (DOH)	Single Teen Mothers (DOH)
#	4847	720	927	2365	604
%		15%		49%	12%

Notes:

*Royal City and Mattawa could not be disaggregated for this data set. This data represents only Yakima and Kittitas Counties .

*The term ‘teen’ refers to those persons age 19 and under.

*The percentage of *Teen Births* in Kittitas County is only 7% while Yakima County is more line with the regional average at 16%. *While the regional average of *Single Mothers* is 49%, Kittitas County population is only 28% (*the population of Single Teen Mothers* in Kittitas County is only 4%). .

Data Sources:

- ➔ First Steps Database: *County Profiles: Birth Statistics and Maternity Care Access* (DSHS 2008)
- ➔ Center for Health Statistics (DOH) Natality table A9. Mother’s Age Group By County of Residence, 2008 (Age under 15 – 19)
- ➔ Center for Health Statistics (DOH) *Total Pregnancies by Woman’s Age and County of Residence, 2008 (<15 and 15-19 years combined)*
- ➔ First Steps Database: *County Profiles: Birth Statistics and Maternity Care Access* (DSHS 2008)
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Family Structure *Single Mothers by age group 2008*
- ➔ *Single Mothers, Mothers’ Age Group by County of Residence* DOH 2008
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Family Structure *Single Teenage Mothers 2008 (15-19 years)*

Low Birth Weight	
Number of Births	#/% Low Birth Weight
4847	329
	7%

Notes:

*Royal City and Mattawa could not be disaggregated for this data set. This data represents only Yakima and Kittitas Counties .

*According to the DOH Home Visiting Assessment (released September 2010), the Washington State percentage of Low Birth Weight is 6.4%. According their definition, Low Birth Weight is ‘the percent of total live births that weighed less than 2500 grams (5ibs 8 oz). Kittitas County rates are slightly lower than the state average at 5.2% while Yakima County is slightly higher at 7%.

Data Sources:

- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Birth Outcomes *Low birth weight babies 2008*: **Data Source:** The data used for this measure come from Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Department of Health (DOH) Birth Certificate Data.

FAMILY and CHILD PROFILE

Measures of School Success

School Performance					
	Total	White	Black	American Indian /Alaska Native	Hispanic
3 rd Grade WASL Reading	58.9%	74.3%	66.7%	45.9%	50.4%
3rd Grade WASL Math Standards	49.6%	65.7%	51%	37%	40.6%
Graduation Rate	64%				
Higher Education Rate	44%				

Notes:

***Wahluke School District:** % meeting WASL Reading Standards: 34.6% and WASL Math Standards: 38.5%

***Royal School District:** % meeting WASL Reading Standards: 45.2% and WASL Math Standards: 35.7%

***Wahluke School District:** With a total cohort of 143, on-time graduation rate total is 77.6%; of the 134 Hispanic graduates, 79.8% graduated on time; of the 10 White graduates, 90.7% graduate on time.

* **Royal School District:** With a total cohort of 98, on-time graduation rate total is 73.6%; of the 134 Hispanic graduates, 79.8% graduated on time; of the 31 White graduates, 87.5% graduated on time.

*Kittitas County totals for both Reading and Math achievement on the WASL are higher than the regional average with 74% meeting standard in reading and 60.1% in math.

***Definitions:** Percentage of high school graduates (regular diploma) from 2006 who enrolled in Washington (WA) public baccalaureate institutions or public community or technical colleges in the following academic year (2006-2007). The numerator is the number of WA county's high school graduates from 2006 who enrolled in WA public higher education institutions in 2006-2007. The denominator is total high school graduates of 2006 who attended a high school in the county. That is, participation rate is based on the county of high school attended. It is not based on the location of public higher education institutions.

*Washington State Graduation rate is 74% and state Higher Ed rate 48%

*While the regional graduation rate is 64%, Kittitas County rate is only 54% whereas Yakima County at 74%.

*While the regional higher education rate is 44%, Kittitas rate is higher at 48% and Yakima County lower at 39%.

Data Sources:

- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Indicators by County (2008-2009): **Data Source:** Data for this measure come from the Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI). Additional data on test scores can be found through The Washington State Education and Research Data Center (ERDC) <http://www.erd.c.wa.gov/> and the Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)
- ➔ Washington State Report Card (reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us) *North Central Education Service District 105 (2008-2009).*
- ➔ Washington State Report Card (reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us) *Wahluke School District (2008-2009)*
- ➔ Washington State Report Card (reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us) *Royal School District (2008-2009)*
- ➔ OSPI: 2008-09 County Graduation and Dropout Rates, Grades 7-12 (All Students)
- ➔ OSPI: 2008-09 County Graduation and Dropout Rates, Grades 7-12 (by race ethnicity)
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Indicators by County (2008-2009)
- ➔ Washington State Report Card (reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us) *Wahluke School District (2008-2009)*
- ➔ Washington State Report Card (reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us) *Royal School District (2008-2009)*
- ➔ DRAFT Document 2: Washington State Summary Data for Home Visiting Needs Assessment – Indicator Data

- ➔ OSPI: 2008-09 County Graduation and Dropout Rates, Grades 7-12 (All Students)
- ➔ WA KIDS COUNT: On-time graduation rate by race/ethnicity: **Data Source:** Data for this measure come from the Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI). Data were retrieved from "Graduation and Drop out Statistics" reports, and Appendix C and D at <http://www.k12.wa.us/dataadmin/>.

FAMILY and CHILD PROFILE

Additional Region-Identified Measures

Grandparents Raising Children

	Number of Grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	Number responsible for grandchildren	% responsible for grandchildren for 5 or more years
Kittitas	NA	NA	NA
Yakima	7567	3340	11.6%
Royal City	20 (Royal City, 2000)	2 (Royal City, 2000)	10% (Royal City, 2000)
Mattawa	31 (Mattawa, 2000)	11 (Mattawa, 2000)	35.5% (Mattawa, 2000)

Data Sources:

- ➔ Kinship Navigator
- ➔ Yakima County, Washington
Selected Social Characteristics in the United States: 2006-2008 
Data Set: 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates
Survey: American Community Survey
Grandparents
- ➔ DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000
Data Set: Census 2000 summary File 3 (SF-3) – Sample Data
Geographic Area: Mattawa town, Washington
- ➔ DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000
Data Set: Census 2000 summary File 3 (SF-3) – Sample Data
Geographic Area: Royal City, Washington

Medicaid Births

Total Births By County (2008)	Total Medicaid Births (2008)	% Medicaid Births (2008)
4823	3774	68%

Notes:

- *Royal City and Mattawa could not be disaggregated for this data set. This data represents only Yakima and Kittitas Counties .
- *Medicaid Births in Kittitas County are lower than the regional average at 57% and Yakima County percentage higher at 80%.
- *Counties with the greatest proportions of births to Undocumented Women in 2008 include Adams (43.0% of total births), Grant (28.3%), Douglas (25.3%), Chelan (25.0%), and Yakima (24.1%)

Data Sources:

- ➔ WA State DOH Home Visiting Needs Assessment Data Report - Source: Population Estimates for Public Health Assessment, Washington State Department of Health/Krupski Consulting. Dec. 2009; Medicaid Data: Department of Social and Health Services, RDA: Supplied by Laurie Cawthon.

Migrant Populations								
	Total Households	Certificates of Eligibility	Children under 18 years (population)	Migrant Children under 18	Total Student Population (K-12)	Migrant Students	Bilingual Students	Immigrant Students
Kittitas	15,726	80	7367	164		174	230	0
Yakima	77,201	5417	70,069	11,438		12,432	7306	624
Royal City					1475	260	NA	NA
Mattawa					1776	500	NA	NA
Regional Total	92,927	5497	77,436	11,602	59,648 (ESD 105 total)	13,366	7536	624
Regional Percentage		6%		15%		22%	~13%	~1%

Notes:

*Royal City and Mattawa could not be disaggregated for this entire data set. Migrant population (Certificates of eligibility, Migrant Children under 18) data represents only Yakima and Kittitas Counties. Royal City and Mattawa are represented in the Migrant Student Counts from Royal and Wahluke School Districts.

***Definition: Migrant** (family, household, student): According to sections 1115(b)(1)(A) and 1309(2) of the statute, a child is eligible for the MEP if: 1. The child is younger than 22 and has not graduated from high school or does not hold a high school equivalency certificate (this means that the child is entitled to a free public education or is of an age below compulsory school attendance). 2. The child is a migrant agricultural worker or a migrant fisher or has a parent, spouse, or guardian who is a migrant agricultural worker or a migrant fisher. 3. The child has moved within the preceding 36 months in order to obtain (or seek) or to accompany (or join) a parent, spouse, or guardian to obtain (or seek), temporary or seasonal employment in qualifying agricultural or fishing work. Such employment is a principal means of livelihood, and 5. The child: a. Has moved from one school district to another. b. In a State that is comprised of a single school district, has moved from one administrative area to another within such district. c. Resides in a school district of more than 15,000 square miles and migrates a distance of 20 miles or more to a temporary residence to engage in a fishing activity. (This provision currently applies only to Alaska.)

*The most recent counts are: All student **enrolled** last year; All Certificates of Eligibility (closest I can come to households) for those students **enrolled** last year; and All students less than 18 years of age **enrolled** last year.

***Definition: Immigrant-** Commonly defined as a person who leaves one country to settle permanently (or take up permanent residence) in another country.

