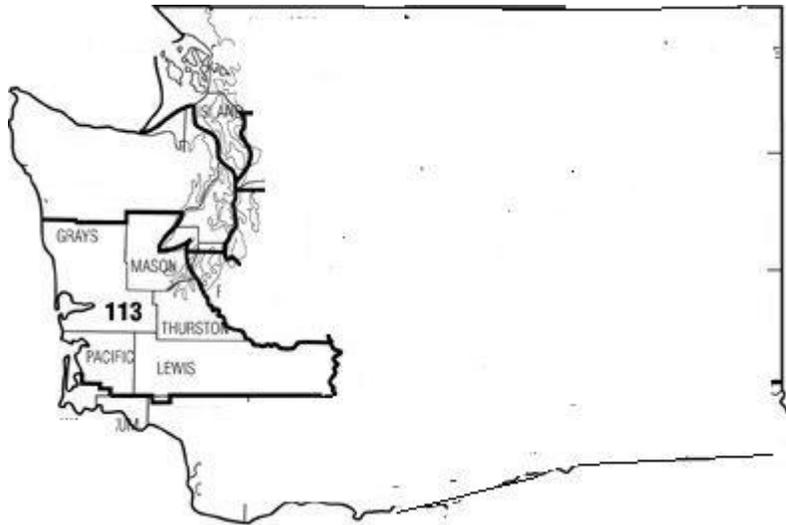


ESD 113 REGION DATA SUMMARY REPORT



*Submitted to the Department of Early Learning
Friday, October 8, 2010.*



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REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY
Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning

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I). INTRODUCTION & REGIONAL OVERVIEW.

1a) Narrative Describing the Regional Overview:

The ESD 113 region is comprised of 4 whole counties (Mason, Lewis, Grays Harbor and Thurston) and north Pacific County (South Bend, Raymond and Willapa Valley School Districts).

- Grays Harbor County consists of two adjacent cities of Aberdeen and Hoquiam along with several small rural mountainous and coastal communities. Grays Harbor profile is 64% Caucasian, 8% Native American and 21% Hispanic origin. The number of poor and low-income children less than five (5) living in poverty was 24.5% and for those children six years of age and younger living in extreme poverty was 13.3%.
- Lewis County includes two adjoining cities Centralia and Chehalis with the remainder of the county being mostly pastoral and mountainous terrain with scattered rural communities. The racial profile of the county is 75% Caucasian and 19% Hispanic origin. Poor and low-income children under five years of age encompass 21.7% below the poverty level and 3.5% of the children less than six years of age are in extreme poverty.
- Mason County has a small population center in the City of Shelton with the remainder of the county consisting of smaller rural communities. The racial profile is 71% Caucasian, 17% Hispanic origin and 5% Native American. Children under five living in poverty were estimated to be 15.2% of the county's population with 5% of children under six years of age living in extreme poverty.
- North Pacific County is a rural coastal region with limited population. The two communities with any sizable population are Raymond and South Bend. The racial profile is 64% Caucasian, 26% Hispanic origin and 3% Native American. Children under five living in poverty were estimated to be 30.3% of the county's population with 14.9% of children under six years of age living in extreme poverty.
- Thurston County is the largest county in the region consisting of the Capital of Washington, Olympia, which has two smaller adjoining cities (Lacey and Tumwater). Thurston County has a racial profile of 71% Caucasian, 11% Hispanic, 6% Asian, and 8% two or more race groups. Children under five living in poverty were estimated to be 17.3% of the county's population with 7.8% of children under six years of age living in extreme poverty.

Child care providers in the larger cities (Olympia, Centralia and Aberdeen) have consistent access to professional development. Child Care Action Council (CCAC) Resource and Referral provides professional development opportunities in all counties although less frequently in rural areas. South Puget Sound and Centralia Community Colleges offer certificate and degree programs, as well as the DEL-funded Bridges program. Access to consultation is somewhat limited in most of the region (best in Thurston). There is concern about the loss of nurse consultation services. Some counties did not offer infant room consultation but did offer free health education. Thurston County is the only county that continues to provide nurse visits to infant rooms through a contract with CCAC.

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1b) Narrative Describing Regional Strengths and Assets:

The quality of child care in the region has improved in the past decade, due to access to a structured professional development system (STARS training through CCAC Resource and Referral and Early Childhood Education programs provided by South Puget Sound and Centralia Community Colleges) and a growing societal awareness of early learning as a valued profession. Consultation for child care providers is an asset in many parts of the region - particularly strong in Thurston County, while more limited in the other four counties. Types of consultation includes Social-Emotional, special needs inclusion and nurse infant room; as well as general support and licensing compliance consultation. Peer support from co-workers is an asset for many providers, especially those who are center-based. Licensing through DEL and the USDA Food Program are key supports.

Recent years have seen most counties improve communication and relationships between the public school and early learning community (e.g., early intervention and child care services). This has real benefits for children and families accessing the early intervention services system.

Each county has active early learning community leadership (community coalitions) working to support parents and families, to better prepare children for school readiness, to enhance child care quality and to build connections among early learning professionals. Coalition stakeholders include early learning services (Child Care, Head Start, ECEAP, ESIT) as well as public libraries, Reading Foundations, AmeriCorps, Community Networks, Public Health, Native American Tribes, Pediatric offices and Community Colleges.

1c) Narrative Describing the Process for Completing the Context & Data Summary:

The Context and Data Summary collection was a dynamic team effort led by the Child Care Action Council (Annie Cubberly) and ESD 113 [Sandy Nelson and Todd Johnson (primary responsibility for data collection)] to secure broad-based input to the planning project. Consultant Bill Weismann coordinated the overall effort.

Data collected was both qualitative and quantitative. Quantitative data was collected from the websites of the US Census Bureau, Washington Office of Financial Management, Washington Department of Health, Washington State Child Care Resource and Referral Network, Annie E. Casey Foundation Kids Count 2010, Washington office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Educational service District #113 Head Start program, Washington State Department of Social and Health Services Research and Data Analysis division, and the Washington State Infant and Toddler Regional Data Summary site. Qualitative data collection was secured from a five-county Project Steering Committee that held a half-day Sept. 17 meeting to review and interpret data, and respond to key template report questions. To gain local insight, focus groups were held in each county (Sept 9 - 24) involving 50 stakeholders from among early learning coalitions and child care providers. Interviews were held with 40 child care providers at the Sept 25 regional Tapestry conference and an online survey was conducted (157 respondents - 37% parents, 36% child care providers, 25% other professionals and 2% Head Start/ECEAP) in the first half of September. A final collection of data from the region through a web-based survey was of parents, providers, and citizens in the region to capture their feedback regarding perceived infant and toddler quality of care and supports.

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2). CHILD AND FAMILY PROFILE

2a) Secondary and Institutional Data-Community Demographics:

1) #/% of young children, toddlers and infants
 Specify # and % of all children by:

- Under 5 yrs (see HSPC)
- Ages 0-23 months (indicated by “1” in DOH population estimates)
- Ages 24-35 months (indicated by “2” in DOH population estimates)
- Ages 36-47 months (indicated by “3” in DOH population estimates)

| Sum of POPULATION COUNTY | AGE (Months) | | | | | Under 5 |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | 0(<365 days) | 1(12-23) | 2(24-35) | 3(36-47) | Total 0-3(%) | |
| GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY | 829(20.0%) | 903(21.8%) | 872(21.0%) | 872(21.0%) | 3476(83.7%) | 4151(100%) |
| LEWIS COUNTY | 911(19.9%) | 942(20.6%) | 882(19.2%) | 900(19.6%) | 3635(79.3%) | 4584(100%) |
| MASON COUNTY | 587(20.2%) | 578(19.9%) | 571(19.7%) | 615(21.2%) | 2351(81.1%) | 2899(100%) |
| PACIFIC COUNTY | 186(19.8%) | 173(18.4%) | 211(22.5%) | 194(20.6%) | 764(81.3%) | 940(100%) |
| THURSTON COUNTY | 2926(19.8%) | 3116(21.0%) | 2993(20.2%) | 3123(21.1%) | 12158(82.1%) | 14805(100%) |
| Grand Total | 5439(19.9%) | 5712(20.9%) | 5530(20.2%) | 5704(20.8%) | 22385(81.8%) | 27379(100%) |

Data Source(s) and Notes:

Based on Department of Health 2009 estimates the five (5) county region has a fairly similar profile regarding the percentages of its population to be infants and toddlers from birth to three years old. While some slight variations do exist regarding percent of the population, ranges pretty much remain in the 19-22% range encompassing the four groups. While Grays Harbor and Lewis County have similar numbers of infants and toddlers under the age of five, Thurston county easily triples this number with Pacific County being 20-33% the population of the mid-size counties.

Data:

Age(Months) Data Source; DOH calculated population ESTIMATES by school district for ages 0-3 by year of age. Data include the county for each district. WA Infant and toddler data resource website <https://sites.google.com/site/wainfanttoddler/regional-data-summary---template/data-sources> Under 5 Data Source: Washington Kids Count Number and percent Tables Population Estimates by County by Age, Gender, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2008 are available online at <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/bystate/Rankings.aspx?order=a&loct=5&dtm=10130&state=WA&tf=35&ind=4485&ch=a&by=a>

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2) #/% of households with children under 18 by:
 Specify #/% by:

- married couples
- single female head of household
- single male head of household

| Washington County | In family households | | Married couples | | Single Male household | | Single Female household | | Non-family households | | Total | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| | Pop | %Tot. | Pop | %Tot. | Pop | %Tot. | N | %Tot. | Pop | %Tot. | Pop | %Tot. |
| Grays Harbor | 15,547 | 98% | 10,313 | 65% | 1,286 | 8% | 3,948 | 25% | 279 | 2% | 15,826 | 100% |
| Lewis | 16,447 | 97% | 12,140 | 72% | 1,598 | 9% | 2,709 | 16% | 529 | 3% | 16,976 | 100% |
| Mason | 12,137 | 100% | 9,155 | 75% | 417 | 3% | 2,565 | 21% | 43 | 0% | 12,180 | 100% |
| Pacific | 4,036 | 99% | 2,886 | 71% | 197 | 5% | 953 | 23% | 25 | 1% | 4,061 | 100% |
| Thurston | 52,087 | 99% | 34,429 | 66% | 3,732 | 7% | 13,926 | 27% | 446 | 1% | 52,533 | 100% |

Data Source and Notes:

Overall, each county's households with children under the age of 18 are in family households - with Mason, Pacific, and Thurston reporting the largest percentage in this arrangement. Grays Harbor (65%) and Thurston (66%) counties have the lowest percentage of married couples. Single family households by males were highest in Lewis County (9%) given their households with children under 18 and mason county had the fewest percent of male only households (3%). Female headed households are estimated to be higher in Thurston County (27%) with the fewest in Lewis County (16%). Nonfamily household living arrangements for 18 and under are estimated to lowest in Mason County (0%, 43) and the highest in Thurston County (1%, 446).

Data: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey - [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ Table B09005](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/Table_09005)

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3) #/% of children under five by race/ethnicity
 Specify #/% for:
 - White (non-Hispanic) -Black (non-Hispanic) -American Indian & Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)
 - Asian/Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) - Two or more race groups (non-Hispanic)- Hispanic

| #/% of children under five by race/ethnicity | Number/Percent Under Five | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------|
| | Number(n) | Percent (%) |
| County | | |
| Grays Harbor | 4151 | 100% |
| Hispanic | 886 | 21% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native (non-Hispanic) | 337 | 8% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) | 56 | 1% |
| Black (non-Hispanic) | 30 | 1% |
| Two or More Race Groups (non-Hispanic) | 180 | 4% |
| White (non-Hispanic) | 2662 | 64% |
| Lewis | 4584 | 100% |
| Hispanic | 856 | 19% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native (non-Hispanic) | 68 | 1% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) | 49 | 1% |
| Black (non-Hispanic) | 13 | 0% |
| Two or More Race Groups (non-Hispanic) | 138 | 3% |
| White (non-Hispanic) | 3460 | 75% |
| Mason | 2899 | 100% |
| Hispanic | 488 | 17% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native (non-Hispanic) | 141 | 5% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) | 53 | 2% |
| Black (non-Hispanic) | 17 | 1% |
| Two or More Race Groups (non-Hispanic) | 142 | 5% |
| White (non-Hispanic) | 2058 | 71% |

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| | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Pacific | 940 | 100% |
| Hispanic | 242 | 26% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native (non-Hispanic) | 27 | 3% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) | 25 | 3% |
| Black (non-Hispanic) | 0 | 0% |
| Two or More Race Groups (non-Hispanic) | 42 | 5% |
| White (non-Hispanic) | 604 | 64% |
| Thurston | 14805 | 100% |
| Hispanic | 1583 | 11% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native (non-Hispanic) | 257 | 2% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) | 838 | 6% |
| Black (non-Hispanic) | 472 | 3% |
| Two or More Race Groups (non-Hispanic) | 1142 | 8% |
| White (non-Hispanic) | 10513 | 71% |
| Grand Total | 27379 | |

Data Source and Notes:

Nearly 15% of the total population in the five county region is estimated to be of Hispanic origin - a total of 4,000 children under the age of five. Pacific County (26%) has the largest percentage from Hispanic origin, followed by Grays Harbor (21%), Lewis County (19%), Mason County (17%), and then Thurston County (11%). It is important to note the American Indian presence in Grays Harbor (8%) and in Mason County (5%). There is a presence of children under the age of five who represent two or more race groups with Thurston County (8%) have the largest percentage and Lewis County (3%) the smallest.

Data:

Definitions: Estimated number and share of child population Under 5 years, disaggregated by race/ethnicity.

