

# Olympic Educational Service District #114 (OESD 114)

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**REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY**  
**Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning**

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**1. INTRODUCTION & REGIONAL OVERVIEW.**

**1a) Narrative Describing the Regional Overview (1-3 paragraphs):**

The Olympic Educational Service District (OESD) 114 region is located with the Olympic-Kitsap Peninsulas and consists of all of Clallam and Jefferson Counties, the majority of Kitsap County, and a small portion of Mason County. Bainbridge Island School District, although located in Kitsap County, is not a part of the OESD 114 region, and North Mason School District is the only school district within Mason County that is part of OESD 114. OESD 114 has provided services to 15 school districts for forty years. The OESD 114 school districts range greatly in size, with several of them located within remote areas of the region. In 2009, there were an estimated 12,486 children under the age of four living in the OESD 114 region (Washington State Department of Health, 2010). Kitsap County is the 3<sup>rd</sup> most densely populated county out of the 39 total in Washington State, containing 72% of our region's infant and toddler population. The OESD 114 region is very diverse and differs greatly in the size of its counties, the remote/rural and urban areas present, the languages spoken and the tribal and military presence.

Kitsap County is home to Naval Base Kitsap-Bremerton, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bangor Naval Submarine Base, and Bangor Trident Base and therefore has a large military population which accounts for thousands of families in the area. This military presence can cause a fluctuation in the need for childcare slots. When a naval ship comes in, so do the military families, and the childcare enrollment increases. When the ship leaves port, thousands of families follow and the enrollment numbers decrease. Naval Base Kitsap is one of three places in the United States that military families with a special needs child can be stationed (Exceptional Family Member Program), making Kitsap County have a high rate of children diagnosed with autism and other disabilities (University of Washington Autism Center). Kitsap County is also the home of two tribal nations: Port Gamble S'Klallam and the Suquamish. North Mason School District, as the only district within Mason County served by the OESD 114, is a small and rural area making up only 4% of the region's infant and toddler population. North Mason residents experience isolation due to its rural environment, and language barriers are commonly faced by the Hispanic population. The overall services are limited in the north end of Mason County necessitating families to travel to access many kinds of support systems. This is often a large barrier to families since transportation can be difficult to access in the more rural areas of these counties.

Clallam County contains four tribal nations including Jamestown S'Klallam, Lower Elwha, Makah and Quileute. There is also a large population of Hispanic families residing primarily in Sequim and Forks. The eastern part of the county has become known as a retirement area with about 1 in 3 of its residents being 60 years of age or older. The western portion of the county contains a community that is younger and more poverty-stricken with fewer resources available.

Jefferson County is also primarily a small rural county having a population about one-third the size of Clallam County and one-tenth the size of Kitsap. There are limited agencies and resources available to the residents of this county, including childcare. Jefferson is also a retirement community

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that relies on tourism as a major industry. The families of Jefferson County are finding it difficult to find living wage jobs and many are frequently being forced to relocate.

**1b) Narrative Describing Regional Strengths and Assets (2-3 paragraphs):**

The OESD 114 region finds strength and support in the form of coalitions such as the Olympic-Kitsap Peninsulas Early Learning Coalition (OKPELC). This coalition, formed in 2007, serves the OESD 114 region and brings together “child-serving organizations” from across the region to provide support to families and children from birth to age eight. The Olympic-Kitsap Peninsulas Early Learning Coalition was recently recognized (September 2010) by the United Way by receiving the Helping Children and Youth Succeed Award.

Kitsap County has a wide variety of resources available in the area. The Early Head Start /Head Start/ECEAP programs, tribes, private therapists, school districts, and Olympic College collaborate on various levels to improve service delivery. The Early Head Start, Head Start, and ECEAP partnership shares training and wellness activities to increase skills in their providers. Holly Ridge Center located in Kitsap County is a critical resource for Kitsap, North Mason and some of Jefferson County’s infants and toddlers needing early intervention and/or mental health services. The Kitsap County Health District is a strength and asset as they have not only provided services to infants and toddlers through several Parent-Child Health programs but have also partnered to provide data and complete reports and community assessments for grant requirements.

Clallam County houses the First Step Family Support Center in Port Angeles. First Step has provided services such as Maternity Support, Drop-In Centers, Parenting Classes, Narcotics Anonymous and Infant Case Management to thousands of residents in the county for over thirty years. In 2009 alone, 4,939 primarily low-income adults and children were served by this organization. Much of Jefferson County is rural and isolated; however, many areas have a strong sense of community among families. This can be an asset for those families with young children. This characteristic also results in a significant population of families who use family, friends or neighbors for childcare.

**1c) Narrative Describing the Process for Completing the Context & Data Summary (1-2 paragraphs):**

The Olympic Educational Service District (OESD) 114 was named the contractor for the Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning and Assessment Project. The OESD worked side-by-side with the Olympic-Kitsap Peninsulas Early Learning Coalition (OKPELC) and the Kitsap County Health District to complete this assessment. The first step taken was to hire a Regional Coordinator to facilitate the assessment process. The Regional Coordinator was hired under the OESD but was also under the direction of the OKPELC. The Regional Coordinator worked along with a Steering Committee comprised of OKPELC members, OESD, Kitsap County Health District and Child Care Resource and Referral representatives to create a plan of action. During the assessment process all Steering Committee members were given the opportunity to review and provide feedback on any decisions made or documents created before they were finalized. This was done either during meetings or by email. A coalition member from each county worked with the Regional Coordinator to identify the “Key-

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Stakeholders” within their community. The coalition members and the Regional Coordinator then worked together to arrange focus groups throughout the region in an effort to gain the perspectives of these “Key-Stakeholders” on the families with infants and toddlers within their communities as well as the services available or lacking. The Kitsap County Health District partnered with the OESD and OKPELC to prepare all of the institutional data and analyze all of the focus group data for the report. A representative from the Health District also worked closely with the Regional Coordinator and Steering Committee to create the questions used in the focus groups based upon the requirements set forth by the Department of Early Learning.