*The following is a summary of data that Educational Service District 105 (ESD 105) was contracted by Catholic Family Child Care Resource & Referral (CCR&R) to collect for the ESD 105 regional Infant and Toddler Needs Assessment, led by our local CCR&R. The information contained within this summary pertains to data that is specific to Migrant families within the ESD 105 region and, languages spoken within the ESD 105 region, and employment and unemployment rates within the ESD 105 region. The deliverables for the data collection and summary contract were agreed upon on September 17th, 2010 and the contract was signed by ESD 105 on September 17th. When analyzing the data regarding migrant families and Migrant Children under 18 within the ESD 105 region, it is important to note that this information is based upon Certificates of Eligibility for migrant families. This means that there could potentially be a situation in which more than one family is living in

a household (in which case two or more families would be counted as one family or household); however this is the best available data at this time. It is also important to note that all data contained in this report is reflective of only the Yakima and Kittitas Counties. Of the 92,927 households in the Yakima and Kittitas Counties, approximately 5,497 of those households are migrant households, or roughly 5%. Within these same counties, data collected shows that while there are 11,602 migrant children under the age of 18 that are associated with households holding a Certificate of Eligibility, there are a total of 12,606 migrant students within the two counties, with 624 students considered immigrant.

Data Sources:

➔ Total Households: US Census, American Communities Survey 2006-2008

- ➔ Migrant households/families: These are based on Certificates of Eligibility of migrant families. In some situations there could be more than one family in a household, but these are the best available data. Source: Migrant Student Data & Recruitment Office, Sunnyside, WA.
- ➔ Migrant Children under 18: Migrant Student Data & Recruitment Office, Sunnyside, WA.
- ➔ Migrant Students: Migrant Student Data and Recruitment Office, Sunnyside, WA
- ➔ Bilingual Students: Migrant Student Data & Recruitment Office, Sunnyside, WA.
- ➔ Immigrant Students: Migrant student Data & Recruitment Office, Sunnyside, WA.
- ➔ Total Student Population: OSPI Washington State Report by ESD region, May 2010 Student Count

Language			
	Total Population	#/% of population who speak language other than English at home	#/% of students enrolled in Transitional Bilingual program
Kittitas	38,319	5249/14%	255/4.6%
Yakima	232,241	96,611/41%	10,539/21%
Royal School District	NA	NA	577/39.1%
Wahluke School District	NA	NA	1094/61.1%
	270,560	~101,860/38%	12,465/31.4%

Notes:

***Definition: Transitional Bilingual Program** (1) District procedures -- Identification of primary language required: Every school district board of directors shall adopt written procedures governing the identification of each student's primary language and the determination of which students with a primary language other than English are eligible students. Such procedures shall include: (a) A home language survey, completed by the student and the student's parent(s) or guardian(s), which identifies the student's primary language as other than English; and (b) Provisions for testing students on the state-approved Washington language proficiency placement test. (2) Deadline for determining eligibility of newly enrolled students: The primary language and eligibility of each newly enrolled student shall be established no later than the tenth school day after the date upon which the student registers and commences attendance at a particular school district. Provided that no eligible student shall be required to participate in a transitional bilingual instructional program or an alternative instructional program, if the parent/guardian chooses to opt the student out of program services. (3) Annual reassessment of all (eligible) students is required: Each school year each school in which an eligible student is enrolled shall conduct an evaluation of the overall academic progress and English language development of the student. This evaluation must include but not be limited to the administration of a standardized test in reading, writing, listening and speaking in English as set forth in WAC 392-160-035.

***Definition: Bilingual Student-** A student who is able to use and communicate in two or more languages with equal or near equal proficiency, with one or more of these languages having been acquired in early childhood.

*Language data was collected through the Migrant Student Data and Recruitment Office in Sunnyside. When analyzing the data collected regarding languages spoken other than English within the Yakima and Kittitas Counties, a total of 7,536, or 14% of the enrolled students with the two counties are considered bilingual. Of the total population (270,560) of the residents in both Yakima and Kittitas Counties, 38% or 101,860 speak a language other than English at home. Additionally, of this population, 20% or 10,794 are enrolled in a transitional bilingual program.

Data Sources:

- ➔ Total Population and Language: US Census, American Communities Survey 2006-2008
- ➔ Transitional Bilingual: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, School Report Card.

Employment Type						
	Total Population	In Labor Force (population 16 and over)	Year-Round Workers	Part-Time Workers	Seasonal Workers	Workers employed in Agriculture Industry
Regional Total	270,560	127,527	115,338	NA	34,943	12,050
Regional Percentage		47%	90%		27%	9%

Notes:

*In gathering data regarding parental employment in Yakima and Kittitas Counties, ESD 105 used the US Census information as well as the American Communities Survey from 2006-2008. In addition to this, the Migrant and Seasonal Farm workers Enumeration Profiles Study from 2000 were used to gather information on seasonal workers as this is currently the best available source for data regarding this employment group.

*While the regional average of *Year Round Workers* is 90%, the percentage in Kittitas County is slightly higher at 94%. In Kittitas only 4% of those employed are reported as *Seasonal Workers* and 3% work in the Agriculture Industry. The 27% of *Seasonal Workers* is largely representative of employment trends in Yakima County that take place between the months of June and October (Harvest Seasons) whereas in the remaining months, this percentage ranges from a low of 12% in December to around 17% by May.

Data Sources:

- ➔ In Labor Force: US Census, American Community Survey 3-year estimates 2006-2008
- ➔ Year-Round: Total Population and Language: Us Census, American Communities Survey 2006-2008
- ➔ Part-time workers: Unavailable
- ➔ Seasonal: Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration Profiles Study, Alice Larson, 2000, refers to seasonal farm workers only
- ➔ Employed in Ag: US Census, American Communities Survey 2006-2008

Homeless Populations			
	Homeless Individuals	Homeless Households	Homeless Minor Children
Kittitas			
Yakima	1191	738	298

Notes:

*For the 2009-2010 school year, 286 of 1450 students in Royal School District were considered homeless.

*In the Yakima County Annual Point in Time Survey. We count people who are unsheltered (Resides in a place not meant for human habitation, i.e. vehicle, out of doors, in parks, in abandoned buildings, in garages, under bridges, etc.) and sheltered (Resides in an emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, or is temporarily living with family or friends.). Counts above are for both sheltered and unsheltered. In regards to homeless children, 25% of all homeless individuals are under 18. Yakima County has two domestic violence shelters but do not track space or utilization as they serve more than just homeless. There is a shelter in Wapato called Noah's Ark which is run by an organization called Generating Hope. Their bed capacity is 30 and their population fluctuates. Other than Noah's Ark the only shelter in town in the Union Gospel Mission.

Data Sources:

- ➔ Carolyn Bunch, Federal Programs Director, Royal School District
- ➔ Lee Murdock, Yakima County Public Health

Juvenile Crime	
	Crime Arrests
Kittitas	6679
Yakima	3385
	10,064

Notes:

*Juvenile Crime Arrests are total arrests ages 0-19 per 100,000 total population ages 0-19, 2009. The definition of “juvenile” depends on the type of case, but generally means someone under the chronological age of 18. Zero to seven-year-olds are, by Washington law, incapable of committing crimes, so the category “juvenile offenders” includes 8-17 year olds, and a handful of over 18s who have had juvenile jurisdiction extended. A small number of under-18s who have been “declined” up to adult court are no longer considered to be juveniles.

*High arrest rate in Kittitas County may be related to the location of Central Washington University and subsequent large youth population.

* In 2008, there were 14 counties with juvenile populations age 10-17 over 5,000, with an arrest rate above the statewide average of 47.0 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17: Benton, Chelan, Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Franklin, Grant, Grays Harbor, Mason, Skagit, Spokane, Walla Walla, Whatcom, and Yakima. Four counties had arrest rates that were more than twice the statewide average for arrests for drug and alcohol offenses in 2008: Clallam, Columbia, Cowlitz, and Kittitas (DSHS).

**“Nuestra Familia and Nortenos were present in Yakima since the late 1970s. The Mexican Mafia aka La EME (La eMe) and Surenos were active in the Yakima Valley since the 1980s. Also Florencia13 and 18th Street have been active in the Seattle area since the early 1980s. Crips, Bloods, Surenos and Nortenos emigrated from California in the early 1980s. Other Hispanic gangs, such as the Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) did not appear in Seattle until the late 1990s. Homegrown street gangs such as the United Latinos were formed in Seattle in the early 1990s. King County has approximately 40 percent (120) of the street gangs in Washington State. Pierce County has the second largest number with 16 percent (50) of the active street gangs followed by Yakima County with 13 percent (40) and Thurston County with 7 percent (21). Some of the most prevalent gangs in the state are Lil Valley Lokos 13 (LVL), Florencia 13,18th Street, and the 74 Hoover Crips. According to the Yakima Police Department, Yakima Valley gang members are paramilitary type organizations with a hierarchical structure. Recent information indicates that gang members are planning attacks on law enforcement officers in the Yakima County area.³⁰ Northwest gangs will cross gang-defined borders and work with rival gang members as long as a profit can be made. Gangs typically develop alliances with other gangs and criminal organizations to facilitate the distribution and trafficking of drugs, principally marijuana, cocaine, and methamphetamine.⁹ As of late 2009, some gangs are also heavily involved in dog fights where they can earn approximately \$5,000 per fight. Gangs statewide perpetrate violence ranging from assaults to murders, burglaries to home invasion robberies, drive-by shootings, sexual assault, torture, intimidation, kidnapping, weapons trafficking, and prostitution.” - (Northwest HIDTA Washington State Gang Intelligence Bulletin 2010)

Data Source :

- ➔ DRAFT Document 2: Washington State Summary Data for Home Visiting Needs Assessment – Indicator Data
- ➔ DSHS: 2009 Washington State Juvenile Justice Annual Report, Section 11 Arrests
- ➔ Phil Jans, Juvenile Court Administrator, Chelan County
- ➔ Lexi Catlin, ESD 105

Maternal Education								
	Total Births	8 th grade or less	Some high school	HS Diploma / GED	Some College	Associate Degree	Bachelor Degree	Post Grad
Regional Total	4823	647	1187	1320	883	269	304	147
Regional Percentage		13%	25%	27%	18%	6%	6%	3%

*In Yakima County 14% of mothers have an educational level of 8th grade or less and 40% only attended school through some high school but do not have a HS diploma whereas in Kittitas County the population of mothers with an educational level of 8th grade or less is only 7% and 18% attended school through some high school but do not have a HS diploma.