Data Source: Washington kids Count Number and percent Tables Population Estimates by County by Age, Gender, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2008 are available online at

<http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/bystate/Rankings.aspx?order=a&loct=5&dtm=10130&state=WA&tf=35&ind=4485&ch=a&by=a>

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4) Median income level (\$)

| Median Household Income Estimates by County: 1989 to 2008 and Projection for 2009 - Updated February 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|------------|
| Region | Household Income level (Census Estimate) | | | | | | | | | Prelim. Estimate | Projection |
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008* | 2009** |
| Washington | 45,776 | 48,499 | 49,598 | 50,242 | 51,104 | 54,086 | 54,618 | 56,808 | 55,771 | 54,086 | 52,413 |
| Grays Harbor | 34,160 | 36,096 | 36,671 | 37,398 | 37,604 | 37,461 | 38,982 | 40,936 | 39,472 | 39,184 | 38,905 |
| Lewis | 35,511 | 36,705 | 37,883 | 38,026 | 37,590 | 38,011 | 39,431 | 42,044 | 40,474 | 38,982 | 38,319 |
| Mason | 39,586 | 41,271 | 42,908 | 43,330 | 43,342 | 44,109 | 45,348 | 48,349 | 46,874 | 44,865 | 43,989 |
| Pacific | 31,209 | 32,791 | 34,805 | 34,477 | 33,962 | 34,677 | 35,729 | 38,109 | 37,672 | 36,894 | 36,305 |
| Thurston | 46,975 | 50,513 | 52,309 | 52,696 | 52,656 | 53,631 | 56,565 | 60,161 | 58,809 | 56,880 | 55,085 |

Data Source and Notes:

Regional median estimated household incomes for Grays Harbor (\$38,905), Lewis (\$38,319), Mason (\$43,989), and Pacific (\$36,305) are all below the median Washington State (\$55,085) projections. Thurston County (\$55,085) is the only county greater than the state median estimate. The region has experienced an average overall growth of 11% when comparing median income of 1999 to 2009. However, growth in median income has smallest in Lewis County (7.3%) followed by Mason County (10%) - an average increase in median household income of less than 1% a year over the past decade. Grays Harbor (12.2%), Pacific (14.0%), and Thurston County (14.7%) have each experienced median income growth - comparing favorably to the overall state median household income growth estimated to be 12.7% over this time.

Data:

In current dollars; series revised 1990 forward. The estimation relies on both 1990 and 2000 census data. These estimates are based on past relationships between available indicator data and median household income. The estimates shown may differ from other median household income data developed from the Office of Financial Management's State Population Survey, Bureau of the Census estimates, or other sources. Survey data, which are subject to sampling variability and errors, are not necessarily more accurate than the estimate data.

Retrieved from OFM September 29, 2010 <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/economy/hhinc/>

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5) Parental employment
 Specify:
 - # of children in Care Zone (CCR&R Network)
 - % of children under 6 with all parents in the workforce (HSPC)

| County | Ages 0-12 | CARE ZONE % | CARE ZONE # | Own children under 6 years Estimate (n) | Parents in family in labor force Number (Percent) |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|---|---|
| Grays Harbor | 11,429 | 61.4% | 7,023 | 4398 | 2677(60.90%) |
| Lewis | 12,340 | 58.9% | 7,264 | 5257 | 2,967(56.40%) |
| Mason | 8,245 | 63.3% | 5,220 | 3485 | 1,857(53.30%) |
| Pacific | 2,723 | 65.9% | 1,796 | 1056 | 746 (70.60%) |
| Thurston | 40,267 | 68.4% | 27,562 | 15567 | 9,266(59.50%) |

Data Source and Notes:

Estimates of April 1 County Population by Age and Sex: 2009 - ChildZone reported numbers from the Child Care Action Council highlights that Mason County has the lowest percentage of parents in families in the labor force (53.3%). Lewis County (60.9%) and Mason County (53.3%) also are below what is estimated for Thurston County (70.6%). Fewer parents in the workforce equates to less financial resources available to access infant and toddler child care.

Data:

Definitions: The percent of children under 6 years old with all parents in the workforce.

Washington Child Care Resource and Referral Network had data regarding the Care Zone.

Data Source: The U.S. Census Bureau's American Fact Finder, 2006-2008 American Community Survey (ACS) 3-Year Estimates. Data were retrieved on August 11, 2010 from <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (Table GCT2302).

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6) #/% of children of immigrant and refugee families

| | Grays Harbor | | Lewis | | Mason | | Pacific | | Thurston | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Population and Birth | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 6 years: | 4,398 | 31% | 5,257 | 35% | 3,485 | 30% | 1,056 | 28% | 15,567 | 32% |
| Child is native | 4,383 | 30% | 5,257 | 35% | 3,485 | 30% | 1,046 | 28% | 15,426 | 31% |
| Child is foreign born | 15 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 10 | 0% | 141 | 0% |
| Only native parent(s) | 3,825 | 27% | 4,648 | 31% | 2,889 | 25% | 940 | 25% | 13,673 | 28% |
| One or more foreign-born parent: | 573 | 4% | 609 | 4% | 596 | 5% | 116 | 3% | 1,894 | 4% |
| Child is native | 558 | 4% | 609 | 4% | 596 | 5% | 116 | 3% | 1,808 | 4% |
| Child is foreign born | 15 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 86 | 0% |

Data Source and Notes:

Thurston County is estimated to have the largest number of foreign-born children under six years of age (n=141), while Grays Harbor (n=15) and Pacific County (n=10) also have foreign-born children.

Data:

Nativity status for children in families (3-year average) - Estimates - 2006-2008

C05009. AGE AND NATIVITY OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS IN FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES BY NATIVITY OF PARENTS - Universe: OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS IN FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES - Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Survey: American Community Survey <http://factfinder.census.gov/>

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7) #/% of children eligible for free or reduced-price meals

| County | 2009 Free and Reduced-Price Meals (October Count) | | | | |
|--------------|---|------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | Enrollment (N) | Applications (N) | Free (N) | Reduced (N) | Percent Appl/Enroll |
| Grays Harbor | 11402 | 6496 | 5471(84.2%) | 1025(15.8%) | 58.13% |
| Lewis | 11636 | 6248 | 5239(83.8%) | 1009(16.1%) | 52.78% |
| Mason | 8334 | 4313 | 3495(81.0%) | 818(18.9%) | 50.82% |
| Pacific | 2887 | 1731 | 1462(84.4%) | 269(15.5%) | 58.51% |
| Thurston | 39021 | 12672 | 9918(78.3%) | 2754(21.7%) | 33.86% |

Data Source and Notes:

Recent data from October 2009 Washington Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) reveals that four of the counties were within the range of 50.825 to 58.51% of the enrolled student populations, while Thurston (33.86%) was far lower. There are variations in the percentages of students who meet the criteria for receiving free lunch versus reduced fee lunch. A larger percentage of applicants in Thurston County (21.7%) qualify for reduced price lunches compared to Pacific County (15.5%), Grays Harbor (15.8%), or Lewis County (16.1%). This is consistent with Thurston County having a higher median family income. The family income levels required to qualify for reduced meal prices (\$40,793 for a family of 4) are higher than the level to qualify for a free lunch (\$28,665 for a family of 4). Individual school districts vary within the county, reflecting the pockets of rural poverty compared to the more affluent urban areas.

Data:

Washington State Free and Reduced-Price Meals Eligibility (2009 October Count) - OSPI REPORTED SCHOOL DISTRICT DATA
 Numbers and Percent Enrolled Free/Reduced - <http://www.k12.wa.us/ChildNutrition/Reports/FreeReducedMeals.aspx>

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8) #/% of population who speak a language other than English at home
(List other languages spoken at home and note % of population)

| PLACE OF BIRTH BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH IN THE UNITED STATES | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Counties | | | | | | | | | |
| | Grays Harbor | | Lewis | | Mason | | Pacific | | Thurston | |
| Characteristics | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Speak only English | 61,719 | 92% | 63,244 | 92% | 49,496 | 93% | 18,822 | 93% | 203,078 | 90% |
| Speak language other than English: | 5,201 | 8% | 5,610 | 8% | 3,893 | 7% | 1,542 | 7% | 21,685 | 10% |
| Speak English "very well" | 3,147 | 5% | 3,352 | 5% | 2,076 | 4% | 809 | 4% | 14,559 | 6% |
| Speak English less than "very well" | 2,054 | 3% | 2,258 | 3% | 1,817 | 3% | 733 | 3% | 7,126 | 3% |
| Born in state of residence: | 41,447 | 62% | 39,674 | 58% | 29,674 | 56% | 8,880 | 56% | 101,448 | 45% |
| Speak only English | 40,147 | 60% | 37,871 | 55% | 28,255 | 53% | 8,590 | 53% | 97,078 | 43% |
| Speak language other than English: | 1,300 | 2% | 1,803 | 3% | 1,419 | 3% | 290 | 3% | 4,370 | 2% |
| Speak English "very well" | 1,079 | 2% | 1,596 | 2% | 1,173 | 2% | 233 | 2% | 3,605 | 2% |
| Speak English less than "very well" | 221 | 0% | 207 | 0% | 246 | 0% | 57 | 0% | 765 | 0% |
| Born in other state in the United States: | 21,601 | 32% | 25,145 | 37% | 20,660 | 39% | 9,869 | 39% | 101,418 | 45% |
| Speak only English | 20,407 | 30% | 24,123 | 35% | 20,148 | 38% | 9,606 | 38% | 96,876 | 43% |
| Speak language other than English: | 1,194 | 2% | 1,022 | 1% | 512 | 1% | 263 | 1% | 4,542 | 2% |
| Speak English "very well" | 998 | 1% | 857 | 1% | 394 | 1% | 202 | 1% | 3,872 | 2% |
| Speak English less than "very well" | 196 | 0% | 165 | 0% | 118 | 0% | 61 | 0% | 670 | 0% |
| Native; born outside the United States: | 578 | 1% | 505 | 1% | 617 | 1% | 219 | 1% | 5,967 | 3% |
| Speak only English | 363 | 1% | 396 | 1% | 471 | 1% | 170 | 1% | 4,567 | 2% |
| Speak language other than English: | 215 | 0% | 109 | 0% | 146 | 0% | 49 | 0% | 1,400 | 1% |

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| PLACE OF BIRTH BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH IN THE UNITED STATES | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Counties | | | | | | | | | |
| | Grays Harbor | | Lewis | | Mason | | Pacific | | Thurston | |
| Speak English "very well" | 106 | 0% | 96 | 0% | 118 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1,152 | 1% |
| Speak English less than "very well" | 109 | 0% | 13 | 0% | 28 | 0% | 49 | 0% | 248 | 0% |
| Foreign born: | 3,294 | 5% | 3,530 | 5% | 2,438 | 5% | 1,396 | 5% | 15,930 | 7% |
| Speak only English | 802 | 1% | 854 | 1% | 622 | 1% | 456 | 1% | 4,557 | 2% |
| Speak language other than English: | 2,492 | 4% | 2,676 | 4% | 1,816 | 3% | 940 | 3% | 11,373 | 5% |
| Speak English "very well" | 964 | 1% | 803 | 1% | 391 | 1% | 374 | 1% | 5,930 | 3% |
| Speak English less than "very well" | 1,528 | 2% | 1,873 | 3% | 1,425 | 3% | 566 | 3% | 5,443 | 2% |
| Total: | 66,920 | 100% | 68,854 | 100% | 53,389 | 100% | 20,364 | 100% | 224,763 | 100% |

Data Source and Notes:

The greatest number of the foreign born population who speak a language other than English at home are estimated to be those who "speak English less than very well". For each county this is estimated to be 2-3% of their populations.

Data:

C06007. PLACE OF BIRTH BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH IN THE UNITED STATES

Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates - Survey: American Community Survey Definitions: The place of birth by the language spoken and ability to speak English. <http://factfinder.census.gov/>

REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY
Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning

9) % of population high school graduate or higher level of education

| PLACE OF BIRTH BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN THE UNITED STATES | County | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Grays Harbor | | Lewis | | Mason | | Pacific | | Thurston | |
| | N | % | N | %. | N | % | N | %. | N | %. |
| Total: | 48,788 | 100% | 49,887 | 100% | 38,712 | 100% | 15,674 | 100% | 162,537 | 100% |
| Less than high school graduate | 7,819 | 16% | 7,578 | 15% | 5,308 | 14% | 2,351 | 15% | 12,036 | 7% |
| High school graduate (incl. equivalency) | 16,665 | 34% | 16,736 | 34% | 13,019 | 34% | 4,996 | 32% | 40,859 | 25% |
| Some college or associate's degree | 17,653 | 36% | 17,891 | 36% | 13,171 | 34% | 5,929 | 38% | 58,630 | 36% |
| Bachelor's degree | 4,431 | 9% | 4,725 | 9% | 4,984 | 13% | 1,523 | 10% | 31,396 | 19% |
| Graduate or professional degree | 2,220 | 5% | 2,957 | 6% | 2,230 | 6% | 875 | 6% | 19,616 | 12% |
| Born in state of residence: | 27,142 | 56% | 25,232 | 51% | 18,554 | 48% | 6,427 | 41% | 60,773 | 37% |
| Less than high school graduate | 3,973 | 8% | 3,179 | 6% | 2,462 | 6% | 929 | 6% | 4,668 | 3% |
| High school graduate (incl. equivalency) | 10,106 | 21% | 9,278 | 19% | 6,387 | 16% | 2,248 | 14% | 17,157 | 11% |
| Some college or associate's degree | 10,062 | 21% | 8,956 | 18% | 6,413 | 17% | 2,492 | 16% | 21,821 | 13% |
| Bachelor's degree | 1,920 | 4% | 2,416 | 5% | 2,476 | 6% | 538 | 3% | 11,677 | 7% |
| Graduate or professional degree | 1,081 | 2% | 1,403 | 3% | 816 | 2% | 220 | 1% | 5,450 | 3% |
| Born in other state in the United States: | 18,626 | 38% | 21,310 | 43% | 17,599 | 45% | 8,029 | 51% | 83,877 | 52% |
| Less than high school graduate | 2,686 | 6% | 3,038 | 6% | 1,923 | 5% | 909 | 6% | 4,918 | 3% |
| High school graduate (incl. equivalency) | 5,803 | 12% | 6,602 | 13% | 5,912 | 15% | 2,490 | 16% | 20,013 | 12% |
| Some college or associate's degree | 6,805 | 14% | 8,437 | 17% | 6,278 | 16% | 3,132 | 20% | 31,100 | 19% |
| Bachelor's degree | 2,243 | 5% | 1,925 | 4% | 2,357 | 6% | 942 | 6% | 16,047 | 10% |
| Graduate or professional degree | 1,089 | 2% | 1,308 | 3% | 1,129 | 3% | 556 | 4% | 11,799 | 7% |
| Native; born outside the United States: | 385 | 1% | 370 | 1% | 370 | 1% | 147 | 1% | 4,119 | 3% |
| Less than high school graduate | 14 | 0% | 58 | 0% | 64 | 0% | 35 | 0% | 171 | 0% |
| High school graduate (incl. equivalency) | 161 | 0% | 89 | 0% | 121 | 0% | 50 | 0% | 1,060 | 1% |

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| PLACE OF BIRTH BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN THE UNITED STATES | County | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| | Grays Harbor | | Lewis | | Mason | | Pacific | | Thurston | |
| | N | % | N | %. | N | % | N | %. | N | %. |
| Some college or associate's degree | 145 | 0% | 133 | 0% | 100 | 0% | 30 | 0% | 1,579 | 1% |
| Bachelor's degree | 65 | 0% | 44 | 0% | 30 | 0% | 8 | 0% | 847 | 1% |
| Graduate or professional degree | 0 | 0% | 46 | 0% | 55 | 0% | 24 | 0% | 462 | 0% |
| Foreign born: | 2,635 | 5% | 2,975 | 6% | 2,189 | 6% | 1,071 | 7% | 13,768 | 8% |
| Less than high school graduate | 1,146 | 2% | 1,303 | 3% | 859 | 2% | 478 | 3% | 2,279 | 1% |
| High school graduate (incl. equivalency) | 595 | 1% | 767 | 2% | 599 | 2% | 208 | 1% | 2,629 | 2% |
| Some college or associate's degree | 641 | 1% | 365 | 1% | 380 | 1% | 275 | 2% | 4,130 | 3% |
| Bachelor's degree | 203 | 0% | 340 | 1% | 121 | 0% | 35 | 0% | 2,825 | 2% |
| Graduate or professional degree | 50 | 0% | 200 | 0% | 230 | 1% | 75 | 0% | 1,905 | 1% |

Data Source and Notes:

Overall, residents of Thurston County are estimated to have a greater percentage of residents with bachelor's degree of higher education. This can be explained by the fact that Olympia, the state's capital, is located in this county and has requires a workforce of highly professional and skilled workers. Noteworthy is the fact that the four other counties have nearly double (range of 14-16%) - compared to Thurston (7%) - the number of adults with less than a high school degree. The counties are all quite similar (34% to 38%) in percentage of residents who have some college or an associate's degree. The region has a strong presence of community colleges that actively support residents' access to education.