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**2a) CHILD & FAMILY PROFILE – KEY MEASURES BASED ON SECONDARY AND INSTITUTIONAL DATA**

Summarize data for each measure. 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., county, school district). For each measure, note the data source and date, as well as any other important information about the data (e.g., its alignment with the ESD boundaries).

**Notes about the OESD 114 region in relationship to counties and school districts:**

- North Mason School District is the only district in Mason County which is part of OESD 114 and therefore, Mason County is not included in any data presented at the County level.
- Although Bainbridge Island School District is not part of OESD 114 but is part of Kitsap County, Kitsap County is reported in data presented at the County level. The effect of having to include Bainbridge Island School District in all County-level data may increase, decrease or have no effect on the data presented for Kitsap County. However, Bainbridge Island School District represents 9.4% of the total population in Kitsap County and often, but not always, has data that represent a more favorable percentage or outcome on indicators (e.g. higher WASL scores, higher graduation rates, lower proportion of students receiving free/reduced meals, higher median income, lower proportion of unmarried households for children, etc).
- All of the school districts in both Clallam and Jefferson counties are part of OESD 114; any data presented at the county level is inclusive and representative of all school districts in these counties.

**Community Demographics:**

<b>1)</b>	<b>#/% of young children, toddlers and infants</b>
	Specify # and % of all children by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Under 5 yrs (see HSPC)</li> <li>- (from DOH database: Age 0: &lt;365 days; Age 1: 12 months to &lt; 24 months; Age 2: 24 months to &lt; 36 months; Age 36 months to &lt; 48).</li> </ul>

**Data Source(s) and Notes:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Population Estimates; Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health, January 2010.

**Data:**

**Child Population Age 0-4 and Age 0-17 by County**

	Total population	Population age 0-4	% of total population age 0-4	Population age 0-17	% of child population age 0-4
<b>2009</b>					
<b>Clallam</b>	69,500	3,424	4.9%	13,693	25.0%
<b>Jefferson</b>	29,000	1,103	3.8%	5,023	22.0%
<b>Kitsap</b>	247,600	16,304	6.6%	61,012	26.7%

- There are an estimated 20,831 children under the age of 5 living in Clallam, Jefferson, and Kitsap counties, which represents 6% of the total population and 23% of the child population (age 0-17) in these three counties.

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**Child Population Age 0-3 by Age Group and by School District**

<b>2009</b>	<b>0 to &lt; 365 days</b>	<b>12 months to &lt; 24 months</b>	<b>24 months to &lt; 36 months</b>	<b>36 months to &lt; 48 months</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cape Flattery</b>	46	38	43	35	162
<b>Crescent</b>	32	28	29	29	118
<b>Port Angeles</b>	319	321	328	343	1,311
<b>Quillayute Valley</b>	88	104	90	110	392
<b>Sequim</b>	172	198	197	192	759
<b>Clallam County</b>	657	689	687	709	2,742
<b>Brinnon</b>	6	5	5	5	21
<b>Chimacum</b>	72	64	84	80	300
<b>Port Townsend</b>	110	110	124	111	455
<b>Queets-Clearwater</b>	3	7	4	8	22
<b>Quilcene</b>	13	5	14	11	43
<b>Jefferson County</b>	204	191	231	215	841
<b>Bremerton</b>	633	651	618	627	2,529
<b>Central Kitsap</b>	970	947	984	972	3,873
<b>North Kitsap</b>	517	519	593	580	2,209
<b>South Kitsap</b>	822	849	815	883	3,369
<b>Kitsap portion of OESD 114</b>	2,942	2,966	3,010	3,062	11,980
<b>N. Mason</b>	132	125	121	144	522
<b>Total OESD 114</b>	3,935	3,971	4,049	4,130	16,085

- There are an estimated 12,486 children under the age of 4 living in the OESD 114 region, with approximately 72% of this population living in the Kitsap County school districts, 17% living in the Clallam County school districts, 7% living in the Jefferson County school districts, and 4% living in the North Mason school district.

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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

**Data Source and Notes:** American Community Survey

**Data:**

**Households with Children under 18 by Household Type and by County**

2006-08	Total # of households	# of households with	% of households with
		one or more children under age 18	one or more children under age 18
Clallam	30,107	7,921	26.3%
Jefferson	13,370	3,376	25.3%
Kitsap	91,878	30,083	32.7%
<b>Of households with one or more children under age 18:</b>			
	married couple household # (%)	female householder, no husband present # (%)	male householder, no wife present # (%)
Clallam	4,336 (54.7%)	2,478 (31.3%)	1,054 (13.3%)
Jefferson	2,378 (70.4%)	709 (21.0%)	709 (6.8%)
Kitsap	20,859 (69.3%)	6,315 (21.0%)	2,563 (8.5%)

- In Clallam, Jefferson, and Kitsap counties, approximately 30% of all households contain one or more children under the age of 18. However, in Clallam and Jefferson counties, about 1 in 4 households contain children while in Kitsap County about 1 in 3 households contain children.
- In Clallam County, close to 1 in 2 households (45%) containing children is an unmarried (single) parent household\*, while in Jefferson and Kitsap counties less than 1 in 3 (28% and 30% respectively) households containing children is an unmarried (single) parent household.

\*an unmarried or single parent household is one with a female or male householder and no spouse present; however, a partner may be present. An estimated 93% of unmarried parent households in the three counties *do not* have an unmarried partner present.

**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

**Data Source and Notes:** Washington State Office of Financial Management

Note from data source: Please note small numbers in the estimates do not imply precision. They are presented rather than suppressed in order to have all the characteristics add up to the total.