Data Source and Notes:

- ➔ Center for Health Statistics, Washington State DOH, 11/2009: Natality Table A14. Mother's Education by County of Residence, 2008

DOH Home Visiting Needs Assessment

Notes:

- ➔ Yakima County was one of the 32 geographic areas in Washington State identified as at-risk compared to the state. In order of summary risk scores received, Yakima County is THIRD on the list.
- ➔ Of the five racial groups identified as at-risk compared to the state (American Indian/Alaska natives, Blacks, Pacific Islanders, Hispanics, and Multiple Races), ESD 105 Region populations are comprised of 42.4% (total population) and 72% (age 0-4 population) Hispanic. Yakima County has a Native American population of 5.3%.

Data Source: Appendix B: Data Report Information; Table B-5: At-Risk Communities; Geographic Areas: Washington State Department of Health Home Visiting Needs Assessment; Grant X02MC19412

Process

Original data sets requested by DEL and ORS were gathered through research and identification of state and county departments, specifically Washington State Department of Health, Washington State Office of Financial Management, WA KIDS COUNT, Center for Health Statistics, www.k12.wa.us, DOH Home Visiting Needs Assessment as well as identification of county leads for Infant/Toddler programs including Early Head Start, ECEAP, and ESIT Coordinators. Once original data sets were compiled (still in DRAFT form), regional Steering Committee members were convened to review and reflect on the relevance of this data in terms of their clientele and communities. Committee members were further asked to identify gaps in the data and propose additional data sets that create a more accurate reflection of our regional communities (i.e. grandparents raising children, maternal health, juvenile crime rate). Following this initial meeting committee members received a summary of the meeting discussion as well as requests for specific data, clarification of available data, local coordinators/contacts, and further insights/perspectives. Additional data sets were developed and compiled with one-on-one interviews by phone and email to discuss a number of topics including data topics (i.e. labels, focus), “what are the right questions to ask,?” “who holds the data,?” the accuracy, exceptions, and limitations of current data sources, “what is the data really telling us and is it relevant to this project.?” These conversations included interviews with Public Health, Head Start, ORS, CCR&R Network, Catholic Family & Child Service Kinship Navigator, DSHS, County Housing Authorities and Community Action Councils, and Juvenile Court Administrators. Likewise, continued efforts were made to clarify and confirm the accuracy and relevance of original data sets (i.e. *Median Household Income* was felt to inaccurately represent the financial state of regional families and conversations followed regarding the relevance of *per capita income* versus *workers income*, etc.). A contract was initiated with our regional ESD to collect data related to *Migrant Populations, Language, and Employment Characteristics*.

Stakeholder Perspective

While the majority of coordinated support services are located in the cities of Yakima and Ellensburg, a higher percentage of regional residents live outside these centralized market systems in rural and remote areas. Smaller townships in these areas are spread apart and offer little in the way of services. For this reason, transportation is a necessity to the successful support of children and families. In these rural settings public transportation is not available. Service providers are unable to ‘meet families where they are’ because of the high cost of travel associated with staff time and mileage reimbursement as required when covering large geographical areas.

While the total population is comprised of two primary racial groups, white and Hispanic, this variegation combined with the related socioeconomic trends associated with race supports a level of marked diversity in the region. Having culturally competent and diverse staff that is able to meet the needs of these families is integral to successful support systems, however increased public pressure to save resources and reduce spending is resulting in the elimination of supports for these families such as translation and bilingual education, which magnifies the long-term risk and negative outcomes of children in this category. Without sufficient language supports, parents are often unable to receive or communicate information. This hardship is not only seen in systems that address basic needs such as health and financial assistance but there is not enough diversity within the child care provider populations with regard to the variety of Spanish dialects present in the communities. Coupled with the difficulty in navigating an English-dominant system and limited opportunities for adult education (ESL) families are left to make less-than-ideal decisions concerning the care of their children.

There continues to be a rise in unemployment and lack of employment opportunities that adequately support the financial needs of regional families. Many residents have limited education levels and job training which limits their access to any available employment opportunities. This lack of employment in turn contributes to a general decline in the quality of life, poor housing, poor nutrition, lack of transportation, child care too is often not safe or appropriate, while the family’s overall needs continue to increase. The prevalence of adults who are employed in seasonal or shift work (often agricultural workers) adds another layer of complexity as these families often have extended work hours and cannot access services during regular business hours, require childcare during the nights or on weekends which is very limited regardless of location. Seasonal workers who may tend to move often face a heightened instability of support as the availability and protocol for accessing services is inconsistent from location to location. Lack of a permanent address inhibits parents’ ability to apply for services and locate care providers. This issue faces families who are without adequate housing. In regards to housing, stakeholders express significant concern over the lack of affordable housing, the poor quality of housing available to families with limited incomes, and rise in homelessness – all this and its negative effect on the health and wellbeing of the children living in these types of environments. Lack of adequate housing results in decreased security, failure to follow through, increased mental health issues, and increased health risks associated with unsafe environments.

In regards to caregiver health, there is a general lack of accessible health services meeting the needs of a population so diverse. These programs are primarily offered Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and require some form of eligibility whether it be income, citizenship status, etc, which ultimately excludes adults and children in need of services. According to Kittitas County stakeholders, they see a trend in which the lack of health support contributes to an increase in communicable diseases and often loss of employment and wages due to illness and chronic disease management.

Limited educational levels of regional residents are a primary concern for service providers. Higher levels of education support increased employment opportunities, increased compensation for employment, increased family income, increase the potential for better supporting the development of children (a mother who reads, and reads well, is more apt to support her child's reading development). Print and technology-based communications target educated and literate populations. Materials that communicate information about services such as letters and brochures assume the ability to read above a 7th grade level. For populations that do not read at this level, or are not able to read at all, this type of information distribution is highly ineffective.

All these issues contribute to child abuse and neglect. Parents are stressed, living in poverty, isolated, have substance abuse and domestic violence issues, and are without access to support systems or services; even if they might have access to help are fearful of losing their children and often choose not to seek help.

“Our Story”

We live in a big, big land. There are hills and plains and tundra all around. A lot of people live in this big land but even more come in the summer to work on the farms. There are farms everywhere. Our land grows more food than any other land in the state. It takes lots of people to grow this food and also a lot of people to work in the factories. Sometimes we live in our car. Sometimes we stay with other people. Sometimes Mommy and I get to stay in a shelter. There is a bed and a bathroom there. Mostly we stay in our car by the river. It is cold. Mommy and Daddy want to work but there is no work. Everyone is tired. I am tired and my clothes are dirty. I cry a lot and wet my pants. Then my pants smell.

We live in a big, big land. There are hills and plains and tundra all around. A lot of people live in this big land but even more come in the summer to work on the farms. There are farms everywhere. Our land grows more food than any other land in the state. It takes lots of people to grow this food and also a lot of people to work in the factories. My dad and mom work in the orchards. They get up very early and get home very late. My sisters take care of me. They feed me, bathe me, and watch me play. There are some other kids too. We play. They came from Mexico like my family. We like it here. When I am 5 I will go to school like my sisters. I will learn to speak English.

We live in a big, big land. There are hills and plains and tundra all around. A lot of people live in this big land but even more come in the summer to work on the farms. There are farms everywhere. Our land grows more food than any other land in the state. It takes lots of people to grow this food and also a lot of people to work in the factories. I live in a trailer with my Mommy. It is small and very messy. My Daddy visits sometimes. Mommy and Daddy yell a lot. Then Mommy cries. She says maybe we will move to my Aunt's house. That is far away. Sometimes my Mommy acts funny. She falls asleep in the bathroom and won't wake up. It is lonely here.

We live in a big, big land. There are hills and plains and tundra all around. A lot of people live in this big land but even more come in the summer to work on the farms. There are farms everywhere. Our land grows more food than any other land in the state. It takes lots of people to grow this food and also a lot of people to work in the factories. My family lives in a town. My daddy owns a store. He works all day. My mom stays home with me. We go to the park and visit friends around town. Sometimes I get to spend the day with Grandma and Grandpa. They love me very much but mommy is very happy to see me when she comes back. She always gives me a big hug. We go to church on Wednesday and Sunday. It is a nice place to be. Mommy and daddy are very happy.

We live in a big, big land. There are hills and plains and tundra all around. A lot of people live in this big land but even more come in the summer to work on the farms. There are farms everywhere. Our land grows more food than any other land in the state. It takes lots of people to grow this food and also a lot of people to work in the factories. I live with my Mommy and my sister. Men come and go all the time; I don't know who they are. Mommy doesn't work. She is in her bedroom a lot. Sometimes she leaves and we stay with the neighbor. The neighbor is nice and gives us cookies. Sometimes Mommy doesn't come back for days and days. When she comes back the neighbor is mad. She leaves again. This time we stay with a different neighbor. This neighbor does not have cookies. A lady came today and took me and my sister. Now we are staying with a family. There is another boy and girl. I don't know where Mommy is.