Data:

Table B06009

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

<http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/>

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Measures of Vulnerable Families.

10) #/% of poor and low-income children*
 Specify #/% for:
 - children under 5 living in poverty (\leq 100% FPL)
 - children living in low-income households (\leq 200% FPL)

| Location | Children under 5 in poverty 2006-2008 | | Children under 6 in extreme poverty 2006-2008 | | Income Past 12 months below poverty | | In married-couple family | | In other family | | Total | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|-------|---|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|------|-----------------|-------|-------|------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Grays Harbor | 1021 | 24.5% | 615 | 13.3% | 3149 | 20.9% | 1296 | 8.6% | 1853 | 12.3% | 15096 | 100% |
| Lewis | 934 | 21.7% | 190 | 3.5% | 2806 | 17.6% | 1344 | 8.4% | 1462 | 9.2% | 15923 | 100% |
| Mason | 470 | 15.2% | 181 | 5.0% | 1407 | 11.8% | 593 | 5.0% | 814 | 6.8% | 11922 | 100% |
| Pacific | 297 | 30.3% | 165 | 14.9% | 664 | 16.7% | 233 | 5.9% | 431 | 10.9% | 3971 | 100% |
| Thurston | 2329 | 17.3% | 1240 | 7.8% | 6308 | 12.3% | 1216 | 2.4% | 5092 | 10.0% | 51153 | 100% |

Data Source and Notes:

Pacific County has the largest estimates of children under five living in poverty (30.3%) and for those under six years of age living in extreme poverty (14.9%). Grays Harbor has the 2nd largest percentage of children under five living in poverty (24.5%) and a similar status with children under the age of six living in extreme poverty (13.3%). Mason has the lowest rate (15.2%) of children under 5 living in poverty. Lewis has the 3rd highest percentage (21.7%) of children under five living in poverty but the lowest rate (3.5%) of children under 6 living in extreme poverty.

Data:

The federal poverty definition consists of a series of thresholds based on family size and composition. In 2008, a 50% poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was \$10,917. The federal poverty definition consists of a series of thresholds based on family size and composition. In 2008, the poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was \$21,834.

Data Source: The U.S. Census Bureau's American Fact Finder, 2005-2007 and 2006-2008 American Community Survey (ACS) 3-Year Estimates.

Data Source: <http://factfinder.census.gov/>. (Table B17001) & (Table B17024) & (Table C17006)

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11) #/% mothers who are teens*

Mother's Age Group by County of Residence, 2008

| County | All Ages | Under 15 | 15-19 | %Teen Single | 15-17 | 18-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45 and Over | Unknown Age |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| State Total | 90,270 | 82 | 7,378 | 8% | 2,131 | 5,247 | 21,283 | 26,334 | 21,433 | 11,077 | 2,481 | 191 | 11 |
| Grays Harbor | 914 | 2 | 109 | 12% | 30 | 79 | 284 | 287 | 160 | 59 | 12 | 1 | 0 |
| Lewis | 953 | 3 | 103 | 11% | 26 | 77 | 297 | 312 | 156 | 69 | 11 | 2 | 0 |
| Mason | 631 | 1 | 81 | 13% | 25 | 56 | 189 | 199 | 110 | 41 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| Pacific | 220 | 0 | 22 | 10% | 5 | 17 | 55 | 70 | 52 | 12 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Thurston | 3,074 | 5 | 206 | 7% | 49 | 157 | 770 | 976 | 692 | 356 | 57 | 11 | 1 |

Data Source and Notes:

Based 2008 data provided by the Washington State Department of Health, Grays Harbor (12%), Lewis (11%), Mason (13%), and Pacific (10%) Counties all had teen birth rates greater than the state average (8%). Thurston County (7%) was the lowest in the region regarding the percentage of mothers who were teens. Noteworthy is that 11 births in the region (13% of the state total) were to girls under the age of 15, with Thurston (5) having the greatest number.

Data:

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Department of Health, 11/2009. Natality Table A9.

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Department of Health, Retrieved August 11, 2010

http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehsphl/chs/chs-data/birth/bir_VD.htm

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12) #/% of mothers who are single*

Single Mothers, Mother's Age Group by County of Residence, 2008

| County | All Ages | Under 15 | 15-19 | %Teen Single | 15-17 | 18-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45 and Over | Unknown Age |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| State Total | 30,514 | 79 | 6,107 | 20% | 1,987 | 4,120 | 11,261 | 7,339 | 3,507 | 1,732 | 449 | 36 | 4 |
| Grays Harbor | 473 | 2 | 98 | 21% | 29 | 69 | 184 | 119 | 49 | 17 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Lewis | 412 | 3 | 88 | 21% | 25 | 63 | 162 | 102 | 34 | 21 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mason | 309 | 1 | 72 | 23% | 24 | 48 | 110 | 75 | 33 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific | 86 | 0 | 16 | 19% | 5 | 11 | 32 | 20 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Thurston | 986 | 5 | 170 | 17% | 44 | 126 | 342 | 256 | 138 | 64 | 11 | 0 | 0 |

Data Source and Notes:

For Washington State, the percentage of teen mothers who were single was 20%. Mason (23%), Lewis (21%), and Grays Harbor (21%) all were higher than the state average in the percentage of teen single mothers. Pacific (19%) and Thurston (17%) County were slightly lower than the statewide average.

Data Source: Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Department of Health, 11/2009. Natality Table A11

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Department of Health, Retrieved August 11, 2010

http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehsphi/chs/chs-data/birth/bir_VD.htm

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13) #/% of babies born with low birth weight

| County | Tot | Weight Categories | | | | | | | | Low Birth (N) | Low Birth (%) | Unknown | | |
|--------------|--------|-------------------|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|---------------|---------------|---------|-----|----|
| | | Under 1000 | | 1000-1499 | | 1500-1999 | | 2000-2499 | | | | N | % | |
| | | % Tot | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | | | | | % |
| | 90,270 | 100% | 448 | 0% | 521 | 1% | 1,088 | 1% | 3,666 | 4% | 5723 | 6% | 179 | 0% |
| Grays Harbor | 914 | 1% | 5 | 1% | 4 | 0% | 13 | 1% | 41 | 4% | 63 | 7% | 1 | 0% |
| Lewis | 953 | 1% | 4 | 0% | 5 | 1% | 9 | 1% | 34 | 4% | 52 | 5% | 0 | 0% |
| Mason | 631 | 1% | 3 | 0% | 4 | 1% | 9 | 1% | 29 | 5% | 45 | 7% | 0 | 0% |
| Pacific | 220 | 0% | 1 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 3 | 1% | 10 | 5% | 14 | 6% | 0 | 0% |
| Thurston | 3,074 | 3% | 17 | 1% | 13 | 0% | 35 | 1% | 136 | 4% | 201 | 7% | 2 | 0% |

Data Source and Notes:

As a region, the percent of babies who weighed less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds, 8 ounces) at birth was comparable to that of the state (6%). Counties ranged from Lewis County (5%) to Thurston county (7%).

Data:

Low birth weight babies (annual) (Percent) – 2008

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Department of Health, 11/2009.

Retrieved on August 12, 2010 from Washington Department of Health Website

Nativity Table D7. Birth Weight in Grams by County of Residence, 2008

http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehsphl/chs/chs-data/birth/bir_vd.htm

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Measures of School Success:

14) % meeting or exceeding 3rd grade math and reading standards*
 Specify by race/ethnic group

| Grade 3 2009-2010 State Assessment Meeting or Exceeding Proficiency | | Race/Ethnicity and Gender | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|----------|------------------|-------|
| County | Content Area | American Indian | Asian | Asian/Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | Pacific Islander | White |
| Grays Harbor | Reading | 11.0% | | | | 23.2% | | 48.5% |
| | Math | 4.8% | | | | 18.5% | | 37.5% |
| Lewis | Reading | | | | | 15.7% | | 63.5% |
| | Math | | | | | 14.2% | | 51.6% |
| Mason | Reading | 25.6% | | 20.8% | | 18.7% | | 72.8% |
| | Math | 15.3% | | 12.5% | | 11.2% | | 49.9% |
| Pacific | Reading | | | | | 4.6% | | 80.7% |
| | Math | | | | | 7.7% | | 58.3% |
| Thurston | Reading | 33.7% | 40.2% | 46.3% | 47.6% | 42.2% | 10.0% | 81.3% |
| | Math | 26.0% | 40.1% | 42.1% | 44.1% | 33.4% | 10.0% | 72.2% |

Data Source and Notes:

Third Grade reading and math proficiency rates vary greatly when disaggregating the data by race/ethnicity. An example of this is in American Indian students where meeting reading and math proficiency was quite low - Grays Harbor (11.0% and 4.8% respectively), Mason (25.6% and 15.3% respectively), and in Thurston County (33.7% and 26.0% respectively). Another noticeable variation is in Pacific County where only 4.6% of Hispanic students met reading proficiency and only 7.7% met math standards. This is noteworthy given that traditionally reading scores are higher than those for math and suggests a strong need for literacy gains among this bilingual population.

Data:

Data source: This file, downloaded from the OSPI WA Report Card site, presents data by subgroup within each district for the # and % students meeting 3rd grade reading and math standards. Data can be sorted by ESD region and county. Sep 1, 2010 5:47 PM OSPI SUBGROUP Data by Region, County, District - MSP_HSPEScoresBySubgroupByDistrict.xls <http://sites.google.com/site/wainfanttoddler/regional-data-summary---template/data-sources>

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15) On-time graduation rate
Specify by race/ethnic group

2010 Graduation rates By Ethnicity and County By On-Time, Extended, and Annual Dropout rate

| Ethnicity | County | Grays Harbor | Lewis | Mason | Pacific | Thurston |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| American Indian | On-Time Grad Rate | 70.8% | 40.3% | 46.5% | 50.4% | 54.6% |
| | Extended Grad Rate | 79.6% | 46.5% | 63.5% | 50.4% | 67.7% |
| | Annual Dropout Rate | 4.9% | 10.2% | 11.2% | 15.4% | 9.9% |
| Asian | On-Time Grad Rate | 78.9% | 73.9% | 79.2% | 75.7% | 87.0% |
| | Extended Grad Rate | 78.9% | 80.7% | 79.2% | 75.7% | 95.3% |
| | Annual Dropout Rate | 5.3% | 3.2% | 3.1% | 6.8% | 2.7% |
| Black | On-Time Grad Rate | 76.9% | 15.4% | 87.5% | 9.4% | 70.2% |
| | Extended Grad Rate | 92.3% | 17.3% | 100.0% | 11.7% | 76.6% |
| | Annual Dropout Rate | 5.6% | 18.2% | 2.8% | 36.0% | 5.7% |
| Hispanic | On-Time Grad Rate | 67.2% | 42.4% | 51.0% | 52.2% | 67.8% |
| | Extended Grad Rate | 73.5% | 45.7% | 58.9% | 56.7% | 77.4% |
| | Annual Dropout Rate | 6.6% | 10.6% | 10.3% | 13.4% | 6.0% |
| White | On-Time Grad Rate | 71.6% | 72.3% | 71.9% | 60.3% | 76.7% |
| | Extended Grad Rate | 77.4% | 75.9% | 80.0% | 66.7% | 84.4% |
| | Annual Dropout Rate | 5.9% | 5.2% | 4.4% | 10.5% | 3.9% |
| Pacific Islander | On-Time Grad Rate | 100.0% | 30.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 64.2% |
| | Extended Grad Rate | 100.0% | 45.0% | 200.0% | 0.0% | 80.2% |
| | Annual Dropout Rate | 0.0% | 16.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 4.6% |
| Asian Pacific Islander | On-Time Grad Rate | 82.1% | 62.2% | 80.7% | 75.7% | 85.8% |
| | Extended Grad Rate | 82.1% | 71.8% | 84.8% | 75.7% | 94.4% |
| | Annual Dropout Rate | 4.7% | 6.3% | 2.8% | 6.8% | 2.8% |
| All Students | On-Time Grad Rate | 71.3% | 65.9% | 68.8% | 56.1% | 75.8% |
| | Extended Grad Rate | 77.3% | 69.6% | 77.3% | 61.4% | 83.8% |
| | Annual Dropout Rate | 5.9% | 6.2% | 5.3% | 12.1% | 4.2% |

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Data Source and Notes:

Pacific County (12.1%) has the largest 2010 dropout rate followed by Lewis County (6.2%). Extended graduation rates (students graduating later than their expected graduation year) were highest in Thurston County (83.8%). On-Time graduation rates was highest in Thurston County (75.8%) and lowest in Pacific County (56.1%). Of concern are the 50% or less on-time graduation rates of American Indian students in Lewis (40.3%), Mason (46.5%), and Pacific (50.4%) counties. Grays Harbor (70.8%) - the county with the highest percentage of American Indian youth - is doing best at graduating these students on-time and with the lowest dropout rate (4.9%).