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**Data:**

**Race/ethnicity of Population Age 0-4 by County**

2008	Total population age 0-4	Non-Hispanic population age 0-4					Hispanic population age 0-4	
		White # (%)	Black # (%)	AIAN* # (%)	API** # (%)	Two or More Races # (%)	0-4 # (%)	0-4 # (%)
Clallam	3,398	2,399 (70.6%)	8 (.02%)	293 (8.6%)	68 (2.0%)	196 (5.8%)	433 (12.8%)	
Jefferson	1,118	865 (77.3%)	8 (0.7%)	57 (5.1%)	30 (2.7%)	69 (6.2%)	90 (8.1%)	
Kitsap	16,230	11,279 (69.5%)	650 (4.0%)	303 (1.9%)	775 (4.8%)	1,629 (10.0%)	1,593 (9.8%)	

\*American Indian or Alaskan Native; \*\*Asian or Pacific Islander

- Approximately 70% of the child population under age 5 in Clallam, Jefferson and Kitsap counties is white.
- The largest minority population among children under age 5 in Clallam and Jefferson counties is Hispanic, at 13% and 8%, respectively. In Kitsap County, Hispanic is the largest minority population among children under age 5 at 10% along with children whose parents classify them as two or more races (10%).
- In Clallam County, the American Indian or Alaska Native population is the second largest minority population among children under age 5 at 9%.

**4) Median income level (\$)**

**Data Source and Notes:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Updated February 2010; American Community Survey

**Data:**

**Median Household Income Estimates by Year and by County**

	2008:		
	2007	preliminary estimate	2009: projection
Clallam	45,268	44,241	43,457
Jefferson	49,248	48,830	47,660
Kitsap	60,668	59,135	57,724

- Kitsap County has the highest median income, Jefferson County the second highest median income and Clallam County the lowest median income.
- For all three counties, the 2009 projected median income is lower than both the 2008 and the 2007 median income.

**Median Family Income by Presence of Own Children by County**

2006-08	Median family income	
	With own children under 18 years	With no own children under 18 years
Clallam	43,688	56,696
Jefferson	52,618	61,514
Kitsap	66,289	74,716

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- The median income for a family household with own children under 18 years is lower than the median income for a family household without own children. The median income is 23%, 15%, and 11% lower for Clallam, Jefferson and Kitsap counties, respectively, for family households that have own children compared to family households that do not have own children.

<b>5)</b>	<b>Parental employment</b>
	Specify:
	- # of children in Care Zone <sup>1</sup> (CCR&R Network)
	- % of children under 6 with all parents in the workforce (HSPC)

**Data Source and Notes:** Washington State Child Care Resource & Referral Network: personal communication with Nancy Martin; Kids Count Data Center  
<http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/bystate/Rankings.aspx?state=WA&ind=5077>

**Data:**

**Children Age 12 and Under in the Care Zone by County**

2009	children age 12 and under #	children age 12 & under in the Care Zone #	children age 12 & under in the Care Zone %
Clallam	9,316	5,954	63.9%
Jefferson	3,350	2,159	64.4%
Kitsap	43,171	26,625	61.7%

- Just over 60% of children age 12 and under have all parents in the workforce in Clallam, Jefferson and Kitsap counties (“all parents” means either both parents in a married couple household or one parent in a single parent household).

**Children under 6 with Parents in Workforce by County**

2006-08	% of children under 6 with all parents in the workforce
Clallam	60.1%
Jefferson*	73.2%
Kitsap	57.7%

\*use data with caution; estimate has large margin of error due to small number of cases

- Approximately 60% of children under age 6 have all parents in the workforce in Clallam and Kitsap counties (“all parents” means either both parents in a married couple household or one parent in a single parent household).

<sup>1</sup> Care Zone is defined by R&R Network as the number of children who live in a single-parent or two-parent home where the parent or both parents are working.

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**6) #/% of foreign born children and #/% of children living with foreign born parents**

**Data Source and Notes:** American Community Survey

**Data:**

**Foreign Born Children by Age Group by County**

	# (%) of foreign born children: under 6 years	# (%) of foreign born children: 6 - 17 years
<b>2006-08</b>		
<b>Clallam</b>	0	95 (1.1%)
<b>Jefferson</b>	n too small	n too small
<b>Kitsap</b>	62 (0.4%)	530 (1.4%)

**Foreign Born Parents to Children by Age Group by County**

	Children living with two parents who are both foreign born or living with a single parent who is foreign born	
<b>2006-08</b>	Under 6 years # (%)	6-17 years # (%)
<b>Clallam</b>	n too small	n too small
<b>Jefferson</b>	n too small	n too small
<b>Kitsap</b>	523 (3.1%)	2,106 (5.7%)

- Approximately 3% of children under the age of 6 in Kitsap County are living with all parents who are foreign born (“all parents” means either both parents in a married couple household or one parent in a single parent household).

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

**Data Source and Notes:** Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

**Data:**

**Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Meals by School District**

<b>Oct-09</b>	<b>Enrollment</b>	<b>Free or reduced meals applications</b>	<b>% eligible for free or reduced meals</b>
Cape Flattery	467	297	63.6%
Crescent	229	124	54.1%
Port Angeles	3,922	1,797	45.8%
Quillayute Valley	1,165	740	63.5%
Sequim	2,891	1,130	39.1%
<b>Clallam County</b>	<b>8,674</b>	<b>4,088</b>	<b>47.1%</b>
Brinnon	44	31	70.5%
Chimacum	1,133	521	46.0%
Port Townsend	1,397	644	46.1%
Queets-Clearwater	19	19	100.0%
Quilcene	218	105	48.2%
<b>Jefferson County</b>	<b>2,811</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>47.0%</b>
Bremerton	4,885	2,875	58.9%
Central Kitsap	12,690	3,571	28.1%
North Kitsap	6,811	1,882	27.6%
South Kitsap	10,278	3,622	35.2%
<b>Kitsap portion of OESD 114</b>	<b>34,664</b>	<b>11,950</b>	<b>34.5%</b>
N. Mason	2,260	976	43.2%
<b>Total OESD 114</b>	<b>48,409</b>	<b>18,334</b>	<b>37.9%</b>

- Approximately 38% of all public school students in OESD 114 are eligible for free or reduced meals (eligibility is  $\leq$ 185% of the federal poverty level, which was an annual household income of \$40,793 for a family of four in 2009). Kitsap County has the lowest proportion of students eligible at 35%.
- The following school districts have the highest proportions of eligible students: Queets-Clearwater, Brinnon, Cape Flattery, Quillayute Valley, Bremerton, and Crescent.