We live in a big, big land. There are hills and plains and tundra all around. A lot of people live in this big land but even more come in the summer to work on the farms. There are farms everywhere. Our land grows more food than any other land in the state. It takes lots of people to grow this food and also a lot of people to work in the factories. We live in town. My Mommy and I rent a house. Mommy's boyfriend lives with us. The owner of the house yells at

Mommy a lot about the money. She works at night and sleeps in the day. I wish she could play with me. Her boyfriend is noisy but I am quiet. I have to be quiet so he can watch his show. He gets mad and hits me sometimes. Mommy is sleeping. He says I can't tell. I want to go to the park but no one will take me. Strange people come over when Mommy goes to work. They are very loud. I hide in my closet.

We live in a big, big land. There are hills and plains and tundra all around. A lot of people live in this big land but even more come in the summer to work on the farms. There are farms everywhere. Our land grows more food than any other land in the state. It takes lots of people to grow this food and also a lot of people to work in the factories. I live with my Mommy and Daddy and brother. My Mommy works at Target. She comes home and falls asleep. Daddy works in the factory at night. I cry a lot. My diaper is dirty and I don't have a shirt on; its cold. I want to talk but a pacifier is in my mouth all the time. My brother watches cartoons all the time. He plays with me sometimes but I am little. I get soda in my bottle, it is yummy. I don't sleep good and my teeth hurt.

We live in a big, big land. There are hills and plains and tundra all around. A lot of people live in this big land but even more come in the summer to work on the farms. There are farms everywhere. Our land grows more food than any other land in the state. It takes lots of people to grow this food and also a lot of people to work in the factories. People shoot guns where we live. Someone shot at our house and it broke our window. People scream. When people start shooting guns Mommy makes me hide in the closet. The police come and the blue lights are flashing all the time in the dark. My uncle got shot by a gun. He is okay now. The police came and took my uncle to jail. I hope he comes home soon. Mommy is scared.

We live in a big, big land. There are hills and plains and tundra all around. A lot of people live in this big land but even more come in the summer to work on the farms. There are farms everywhere. Our land grows more food than any other land in the state. It takes lots of people to grow this food and also a lot of people to work in the factories. There is a lot of wealth and a lot of poverty and a lot in the middle. There are towns and there are cites but there is a lot of wide-open space in the middle. We live in a big, big land. There are hills and plains and tundra all around. The hills bring the heat and the cold. The plains bring the wind. There are farms everywhere. Sometimes the weather kills the honeybees and the fruit does not grow. Sometimes the rain splits the cherries and they cannot be sold. Sometimes the heat dries up the rain and the plants do not grow. When the weather changes everyone's life here changes too.

Part III

SERVICES, SYSTEMS, and SUPPORTS

Services and Supports Inventory

<i>Working Connections</i> child care subsidies					
	Infants served with WC	Toddlers served with WC	Total infant and toddlers served with WC	Total Providers Receiving WC	Percent of Licensed Providers receiving WC
Regional Total	1591	2758	4087	639	86%

Notes:

*Royal City and Mattawa could not be disaggregated for this data set. This data represents only Yakima and Kittitas Counties .

*Includes Home, Center, and Exempt facility types

*There are a total of 839 EXEMPT providers in the region (817) in Yakima County alone. In addition to the total licensed providers in the region (639), the total number of provider is approximately 1478 of which only 43% of all (types) of providers are receiving WCCC subsidy.

Data Sources:

- ➔ DEL Subsidy Data *Infants By Program and County* (May 2009-April 2010) "WCCC" May 2009 and April 2010 (Unduplicated Count)
- ➔ DEL Subsidy Data *Toddlers By Program and County* (May 2009-April 2010) "WCCC" May 2009 and April 2010 (Unduplicated Count)
- ➔ DEL Subsidy Data (May 2009-April 2010) *Percent of Subsidized Providers* (May 2009 – April 2010) *Unduplicated Count represents the total number of infants and/or toddlers served with subsidies between May 2009 and April 2010.

Childcare Arrangements					
	Children Under age 12	Parental Care	Center-based Care	Family Home Care	FFN
Regional Total	56,048	22,419	3363	4484	30,826
Percentages		40%	6%	8%	55%

Notes:

*Royal City and Mattawa could not be disaggregated for this data set. This data represents only Yakima and Kittitas Counties .

*Children under the age of 3 are most likely to be in relative FFN care and Infants and Toddlers living below the poverty line are most likely to be in FFN care – typically an average of 35 hours per week in that type of care (Demographics of FFN Care, University of Washington, www.researchconnections.org).

*WA State average for FFN 65% for infants, 45% for toddlers (Understanding FFN Care in Washington State: Developing Appropriate Training and Support, HSPC University of WA, 2002)

Data Sources:

- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Indicators by Age Group (2009)
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT *Household type for children under 18 in households (3-yr average)*
- ➔ DEL Publication: *LicensedProviders_20100801.xls* (August 2010)

- ➔ National Association of Child Care Resource & Referral Database: *Type of Care by County* (August 1, 2009-
August 1, 2010)

Licensed Child Care									
	Children Under 18 years	DEL center-based provider sites	DEL Total Family Child Care Sites	DEL TOTAL Licensed Child Care Sites	CCR&R Total Child Care Sites(end of 2009)	DEL Total Center-Based Child Care Slots	DEL Total Family Child Care Slots	DEL TOTAL Child Care Slots	CCR&R Total Child Care Slots (end of 2009)
Kittitas		10	25	35	35	463	235	698	732
Yakima		86	462	548	584	6056	4035	10091	10,196
Royal City and Mattawa		8	48	56		641 (NACCRA)	437 (NACCRA)	1078	
Total	56,048	104	535	639		7160	4411	11,867	

Notes:

- *Center-based facilities include private, Head Start, EPIC, and school district child care programs
- *Center-based facilities include private, Head Start, EPIC, and school district child care programs
- *Child Care Centers may have a desired capacity that is less than their licensed maximum
- *In Yakima County over the past 5 years, the number of licensed family child care businesses has dropped by 77, and the number of center facilities has grown by 9. The result has been a net 10% gain of potential slots to 1,161.
- * In Yakima County, more than two-thirds (71%) of the licensed facilities report that one or more staff members speak Spanish.
- * In Yakima County infant care continues to be the most difficult care to find and the most expensive. There are more than four times as many potential infant slots in licensed family child care homes than there are in centers in Yakima County.
- * In Kittitas County over the last five years, there has been an 18% decline in the number of child care facilities in the community, primarily due to closures of family child care businesses. The result has been an overall loss of 64 potential licensed child care slots.
- *In Kittitas County infant care continues to be the most difficult care to find and the most expensive, costing as much as \$7,400 annually. Regional stakeholders confirm this with conversations they have had with families sharing that they “cant find a place for their infants and there are long waitlists”.
- *84 % were reported to take infants but only 45% reported to have training or experience in the care of special-needs children (ChildCareNet)

Data Sources:

- ➔ DEL Publication: *LicensedProviders_20100801.xls* (August 2010)
- ➔ National Association of Child Care Resource & Referral Database: *Type of Care by County* (August 1, 2009-August 1, 2010)
- ➔ National Association of Child Care Resource & Referral Database: *Type of Care by County* (August 1, 2009-August 1, 2010)
- ➔ *Summary of 2009 DATA Catholic Family & Child Services (serving Grant, Kittitas, and Yakima Counties)* (ChildCareNet – Insider Data)
- ➔ *Yakima, Grant, and Kittitas Counties Child Care Resource and Referral Activity in 2009* (ChildCareNet – Insider Data)
- ➔ DEL Publication: *LicensedProviders_20100801.xls* (August 2010)
- ➔ National Association of Child Care Resource & Referral Database: *Type of Care by County* (August 1, 2009-August 1, 2010)

- ➔ Washington State Child Care Resource & Referral *Summary of 2007 Child Care Resource and Referral* (Yakima and Kittitas County Reports)
 - Total slot counts in NACCRA are taken from the following categories: an average of ‘under 12 months’ and ‘12-30months’, ‘3-5 years’, and an average of the following categories: ‘kindergarten’ and ‘Grade 1 and over’.
- ➔ *Summary of 2009 DATA Catholic Family & Child Services (serving Grant, Kittitas, and Yakima Counties)* (ChildCareNet – Insider Data)
- ➔ *Yakima, Grant, and Kittitas Counties Child Care Resource and Referral Activity in 2009* (ChildCareNet – Insider Data)

Child Care Referrals					
	Total Requests Processed (CCR&R)	Total Children Referred (CCR&R)	Total Infants Referred (CCR&R)	Total Toddlers Referred (CCR&R)	Percent of Total Referrals for Infants and Toddlers
Regional Total	3363	1516	345	404	50%

Notes:

*Royal City and Mattawa could not be disaggregated for this data set. This data represents only Yakima and Kittitas Counties .

*By Phone or Online or In-Person

*Clients can have more than one referral at any given time.

*CCR&R Network Data reports approximately 53% of child referrals were for infants and toddlers (end of 2009) compared with *NACCRA counts from August 2010 which reports that approximately 59% of child referrals were for infants and toddlers.

*Kittitas County has a slightly higher percentage of referrals for infants and toddlers at 53%.