Data:

Description: Source: Graduation Rates By County- On-Time is four years graduating with the entering cohort starting with ninth grade, Extended rate includes students who graduated after their expected graduation year. Percent students that drop out of school are from grades 9 through 12, divided by the total number of students, less the number of students that transferred out of the district/school. Washington State 2010 Data Files Retrieved September 29, 2010

<http://reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/DataDownload.aspx?schoolId=1&OrgTypeId=1&reportLevel=State&orgLinkId=>

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***Additional Region-Identified Measures:** Add any measures for which secondary data exist that would help you in assessing the needs and identifying the future priorities of systems and services for toddlers in your region. (Do not include data describing services in this section. These data will be presented and discussed in the following section.)*

16) Percent of Grandparents Responsible for their Grandchildren

| Geographic area | Percent | Margin of Error (+/-) |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Washington | 39.6 | 1.6 |
| COUNTY | | |
| Grays Harbor County | 56.00 | 14.9 |
| Lewis County | 54.00 | 11.7 |
| Thurston County | 50.80 | 9.1 |
| Mason County | 48.60 | 14 |

Data Source and Notes:

Grandparents living with grandchildren appears in Grays Harbor, Lewis, Thurston, and Mason counties to be representative of a large percentage of these family households. Washington State is estimated to have 39.6% of the population of grandparents living and taking care of the grandchildren, but in this region it ranges from 48% to 56% of the population. It is also important to note that the margin of error ranges from 9 to 155 and this means that some may actually be closer to the state average. Data was not available for Pacific County.

Data:

Data Source: The U.S. Census Bureau's American Fact Finder, 2006-2008 American Community Survey (ACS) 3-Year Estimates. Data were retrieved on August 11, 2010 from - <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/GCT1001>. Percent of Grandparents Responsible for their Grandchildren

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17) Unemployment Statistics

| Local Area Unemployment Statistics | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Years: | 2005 to 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| County | Annual 2005 | Annual 2006 | Annual 2007 | Annual 2008 | Annual 2009 | Jan 2010 | Feb 2010 | Mar 2010 | Apr 2010 | May 2010 | Jun 2010 | Jul 2010 | Aug 2010 |
| Mason | 6.5 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 10.3 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.5 |
| Pacific | 7.1 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 12.2 | 14.0 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 12.8 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 10.5 |
| Grays Harbor | 7.5 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 12.6 | 14.3 | 14.7 | 14.5 | 13.0 | 12.7 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 |
| Lewis | 7.6 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 12.6 | 14.5 | 15.0 | 14.3 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.3 |
| Thurston | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 |

Data Source and Notes:

Each county has seen its 5-year average rate nearly double at times in 2010. August 2010 figures put in each county's unemployment rate in double digits, except for Thurston County (7.5%). Lewis (12.3%) and Grays Harbor (12%) have the highest current unemployment rates.

Data:

Bureau of Labor Statistics data create customized tables for EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT Labor Force Statistics (SIC)

Local Area Unemployment Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics -- State(s) where area(s) located or Census regions and divisions

<http://data.bls.gov/PDQ/servlet/SurveyOutputServlet>

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2b) Regional Stakeholder Perspective

2b. i) Brief Description of Data Collection (1 paragraph):

Who participated in compiling the data?

How many interviews or focus groups did you conduct? With whom?

Educational Service District #113 Center for Research and Data Analysis led by Dr. Todd Johnson completed most of the compiling of the quantitative data. Focus groups in each county (facilitated by Bill Weismann) involving 50 early learning stakeholders from among early learning coalitions and child care providers. A half-day Steering Committee meeting (facilitated by Bill Weismann) was held with representatives from all five counties. A focus group and survey (facilitated by Annie Cubberly) was held with 40 child care providers on Sept 25 at the regional Tapestry conference in Olympia. An online survey (with 157 respondents - licensed child care providers, 36%; parents, 37%; other early childhood professionals, 25%) was conducted in the first half of September.

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2b. ii) Narrative Describing Regional Perspective of Stakeholders (2 pages or less):

What did regional stakeholders have to say about the infants and toddlers and their families in your region that added to or expanded on the secondary data already reported?

The data indicates that three counties are experiencing the most adverse conditions - as measured by poverty and unemployment rate, education level, academic performance and related indicators. These counties are Grays Harbor, Lewis and Pacific Counties. While conditions create challenges for families and children, these same counties have a foundation of strengths and supports in place that can produce future success. Examples are Lewis County's early intervention services network and Grays Harbor's ECEAP allocation (largest among the five counties).

Stakeholders found some data to be particularly important or surprising. This included:

- Educational levels of adults and median family income have a strong correlation.
- Poverty status of children seems low compared to the free/reduced price lunch data known to be true for many school districts.
- There is a sense that the percentage of Hispanics entering Kindergarten may be higher than the birth-age 5 data suggests.
- The number of children in the child care zone compared to the number of slots within child care capacity; and the same observation regarding the numbers of children enrolled in Apple health.
- The data on teen moms seems low, particularly for Mason County.
- Language spoken at home is relevant to whether they seek IT services and/or licensed child care.
- The number of Lewis County families not speaking English at home (seemed surprisingly low).

The most vulnerable populations reported are:

- Families not counted or undercounted in data (illegal/undocumented residents, rural, geographically-isolated) and families that do not speak English.
- Families with adults who are homeless, mentally ill, experiencing domestic violence and/or substance abuse.
- Young parents (teen mothers, in particular).
- Single parent families living in poverty with children under 18.
- Families that are un- or under-employed and unable to afford licensed child care services.
- Children with special needs - especially those in child care where providers perceive an inability to serve and for whom they must be sensitive to the financial impact of serving them , and parents who are reluctant to place children in care.

These families are vulnerable on multiple levels. First, due to the conditions they are experiencing that cause them to struggle to meet basic needs and unable to focus on the children's well-being or healthy

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development. Second, families may prefer to operate outside of government review or exposure if they are undocumented, engaged in criminal activity or feel stigmatized given their current circumstances.

Stakeholders identified the following conditions that were largely not addressed by the initial data required of each region:

- Current conditions that families face with un/underemployment. August 2010 data reveals that Lewis County has the highest unemployment rate (12.3%), followed by Grays Harbor (12.0%), Pacific and Mason Counties (10.5%) , and Thurston County (7.5%).
- The conditions of families and children who are un/undercounted (illegals, undocumented, geographically-isolated, etc.).
- Professional development and education level, and staff stability status of child care providers. It is believed that DEL has data that would document the level of professional development (STARS, college degrees) of providers and their longevity in the child care field. Data is needed from Community Colleges to show the numbers of students participating in and graduating from Early Childhood Education degree programs on an annual basis.
- A racial/ethnic breakdown of data such as prenatal care. There is an intuitive sense that some groups - Hispanics - may not be accessing services that are key to maternal and child health.
- An indicator of family health is data related to smoking - among adults and teens. Grays Harbor's smoking data reveals it as one of the highest rates in the state.

North Pacific County (3 school districts) is within the ESD 113 region. Much of the data was countywide and makes it difficult to track for planning North County services with focus group members feeling that while the percent of Hispanics is high (26%; highest among the 5 counties), it is even higher in North Pacific County (South Bend elementary is 36% Hispanic). The same may be true for Asians (Cambodian, Vietnamese). The perception is that some Hispanic families do not live in the same place all year and may attend school in different communities. For many of these families mobility is a common occurrence and therefore an accurate picture of the impact of the local communities is lost when things are done at the regional and county level. This group also highlights how the collection of data for the most venerable populations needs to be further addressed and explored in order to serve them with information in their native language and for building trust to receive services and supports.

Likewise, there is a section of north Mason County (Belfair) that receives services from agencies that are based outside the region; ones that primarily serve Jefferson, Clallam and Kitsap Counties. These service providers include ESD 114 (Bremerton), Olympic Community College (based in Bremerton; but with a campus in Shelton) and Lutheran Family Services (child care resource and referral). The data in this report is for all of Mason County.

REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY
Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning

2c) “Telling the Story”

2c) “Telling the Story”: Regional Children and Family Profile (1 page or less)

Summarize the data from all sources (primary and secondary data) to “tell the story” of systems and services for infants and toddlers and their families in your region.

The ESD 113 region has one sizable urban area (Olympia, Lacey and Tumwater), a few mid-size cities (Centralia, Aberdeen) and mostly a series of small towns and isolated rural areas. There is a need for more infant and toddler child care slots, and for resources that can improve the quality of care provided.

A quick geographical overview shows:

- Thurston County. The population center is the three-city area of Olympia, Lacey and Tumwater; with suburban communities that include Rochester, Yelm and Tenino.
- Lewis County. The population is centered in Centralia and Chehalis, with small towns like Pe Ell, Winlock, Vader, White Pass and Toledo dotting the rural countryside.
- Grays Harbor County. The county seat of Aberdeen (and adjacent Hoquiam) is the services hub of this coastal region, with small towns that include Ocean Shores and Westport.
- Mason County. The county seat of Shelton is the services hub of this region along the Hood Canal. Small towns include Skokomish and Allyn-Grapeview. Belfair child care providers receive services both from CCAC R&R and through the R&R serving neighboring Kitsap County.
- North Pacific County. Services are centered in the small cities of South Bend and Raymond, otherwise a largely rural area. Seafood (fishing and canning) is the major industry.

Families that are particularly vulnerable are the ones that lack access to supports and services (rural, geographically isolated), avoid governmental programs (undocumented citizens or illegal’s, criminal elements, substance abusers) or hesitant to access services (domestic violence, mental health-impacted). Children with special needs were also identified as a particularly vulnerable population.

There is a changing face of the families that live in the region. Increasingly these families are non-white (now at 36% in both Pacific and Grays Harbor Counties) and often speak a primary language other than English. The largest growth is in Hispanic families, a significant segment of Pacific County (26%; with 36% at South Bend Elementary School), Grays Harbor County (21%) and Lewis County (19%). There is a need for services and staff that are bicultural and bilingual.

Planning for enhanced services must acknowledge the adverse conditions faced in Grays Harbor, Lewis and Pacific Counties. These communities suffer from higher levels of poverty and unemployment, and lower levels of adult education, student academic performance and on-time graduation rates. For example, Grays Harbor County 3rd graders are below 50% in both reading (48%) and math (38%) proficiency (compared to 81% and 72%, respectively, in Thurston County). Given smaller numbers of children and providers, it is possible that a relatively small financial investment could pay large dividends when it comes to child care quality that could help raise 3rd grade reading and math scores.

REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY
Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning

3). SERVICES, SYSTEMS & SUPPORTS

3a) Services and Supports Inventory

Summarize the existing secondary and institutional data as for each of the following services and supports in your region. See the prior table for suggested data to use. Wherever possible, aggregate (total) the data for the entire region. In order to provide meaningful data, or based on the availability of data, you may also want or need to provide data by specific communities (e.g., counties).

a. Child Care Subsidies

infants and toddlers (B-3) served with child care subsidies

| Infants and/or toddlers served with subsidized between May 2009 and April 2010 | | # Infants Served w/ Subsidies | | # Toddlers Served w/ Subsidies | |
|--|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| County | Facility Type | Average Monthly Count | Total Unduplicated Count | Average Monthly Count | Total Unduplicated Count |
| Grays Harbor | Center | 14 | 48 | 70 | 187 |
| | Exempt | 9 | 31 | 26 | 80 |
| | Home | 7 | 25 | 26 | 84 |
| Grays Harbor Total | | 30 | 104 | 122 | 351 |
| Lewis | Center | 20 | 73 | 77 | 222 |
| | Exempt | 11 | 45 | 27 | 96 |
| | Home | 8 | 29 | 30 | 91 |
| Lewis Total | | 39 | 147 | 134 | 409 |
| Mason | Center | 10 | 39 | 54 | 132 |
| | Exempt | 7 | 26 | 11 | 44 |
| | Home | 3 | 16 | 21 | 54 |
| Mason Total | | 20 | 81 | 86 | 230 |
| Pacific | Center | 3 | 11 | 16 | 47 |
| | Exempt | 2 | 9 | 5 | 18 |
| | Home | 1 | 5 | 5 | 14 |
| Pacific Total | | 6 | 25 | 26 | 79 |
| Thurston | Center | 74 | 247 | 252 | 650 |
| | Exempt | 19 | 76 | 54 | 193 |
| | Home | 13 | 48 | 49 | 137 |
| Thurston Total | | 106 | 371 | 355 | 980 |
| County Total | | 201 | 728 | 723 | 2049 |

REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY

Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning

Data Source and Notes:

There is a larger number of toddlers receiving subsidies than infants - a function of larger population numbers and licensed child care slots. There are about four times as many subsidies serving toddlers compared to infants. Predominantly, subsidies are provided to center based programs and much fewer are provided to home care

Data:

DEL Subsidy Data (May 2009-April 2010).xls - Aug 10, 2010 5:42 PM

This file presents data from DEL for two forms of subsidies for infants and toddlers (Working Connections Child Care and Seasonal Child Care) between May 2009 and April 2010. Data are presented by type of facility, county, DSHS region and the 6 DEL service areas (not aligned with the 10 regions associated with this project).

<http://sites.google.com/site/wainfanttoddler/regional-data-summary---template/data-sources>

REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY
Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning

% of licensed child care providers serving children using subsidies

| County | Total Number | Number Not Subsidized | Number Subsidized | Percent Receiving Subsidies |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Grays Harbor | 72 | 5 | 67 | 93.1 |
| Lewis | 80 | 14 | 66 | 82.5 |
| Mason | 59 | 11 | 48 | 81.4 |
| Pacific | 15 | 4 | 11 | 73.3 |
| Thurston | 320 | 92 | 228 | 71.3 |
| Region Total | 546 | 126 | 420 | 80.3 |
| Statewide | 8534 | 2306 | 6228 | 78.3 |

Data Source and Notes:

The region's licensed child care providers who accept subsidies (80.3%) is greater than the statewide average (78.3%). Grays Harbor (93.1%) has the highest percentage of licensed child care providers who accept subsidies, followed by Lewis (82.5%), Mason (81.4%), Pacific (73.3%), and Thurston (71.3%).