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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)

**Data Source and Notes:** American Community Survey

**Data:**  
**Language Spoken at Home for Population Age 5 and Over**

2006-08	% of population age 5 and over speaking certain language at home											
	English only	Spanish/ Spanish Creole	French (inc. Patois, Creole, Cajun)	German or other West Germanic languages	Slavic languages	Other Indo- European languages	Korean	Chinese	Vietnamese	Tagalog	Other Asian or Pac. Isl. Languages	Other/ unspecified languages
Clallam	91.0%	4.4%	0.6%	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%
Jefferson	93.1%	4.0%	0.2%	1.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Kitsap	91.1%	3.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	1.9%	0.9%	0.3%

- Approximately 91% of the population age 5 and over in Clallam, Jefferson and Kitsap counties speak only English at home. The second most commonly spoken language is Spanish/Spanish Creole, with 3.5% of the population age 5 and over speaking it at home.
- The third most commonly spoken language among the population age 5 and over is German (or other West Germanic languages) in Clallam and Jefferson counties and Tagalog in Kitsap County.

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

**Data Source and Notes:** American Community Survey

**Data:**  
**Educational Attainment Level for Adults by County**

2006-08	Population age 18+ #	High school graduate* or more #	High school graduate* or more %
	Clallam	56,828	50,977
Jefferson	24,398	22,322	91.5%
Kitsap	182,856	166,483	91.0%
	Population age 25+ #	More than high school education #	More than high school education %
Clallam	51,139	31,912	62.4%
Jefferson	22,430	14,513	64.7%
Kitsap	160,920	109,068	67.8%

\*includes GED or alternative equivalency of high school diploma

- Just over 90% of adults 18+ in Clallam, Jefferson and Kitsap counties has graduated from high school or completed a high school equivalency. About 2 in 3 adults 18+ have completed any more than a high school education in the three counties (includes any college even without earning a degree).

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**Measures of Vulnerable Families.<sup>2</sup>**

**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)

**Data Source and Notes:** American Community Survey; Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates

Note for ACS estimates of children under 5 living in poverty for Clallam and Jefferson counties- please use these estimates with caution. The total confidence interval (upper bound minus lower bound) of the percent estimate is 10 percentage points or greater, which indicates that this estimate has a large margin of error. This generally occurs when estimate relies on small number of cases.

**Data:**

**Children under 5 Living in Poverty by County**

	Population under 5 #	Living below poverty level #	Living below poverty level %
<b>2006-08</b>			
<b>Clallam</b>	3,144	945	30.1%
<b>Jefferson</b>	1,092	184	16.8%
<b>Kitsap</b>	14,429	1,963	13.6%

- Almost 1 in 3 children under age 5 is estimated to be living in poverty in Clallam County (see data note above). In Jefferson County, about 1 in 6 children under age 5 is estimated to be living in poverty, and in Kitsap County, more than 1 in 8 children under age 5 is estimated to be living in poverty. The federal poverty level was an average annual household income of \$20,617 for a family of four during 2006-08.

**Children under 18 Living Below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level by County**

	Population under 18 #	Living below 200% of FPL #	Living below 200% of FPL %
<b>2006-08</b>			
<b>Clallam</b>	13,301	5,974	44.9%
<b>Jefferson</b>	4,828	2,334	48.3%
<b>Kitsap</b>	55,382	17,675	31.9%

<sup>2</sup> Policy organizations such as The National Center for Children in Poverty, CLASP and the Human Services Policy Center have identified sets of research-based predictors and risk factors of child well-being, successful early learning experiences and strong early childhood systems. This list consists of just some of these risk factors. Research shows that children experiencing multiple risk factors experience poorer developmental outcomes and school readiness compared to those who do not, beginning at a very young age (i.e., “One in Ten Washington Children Experience Multiple Risks that Threaten the Well-Being,” HSPC). Many research-based indicators of risk for child well-being overlap with those related to school readiness and school success.

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- Close to 1 in 2 children under age 18 lives below 200% of the federal poverty level in Clallam and Jefferson counties (45% and 48%, respectively). 200% of the federal poverty level was an average annual household income of \$41,234 for a family of four during 2006-08.

**Children Age 5 to 17 in Poverty by School District and by County**

<b>2008</b>	<b>Total population age 5 to 17 #</b>	<b>Population age 5 to 17 in families in poverty #</b>	<b>Population age 5 to 17 in families in poverty %</b>
<b>Cape Flattery</b>	608	174	20.3%
<b>Crescent</b>	411	80	19.5%
<b>Port Angeles</b>	4,789	691	14.4%
<b>Quillayute Valley</b>	1,348	295	21.9%
<b>Sequim</b>	2,849	437	15.3%
<b>Clallam County*</b>	10,005	1,677	16.8%
<b>Brinnon</b>	138	25	18.1%
<b>Chimacum</b>	1,339	192	14.3%
<b>Port Townsend</b>	1,730	278	16.1%
<b>Queets-Clearwater</b>	70	18	25.7%
<b>Quilcene</b>	268	62	23.1%
<b>Jefferson County*</b>	3,545	575	16.2%
<b>Bremerton</b>	6,217	1,260	20.3%
<b>Central Kitsap</b>	12,329	919	7.5%
<b>North Kitsap</b>	6,929	467	6.7%
<b>South Kitsap</b>	11,459	1,016	8.9%
<b>Kitsap County portion of OESD 114</b>	36,934	3,662	9.9%
<b>N. Mason</b>	2,131	251	11.8%
<b>Total OESD 114</b>	52,615	6,165	11.7%

- More than 1 in 10 school-age children is living in poverty in the OESD 114 region.
- Clallam and Jefferson counties have higher proportions of school-age children living in poverty than Kitsap County, approximately 1 in 6 children compared to 1 in 10 children.