Data Sources:

- ➔ National Association of Child Care Resource & Referral Database: *Referral Frequency Count by County* (August 2009- August 2010)
- ➔ *Summary of 2009 DATA Catholic Family & Child Services (serving Grant, Kittitas, and Yakima Counties)* (ChildCareNet – Insider Data)
- ➔ *Yakima, Grant, and Kittitas Counties Child Care Resource and Referral Activity in 2009* (ChildCareNet – Insider Data)

Median Cost of Care					
	Median Income HSPC (2008)	Infant Care Average	% of monthly median household income for infant care	Toddler Care Average	% of monthly median household income for toddler care
Regional Average	\$3376.25 monthly (\$40,515 yearly)	\$602.25	18%	\$531.75	16%

Notes:

*Royal City and Mattawa could not be disaggregated for this data set. This data represents only Yakima and Kittitas Counties .

*Taking into account that many families make well below the *median household income* these percentages could be GROSSLY unrepresentative of the reality for many of our families.

*On average, infant care in Kittitas County is almost \$24.00 more per month than in Yakima County and Toddler Care is on average almost \$60.00 more per month.

Data Sources:

- ➔ Network Family Child Care Home Median Rates, 75th Percentile and DSHS Subsidy Rates By County Compared 2008
- ➔ Network Center Median, 75th Percentile, and DSHS Subsidy Rates By County Compared 2008
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Employment and Income *Median household income* (2008) **Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM). Data were retrieved on June 20, 2009 from <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/economy/hhinc/medinc.pdf>.
- ➔ Network Family Child Care Home Median Rates, 75th Percentile and DSHS Subsidy Rates By County Compared 2008
- ➔ Network Center median, 75th Percentile, and DSHS Subsidy Rates By County Compared 2008
- ➔ Median Household Income Estimates by County: 1989 to 2008 and Projection for 2009 (BEA)

Early Supports for Infants and Toddlers (ESIT)			
	Average # of children served/month	Average Number of Referrals (monthly)	ESIT Eligible Children
Regional Total	279	19.46	273

Notes:

- *Royal City and Mattawa could not be disaggregated for this data set. This data represents only Yakima and Kittitas Counties .
- *These averages were found by taking the “Total number of children served within month” for the months between October 2009 and June 2010 and dividing by 9.
- *Data for “number of referrals made during the month” in Kittitas County was only reported for November 2009, January 2010, February 2010, and May 2010.
- *There is a significant difference in the *Average Number of Referrals (monthly)* between Kittitas at only 1.25 and Yakima County 37.66. According to Diane Patterson, YVMH, this would be due to the significant difference in population between the two counties.
- *B-3 services are provided by Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital through Children’s Village in Yakima County, Kittitas County Head Start in Kittitas County, and Family Services of Grant County in Grant County.
- *Grant County is not included in this table, although 27 developmental referrals and 2 CPS referrals for the last program year originated in the relevant areas of this county.

Data Sources:

- ➔ DEL ESIT Monthly Program Data by County 2009-2010 – Column 2
- ➔ ESIT Data Snapshot August 6, 2010
 - Children counts in this report are from birth to age three, none beyond age three, as they are no longer eligible for Part C.
 - The data is also based on children receiving services (they have an active IFSP).
 - Children may have more than one diagnosis (thus we separated that data from the demographics)
 - The children that appear in this snapshot are those currently eligible and receiving at least one service at the time the report was run.

ECEAP				
	# of sites	# of slots	New-3-year-old Enrollment 2010	Waitlist 2010
ESD 105	20	632	134	132

Data Source:

➔ Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP) *Statistics for 2009-10 school year*

Early Head Start (and EPIC) 2009-2010										
2009-2010	Total # of Sites	Total Enrolled	Prenatal	0-12 m	13-24 m	24-36 m	Regularly funded Slots	ARRA Funded Slots	Total Slots	Waitlist
Kittitas	2	54	0	25	16	13	0	54	54	29
Yakima – WSMC - <i>Actual</i>	6	91	12	38	42	59	75	16	91	61
Yakima – EPIC	3	80	NA	NA	NA	NA	32	48	80	15+
Royal City	1	16	1	3	4	8	0	16	16	17
Regional Total	9	241	13	66	62	80	75	86	161	122+

Notes:

*Kittitas County Head Start/ECEAP began providing Early Head Start Services with the award of EHS ARRA expansion funds in November 2009. Originally we had applied for 72 slots, however negotiated with our Regional Office of Head Start and received 54 slots. Prior to November 2009 we did not have EHS. *Kittitas County Head Start/ECEAP - Enrollment data from ChildPlus database, September 2010.*

* This information is from our Program Information Report which includes all enrollment information from program startup in April to full enrollment at the end of August 2010 - KCHS/ECEAP Program Information Report (PIR 2009 - 2010)

*Kittitas County Head Start/ECEAP is the only agency within our service area, Kittitas County, to provide Early Head Start Services. We have two sites out of which we currently provide home based services to 54 children. One site is located in Roslyn, and our main site is currently located at a private residence in Ellensburg. In 2011 we plan to begin

providing center based services to approximately 8 infants and 8 toddlers, thus the number of home based clients will be reduced by 16 to 38.

* Kittitas County Head Start/ECEAP currently is located in 3 various sites throughout Kittitas County, however EHS services/socializations for home based clients is offered at two sites only - Ellensburg & Roslyn.

* WSMC EHS is a home based program with the exception of Wapato which is a combination model (part home based and part center based). Wapato is housed at our Wapato Child Development center. All other communities are served out of our EHS office in Sunnyside. In other words we have no centers, only an office in which all home educators and family support staff work out of...We conduct all services in the child's home environment. We do 90 minute home visits every week with all 91 families. WSCM has six (Yakima County EHS sites in Grandview, Toppenish, Wapato, Mabton, Sunnyside, and Granger.

* EPIC is the second largest provider of early childhood education programs in the state of Washington. The Agency serves 1,800 preschool aged children and their families each year, working in collaboration with 19 school districts, 10 home care child providers and 4 private child care partners.

EPIC has EHS sites affiliated with the following school districts in Yakima County: Highland, Union Gap, and Yakima. A total of 16 slots (8 each in Highland and Yakima School Districts) are combination slots (home visiting and center-based).

*Royal City slots are divided by focus – 8 Migrant/Seasonal + 8 Regular EHS Slots. For the numbers in Royal City, 8 of the slots are Center Based Services and the other 8 slots are served through a combination model of part year center based and part year home based.

*Children on waitlists are current as of July 1, 2010 and Reflects number of children/families with complete applications.

Data Sources:

- ➔ Lori Charvet, EHS Manager, Washington State Migrant Council
- ➔ Kim Davis, Community Partnerships Manager, Kittitas County Head Start/ECEAP

Home Visiting							
	PAT	PAT	NFP	NFP	PCHP	PCHP	Early Head Start
	# of families served	# of eligible families (waitlist)	# of families served	# of eligible families (waitlist)	# of families served	# of eligible families (waitlist)	
Yakima	109	30	127	NA	80		107
Kittitas	70	0	0	0	0	0	
Royal City	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA
Mattawa	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA
Total	179	30	127		80		107

Notes:

- *NFP at Children's Village is a collaboration between YVFWC and Memorial Hospital
- *According to the DOH Home Visiting Assessment, Yakima Valley served a total of 127 families through NFP and 87 Families through PCHP in the last year.
- *PAT was offered in Kittitas County through Catholic Family & Child Service during 2009. This program has since been discontinued.
- *Parent-Child Home Program was offered through Highland School District in the past. This program has since been cut due to loss of funding.

*There is never a wait list for NFP because any applicant for which there is no slot available is automatically referred to First Steps.

*Yakima Valley Farm Worker’s Clinic offers PAT to parents of children ages 0-3 including prenatal residing in the lower Yakima County communities of Grandview, Mabton, Sunnyside, Granger, Zillah, Toppenish, Wapato and White Swan.

*Description of PCHP: A very intensive home visiting school readiness program, working with young families twice-a-week for two years. Bringing a new book or educational toy each week, trained Home Visitors model reading, play and conversation activities for parent and child together, creating a language and literacy-rich home environment. The books and toys are gifts to the families. PCHP engages isolated, low-income, and limited English-proficiency families in their child’s early learning. Additionally, along with the 46 visits per year-per child, we screen each child each of the two years with the PLS4 speech based assessment, weigh, measure, and check hearing with AUDX. Families are provided on a regular basis brochures from county, state and federal agencies concerning child development, nutrition, car safety, health, dental care, the effects of smoking, etc.

* Target Population

Isolated, low-income, limited English-proficiency, teen mothers, and/or mothers with low levels of education, children aged 2-4 are served

*In regards to the West Valley School District PCH Program: *Approximately 7-10 children per year are referred for screening to Children’s Village or West Valley Special Education pre-school depending upon child’s age. * Approximately 20 children per year are referred to EPIC. *68% of participating parents did not graduate from high school

Data Sources:

- ➔ <http://www.nursefamilypartnership.org/Locations/Washington>
- ➔ Marilyn Van Oostrum, Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital
- ➔ <http://www.parentsasteachers.org/location>
- ➔ Appendix B: Data Report Information; Table B-3: Summary – Coverage Data for Likely Evidence Based Practices: Washington State Summary Data for Home Visiting Needs Assessment
- ➔ Nancy Probst, Program Manager, Ready By Five
- ➔ Lisa Schmitt, NCAC Toppenish

Child Welfare			
	Children under 18 years (population)	CPS	Foster Care
Total	77,436	3692	750
		5% of children under age 18	1% of children under age 18

Data Source:

- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Child Abuse and Neglect *Children served by Child Protective Services 2007*
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Child Abuse and Neglect *Children in foster care placement 2007*

DSHS/TANF						
	Total Population	Number Served by DSHS (All ages)	Number Served by DSHS (Youth)	DSHS Client Use Rates	Number Receiving TANF Support	TANF Use Rate
Kittitas	39,399	1092	670	26.9%	1092	2.9%
Yakima	235,805	20,744	14,762	52.1%	20,744	8.9%
Royal City	1850	413	277	22.3%	39	2.1%
Mattawa	3290	794	530	24.2%	95	2.9%
Regional Total	~280,344	23043	16,239	31.4%	21,970	4.2%

Notes:

*DSHS defines youth as a person between the ages of 0-17 years.