Data:

Percent Of Subsidized Providers May09-Apr10.xls - Number of licensed providers is determined by looking at all distinct providers within FamLink active at least one day within the report date range - Date Stamp- Aug 19, 2010 2:20 PM

Important note: Because there are some providers in FamLink that share the same Provider Number the results should be considered estimates.

If the main organization that receives the funds distributes any funds received to all subsidiary providers then the results will be 100% accurate.

<http://sites.google.com/site/wainfanttoddler/regional-data-summary---template/data-sources>

REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY
Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning

Child Care Arrangements

#/% of families by type of child care arrangement (parental, center-based, family, FFN)

| County | Sum of Capacity | | | | | | | | Total # Children |
|--------------|-----------------|-------|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Parental | | Center-Based | | Home Provider | | FFN | | |
| Grays Harbor | 1413 | 27.7% | 799 | 15.7% | 425 | 8.3% | 2459 | 48.3% | 5096 |
| Lewis | 1504 | 28.0% | 861 | 16.0% | 411 | 7.7% | 2591 | 48.3% | 5367 |
| Mason | 751 | 22.6% | 601 | 18.1% | 368 | 11.1% | 1600 | 48.2% | 3320 |
| Pacific | 251 | 21.6% | 267 | 23.0% | 84 | 7.2% | 558 | 48.1% | 1160 |
| Thurston | 1599 | 9.8% | 5047 | 30.9% | 1802 | 11.0% | 7879 | 48.3% | 16327 |

Data Source and Notes:

Family, Friend and Neighbor (FFN) Care is the most common form of care (48%) chosen by parents. Parental arrangement (calculated after accounting for center, family, and FFN care), represented the next largest child care arrangement. Parental care ranged from a low of 9.8% in Thurston County to a high of 28% for Lewis County. Center care was most prevalent in Thurston County (30.9%) and least common in Grays Harbor (15.7%). Home provider was most prevalent in Mason (11.1%) and Thurston (11.0%) counties and lowest in Pacific (7.2%).

Data:

Washington State Child Care Resource and Referral Network. Date insider. Retrieved September 21, 2010

DEL Provider data List of licensed care providers as of August 1, 2010 provided by DEL. (Can be sorted by county and zip code) - Aug 4, 2010 7:20 PM LicensedProviders_20100801.xls

<http://sites.google.com/site/wainfanttoddler/regional-data-summary---template/data-sources>

REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY
Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning

b. Child Care Availability (licensed)

licensed center-based provider sites

| County | Number of Center Sites (Licensed) | Capacity of Site(s) |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Grays Harbor | 20 | 799 |
| Lewis | 25 | 861 |
| Mason | 10 | 601 |
| Pacific | 5 | 267 |
| Thurston | 87 | 5047 |
| Grand Total | 147 | 7575 |

Data Source and Notes:

The region has 147 licensed center sites with a capacity to serve 7,575 children. The majority (59%) of these centers are located in Thurston County; followed by Lewis (17%), Grays Harbor (13.6%), Mason (6.8%) and Pacific County (3.4%).

Data:

DEL Provider data List of licensed care providers as of August 1, 2010 provided by DEL. (Can be sorted by county and zip code) - Aug 4, 2010 7:20 PM LicensedProviders_20100801.xls
<http://sites.google.com/site/wainfanttoddler/regional-data-summary---template/data-sources>

REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY
Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning

of licensed center-based provider slots

- Total
- By age: school age, pre-school, toddler, infant

| Licensed Centers and Provider Slots | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| County | School Age | | Pre-School | | Toddler | | Infant | |
| | (n) | % | (n) | % | (n) | % | (n) | % |
| GRAYS HARBOR | 372 | 9.3% | 422 | 11.4% | 179 | 13.5% | 42 | 10.7% |
| LEWIS | 222 | 5.5% | 429 | 11.6% | 194 | 14.6% | 52 | 13.2% |
| MASON | 188 | 4.7% | 300 | 8.1% | 111 | 8.3% | 45 | 11.4% |
| PACIFIC | 153 | 3.8% | 148 | 4.0% | 57 | 4.3% | 15 | 3.8% |
| THURSTON | 3079 | 76.7% | 2400 | 64.9% | 789 | 59.3% | 240 | 60.9% |
| Grand Total | 4014 | 100.0% | 3699 | 100.0% | 1330 | 100.0% | 394 | 100.0% |

Data Source and Notes:

The majority of the region's licensed care slots are provided in Thurston County with school age (76.7%), pre-school (64.9%), toddler (59.3%), and infant (60.9%). Mason County has a larger percentage of the region's infant (11.4%), toddler (8.3%) and preschool (8.1%), as compared to school age (4.7%) slots. Lewis County's rates also vary with the largest percentage being toddler (14.6%), followed by infant (13.2%), preschool (11.6%) and school age (5.5%). Pacific County's rate of total slots hovers around 4% in all categories.

Data:

Washington State Child Care Resource and Referral Network. Date insider. Retrieved September 21, 2010 <http://www.childcarenet.org/members-area/early-learning-insider-data/region-b>

REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY
Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning

licensed family child care provider sites

| Number of Family Sites(Licensed) | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|--------|---------------------|
| County | N | % | Capacity of Site(s) |
| Grays Harbor | 42 | 13.5% | 425 |
| Lewis | 41 | 13.1% | 411 |
| Mason | 37 | 11.9% | 368 |
| Pacific | 9 | 2.9% | 84 |
| Thurston | 183 | 58.7% | 1802 |
| Grand Total | 312 | 100.0% | 3090 |

Data Source and Notes:

Thurston County comprises over half (58.7%) of the licensed family care providers in the region, followed by Grays Harbor (13.5%), Lewis (13.1%), Mason (11.9%) and Pacific (2.9%) counties. Focus group members reported a substantial unlicensed family care system exists throughout the region.

Data:

DEL Provider data List of licensed care providers as of August 1, 2010 provided by DEL. (Can be sorted by county and zip code) - Aug 4, 2010 7:20 PM LicensedProviders_20100801.xls
<http://sites.google.com/site/wainfanttoddler/regional-data-summary---template/data-sources>

REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY
Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning

licensed family child care provider slots

- Total
- By age: school age, pre-school, toddler, infant

Number of licensed family child care provider slots

| County | Infant | | Toddler | | Pre-School | | School Age | |
|------------------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| GRAYS HARBOR | 96 | 18.0% | 106 | 17.9% | 329 | 15.2% | 240 | 14.7% |
| LEWIS | 85 | 15.9% | 87 | 14.7% | 284 | 13.1% | 213 | 13.0% |
| MASON | 79 | 14.8% | 87 | 14.7% | 252 | 11.6% | 184 | 11.2% |
| PACIFIC | 20 | 3.7% | 20 | 3.4% | 63 | 2.9% | 49 | 3.0% |
| THURSTON | 254 | 47.6% | 292 | 49.3% | 1,243 | 57.3% | 950 | 58.1% |
| Total FCC Slots | 534 | 100.0% | 592 | 100.0% | 2,171 | 100.0% | 1,636 | 100.0% |

Data Source and Notes:

The majority of licensed family care slots are provided in Thurston County with the following proportion of the region's total: school age (58.1%), pre-school (57.3%), toddler (49.3%), and infant (47.9%). The other counties percentages of the total are pretty equal between infant and toddler rates.

Data:

Washington State Child Care Resource and Referral Network. Data insider and it reported in the capacity section of the 2009 data elements. Retrieved September 21, 2010

<http://www.childcarenet.org/members-area/early-learning-insider-data/region-b>

REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY
Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning

c. Child Care Referrals

% of all child care referrals that were for infants and toddlers

- for infants
- for toddlers

| 2009 Referral Activity | Infants | Toddlers | Pre-School | School Age | Age Not Specified | Total Children Referred |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| GRAYS | 41(14.9%) | 89(32.4%) | 58(21.1%) | 85(30.9%) | 2(0.7%) | 275(100%) |
| LEWIS | 38(16.0%) | 72(30.4%) | 60(25.3%) | 66(27.8%) | 1(0.4%) | 237(100%) |
| MASON | 27(15.5%) | 40(23.0%) | 39(22.4%) | 65(37.4%) | 3(1.7%) | 174(100%) |
| PACIFIC | 4(15.4%) | 5(19.2%) | 9(34.6%) | 8(30.8%) | 0(0.0%) | 26(100%) |
| THURSTON | 353(17.0%) | 580(28.0%) | 461(22.2%) | 659(31.8%) | 19(0.9%) | 2072(100%) |

Data Source and Notes:

In 2009 there were 2,784 children provided referrals. Of the children whose ages were known, 17% were infants (less than 1), 28% were toddlers (ages 1 & 2), 23% were preschoolers (ages 3 & 4), and 32% were school age (ages 5 and above). Compared to 2008, this is a decrease of over 2% in infants, a gain of just under 1% in toddlers, no change in the preschool ratio and school age was up slightly over 1%. This data was not available from the 414 Internet clients.

Data:

Washington State Child Care Resource and Referral Network. Date insider. Retrieved September 21, 2010 <http://www.childcarenet.org/members-area/early-learning-insider-data/region-b>

REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY
Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning

d. Child Care Cost

Median cost of care

- For infant care
- For toddler care

| County | Infant (<1) | | | | Toddler (1 to 2.5 yrs) | | | |
|----------|-------------|----------|-----------|--------------|------------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| | Median | 75th Pct | % Prov | EST DEL | Median | 75th Pct | % Prov | EST DEL |
| | Rate | Rate | Reporting | FULL SUBSIDY | Rate | Rate | Reporting | FULL SUBSIDY |
| Grays | \$585 | \$585 | 97% | \$585 | \$508 | \$585 | 97% | \$508 |
| Lewis | \$578 | \$595 | 81% | \$585 | \$529 | \$576 | 82% | \$508 |
| Mason | \$585 | \$602 | 84% | \$585 | \$531 | \$601 | 80% | \$508 |
| Pacific | \$548 | \$572 | 89% | \$585 | \$544 | \$559 | 89% | \$508 |
| Thurston | \$623 | \$669 | 82% | \$585 | \$601 | \$650 | 81% | \$508 |

Data Source and Notes:

PROVIDER DISCOUNTS: While some providers give discounts when caring for two or more children from the same family, these are not included in the calculations. EST DSHS FULL SUBSIDY: DSHS subsidy rates are specified in daily schedules. The estimated monthly rate is determined by multiplying the daily rate by 5 days, that result then being multiplied by 52, and finally divided by 12. DSHS SUBSIDY: The DSHS subsidies shown here were those in effect at the end of June, the same as the provider rates. The subsidies changed in July.

Data:

Median income are OFM 2009 Projected estimates - <http://www.childcarenet.org/partners/data/home-rates>

REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY
Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning

% of median household income

- For infant care
- For toddler care

| County | Median Income | Infant (<1) | | Toddler (1 to 2.5 yrs) | | |
|----------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | | Median Rate | % Median Income | % Median Income | Median Rate | % Median Income |
| Grays | \$38,904.54 | \$585 | 18.04% | 18.04% | \$508 | 15.68% |
| Lewis | \$38,318.75 | \$578 | 18.11% | 18.11% | \$529 | 16.56% |
| Mason | \$43,989.09 | \$585 | 15.96% | 15.96% | \$531 | 14.48% |
| Pacific | \$36,305.30 | \$548 | 18.12% | 18.12% | \$544 | 17.98% |
| Thurston | \$55,085.03 | \$623 | 13.58% | 13.58% | \$601 | 13.10% |

Data Source and Notes:

Median income are OFM 2009 Projected estimates - PROVIDER DISCOUNTS: While some providers give discounts when caring for two or more children from the same family, these are not included in the calculations. EST DSHS FULL SUBSIDY: DSHS subsidy rates are specified in daily schedules. The estimated monthly rate is determined by multiplying the daily rate by 5 days, that result then being multiplied by 52, and finally divided by 12. DSHS SUBSIDY

Data:: The DSHS subsidies shown here were those in effect at the end of June, the same as the provider rates. The subsidies changed in July. <http://www.childcarenet.org/partners/data/home-rates>

REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY
Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning

e. Early Intervention Services

Average # of children served/month

| August Service Counts | County | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | Grays Harbor | Lewis | Mason | Pacific | Thurston | Total |
| Audiology/Hearing Services | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Family Training, Counseling, and Home Visits | | | 4 | | 109 | 113 |
| Occupational Therapy | 19 | 27 | 13 | 11 | 50 | 120 |
| Other - EIS Service | | | 3 | | 3 | 6 |
| Other - Non EIS Service | | | 8 | 1 | | 9 |
| Physical Therapy | 6 | 19 | 3 | | 31 | 59 |
| Service Coordination | | | | | 6 | 6 |
| Special Instruction | 30 | 25 | 37 | 18 | 107 | 217 |
| Speech/Language Pathology | 14 | 31 | 8 | 19 | 43 | 115 |
| Vision Services | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Grand Total | 69 | 102 | 76 | 49 | 353 | 649 |

Data Source and Notes:

Average Number of Children Served Per Month Presents a snapshot by county of the number of infants and toddlers by number receiving each service. Focus group members asserted that Lewis County's larger service numbers might be explained by strong community outreach and access to a local development center.

Data:

Early Intervention Services - Version: 9/1/2010 ESIT Data Snapshot as of 8-6-10 by County2.xls
<http://sites.google.com/site/wainfanttoddler/>

REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY
Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning

f. **ECEAP**

enrolled (3 years old)

| BY County | Enrolled | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 3-year-olds | 4-year-olds |
| Grays Harbor | 30 | 200 |
| Lewis | 31 | 73 |
| Mason | 10 | 17 |
| Pacific | 29 | 102 |
| Thurston | 31 | 186 |
| TOTAL | 131 | 578 |

Data Source and Notes:

Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP) Statistics for 2009-10 school year. Noteworthy is Grays Harbor's 186 slots for 4 year olds - substantially larger than the other 4 counties, including Thurston.