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**11) #/% mothers who are teens\***

**Data Source and Notes:** Birth Certificate Data: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, accessed by Washington State Department of Health Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT)

**Data:**

**Teen Births (under 18) by County**

	Total births #	Teen births	Teen births
		(moms age <18) #	(moms age <18) %
<b>2006-08</b>			
<b>Clallam</b>	1,932	56	2.9%
<b>Jefferson</b>	630	12	1.9%
<b>Kitsap</b>	8,986	172	1.9%

- There were 240 births to mothers younger than 18 years old in Clallam, Jefferson and Kitsap counties combined during the three-year period 2006 to 2008, or an average of 80 births per year.

**12) #/% of mothers who are single\***

**Data Source and Notes:** Birth Certificate Data: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, accessed by Washington State Department of Health Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT)

**Data:**

**Births to Unmarried Mothers by County**

	Total births #	Moms who are	Moms who are
		not married #	not married %
<b>2006-08</b>			
<b>Clallam</b>	1,932	831	43.0%
<b>Jefferson</b>	630	255	40.5%
<b>Kitsap</b>	8,986	2,645	29.4%

- About 1 in 3 births is to a mother who is not married in Clallam, Jefferson and Kitsap counties combined. Clallam and Jefferson counties, however, have higher proportions of births to unmarried mothers than Kitsap County.

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

**Data Source and Notes:** Birth Certificate Data: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, accessed by Washington State Department of Health Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT)

**Data:**

**Low Birth Weight Babies by County**

	Total births #	Low birth weight babies	Low birth weight babies
		(<2,500 grams) #	(<2,500 grams) %
<b>2006-08</b>			
<b>Clallam</b>	1,932	96	5.0%
<b>Jefferson</b>	630	33	5.2%
<b>Kitsap</b>	8,986	558	6.2%

- Approximately 6% of all births in Clallam, Jefferson and Kitsap counties are to low birth weight babies, i.e. babies weighing less than 5 pounds 8 ounces at birth.

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**Measures of School Success:**

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

**Data Source and Notes:** Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

**Data:**

**3<sup>rd</sup> Graders Meeting or Exceeding WASL Reading and Math Standards by School District and County**

<b>2008-09</b>	<b>% of 3rd graders meeting or exceeding WASL reading standard</b>	<b>% of 3rd graders meeting or exceeding WASL math standard</b>
<b>Cape Flattery</b>	76.5%	64.7%
<b>Crescent</b>	75.0%	66.7%
<b>Port Angeles</b>	83.8%	72.9%
<b>Quillayute Valley</b>	56.3%	53.8%
<b>Sequim</b>	71.1%	61.7%
<b>Clallam County</b>	75.3%	66.1%
<b>Brinnon</b>	n/a	n/a
<b>Chimacum</b>	59.2%	44.7%
<b>Port Townsend</b>	72.2%	72.2%
<b>Queets-Clearwater</b>	n/a	n/a
<b>Quilcene</b>	84.6%	76.9%
<b>Jefferson County</b>	68.0%	61.9%
<b>Bremerton</b>	68.0%	67.5%
<b>Central Kitsap</b>	72.8%	67.3%
<b>North Kitsap</b>	78.2%	71.7%
<b>South Kitsap</b>	72.6%	75.0%
<b>Kitsap portion of OESD 114</b>	73.0%	70.5%
<b>N. Mason</b>	72.1%	60.0%
<b>Total OESD 114</b>	73.0%	68.7%

\*includes those who had no score

- There is variation in the percentage of 3<sup>rd</sup> grade students meeting or exceeding the WASL standards across school districts. The school districts with the lowest percentage of 3<sup>rd</sup> grade students meeting or exceeding the standards are Chimacum and Quillayute Valley. The following districts have less than 70% of students meeting or exceeding the reading standard: Chimacum, Quillayute Valley, and Bremerton. The following districts have less than 70% of students meeting or exceeding the math standard: Chimacum, Quillayute Valley, Cape Flattery, Crescent, Sequim, Bremerton, Central Kitsap and North Mason.