*Yakima County has the *highest* DSHS Client Use Rates in Washington State (Statewide use rate is 33.1%)

Data Sources:

- ➔ Client Data: Washington State Department of Social and Health Services Client Services Database analytical extract of February 8, 2010 .
- ➔ DSHS Client Services July 2006 - June 2007 by County ALL AGES
- ➔ DSHS Client Services July 2006 - June 2007 by County YOUTH (0-17 years)
- ➔ 2007 Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. January, 2010

Pregnant Mothers and Pregnancy Care							
	Women, Infants, and Children Served	Total population of children (0-4 yrs)	# of infants and children under five served	Pregnant, Breastfeeding, and Postpartum Women served	% of infants born served by WIC	Total Percentage of Women receiving first trimester prenatal care	Total Percentage of women who received late or no prenatal care
Total	29,852	23,096	21,759	8453	71%	79%	4.5%

Notes:

***Definitions:** The number and percent of mothers who received prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy and the number and percent of mothers who received no or late prenatal care. Percent is given per the number of live births.

Definitions: The number and percent of mothers who received prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy and the number and percent of mothers who received no or late prenatal care. Percent is given per the number of live births.

*The state-side percentage of Infants born Served by WIC is 51%

*While the regional percentage of *infants born served by WIC* is 71% the percentage is lower in Kittitas County at 54% (although still higher than the state average) but higher in relevant Grant County areas at 77% as well as in Yakima County at 81%.

*Royal City and Mattawa WIC data was taken agency counts from Columbia Basin Health Association and Mattawa Community Medical Clinic. Numbers served were taken only from Mattawa Community Medical Clinic due to the fact

that Columbia Basin Health Association serves Adams county as well and only reported numbers served for Adams County.

*While the regional percentage of *Women receiving first trimester prenatal care* is 79%, Kittitas County percentages are higher at 84% while Yakima County is only somewhat lower at 74%.

Data Sources:

- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Other Health *Prenatal Care (Percent)* 2008: **Data Source:** The data used for this measure come from Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Department of Health (DOH), Birth Data. Data are available online at http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehsphl/chs/chs-data/birth/bir_vd.htm (Nativity Table C4)
- ➔ First Steps Database: *County Profiles Birth Statistics and Maternity Care Access* (DSHS 2008)
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Other Health *Prenatal Care (Percent)* 2008: **Data Source:** The data used for this measure come from Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Department of Health (DOH), Birth Data. Data are available online at http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehsphl/chs/chs-data/birth/bir_vd.htm (Nativity Table C4)
- ➔ First Steps Database: *County Profiles Birth Statistics and Maternity Care Access* (DSHS 2008)
- ➔ WA State DOH *Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants , and Children (WIC)* 2009

Children’s Medical Insurance								
	Children under 18 years (population)	# Uninsured	% Uninsured	Children Age 0 enrolled in Apple Health	Children Age 1 enrolled in Apple Health	Children Age 2 enrolled in Apple Health	Children Age 3 enrolled in Apple Health	Total children enrolled in Apple Health
Total #	77,436	23,037	30%	2066	2287	2237	2315	9045

Notes:

*Apple Health for Kids is free for children in families below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (\$36,620 for a family of three). Families above that level may be eligible for the same coverage at low cost: \$20 a month per child for families below 250 percent of poverty and \$30 a month per child for families below 300 percent of poverty. (The premiums max out at two per family, so no family would pay more than \$60 a month in premiums.)

*Apple Health for Kids is available to both citizens and non-citizens who are 18 or younger.

Data Sources:

- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Indicators By Race/Ethnicity (Number)
- ➔ HSPC WA KIDS COUNT Health Insurance *Uninsured children, by age group* 2008
- ➔ DSHS Apple Health Enrollment By County and Age 0 to 3 June 2010

SERVICES, SYSTEMS, and SUPPORTS

Additional Region-Identified Services and Supports

Substance Abuse Services/Programs

	# of providers	Outpatient Treatment Services	Intensive Outpatient Treatment Services	Opiate Dependency Treatment Services	Recovery House Services	Long-Term Residential Treatment Services	Sub-Acute Detoxification Services	Acute Detoxification Services	Intensive Inpatient Treatment Services	Alcohol and Drug Addiction Treatment Support and Assessment	Chemical Dependency Involuntary Treatment and Assessment	Driving under the Influence Assessment	Alcohol and Drug Information School	Total
Kittitas	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	15
Yakima	33	24	21	2	2	4	3	0	3	1	1	23	16	100
Total	38	27	24	2	2	4	3	0	4	2	2	26	18	115

Notes: According to the DOH Home Visiting Needs Assessment, “There is a need for more Pregnant and Parenting Women Residential Treatment space that incorporate care for children while their mothers are receiving services (approximately 2000 children need this service and there are 130 slots available: leaving an unmet need of approximately 1870 slots (statewide)”, p. 74.

Data Source: Table 7: Substance Abuse Capacity Services Program and County Breakdown; Washington State Department of Health, Home Visiting Needs Assessment; Grant X02MC19412

Service or Support (& description)	Target Population	Relevant Data (i.e. #referrals/applications, # served, waitlist)
<p>Parent Education Lead Agencies: 1. Yakima Valley Community College 2. Central Washington University 3. Yakima Valley Opportunities Industrialization Center Description: Working with enrolled participants, educators, and employers to provide services so that the participants will attain self-sufficiency.</p>		
<p>Program Name: <i>Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN)</i> Lead Agency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Health of Central Washington Children’s Village Description: This program provides public health nurse visits for children (birth to 18 years of age) who have physical, behavioral or emotional conditions that require services beyond those required by children in general. Examples include premature birth, developmental delays, Down’s syndrome, etc. The Public Health Nurse facilitates access to health care needs, provides care coordination, supports family centered care, teaches advocacy skills and promotes the coordination of care across systems.</p>	<p>Target Population: Children who have serious physical, behavioral or emotional conditions that require health and related services beyond those required by children generally.</p>	<p>Services Provided: Phone calls and home visits; information and referral; screen and/or evaluate infants/toddlers for developmental concerns including hearing and vision. Limited Diagnostic and Treatment funds are available to income-eligible children for certain expenses not covered by medical coupons. Eligibility Criteria: Must be under the age of 18 years at initial enrollment and have, or be at risk of developing, a serious or chronic condition such as: diabetes, neuromuscular disorders, cancer, AIDS, sickle cell anemia, asthma, cystic fibrosis, hearing or visual impairments, cleft palate, kidney disease, ventilator dependency, or metabolic disease. Number Served in Kittitas County: 55-70 per year. No limit Number Served in Yakima County:</p>

<p>site with access to downloadable e-audio materials and databases. Some of the databases offer access to testing materials, language resources, and research information.</p>		
<p>Program Name: <i>Play and Learn</i> Lead Agency: CF&CS Child Care Resource & Referral Description: Play & Learn groups are a facilitated play group for young children and their parents and/or family, friend or neighbor caregivers. The Play & Learn groups are a place where caregivers and parents can come together to build relationships, share common experiences and wisdom, and gather resources and information. Each group includes these essential activities: meets weekly for 90 minutes or more, child-directed play, involves participants in a group activity, and has the component of intentional caregiver learning. Each group reflects the community and its participants' ethnicity and culture. Additionally, Play & Learn offers resources and information on early childhood development.</p>	<p>Parents and FFN Caregivers of children Birth through age 5.</p>	<p>There are currently three active groups in this ESD region: Yakima, Toppenish, and Royal City with a total of 72 families served.</p>
<p>Community Toddler Programs Lead Agency: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Lutheran 2. Wesley </p>		
<p>Program Name: <i>Child Care Nurse Consultant Partnering with Child Care Providers for Safe and Healthy Children.</i> Lead Agency: Public Health Description: Childcare centers licensed to care for at least four infants receive consultation about health and safety practices, growth, development and nurturing. Centers that are licensed for 4 or more infants and are required by WAC to have monthly RN visits.</p>	<p>Target Population: Centers licensed for four or more infants according to WAC 170-295-4130 are required to have a nurse consultation monthly to their center. The licensed nurse must have worked in Pediatrics or public health in the past five years.</p>	<p>Services provided: The nurse is responsible for advising the facility about the operation of the Infant Care program and about the implementation of the Child Health Program.</p> <p>At the Yakima Health District we have been doing this service for providers for over 12 years. In addition to the consultation for infant toddler we also assist centers licensed for 13 or more children in the development, approval, and periodic review of their health policy. We currently have contracts with 19 childcare's who receive monthly consultations. In addition we also have several other centers who regularly call the health district for consultations. In addition to nurse consultations our environmental health team also consults with new center regarding wells and septic systems. Larger centers receive food inspections as well.</p> <p>In Kittitas County there are currently 4 centers that provide infant care and use nurse consultants: Rainbow Center at CWU, Creative Kids Learning</p>