Data:

Definitions: Cumulative enrollment is the total number of children enrolled for any length of time during the school year. <http://sites.google.com/site/wainfanttoddler/>

REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY
Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning

slots (by age)

| County | # of Slots | Slots | Up-to-date Well Child Exams | | | | Up-to-date Dental Screenings | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | | % Enrolled | 3-yr | % Enrollment | 4-yr | % of Enrollment | 3-yr | % of Enrollment | 4-yr | % of Enrollment |
| Grays Harbor | 207 | 111% | 24 | 80.0% | 182 | 91.0% | 21 | 70.0% | 178 | 89.0% |
| Lewis | 94 | 111% | 31 | 100.0% | 71 | 97.3% | 30 | 96.8% | 71 | 97.3% |
| Mason | 24 | 113% | 10 | 100.0% | 15 | 88.2% | 10 | 100.0% | 15 | 88.2% |
| Pacific | 118 | 111% | 29 | 100.0% | 99 | 97.1% | 28 | 96.6% | 100 | 98.0% |
| Thurston | 182 | 119% | 31 | 100.0% | 182 | 97.8% | 31 | 100.0% | 186 | 100.0% |
| TOTAL | 625 | 113% | 125 | 95.4% | 549 | 95.0% | 120 | 91.6% | 550 | 95.2% |

Data Source and Notes:

The ECEAP slots allocated in each county have been filled to capacity and each of the counties are exceeded their allocation by 11-19%. One of the ECEAP goals is to have all children receive a well child exam. Grays Harbor 3 year olds have an 80% up-to-date well child exam while all the other counties have 100% up to date well child exams. These well child exams for 4year olds vary by county from 88% in Mason County to 97.8% in Thurston County. Regarding 3 year olds up to date dental screenings they are reported for 100% of the infants in Mason and Thurston County with the lowest reported screenings being in Grays Harbor (70%). Thurston County also reports 100% of 4 year olds with up to date dental screenings with Mason County reporting only 88.2% being up to date.

Data:

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

Definitions: Cumulative enrollment is the total number of children enrolled for any length of time during the school year. Slots are the number of spaces for children.

<http://sites.google.com/site/wainfanttoddler>

REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY
Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning

ECEAP sites

| BY County | # of sites | % of Sites in Region |
|--------------|------------|----------------------|
| Grays Harbor | 13 | 38.2% |
| Lewis | 5 | 14.7% |
| Mason | 1 | 2.9% |
| Pacific | 5 | 14.7% |
| Thurston | 10 | 29.4% |
| TOTAL | 34 | 100.0% |

Data Source and Notes:

Grays Harbor(38%) has the largest percentage of ECEAP sites in the region. Thurston County is the next highest with 29.4%, followed by Lewis and Pacific Counties with 14.7%, and Mason County with only 2.9% of the sites. The complete picture of preschool services for children in low-income families can be completed by also reviewing the Head Start data.

Data:

Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP)- Statistics for 2009-10 school year
<http://sites.google.com/site/wainfanttoddler/>

on ECEAP waitlist (by age)

| BY County | Waitlists - February 2010 | |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| | 3-year-olds | 4-year-olds |
| Grays Harbor | 0 | 16 |
| Lewis | 21 | 12 |
| Mason | 15 | 3 |
| Pacific | 26 | 2 |
| Thurston | 307 | 150 |
| TOTAL | 369 | 183 |

Data Source and Notes:

The 3year old waitlist for ECEAP services in Thurston County is 300% more than Grays Harbor. It is also 10 times more than that of any of the other counties. Thurston County also has the vast majority of children on the wait list for 4 year-olds.

Data:

Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP)- Statistics for 2009-10 school year
 Waitlist. <http://sites.google.com/site/wainfanttoddler/>

REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY
Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning

Early Head Start (EHS)

enrolled in EHS

- Total
- By age (e.g., prenatal, 0-12 mos., 13-24 mos., 24-36 mos.)

| # total EHS enrolled | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Prenatal | 0-12 | 13-24 | 24-36 | Total |
| Grays Harbor | | | | | 38 |
| Mason | | | | | 0 |
| **Pacific | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 11 |
| Lewis | | | | | 0 |
| Thurston | | | | | 0 |

Data Source and Notes: Telephone calls were made to the Early Head Start providers to determine their level of funding. The Early Head Start slots in Grays Harbor are with the Chehalis Tribal Head Start program and the Quinault Tribal Head Start program. Pacific County recently was awarded Early Head Start slots through an ARRA-funded grant secured by ESD 112 in Vancouver, Wa.

Data:

**<http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/health/personalhealth/womenchildren/mch.html>

Data Source: South Bend School District's Early Childhood Center (Ryan Bezanson)

| # total EHS slots | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Prenatal | 0-12 | 13-24 | 24-36 | Total |
| Grays Harbor | | | | | 47 |
| Mason | | | | | 0 |
| **Pacific | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 12 |
| *Lewis | 11 | | | | 0 |
| Thurston | | | | | 0 |

Data Source and Notes:

Data:

*Data in the table above is from the Washington State Home Visiting Needs Assessment - Home Visiting Program Information for Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN) - Birth to 9 for 2009 a Department of Health - Washington State Department of Health Draft Report for Home Visiting Needs Assessment; Grant X02MC19412

**<http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/health/personalhealth/womenchildren/mch.html>

Data Source: South Bend School District's Early Childhood Center (Ryan Bezanson)

REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY
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EHS programs

| County | Programs |
|--------------|----------|
| Grays Harbor | 2 |
| Mason | 0 |
| Pacific | 1 |
| Lewis | 0 |
| Thurston | 0 |

Data Source and Notes:

Data:

<http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/health/personalhealth/womenchildren/mch.html>

Data Source: South Bend School District's Early Childhood Center (Ryan Bezanson)

EHS sites

| County | Sites |
|--------------|-------|
| Grays Harbor | 2 |
| Mason | 0 |
| **Pacific | 3 |
| Lewis | 0 |
| Thurston | 0 |

Data Source and Notes: The 3 No. Pacific County sites are in South Bend, Raymond and Willapa Valley. The home base slots are not counted as sites.

Data:

<http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/health/personalhealth/womenchildren/mch.html>

Data Source: South Bend School District's Early Childhood Center (Ryan Bezanson)

on EHS waitlist

| County | # on Waitlist |
|--------------|---------------|
| Grays Harbor | 0 |
| Mason | 0 |
| **Pacific | 0 |
| *Lewis | 0 |
| Thurston | 0 |

Data Source and Notes:

Data:

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<http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/health/personalhealth/womenchildren/mch.html>
 Data Source: South Bend School District's Early Childhood Center (Ryan Bezanson)
Evidence-Based Home Visiting Programs

Nurse Family Partnership (NFP)

- # of programs
- # of families served

| | Nurse Family Partnership | | |
|--------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | # pregnant women and children served (2009-10) | Medicaid Births to Primips (2008) | Coverage Ratio |
| STATE | 1505 | 16,744 | 9.0% |
| Grays Harbor | 0 | 246 | 0.0% |
| Lewis | 0 | 234 | 0.0% |
| Mason | 25 | 147 | 17.0% |
| Pacific | 0 | 45 | 0.0% |
| Thurston | 117 | 449 | 26.1% |

Data Source and Notes:

Thurston (117) and Mason County (25) were the only counties that currently provide Nurse Family Partnership services delivered through their County Health Departments. The data source is the Washington State Department of Health Draft Report for Home Visiting Needs Assessment.

Data:

Definition: A primip is a female during her first pregnancy.

Data in the table above is from the Washington State Home Visiting Needs Assessment - Home Visiting Program Information for Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN) - Birth to 9 for 2009 a Department of Health - Washington State Department of Health Draft Report for Home Visiting Needs Assessment; Grant X02MC19412

<http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/health/personalhealth/womenchildren/mch.html>

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Parents as Teachers (PAT)

- # of programs
- # of families served

| Geographic Area Served County/Tribe | Provider Agency | Early Head Start & PAT | Served | |
|---|---|---------------------------|----------|----------|
| | | | Children | Families |
| 2008-2009 Washington PAT Programs Total --> | | 2,109 | 1,782 | 48.3% |
| Thurston | Family Education and Support Services | | 33 | 33 |
| | Providence Sound Home Care (PAT now closed) | | 356 | 350 |

Data Source and Notes:

According to Linda Clark with Family Education and Support Services 52 families are enrolled and receive all 4 components of the Parents As Teacher (PAT) model (home visits, screenings, *Play & Learn Together* group activities and links to community resources). 595 home visits were completed. PAT serves prenatal through age 3 using the PAT *Born to Learn* curriculum. The program also provides PAT outreach to another 32 high risk pregnant and parenting teens of children birth to three (all transient or homeless). The teens receive weekly PAT education/support groups at Community Youth Services. This is more of an intense "group home visit", including health assessments for mom and child; developmental and social emotional screening; educational and literary component; hands on parent/child activity; and links to community resources. This is voluntary attendance with 87% attendance for 75% of the time. The average age of attendance is 19.

Data:

Data in the table above is from the Washington State Home Visiting Needs Assessment - Home Visiting Program Information for Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN) - Birth to 9 for 2009 a Department of Health - Washington State Department of Health Draft Report for Home Visiting Needs Assessment; Grant X02MC19412

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Parent Child Home Program (PCHP)

- # of programs
- # of families served

| | Parent-Child Home Program | | |
|--------------|--|------------------------|----------------|
| | Families and Children Served (2007-09) | Medicaid births (2008) | Coverage Ratio |
| STATE | 489 | 43,163 | 1.1% |
| Grays Harbor | 0 | 614 | 0.0% |
| Lewis | 0 | 608 | 0.0% |
| Mason | 0 | 385 | 0.0% |
| Pacific | 0 | 137 | 0.0% |
| Thurston | 0 | 1,225 | 0.0% |

Data Source and Notes:

No families and children in the region receive Parent Child Home Program services. Data in the table above is from the Washington State Home Visiting Needs Assessment - Home Visiting Program Information for Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN) - Birth to 9 for 2009 a Department of Health - Washington State Department of Health Draft Report for Home Visiting Needs Assessment; Grant X02MC19412.

- Seattle/Atlantic Street/Rainier Beach Center - Founded in 2004
- Seattle/Neighborhood House/New Holly Area - Founded in 2005
- Seattle/Neighborhood House/Rainier Vista - Founded in 2005
- Seattle/Southwest Youth and Family Services - Founded in 2005
- Yakima/Highland School District - Founded in 2006
- Yakima/West Valley School District - Founded in 2001

Data:

Washington State Home Visiting Needs Assessment - Home Visiting Program Information Model: Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN) - Birth to 9 2009 Children with Special Health Care Needs Client Data, Department of Health - Washington State Department of Health Draft Report for Home Visiting Needs Assessment; Grant X02MC19412

Parent child-Home Program

<http://www.parent-child.org/about-us-where-we-are.html>

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g. Child Welfare

18) Children in the child welfare system*
 Specify:
 - # served by CPS (e.g., case management)
 - # in foster care placement

| | | Child Care Services | Child Protective Services (CPS) Case Management | Child and Family Welfare Services Case Management | Foster Care Placement Services | Foster Care Support Services | Children's Services Total |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Grays Harbor | Served | 332 | 923 | 541 | 294 | 346 | 1,953 |
| | Use Rate | 1.97% | 5.47% | 3.21% | 1.74% | 2.05% | 11.58% |
| Lewis | Served | 116 | 732 | 405 | 209 | 270 | 1,466 |
| | Use Rate | 0.64% | 4.01% | 2.22% | 1.15% | 1.48% | 8.03% |
| Mason | Served | 89 | 639 | 273 | 167 | 243 | 1,180 |
| | Use Rate | 0.75% | 5.39% | 2.3% | 1.41% | 2.05% | 9.95% |
| Pacific | Served | 62 | 299 | 98 | 49 | 65 | 480 |
| | Use Rate | 1.47% | 7.09% | 2.32% | 1.16% | 1.54% | 11.39% |
| Thurston | Served | 283 | 1,321 | 725 | 459 | 477 | 2,731 |
| | Use Rate | 0.5% | 2.34% | 1.29% | 0.81% | 0.85% | 4.85% |

Data Source:

Washington state Children's Services total rates of use were lowest for Thurston County (4.85%). Grays Harbor County (11.58%) had the highest rate of use, followed by Pacific County (11.39%), Mason County (9.95%) and Lewis County (8.03%). In the region, the highest use rate of any service is Protective Services (CPS) case management in Pacific County (7.09%).

Data:

Sources: <http://clientdata.rda.dshs.wa.gov/>

Client Data: Washington State Department of Social and Health Services Client Services Database analytical extract of February 8, 2010. 2007 Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. January, 2010.

Sources: <http://clientdata.rda.dshs.wa.gov/> - Retrieved September 21, 2010

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h. TANF

individuals receiving TANF support (all ages)

| | Grays Harbor | | Lewis County | | Mason County | | Pacific County | | Thurston County | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| | Served (n) | Benefits Per Client (avg) | Served (n) | Benefits Per Client (avg) | Served (n) | Benefits Per Client (avg) | Served (n) | Benefits Per Client (avg) | Served (n) | Benefits Per Client (avg) |
| TANF and State Family Assistance | 4,117 | \$1,317 | 3,797 | \$1,204 | 1,315 | \$1,293 | 395 | \$972 | 7,700 | \$1,264 |

Data Source and Notes:

Of those 17,325 residents in the region receiving services, 2.3% were in Pacific County, 23.8% in Grays Harbor, 21.9% in Lewis County, 7.6% in Mason County, and 44.4% were from Thurston County. Average benefits for those receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families benefits were highest for Grays Harbor (\$1,317 per resident for those receiving services in 2006-2007). Grays Harbor's average was \$345 more compared to Pacific County.

Data:

Number of Individuals Receiving TANF support (all ages) -Washington State DSHS Client Services July 2006 - June 2007 Client Data: Washington State Department of Social and Health Services Client Services Database analytical extract of February 8, 2010. 2007 Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. January, 2010.

Sources: <http://clientdata.rda.dshs.wa.gov/> - Retrieved September 21, 2010

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% use rate for TANF

| | Grays Harbor | Lewis County | Mason County | Pacific County | Thurston County |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Use Rate | Use Rate | Use Rate | Use Rate | Use Rate |
| TANF and State Family Assistance | 5.80% | 5.10% | 2.40% | 1.80% | 3.20% |

Data Source and Notes:

Use rates of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families were the greatest in Grays Harbor County (5.8%), followed by Lewis, Thurston, Mason, and Pacific County.

Data:

Percent Use Rate of Individuals Receiving TANF support (all ages) - Washington State DSHS Client Services - July 2006 - June 2007 Client Data: Washington State Department of Social and Health Services Client Services Database analytical extract of February 8, 2010 . 2007 Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. January, 2010.