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

**Data Source and Notes:** Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

**Data:**

**On-Time Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity and by School District and County**

2008-09	On-time graduation rate: all students	On-time graduation rate: White	On-time graduation rate: Black	On-time graduation rate: American Indian	On-time graduation rate: Asian	On-time graduation rate: Pacific Islander	On-time graduation rate: Hispanic
Cape Flattery	84.8%	87.5%	n/a	82.4%	n/a	n/a	100.0% <sup>1</sup>
Crescent	73.0%	73.8%	n/a	50.0% <sup>1</sup>	100.0% <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a
Port Angeles	56.5%	61.2%	23.1% <sup>1</sup>	24.9%	75.0% <sup>1</sup>	0.0% <sup>1</sup>	33.3%
Quillayute Valley	19.9%	24.9%	0.0% <sup>1</sup>	0.0%	0.0% <sup>1</sup>	n/a	14.2%
Sequim	75.9%	76.9%	100.0% <sup>1</sup>	64.3%	83.3% <sup>1</sup>	n/a	68.2%
Clallam County	58.7%	62.6%	40.5% <sup>1</sup>	42.5%	73.3%	0.0% <sup>1</sup>	35.1%
Brinnon	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chimacum	83.0%	85.3%	50.0% <sup>1</sup>	42.9% <sup>1</sup>	100.0% <sup>1</sup>	n/a	100.0% <sup>1</sup>
Port Townsend	78.9%	78.9%	75.0% <sup>1</sup>	100.0% <sup>1</sup>	85.7% <sup>1</sup>	n/a	45.0% <sup>1</sup>
Queets-Clearwater	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Quilcene	79.4%	89.3%	0.0% <sup>1</sup>	0.0% <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	50.0% <sup>1</sup>
Jefferson County	80.3%	82.1%	57.1% <sup>1</sup>	57.3% <sup>1</sup>	87.5% <sup>1</sup>	n/a	62.5% <sup>1</sup>
Bremerton	65.5%	66.4%	59.1%	35.9%	87.2%	36.4% <sup>1</sup>	62.6%
Central Kitsap	87.9%	87.6%	81.5%	84.2%	97.9%	85.9%	77.6%
North Kitsap	81.5%	83.0%	59.3%	64.5%	94.7%	100.0% <sup>1</sup>	68.4%
South Kitsap	66.8%	66.2%	77.9%	63.1%	79.5%	50.0% <sup>1</sup>	53.5%
Kitsap portion of OESD 114	76.7%	76.8%	72.3%	58.8%	89.4%	75.4%	65.4%
N. Mason	79.2%	79.8%	100.0% <sup>1</sup>	50.0% <sup>1</sup>	91.7%	n/a	52.1%
Total OESD 114	73.4%	74.5%	71.1%	50.1%	88.6%	72.6%	56.3%

<sup>1</sup>Indicates a cohort size of <10; data should be interpreted with caution

- Approximately 3 in 4 high school students graduate on-time in the OESD 114 region. Asian students graduate on-time at a higher rate, and both American Indian/Alaska Native and Hispanic students graduate on-time at a lower rate, with approximately just 1 in 2 graduating on-time.
- There is variation in the percentage of students graduating on-time across school districts. The school districts with the lowest percentage of students graduating on-time are: Quillayute Valley, Port Angeles, Bremerton and South Kitsap.

**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.)

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**16) #/% of alcohol- or drug-related deaths**

**Data Source and Notes:** Washington State Department of Social & Health Services, Risk and Protection Profiles for Substance Abuse Prevention

**Data:**

**Alcohol- or Drug-related Deaths by County or Sub-county Area**

2008	Total deaths	Alcohol- or drug- related deaths	Alcohol- or drug- related deaths
	#	#	%
Clallam	905	110	12.2%
Jefferson	341	50	14.7%
Kitsap	1,892	211	11.2%
N. Mason*	102	9	8.8%

\*school district-level data

- More than 1 in 10 of all deaths in the OESD 114 region is alcohol- or drug-related.

**17) #/% of Medicaid-reimbursed births**

**Data Source and Notes:** Washington State Department of Social & Health Services; Washington State Department of Health Birth Database, analyzed by Kitsap County Health District

**Data:**

**Medicaid-reimbursed Births by County**

2008	Total births	Medicaid- reimbursed births	Medicaid- reimbursed births
	#	#	%
Clallam	639	408	63.8%
Jefferson	195	120	61.5%
Kitsap*	3,001	1129	37.6%

\*includes births to military mothers (active military or military dependent); if military births are excluded the % of Medicaid births is 40.2%

- Close to 2 in 3 births in Clallam County are Medicaid-reimbursed, and about 6 in 10 births in Jefferson County are Medicaid-reimbursed. About 4 in 10 civilian births in Kitsap County are Medicaid-reimbursed.

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**18) #/% of entering kindergarteners with complete immunizations**

**Data Source and Notes:** Washington State Department of Health Immunization Program/CHILD Profile School and Childcare Assessment Database, September 2010

Note: Data are parent-reported and are not verified with health care providers. All data submitted from both private and public schools with kindergarten classes are included.

**Data:**

**Immunization Status of Entering Kindergarteners by County or Sub-county Area**

2009-10	Enrolled	Kindergarteners	Kindergarteners	Kindergarteners	Kindergarteners
	kindergarteners	with complete	with complete	with exemption*	with exemption*
	#	#	%	#	%
Clallam**	528	401	75.9%	61	11.6%
Jefferson^	160	85	53.1%	26	16.3%
Kitsap portion of OESD 114	2,274	1,862	81.9%	161	7.1%
N.Mason <sup>£</sup>	135	108	80.0%	9	6.7%
<b>OESD 114</b>	<b>3,097</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>79.3%</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>8.3%</b>

\*child is legally excused from being immunized because of family's personal or religious beliefs or for medical reasons  
\*\*Crescent School District did not submit a report  
^Brinnon and Quilcene did not submit reports  
£Includes N. Mason Homelink, Belfair Elementary and Sand Hill Elementary

- Approximately 8 in 10 entering kindergarteners have completed the recommended immunization series.
- Jefferson County has a lower rate of kindergarteners with complete immunizations, with about 1 in 2 kindergarteners having complete immunizations.

**19) #/% of mothers who smoke during pregnancy**

**Data Source and Notes:** Washington State Department of Social & Health Services; Washington State Department of Health Birth Database, analyzed by Kitsap County Health District

**Data:**

2008	Total births	Smoking during pregnancy	Smoking during pregnancy
	#	#	%
Clallam	648	119	18.4%
Jefferson	197	50	25.4%
Kitsap*	3,051	397	13.0%

\*includes births to military mothers (active military or military dependent); if military births are excluded the % of smoking during pregnancy is 15.3%

- In Jefferson County 1 in 4 women smoke during pregnancy, in Clallam County about 1 in 5 women smoke during pregnancy, and in Kitsap County about 1 in 7 civilian women smoke during pregnancy.