		Center, CMA Church Childcare Center, and EHS. Services include monthly site visits, phone, email, and on-site consultation services, and educational training.
<p>Program Name: <i>KIDScreen</i> Lead Agency: ESD 105 Description: ESD 105 oversees this multi-agency collaboration of health and educational organizations focused on connecting Yakima County children ages 6 years and under to a primary health care provider and dentist. The program also helps parents to become more educated about available medical resources for their children. Preliminary screenings are offered for children's hearing, vision, dental health, developmental skills, and basic health needs – all at no cost. Clinics are scheduled at sites throughout Yakima County.</p>	<p>Target Population: Children ages birth to six years old in Yakima County and surrounding areas, who are not yet connected to a medical or dental home or are having a hard time accessing their provider as well as uninsured children under 19.</p>	<p>Number of Children referred/served: 300-1,000 children/year</p>
<p>Program Name: <i>Born Learning</i> Lead Agency: South Central Washington School Readiness Partnership Description: Born Learning is a public engagement campaign established nationally by the United Way and The Ad Council that promotes information to help parents and child care providers turn everyday moments into fun learning opportunities for children from birth to age 5. ESD 105 is one of dozens of organizations and businesses supporting this effort in Kittitas and Yakima counties through the South Central Washington School Readiness Partnership.</p>		
<p>Program Name: <i>Building Bridges</i> Lead Agency: Partnership between CCR&R and Yakima Valley Community College Description:</p>	<p>Child Care providers</p>	<p>In addition to the CDA, ECE Certificate and general AA Degree, YVCC offers the Associate of Applied Science in Early Childhood Education with a Preschool Special Education option and Paraeducator Preparation Training. ECE Certificate specializations include I/T Instructional Assistant, Preschool Instructional Assistant, Vocational Preschool Teacher Certificate, Preschool Special Education Assistant and a Paraeducator certificate. Building Bridges classes are offered two quarters per year (English and Spanish). Class requirements include at least one coaching session with CCR&R staff.</p>
<p>Program Name: <i>Maternal Child Health</i> Lead Agency: Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital</p>		<p>About 600 families per year and does about 1800 – 2000 visits. Children who meet eligibility criteria are eligible prenatally to 19 years of age. I will attach the eligibility criteria. There is no waiting list and anyone can refer. Memorial subcontracts for some of the home visiting, and the group of providers has put a great deal of effort into standardizing MCH practice across agencies. We started care pathways and care plans that record outcomes, and monitor practice via chart audit. Starting</p>

		<p>in November, we will audit (for outcomes) about 150 charts of women being seen for postpartum depression during the period September 1, 2009 – August 31, 2010. I am attaching the care plan/outcome tool and care pathway we use for PPD. Our long term goal besides high quality nursing practice is to become identified as a promising practice.</p>
<p>Program Name: <i>Kids Connect</i> Lead Agency: Yakima County Memorial Hospital in partnership with Central Washington Family Medicine, Educational Service District 105, Medical Associates of Yakima, Sunnyside Community Hospital, Yakima Neighborhood Health Services, and Yakima Valley Farm Workers Clinic. Description: Eight bilingual access specialists have been placed in seven local health care agencies. When families go to one of those agencies and are interested or in need of services, the specialist helps connect them with those services.</p>	<p>Target Population: Yakima County Families</p>	<p>Eligibility Criteria: None</p> <p>Number Served:</p>

Partnerships and Coalitions

<p>Program Name: <i>Kittitas County Interagency Partnership (KC5)</i> Lead Agency: Kittitas County Public Health Description: Group of agencies involved with providing services to children in the childcare setting who collaborate monthly to support interagency services.</p>	<p>Children Birth to 5 yrs.</p>	<p>Focus and projects- Monthly meetings provide interagency coordination of childcare services, issues addressing the health and development of infants and children, sharing of resources, and support for challenges in the childcare setting. Current projects- 1) form a coalition that has a broad representation of community members and agencies involved with infants and children in Kittitas County. 2) Lending library- increasing resource materials and knowledge of the library.</p>
<p>Program Name: <i>Project LAUNCH</i> Lead Agency: Partnership/Collaboration Goal: For all children to reach physical, social, emotional, behavioral, and cognitive milestones through the increased awareness of child wellness, increased referrals among agencies and programs, increased service capacity in the community, increased integration of service systems, expanded partnerships among community level child service agencies, organizations, and providers as well as influencing organizational and governmental policy affecting access to or delivery of services for young children and families, utilizing funds in an innovative way, enhancing cultural competence of providers, increasing family participation in services, and responding to community need by preparing and supporting a competent workforce.</p>	<p>Target Population: Children from Birth through age 8.</p>	<p>Currently funded programs include Parents as Teachers, Strong Families program, Incredible Years, Positive Behavior Support Program, Valley Intervention Program, Early Childhood Mental Health Consultation</p>
<p>Program Name: <i>Ready By Five</i> Lead Agency: Ready By Five Description: The project is designed to develop new opportunities and strengthen the existing learning efforts for children from birth to age 5 so they will be prepared for school when they enter kindergarten.</p>	<p>Service Population: Children ages birth to five years and their families who live in census tracts 1, 2, 3, 6 and 16 in Yakima, WA, an area known as East Yakima.</p>	<p>Number served: Approximately 1,000 adults and 4,000 children</p>
<p>Program Name: <i>Rivers of Culture Coalition</i> Lead Agency: ESD 105 Description: An early learning coalition serving children and families in the lower Yakima Valley</p>	<p>Service Area: Lower Yakima Valley (Toppenish, White Swan, Wapato, Granger, Grandview, and Sunnyside)</p>	<p>Our Mission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To advocate for easily accessible comprehensive early childhood education systems by: • Building on the language, culture and world view of our families and communities • Preparing children who are ready for school and schools who are ready for children <p>Coalition Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Provide a stable foundation for planning, coordinating, focusing and aligning services, sharing funding, knowledge and skills, and advancing policy in support of regional services · Increase awareness of the advocate for the need and benefits of early learning services and support · Provide education and training for early learning providers and parents

		<p>Current Projects: The Rivers of Culture Coalition has recently received Stage Four Funding through the Foundation for Early Learning and using that funding to support 10 districts in the lower valley as they expand and enhance their kindergarten transition processes to include alignment and outreach with early learning programs and providers within their district.</p>
<p>Program Name: <i>Child Care Provider Groups</i> Lead Agency: CC provider led</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KittFam (Consortium of family services partners serving families throughout Kittitas County and on the CWU campus. • KC5 • Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC) 		
<p>Program Name: <i>School Readiness Partnership</i> Lead Agency: Partnership/Collaboration Description: _____</p>	Service Area: ESD 105 Region	<p>Current Focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P-3 alignment • Coalition Building
<p>Program Name: <i>Investing in Children</i> Lead Agency: Partnership/Collaboration Description: _____</p>	Service Area: Yakima County	
<p>Program Name: <i>Kittitas Interagency Partnership</i> Lead Agency: Partnership/Collaboration Description: _____</p>	Service Area: Kittitas County	<p>Current Focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Heads Start • Nurse Family Partnership • Transition activities for CSHCN • Activities for CSHCN
<p>Program Name: <i>County Interagency Councils</i> Lead Agency: Partnership/Collaboration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kittitas • Grant • Yakima <p>Description: Advisory Councils for</p>	Service Area: County Level	<p>Current Focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Heads Start • CSHCN • Birth To Three (ESIT)

Process

In addition to searching out primary data from more standard sources such as data websites and community coordinators, steering committee members were also used to gather or distribute information regarding specific supports and related data. Focus groups were completed with regional CCR&R staff to review available data and discuss whether the data accurately reflected the current child care economy for providers, parents, and R&R staff. This group also provided insight into the methods by which data is currently collected, entered, and reported, its limitations, and deficits. In terms of a more personal perspective an interview took place with Cindy Morris, Child Care Resource and Referral, Grant County who is currently pregnant and looking for infant care. She has spent a great deal of time searching out available options and has found one provider in the Moses Lake area that has an infant slot open. During our first regional steering meeting, Karri Livingston linked me with Brenda Welch, Licensing Analyst (Eastern Region), DEL regarding 'complaints' and 'no referral sites'. There is still an internal conversation occurring at DEL concerning this information. In effort to sort out Seasonal Child Care Subsidy information, a call was made to Jenny Baxter, Policy Advisor, DEL to sort out the relevance and accuracy of SCC subsidy data. It was felt that in order to best represent the seasonal populations with regards to this data, a pull needed to include "high peak" months rather than a year's average. No final data set has yet been received.