Sources: <http://clientdata.rda.dshs.wa.gov/> - Retrieved September 21, 2010

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*i. **Women, Infant & Children (WIC)***

Infants and children served by WIC

- # of infants and children under five served by WIC
- % of infants born served by WIC

| County | Percent Infants Born Served by WIC | Total Served | Under Five | Pregnant, Breastfeeding and Postpartum Women | WIC Program Local Economy | WIC Education Sessions |
|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------|------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Grays Harbor | 75% | 4,698 | 3,346 | 1,352 | \$2,178,909 | 13,078 |
| Lewis | 59% | 4,727 | 3,341 | 1,386 | \$1,957,515 | 11,879 |
| Mason | 65% | 3,087 | 2,207 | 880 | \$1,090,806 | 7,580 |
| Pacific | 51% | 969 | 696 | 273 | \$413,688 | 2,232 |
| Thurston | 46% | 9,020 | 6,365 | 2,655 | \$3,359,948 | 25,745 |

Data Source and Notes:

Grays Harbor County (75%) served the highest percentage of infants and women with Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) services - as compared to the lowest County, Thurston (46%). Focus group members believed this was due to a strong Health Department marketing and outreach effort, while Thurston and Mason Counties are now contracting with private agencies to deliver WIC services. Pacific County (51%) had the next lowest percent of infants served by WIC. During the 2009 fiscal year there were 25,745 WIC related educational sessions provided in Thurston County; an average of 70 sessions a day.

Data:

Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) WIC Data by County-FFY 2009
 Women, Infant & Children - Number of Infants and Children under 5 Served
 WIC data by county (2009)

<http://sites.google.com/site/wainfanttoddler/regional-data-summary---template/data-sources>

<http://www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/wic/materials/reports/2009/sum-county09.pdf>

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j. Prenatal Care

% of pregnant women receiving first trimester prenatal care

| Region | First Trimester Prenatal Care | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| | N | % |
| Grays Harbor | 639 | 69.91% |
| Lewis | 781 | 81.95% |
| Mason | 430 | 68.15% |
| Pacific | 169 | 76.82% |
| Thurston | 2358 | 76.71% |
| Washington | 64561 | 71.52% |

Data Source and Notes:

Lewis County (81.95%) pregnant women sought the highest rate of first trimester prenatal care - nearly 10% higher than the state average (71.52%). Lewis County was followed by Pacific (76.82%) and Thurston (76.71%) Counties, also above the state average. Below the state average were Grays Harbor (69.91%) and Mason (68.15%) Counties.

Data:

Prenatal Care - Percent of Pregnant Women receiving First Trimester Prenatal Care

Percent of Women Who received late or no prenatal care

Data from Kids Count 2008

<http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/bystate/chooseindicator.aspx?state=WA&cat=2018>

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% of pregnant women who received late or no prenatal care

| Region | Late or No Prenatal Care | |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------|
| | N | % |
| Grays Harbor | 60 | 6.57% |
| Lewis | 35 | 3.67% |
| Mason | 35 | 5.55% |
| Pacific | 6 | 0.00% |
| Thurston | 122 | 3.97% |
| Washington | 4871 | 5.40% |

Data Source and Notes:

Pacific County (0%) had the lowest rate of pregnant women receiving late or no prenatal care. Grays Harbor (6.57%) and Mason (5.55%) County were above the state average (5.40%). Thurston (3.97%) and Lewis (3.67%) Counties were below the state average.

Data:

Prenatal Care - Percent of Pregnant Women receiving First Trimester Prenatal Care
Percent of Women Who received late or no prenatal care Data from Kids Count 2008
<http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/bystate/chooseindicator.aspx?state=WA&cat=2018>

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k. Children's Health Care and Insurance

% children under 18 who are uninsured

| Region | Percent | Number |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Grays Harbor | 7.80% | 1210 |
| Lewis | 7.50% | 1265 |
| Mason | Not Available | Not Available |
| Pacific | Not Available | Not Available |
| Thurston | 7.10% | 3761 |
| State | 8.50% | 130,395 |

Data Source and Notes:

The rate of uninsured children is highest in Grays Harbor (7.8%), followed by Lewis (7.5%) and Thurston (7.1%) Counties - all of which are lower than the state rate (8.5%). Smaller counties (Mason and Pacific) do not have sufficient data to produce a reliable estimate of uninsured children under 18.

Data:

Data Source: Washington Kids Count County number and percent under 18 without health insurance available online at <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/bystate/Map.aspx?state=WA&ind=4693>

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enrolled in the Children's Medical Program (Apple Health)

| Sum of MEMBERS | Age Years | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Region | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Total |
| Grays Harbor | 336 | 304 | 306 | 304 | 1250 |
| Lewis | 376 | 345 | 356 | 340 | 1417 |
| Mason | 228 | 198 | 218 | 201 | 845 |
| Pacific | 63 | 71 | 86 | 85 | 305 |
| Thurston | 702 | 721 | 711 | 687 | 2821 |
| Total | 1705 | 1639 | 1677 | 1617 | 6638 |

Data Source and Notes:

Apple Health (children's medical program) enrollment by county for infants and toddlers ages 0-3 shows that Grays Harbor and Lewis Counties have numbers greater than their overall proportion of population, as compared to Thurston County.

Data:

Washington's Regional Infant and Toddler System & Services Planning Effort website
 Apple Health (children's medical program) enrollment by county for infants and toddlers ages 0-3- Jul 26, 2010 6:39 PM
 DSHS Apple Health Enrollment by County and Age 0 to 3 June2010.xls
<http://sites.google.com/site/wainfanttoddler/>

Another site with data related to this that needs to be considered- Enrollment Figures for Medicaid programs <http://hrsa.dshs.wa.gov/News/EnrollmentFigures.htm>

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ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS/SERVICES

Infants and toddlers and their families (birth to three) in your region not captured above.

| County | Target Population | Infant and Toddler Program / Service, Location & # and ages served |
|-----------------|--------------------|---|
| Region-wide | Infants & toddlers | Access to Baby and Child Dentistry (ABCD) First Steps Maternity Support Family Education Services (Kinship Navigator and parent support groups,) |
| Grays Harbor | Infants & toddlers | Access to Baby and Child Dentistry (ABCD) Hopkins Early Childhood Center, Aberdeen |
| Lewis County | Infants & toddlers | Access to Baby and Child Dentistry (ABCD) Centralia Community College (ECE certificate and degree program, Child Care lab, parent cooperative, Infant-Toddler parent education classes, Bridges to Higher Education program) Valley View Health Center, Centralia Popes Kids, Child Care and respite care |
| Mason | Infants & toddlers | First Steps Maternity Support Family Education Services, Kinship Navigator and parent support groups Keystone Crisis Nursery |
| Pacific County | Infants & toddlers | Valley View Health Center, Raymond Infant and Toddler Play groups (0-30 months), South Bend Schools Infant playgroups, Raymond Library Crisis Support Network Early Steps for Success (Save the Child) Coastal Community Action Program |
| Thurston County | Infants & toddlers | South Puget Sound Community College (ECE certificate and degree program, Bridges to Higher Education program, Child Care lab, parent cooperative, Infant Toddler parent education classes). Children served are from birth to age 4/5. Keystone Crisis Nursery, short term emergency child care Moms Club of Olympia Post Partum Support Group |

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| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | <p>Baby-Mama Yoga</p> <p>Safe Kids Coalition, access to car seats and care seat checks for infants and toddlers</p> <p>The Baby Bank (Olympia Church of Christ)</p> <p>Oly Baby social networking site</p> <p>Olympia Doula Care</p> <p>Toddler Gym (10 mo.-4 yrs); Briggs YMCA</p> <p>http://www.southsoundymca.org/pages/programs/youth/youth-programs.php</p> <p>Toddler Story Time/Book Babies; Timberland Regional Libraries</p> <p>http://events.trlib.org/evanced/lib/eventcalendar.asp?ag=&et=Children+%26+Families%2C+Children%27s+Book+Discussion%2C+Children%27s+Ongoing%2C+Children%27s+Story+Time&dt=mo&df=list&cn=0&nd=180&ln=ALL</p> <p>PlayWise (2-5yrs); Hands On Children’s Museum</p> <p>http://www.hocm.org/events.php?eid=1216</p> <p>Excellent site for local parent/child social events organized by community members</p> <p>http://toddler-playgroup.meetup.com/cities/us/wa/olympia/</p> <p>Sound Parenting (0-4yrs); Lacey, WA toddler social group</p> <p>http://www.meetup.com/SoundParenting/</p> <p><i>Stay At Home Moms (all ages); Centralia, WA parent/child social group</i></p> <p>http://www.meetup.com/thestayathomemoms/</p> <p><i>Olympia/Lacey Moms Meetup (all ages); Olympia, Lacey, WA family social</i></p> <p>http://www.meetup.com/olylaceymamas/</p> <p>Stroller Strides (0-4yrs); Olympia, WA family activity</p> <p>http://www.meetup.com/Stroller-Strides-Olympia/</p> |
|--|--|---|

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3b) Regional Stakeholder Perspective

3b.) Brief Description of Data Collection (1 paragraph):

Who participated in compiling the data?

How many interviews or focus groups did you conduct? With whom?

Data was compiled by the Center for Research and Data Analysis at ESD #113 led by Todd Johnson, PhD, Director. Focus groups were held in each county (facilitated by Bill Weismann) involving a total of 50 early learning stakeholders from among early learning coalitions and child care providers. A half-day Steering Committee meeting (facilitated by Bill Weismann) was held with representatives from all 5 counties. A focus group and survey (facilitated by Annie Cubberly) was held with 40 child care providers on Sept 25 at the regional Tapestry conference in Olympia. An online survey (with 157 respondents - licensed child care providers, 36%; parents, 37%; other early childhood professionals, 25%) was conducted in the first half of September.

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3b. ii) Narrative Describing Regional Perspective of Stakeholders (2 pages or less):

What did regional stakeholders have to say about systems and services for infants and toddlers and their families in your region.

Regional stakeholders believe that child care quality is improving but too few resources are available to achieve the high quality of care that is needed. Child care quality has improved due to the professional development and higher education system now in place, and the long-term dedication of talented providers. However, there is inadequate infant and toddler capacity; low wages and benefits contribute to high staff turnover; the state subsidy system lacks adequate funding; there is a rampant unlicensed for-profit care system and providers lack access to sufficient supports and consultation services.

A review of the services and supports data found that some indicators have a wide differential, even when adjusted for population and poverty, suggesting that some counties are more aggressive and accessible with their outreach and marketing efforts. Indicators that stand out include:

- WIC Enrollment. Grays Harbor is highest at 75% and Thurston is lowest with 46%. Thurston and Mason have recently contracted with private providers to coordinate WIC services and stakeholders are concerned this may contribute to lower enrollment numbers. There is interest in having data on the service continuity. Do mothers continue with WIC services when their child is 1 or 2 years old?
- Early Intervention Services. Lewis and Pacific Counties are serving more children than their population numbers would predict. It is recognized that Lewis County has a strong birth to three ESIT service provider and a developmental center.
- Early prenatal care. Lewis County again leads the way (82%) compared to others, with Mason coming in at the lowest rate (68%).

The region is almost entirely without Early Head Start services, with slots located in two tribal Head Start programs and ARRA-funded temporary slots in South Bend. The last opportunity to apply for permanent Early Head Start slots was in 2001, as this is a federally funded program. The twelve EHS slots funded in South Bend are through an ARRA grant, and there is no assurance that Congress will provide ongoing funding.

There are existing conditions not addressed by the services and supports data. These include:

- The levels of parent knowledge of effective parenting skills (data not available).
- Two indicators related to child care providers are professional development level and stability/tenure in the field. It is believed that this data is currently maintained by DEL.
- There is an "underground economy" of unlicensed care (everywhere, but particularly noted in Lewis and Grays Harbor counties). These are individuals caring for multiple children in their home on a for-profit basis. The perception is that parents make this choice due to it being available for a lower cost than licensed care. There is minimal enforcement of this illegal activity.

Barriers that prevent parent access to quality infant and toddler child care services includes:

- Parents match services with comfort level and may be unaware of what "quality care" consists of.
- Licensed child care is more than many families can afford, especially if they are un/underemployed.
- State child care subsidy system (going down to 175%). There is a sense that parents are treated poorly, authorization may only be for 2 months rather than 6 months, capricious decisions).

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- Lack of available child care slots for infants and toddlers
- Families with children who have special needs may not receive early referral to screening/specialist or may have limited access to services (e.g., live in one district and work in another).
- Language barriers and inability to navigate services systems (impacts how parents find out about services and who services are sought from)
- Geographic isolation and limited transportation keep families from accessing licensed child care. The options then become unlicensed care or Family, Friends and Neighbor (FFN) care.

Identified gaps in the infant and toddler child care system include:

- Lack of high quality professional development and consultation resources throughout the five county region. Too few requirements for ongoing training with an infant and toddler skill building curriculum for all child care providers.
- Lack of adequate child care provider wages and benefits. The lack of good wages-benefits and a wage ladder contributes to instability (high turnover) among staff.
- Lack of sufficient quality, affordable infant and toddler child care slots.
- Lack of bilingual/cultural staff in communities with a significant Hispanic population.
- State subsidy system eligibility too low (going down to 175% of poverty).
- Lack of information for parents, and child care services, for children with special needs.
- Parents' lack of knowledge regarding available services and parenting skills. Parenting education should target parents of new born children. Too often the parents who participate are either high-performing ones or those sent due to Child Protective Services (DCFS) or court mandate.

Stakeholders and providers felt that interdisciplinary consultation would help to increase the quality of child care services. To be effective, this consultation needs to consist of:

- Two Distinct Models:
 - Comprehensive. This model tracks the continuum from theory (training/classes) → modeling the skill → self-practice → coaching → evaluation. It recognizes that STARS training alone is not enough to achieve positive changes in the quality of care provided in the child care setting.
 - Demand Responsive. This model provides access to a consultant on an as-needed basis. Examples of need are a provider who encounters a challenging child, a health issue or support enhancing the early learning environment.
- Child care support. A provider needs the support of an additional care provider while receiving coaching or consultation. This can be provided by a trusted "substitute" selected by the provider or a qualified provider could be a part of the team providing the on-site consultation.
- Skill areas. There is a need for consulting to support early learning/literacy (cognitive), social-emotional behavior (mental health), physical health and safety. Child care providers expressed the strongest desire for consulting that would support their efforts to work with children presenting challenging behaviors or special needs.
- Consultant qualification. A consultant needs to have an early childhood education and experience (in a child care setting). A team of 2-3 consultants (different areas of expertise) may be ideal.
- Focus on Infant and Toddler Care. Child care providers expressed interest in a training/consulting focus on infant and toddler care.
- Incentives. Participation by providers in the comprehensive model should have incentives for program participation and completion. These could be monetary and connected to enhancement of the early learning environment (tool kits, supplies, funds to enhance the classroom environment).