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**20) #/rate of infant mortality (infant (<12 months) deaths per 1,000 live births)**

**Data Source and Notes:** Birth Certificate Data: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, accessed by Washington State Department of Health Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT)

**Data:**

2004-08	Total births #	Infant deaths #	Infant deaths per 1,000 births
Clallam	3,153	16	5.07
Jefferson	1,029	5	4.86
Kitsap	14,898	75	5.03

**21) of homeless children (under age 18)**

**Data Source and Notes:** Washington State Department of Social & Health Services

**Data:**

**Homeless Children (under age 18) by County**

as of January 2009	Homeless children #
Clallam	211
Jefferson	63
Kitsap	275

Note: Data collection methods vary therefore Count results should be interpreted with caution.

**22) # of children (under age 18) of homeless households receiving food stamps #**

**Data Source and Notes:** Homeless Point-in-Time Counts

**Data:**

**Children of Homeless Households Receiving Food Stamps**

as of April 2010	Homeless children receiving food stamps #
Clallam	118
Jefferson	47
Kitsap	658

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**2b) CHILD & FAMILY PROFILE – 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?*

The OKPELC together with the OESD 114 hired a Regional Coordinator who coordinated and facilitated focus groups throughout the region. The purpose of these focus groups was to gain the perspectives of the “Key-Stakeholders” in each county on the families with infants and toddlers in their communities as well as the available and lacking services for these families. One member of the coalition in each county worked with the Regional Coordinator to identify the “Key-Stakeholders” in their community. A total of twelve focus groups or feedback sessions were held in Clallam, Jefferson, Kitsap and North Mason Counties. The focus groups were comprised of nine total questions that were designed by the Steering Committee, the Regional Coordinator and the Kitsap County Health District. The questions were based upon the template provided by the Department of Early Learning and gathered data on both the families with infants and toddlers and the services for these families in our region. These focus groups lasted around an hour and a half. The feedback sessions were held at existing group meetings that were previously scheduled (such as the Kitsap Interagency Coordinating Council meetings and the Head Start Policy Council meetings) where the Regional Coordinator was invited to attend and allowed twenty to thirty minutes to gain the feedback from the group. These sessions were comprised of three out of the nine total focus group questions. The locations that the focus groups and feedback sessions were held included Port Townsend, Port Angeles, Bremerton, Belfair, Sequim, and Forks. The participants included various types of providers from organizations such as childcare sites, Childcare Resource and Referral, mental health agencies, the Department of Social and Health Services, and local health departments as well as parents of infants and/or toddlers from throughout the region. There were a few providers that were also given the option to provide feedback via email due to the fact that they were not able to attend the focus groups. The total number of participants in the focus groups, feedback sessions and by email was over 90 people.

**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 Olympic-Kitsap Peninsulas region is home to a diverse population made up of various family configurations, communities (rural or urban), languages and cultural practices. Even in such a diverse region, however, there were some common themes regarding families with infants and toddlers throughout the region. During our focus groups and feedback sessions, the top three most vulnerable families with infants and toddlers that were identified included: families in poverty, families with communication barriers, and isolated families. Some of the other identified vulnerable families included

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families with mental health and/or substance abuse issues and families with lack of support or stability. Due to our large military population (primarily in Kitsap County) there are many young parents with no family or support system close by. Because of their transient nature, stability also becomes an issue for these families. Other family configurations identified as facing a lack of support include young and single mothers, foster parents, single fathers, and grandparents raising grandchildren.

Poverty is prevalent among families with children throughout various parts of the region. It is viewed as an underlying problem and as a barrier for most other issues identified. When the question was asked about the issues affecting infants and toddlers' ability to learn, one focus group participant answered, "I would start with poverty. Because it increases all other risks and does not offer protection against things like mental illness". Families living in poverty are often struggling from day to day to meet their basic needs of food, shelter and clothing and are at a greater risk for other factors such as substance abuse, poor health, and poor nutrition. One focus group participant describes the families living in poverty, "Constant perpetuation of the same cycle. The parents are raised in poverty, and that's what they know and it's hard to get out of that cycle".

Across the region you will find families who are facing communication barriers, especially in Forks (Clallam), Sequim (Clallam) and Belfair (North Mason). The most frequently spoken language in our region after English is Spanish. While many agencies are working to provide Spanish-speaking interpreters and translated written resources, this is not the answer for all non-English speaking families. There is a low literacy level amongst some of this population as well, which makes written resources ineffective for such families. There is also a population of Guatemalan immigrant families living within our region who speak a dialect called Mam. There is currently a lack of interpreters for the Mam dialect, and Mam speakers often do not speak Spanish. There is no written language for this dialect as it is a spoken language only, making a large portion of this population illiterate.

Isolation is felt by families on the Olympic-Kitsap Peninsulas for various reasons. One of those reasons is the geography of the region with the corresponding lack of transportation. Families living outside of town/in rural areas don't have a regular bus option. Even for those that do have access to the bus lines, it can be extremely inconvenient to use when traveling with infants and toddlers. One focus group participant describes her experiences with accessing paratransit "So you don't have transportation and you try to get paratransit, well then it's like well you have to make sure you have an hour window before, then you might be waiting there for like three hours later because there are other parents". This lengthy commute can be difficult when traveling with infants and toddlers who need diaper changes, feeding and entertainment. Another reason for isolation in our region is due to cultural beliefs and/or practices. It may not be a part of some cultures to openly discuss family issues or let an "outsider" into the home. "Many are Guatemalan families who have had a difficult time allowing us into their family home" describes one focus group participant. There is also a lack of trust or fear of the system that causes isolation for some families. "With families that have histories with CPS you have limited time for home visits, so you don't have a chance to get in and establish any rapport. And they may not want you in there anyway." Fear is also experienced by undocumented families living in our region. Border patrol has a very visible presence in areas within 100 miles of the border, resulting in families that may be too fearful to attempt to access services.