Stakeholder Perspective

Although there are appropriate numbers of child care providers in most areas throughout the region, infant care has become more difficult to find. State data does not reflect this as DEL has records of licensed providers with maximum capacities rather than ‘desired capacities’ of providers; providers who are often are willing to take less than the maximum capacity of children. Infant:staff ratios are low and therefore less profitable. The high percentage of families on subsidy also effects profitability. In family child care, home providers have a more difficult time effectively meeting the needs of a wide age-range of children. Centers face high costs associated with infant care such as staffing, equipment, training, and supplies. In Region I, there are 45 centers in Yakima and Kittitas counties and Mattawa and Royal City that accept infants; although the current vacancies are is unknown. In Yakima, Kittitas, and Grant counties, a trend has emerged in which infant availability is dependent on the employ of an assistant. This makes infant care availability unstable as enrollment numbers decrease, the provider/owner can no longer afford to employ the assistant and subsequently can take fewer children, specifically infants. In this context if a provider is licensed for a maximum 6 children with 2 infants and is given a referral for a toddler or preschool-aged child, they will fill an open “infant” space. Per Karri Livingston at DEL, instead of a family child care provider taking 6 children with 2 under the age of 2, if she does not accept children under the age of 2, she can have up to 8 children thus increasing her income. This action came after providers were no longer being paid the incentive fee or “infant bonus” for taking an infant. Generally, providers will accept older children before an infant, even for less money, to avoid the added expense and energy an infant requires. However, from another side, due to the economy and need to fill any available child care slots, providers have been “forced to be less picky” by taking age groups (specifically infant and school-age) they had not in the past. There are also an increasingly high number of families requesting non-traditional care (night and weekends). According to Provider Service Staff at CCR&R Region I, the number of non-traditional care provider used to be significantly higher when a reimbursement program was in place. In addition to finding infant care, there also continues to be limited availability of after school care, part-time care (part-time rates are often the same as full-time), and care for children with special needs and/or disabilities. Location greatly impacts availability of care; there are some rural areas in the region with very few providers. For instance, there is one Spanish-speaking provider in Kittitas County.

From the parent perspective, quality of care is a big issue. Because of the lack of availability of infant care, parents do not have a lot of options, and without FFN support for the first year, are forced to put their infants in less than desirable care. Many parents, with FFN support, will opt to keep their infants out of licensed care until the age of 12 months, at which time child care availability increases significantly. Parents looking for infant care must often call back for additional referrals, sometimes more than once.

A somewhat concerning trend is the significant increase in probationary licenses which limits availability. A probationary license precludes referrals for six months at a time. This limited availability is not compensated by new licenses being given. In fact, CCR&R staff reported that only about 20% of potential providers attending orientation follow through with the licensing process. There has been a significant increase in the number of probationary licenses which can be attributed in part to: non-compliance issues and a noted inefficacy of provider orientation in informing providers of the WACs. In working with providers, CCR&R staff has found that there is a great deal of confusion about the WACs. Also, there are a high number of illiterate providers (predominately Spanish-speaking) which precludes them from reading the WACs. It is also important to note that the Spanish WACs have not been updated since 2004.

In regards to any Professional Development system for Early Care and Education providers, there are a number of impacting issues including a new PD database (STARS has been replaced by MERIT) that DEL is now managing. This system does track the provider's professional development, but there is no source of reliable data to focus training, and there are barriers in successfully coordinating new, meaningful, and engaging trainings. Issues impacting the Early Care and Education provider population, specifically Spanish-speaking providers who make up a high percentage of available child care include: language barriers, education level (R&R staff reports that a majority of Spanish-speaking providers have little more than basic elementary education, although this cannot be supported by the NACCRRRA database), proximity to and time of trainings, and lack of incentive for professional development.

Although Resource & Referral provides quality Technical Assistance, Coaching, Observation and Consultation services, these are solicited by providers and their individual wants/needs or referred through a DEL licenser. These services are not provided in the framework of a Professional Development system nor are they currently linked in a systematic way to address and/or support the needs or 'deficit' areas of a provider or program. In the same way, Resource & Referral is contracted to provide 40 Credit Hours of training for child care providers but, this process as well, is currently absent of guidelines, accountability, intentionality, or incentive. Training must align with Competency Areas defined by the Child Care Coordinating Committee's Career Development Subcommittee, however the development of training topics is based on the personal decisions of R&R staff and accessed by providers on a voluntary basis because there is no current expectation for or system to monitor continuing education. CCR&R Region I staff recently did a provider survey to collect relevant data around desired training topics, and has used the feedback from this survey to develop the training series for this year. Regardless of an effective training, staff feels that the long-term results are unclear when a provider has no follow-up or coaching to effectively implement new information/skills nor is there a way to evaluate improvement in provider quality. Even within the training made available to Early Care and Education providers, Infant/Toddler-specific training is very limited. Information specific to this age group is typically identified as part of more generalized 'early childhood' workshops.

Regional Stakeholders from a variety of service fields throughout the region were asked questions regarding their perspective and opinions with regard to the quality and effectiveness of current services and programs for infants and toddlers and their families. The following is a summary of the feedback received from these surveys as well as conversations that took place over the course of this data collection period.

In terms of the quality of services throughout the region, stakeholders express overall satisfaction with the quality of most child-related services, specifically medical, intervention, and early education although there is a strong consensus regarding the insufficiency of the current availability and capacity of these programs. Despite the enthusiasm around many great projects and collaborations present throughout the region, stakeholders agree that existing systems and supports are not adequate to serve community needs, reporting that "the programs that are providing services are doing a good job, it is just that they are accessible to a small population" and while parents with diverse needs are working to "overcome barriers such as low education levels, poor employment opportunities, lack of transportation, lack of affordable housing, and limited availability of child care" programs such as Early Head Start are working to support the families but can reach only a very small percentage of the total population. In regards to basic services, stakeholders generally feel that there remains a noticeable lack of parent education, nutrition, and early education services. In terms of early education services, child care programs for infants and toddlers remain grossly inadequate and when formal education programs such as Early Head Start are income based, low-middle to middle class families are often without child care options. Services for families in this income bracket are in a very difficult situation when trying to access services in order to meet basic needs. Service providers are concerned with the inability to connect with low-income

populations and recognize a number of barriers which contribute to this situation such as lack of information about systems, limited outreach, cultural and language barriers.

In regard to child care, most stakeholders agree that current programs are only meeting community needs “somewhat” and are concerned for a number of reasons including (1) Limited infant care, especially in-home, since providers prefer to care for older children; it is more cost effective to provide care to children that are over the age of 12 months. Also there is a fairly significant population that needs child care provided outside of regular services hours (6 p.m. – 6 a.m. or on the weekends and this type of care is simply not available (2) Quality programs are supported by highly-qualified professionals however because of the lack of value and recognition placed on this profession, there continues to be a great deal of difficulty retaining staff. Stakeholders feel that “this needs to be an area that individuals see as a being a career, a profession, valued and recognized as such. In outlying areas where populations decrease, the availability of child care settings become more limited as well as options for parents about where to place their children. (3) Affordability (4) FFN support is currently not readily available. While there are some localized efforts (coalitions, partnerships, pilot sites, Play and Learn, some faith-based groups) these supports are in the beginning stages and lacking momentum to make a wide-spread impact for this large caregiver population.

Funding is an ongoing issue in supporting capacity to meet current community needs. Even with financial support available to families, subsidy programs remain uncoordinated and require skill and, often, staff time to navigate successfully. In terms of maternal health and services for pregnant women, services have been limited in the past and will be even more due eligibility changes in the program. ESIT service providers express agreement that current ESIT services are high-quality however funding simply is not sufficient. Families are on waiting lists and the availability of services for specific types of therapy (i.e for deaf children) are not always available in natural environments or even locally. Many parent education programs are being offered in the community it is just that more are needed, county-wide and region-wide.

Eligibility criteria, often restrictive in ways stakeholders feel is ‘exclusive’, frequently keeps families from what they need most, i.e. affordable/subsidized housing, early education, and intervention services.

“Our Story”

We live in a big, big land. There are hills and plains and tundra all around. A lot of people live in this big land but even more come in the summer to work on the farms. There are farms everywhere. Our land grows more food than any other land in the state. It takes lots of people to grow this food and also a lot of people to work in the factories. Sometimes we live in our car. Sometimes we stay with other people. Sometimes Mommy and I get to stay in a shelter. There is a bed and a bathroom there. Mostly we stay in our car by the river. It is cold. Mommy and Daddy want to work but there is no work. Everyone is tired. I am tired and my clothes are dirty. I cry a lot and wet my pants. Then my pants smell. The concerns of these families are basic: They need money to buy gas for their cars (if they even have a car), so they can go the store or the food bank to get something to eat. They live by the river because they need water. They live close enough to find help but not too close to be noticed. They live in fear: fear of going to jail, fear of losing their children, fear of starving, fear of cold. They have no plans, only a day-to-day struggle to find food and shelter. Their children know no stability and often suffer significant emotional and mental trauma because of the duration of their circumstances.

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in cash or credit. They work long hours. The economy has flat-lined. If their business fails and they cannot find another job their families will lose everything. They will not qualify for support or assistance.

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shirt on; its cold. I want to talk but a pacifier is in my mouth all the time. My brother watches cartoons all the time. He plays with me sometimes but I am little. I get soda in my bottle, it is yummy. I don't sleep good and my teeth hurt. These moms have postpartum depression. These children have a TV for a babysitter. Someone may or may not put them to bed at night. Their parents cannot afford childcare. They do not qualify for subsidy. These parents share a car. The gas is expensive. Cheap food is very unhealthy. These children are sick a lot. They may witness drug or alcohol abuse. They may live in homes where their parents smoke inside.

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Part IV

STRENGTHS, ASSETS, and CONTEXT

	High Level Observations about Your Data To Help Guide Your Planning	What Data Support this Observation?
1.	While the location and consistent availability of most early support programs is felt adequate, the overall capacity of core programs is very much inadequate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Reports from Steering Committee Members ➔ Reports from Community Partners ➔ Research provided
2.	Children and families in rural and remote areas of the region are particularly at risk for a marked increase in the number of risk indicators as well as decreased in availability and success in accessing needed supports and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Project research ➔ Program Guidelines and Eligibility Requirements ➔ Community partner conversations ➔ Focus group feedback
3.	Current systems do not allow for the availability of diverse, high-quality child care settings for young children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Community partner feedback ➔ Service provider feedback ➔ Steering Committee Feedback ➔ Focus Group Feedback ➔ Regional Survey Feedback