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3c) "Telling the Story"

3c) "Telling the Story": Regional Services, Systems & Supports (1 page or less)

Summarize the data from all sources (primary and secondary data) to "tell the story" of systems and services for infants and toddlers and their families in your region.

Infant and toddler child care quality is improving yet there are many factors that prevent achieving high quality care. The professional development and higher education system are major factors in the progress that has been made, basic licensing regulations are in place, there are skilled providers dedicated to the profession, and early learning staff may secure peer support when funded resources are scarce.

Current strengths and supports include: STARS training (classes and conferences and classes through CCAC Professional Development Academy) and early childhood education (infant-toddler Bridges program, certificate and degree programs) through South Puget Sound and Centralia Community Colleges; on-site consultation (though limited in geographic reach and capacity to meet the need); peer support from co-workers; and governmental agencies (CCAC for technical assistance, DEL for licensing, USDA for the nutrition program and some County Health Departments for health concerns).

Despite these assets there are gaps in the system that include inadequate infant and toddler capacity, low wages and benefits that contribute to high staff turnover, the state subsidy system that provides inadequate funding and poor service, the infant and (especially) toddler ratios that are too high, and the existence of a rampant unlicensed for-profit care system undermining licensed care. Providers also lack access to a specific infant and toddler curriculum, sufficient supports (financial incentives and enhancements to the learning environment) and readily-accessible ongoing consultation services.

Stakeholders believe that the top criteria that define child care quality are: (1) Providers who are sensitive to a child's needs and who have a caring relationship with the children, (2) A facility that is clean and safe, and (3) Staff that receive professional development on a range of early childhood development topics. Providers believe that a qualified child care provider is one that: (1) loves children, (2) has hands-on experience, (3) has at least some early childhood education and (4) has knowledge of community resources (to share with parents)

Interdisciplinary consultation strategies and collaborative efforts can strengthen the current system and enhance infant and toddler child care quality.

- Consultation strategies. A comprehensive model could achieve a positive change in care quality. This would be a no or low-cost program for infant and toddler child care providers with qualified consultants and financial incentives for participation and completion. A priority is consultants who have education and experience (in a child care setting) working with children presenting challenging behaviors (social-emotional). Providers prefer an ongoing relationship with a consultant rather than a one-time visit.
- Provider Network (family care). A Network engages a range of providers with a variety of tailored supports and services, including mentoring, training, technical assistance, and consultation. It's an opportunity for providers to talk with their peers, share experience, problem solve and discuss what's working well in the field.

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4). STRENGTHS, ASSETS & CONTEXT

| | High Level Observations about Your Data To Help Guide Your Planning | What Data Support this Observation? |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | <u>The region is a varied one</u> (urban/rural, pockets of poverty and growing Hispanic population) and child care improvement strategies will need to be flexible and responsive to these local conditions. Some counties (like Grays Harbor) are experiencing worse conditions than others. It is important to build on the foundation of existing strengths and supports. | Child/Family Profile & Services/Supports data; focus group and survey input. |
| 2. | <u>Geographic isolation</u> is a common characteristic in each county, except Thurston. There are only a few urban centers, while mostly small towns dot the rural landscape. This makes access to services difficult for agencies to provide and challenging for parents and child care providers to access. | Child/Family Profile & Services/Supports data; Steering Comm., focus group and survey input. |
| 3. | <u>Professional development training alone may not improve child care quality</u> - follow-up support through consultation, mentors and/or coaching is essential. Keys are a qualified consultant, actual experience in a child care setting (centers and family care are different) and a varied knowledge-skill set. | Steering Committee, survey and focus group (especially providers) input. |
| 4. | <u>Infant and toddler care requires a professional development and consultation strategy that is focused at this age range</u> and challenging behavior exhibited by children. A basic IT STARS training curriculum is needed and consultation directed at the most pressing needs of providers. | Steering Committee, survey and focus group (especially providers) input. |
| 5. | <u>Significant funding and system changes</u> are needed in order to dramatically improve child care quality. This would allow for a comprehensive consultation program accessible to all providers, an increase in pay to reward providers for educational achievement & demonstrating core infant toddler competencies. | Steering Committee, survey and focus group input. |
| 6. | <u>Reconsider provider to child ratios.</u> Child care providers and parents feel that toddler ratios in particular make it very difficult to adequately meet the needs of all the children in care. | Survey and focus group input. |

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5). REGIONAL INFANT & TODDLER SYSTEMS & SERVICES PLANNING SURVEY

(Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, and Thurston County)

This is a Regional Stakeholder Perspective survey that seeks to learn your opinion on systems, services and supports available for infants and toddlers (birth through age 3) and their families in your county. This is a confidential, anonymous survey conducted by the Center for Research and Data Analysis with ESD #113 on behalf of a 5-county regional Infant and Toddler Child Care Quality Planning Project. Your input will assist efforts to improve infant and toddler child care quality for this region. In appreciation of your time, you will be eligible to win a \$50 Gift Card after you have completed the survey.

| 1. From what perspective will you be completing this survey? | | | |
|--|--|-----|------|
| Licensed Child Care Provider | | 57 | 36% |
| Head Start or ECEAP Teacher | | 3 | 2% |
| Parent | | 58 | 37% |
| Other professional/stakeholder, please specify | | 39 | 25% |
| Total | | 157 | 100% |

Other (summarized): 39 out of the 157 respondents were other professional/stakeholder roles that included early childhood advocates and directors, nurses and public health educators, library staff, school representatives, community resource representatives and consultants, and grandparents.

| 2. Do you work in a | | | |
|--|--|-----|------|
| Licensed child care center | | 17 | 11% |
| Licensed family child care home | | 38 | 25% |
| Head Start or ECEAP | | 9 | 6% |
| Special needs preschool | | 5 | 3% |
| Informal Care (one or more child(ren) under the age of five without a license) | | 0 | 0% |
| Care for an unrelated child(ren) under the age of five without a license | | 1 | 1% |
| Do not work in a formal child care program | | 84 | 55% |
| Total | | 154 | 100% |

| 3. From what county are you completing this survey? | | | |
|---|--|-----|------|
| Grays Harbor County | | 8 | 5% |
| Lewis County | | 13 | 8% |
| Mason County | | 12 | 8% |
| Pacific County | | 10 | 6% |
| Thurston County | | 114 | 73% |
| Total | | 157 | 100% |
| | | | |

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| Questions 4 - 7. The following are statements regarding the quality of existing child care services. Please indicate your opinion, ranging from Strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree. | | | |
|---|--|-----|------|
| 4. Infant and toddler services are inclusive for children with special needs or developmental delays. | | | |
| Strongly Disagree | | 12 | 8% |
| Disagree | | 29 | 19% |
| Neither agree nor disagree | | 66 | 42% |
| Agree | | 41 | 26% |
| Strongly Agree | | 8 | 5% |
| Total | | 156 | 100% |
| 5. Infant and toddler services are culturally and/or linguistically responsive to families. | | | |
| Strongly Disagree | | 5 | 3% |
| Disagree | | 21 | 14% |
| Neither agree nor disagree | | 65 | 42% |
| Agree | | 56 | 36% |
| Strongly Agree | | 8 | 5% |
| Total | | 155 | 100% |
| 6. The majority of care available is quality care. | | | |
| Strongly Disagree | | 9 | 6% |
| Disagree | | 50 | 32% |
| Neither agree nor disagree | | 33 | 21% |
| Agree | | 54 | 35% |
| Strongly Agree | | 10 | 6% |
| Total | | 156 | 100% |
| 7. I would enroll my own child or grandchild in most licensed child care facilities. | | | |
| Strongly Disagree | | 26 | 17% |
| Disagree | | 53 | 34% |
| Neither agree nor disagree | | 28 | 18% |
| Agree | | 41 | 26% |
| Strongly Agree | | 7 | 5% |
| Total | | 155 | 100% |
| 8. What type of consultation would improve quality in child care? | | | |
| Onsite consultation connected to classes/trainings | | 26 | 17% |
| Regularly scheduled ongoing consultation from an early learning specialist | | 55 | 37% |
| Consultation focused on helping providers work with children with social emotional challenges | | 31 | 21% |
| Nurse consultation | | 4 | 3% |
| Phone consultation | | 4 | 3% |
| Peer/mentor consultation | | 15 | 10% |
| Other, please specify | | 15 | 10% |
| Total | | 150 | 100% |

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| 9. How would you rate the current center regulation requiring a ratio of one caregiver to every 4 infants? | | | |
|--|--|-----|------|
| Too Few Children | | 2 | 1% |
| Just Right | | 79 | 51% |
| Too Many Children | | 74 | 48% |
| Total | | 155 | 100% |
| 10. How would you rate the current center regulation requiring one(1) caregiver to every 7 toddlers (age 1 to 2 & one half)? | | | |
| Too Few Children | | 1 | 1% |
| Just Right | | 48 | 31% |
| Too Many Children | | 105 | 68% |
| Total | | 154 | 100% |
| 11. How would you describe the overall state of child care services and supports for infants and toddlers? | | | |
| 119 Responses | | | |

11. There were 119 written responses by those who completed the survey. In their description of the overall state of child care services and supports for infants and toddlers in the region, there is strong interest for support and development of high quality child care centers. Some of the themes that emerged in the responses were for building awareness, access, and affordable infant and toddler care for all parents and families, even in the most rural areas. One comment was affirmed by many: child care services should always seek excellence, but this will take a system-wide approach. More specifically, *“There are not enough quality child care providers for infant care. I suggest that more grants, subsidies, and community support for licensed care be a goal to achieve within the next year. There is a need to start training assistants at the high school level up and link with New Market Skills Centers that can train & certify assistants to help with infant care in licensed facilities; I also suggest adults have training available at CCAC in infant care to be trained assistants in licensed facilities all over WA State and to hopefully graduate these certified assistants to become licensed at-home child care providers to care for infants and children, or in centers, etc. More community support for infant care needs to be our focus to help improve overall child care services in WA State, back individuals with education, certification, and the resources to provide quality care for our infants and all children alike.”*

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| 12. How do you define child care quality? Please rank the following from Least Important (1) to Most Important (7). | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Top number is the count of respondents selecting the option. Bottom % is percent of the total respondents selecting the option. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| The facility is clean and safe. | 4 | 4 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 16 | 46 |
| | 4% | 4% | 12% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 44% |
| There is a stable staff who are paid a living wage. | 10 | 13 | 13 | 21 | 18 | 21 | 8 |
| | 10% | 12% | 12% | 20% | 17% | 20% | 8% |
| Staff receive professional development on early childhood development, health concerns and infant toddler care. | 5 | 14 | 21 | 11 | 31 | 22 | 8 |
| | 4% | 12% | 19% | 10% | 28% | 20% | 7% |
| The program has a well-defined routine with a variety of age-appropriate activities. | 10 | 17 | 17 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 4 |
| | 9% | 16% | 16% | 20% | 19% | 17% | 4% |
| The program provides nutritious food. | 13 | 25 | 16 | 21 | 20 | 11 | 6 |
| | 12% | 22% | 14% | 19% | 18% | 10% | 5% |
| Parents are intentionally engaged and parent education is provided. | 48 | 11 | 17 | 18 | 12 | 15 | 4 |
| | 38% | 9% | 14% | 14% | 10% | 12% | 3% |
| Providers are sensitive to a child's needs and have a caring relationship with the children. | 5 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 32 | 75 |
| | 3% | 8% | 4% | 5% | 9% | 21% | 49% |

| 13. Please share your comments or other challenges about opportunities related to your professional development. |
|---|
| 79 Responses |

13. There were 79 responses to the question regarding the challenges and opportunities related to professional development. The themes that emerged in the responses were time and resources. For most it was about finding the time to attend the professional development opportunities that appear to be related to two things: Quality coverage of infant and toddler care so the person could attend and the other was regarding access and awareness of the opportunities. There were also comments regarding the quality of the professional development available. These comments highlighted the “sameness” of some available training and how these regular opportunities did not seem to advance the skills of participants with new and innovative practices. There were also comments shared regarding costs of professional development, particularly community college training, and the lack of return on investment through wages/salaries. It was felt that the investment should result in financial benefits that motivate completion of professional development and, if desired, an advanced degree.

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14. What do you consider to be the strengths, gaps and/or key opportunities for improving the quality of infant and toddler child care?

98 Responses

14. There were 98 responses to the strengths, gaps, and/or key opportunities for consideration to improving the quality of infant and toddler child care. Many of the strengths and opportunities for growth shared were around providing adequate salaries to recognize the importance of the professionals and persons in these roles. There was also several comments made regarding the importance of infant and toddler child care providers and programs to partner more with entities and services like nursing, school systems, libraries, and greater local support for local Early Learning Coalitions. However, for several of the comments this question actually elicits more questions than it does answers because of how individualized programs are in fulfilling a niche given availability of local resources. More succinctly, the following comment summarizes some of the comments and themes shared- *“Strong gap is parent education - could libraries be sites for parent ed classes that are called something more intriguing? Do we utilize prenatal classes enough? Do we offer enough for Spanish speaking parents? How do we get the word out more broadly? Do we go where young parents or young families really are?”* These questions highlight that even though we have made gains in our region, we should always seek to be asking the bigger questions of are we meeting the needs of ALL the infants and toddlers in our region gain and have the option to participate in high quality care without having to wait.

15. Describe what have been successful partnerships and collaborations in your region that support infants and toddlers and their families (e.g., Local Early Learning Coalitions, Health and Safety Networks, local inter agency coordinating councils, etc.)

85 Responses

15. There were 85 written responses to describing successful partnerships and collaborations to support infants, toddlers, and their families in the region. The most frequently cited was the Child Care Action Council. Also noted was the Grays Harbor Early Learning Coalition, Thurston Early Learning Coalition, Lewis County Eye on Early Learning Coalition, South Puget Sound and Centralia Community Colleges, Head Start, public health, child care centers, educational service district, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) and many individuals. There were also comments calling for more successful supports like Parents as Teachers, Supporting Successful Relationships, Raising a Reader, child screening, libraries, WIC, MOPS, help line, and local forums to identify needs and share resources. However, no matter what is said or identified as a successful program or collaboration, it still comes back to *“The people who provide and oversee the direct care are the most important. Communication and experience!!”*