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**2c) CHILD & FAMILY PROFILE – “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.*

As previously discussed, the most vulnerable families with infants and toddlers on the Olympic-Kitsap Peninsulas include: families in poverty, families with communication barriers, and isolated families. These families were identified most commonly in all focus groups throughout the region. The Steering Committee for this assessment found it particularly surprising to see the percentage of children under the age of five living in poverty in the OESD 114 region. Between 2006 and 2008, 30.1% of the children under the age of five in Clallam, 16.8% in Jefferson and 13.6 % in Kitsap County were living in poverty (American Community Survey, 2008). Due to the recent economic downfall, it was considered by the Steering Committee that those percentages may have even increased over the last two years. The issue of poverty as a whole was found to be very important. As income is such an important social determinant of health of well-being, even those families living below 200% of the poverty level are experiencing adverse effects of poverty. Well over one-third of children in the OESD 114 region are living below 200% of the poverty level. Also, it was found that the isolation due to rural/transportation or cultures are interlinked with poverty. The Steering Committee also noted that Mason and Kitsap Counties had a higher infant mortality rate than Washington State (7.0 and 6.3 versus 5.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively) (Olympic-Kitsap Regional Early Learning Partnership Community Assessment, 2008). All of the counties in our region also had a significantly higher rate of smoking during pregnancy than Washington State (Washington State Vital Statistics Birth Database, 2001-2005).

During focus groups and the discussion among the Steering Committee, the characteristics that will or should have the greatest bearing on the needs of systems and services for infants and toddlers and their families were determined to be the top three issues affecting infant and toddler’s ability to learn. Those identified characteristics include poverty, lack of quality childcare, and mental health. It was agreed upon by the Steering Committee that all the data brought forth by the focus groups and the institutional data reaffirmed their assumptions and beliefs about the families with infants and toddlers in the OESD 114 region and none of their beliefs were challenged or changed.

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**3. SERVICES, SYSTEMS & SUPPORTS**

**3a) SERVICES, SYSTEMS & SUPPORTS - 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**

**Data Source and Notes:** Department of Early Learning

Note: Only includes two forms of subsidies: Working Connections Child Care and Seasonal Child Care

**Data:**

**Infant and Toddlers Receiving Child Care Subsidies by County**

	Infants receiving child care subsidies		Toddlers receiving child care subsidies	
	Unduplicated count	Average monthly count	Unduplicated count	Average monthly count
	<b>May 2009 - April 2010</b>			
<b>Clallam</b>	92	24	311	112
<b>Jefferson</b>	22	6	62	23
<b>Kitsap</b>	239	70	716	263

- In Clallam County over three times as many toddlers than infants receive child care subsidies (3.4 times as many), and in Jefferson and Kitsap counties about three times as many toddlers than infants receive child care subsidies (2.8 and 3.0 times, respectively).

**% of licensed child care providers serving children using subsidies**

**Data Source and Notes:** Department of Early Learning

Note: Number of licensed providers is determined by looking at all distinct providers within FamLink active at least one day within the report date range. Providers with subsidies are found by looking within the SSPS system, and FamLink to SSPS crossover is done via the SSPS ProviderNumber. Because there are some providers in FamLink that share the same ProviderNumber 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.

**Data:**

**Licensed Child Care Providers Serving Children Using Subsidies by County**

	Total licensed providers	Providers receiving subsidies	Providers receiving subsidies
	#	#	%
	<b>May 2009 - April 2010</b>		
<b>Clallam</b>	82	68	82.9%
<b>Jefferson</b>	21	18	85.7%
<b>Kitsap</b>	235	151	64.3%

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- More than 8 in 10 licensed child care providers receive subsidies in Clallam and Jefferson counties, while in Kitsap County, about 6 in 10 providers receive subsidies.

**b. Child Care Arrangements**

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

**Data Source and Notes:** Washington State Child Care Resource & Referral Network, personal communication with Nancy Martin

**Data:**

**Type of Care Requested by Families Seeking Child Care**

Clallam, Jefferson, and Kitsap counties	2009	2010
Center care only	23%	44%
FCC care only	23%	40%
Either center or FCC care	54%	16%

- A much smaller proportion of families were seeking either center or FCC care in 2010 compared to 2009, 16% compared to 54%.

**c. Child Care Availability (licensed)**

**# licensed center-based provider sites**

**Data Source and Notes:** Department of Early Learning

Note: child care sites were determined by sorting by county and by city the physical address of the child care provider on file with the Department of Early Learning

**Data:**

**Child Care Sites by Type by County or Sub-county area**

as of August 1, 2010	Center-based child care sites #	Home-based child care sites #	School-based child care sites #	Total #
Clallam	23	39	2	64
Jefferson	5	8	1	14
Kitsap*	65	120	0	185
N. Mason**	2	6	0	8

\*includes Bainbridge Island locations (center=5, home=7)  
 \*\*only includes Belfair locations

- There are a total of 271 licensed child care sites in the OESD 114 region. Of these, 95 (35%) are center-based, 173 (64%) are home-based, and 3 (1%) are school-based.
- A total of 68% of the licensed child care sites are in Kitsap County, 24% are in Clallam County, 5% are in Jefferson County, and 3% are in the North Mason area.

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**# of licensed center-based provider slots**

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

**Data Source and Notes:** Washington State Child Care Resource & Referral Network

Note: This chart does not represent actual enrollment of children in care. The number of slots for all children is overstated in this comparison. It shows each age group filled as if there were no other children in the other age group. If a slot is filled for one age group it cancels out the potential slot for the other age group.

**Data:**

**Child Care Center Slots by Age and by County**

2007	Child Care Center Slots				
	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	School Age	Total
Clallam	68	230	596	817	1,711
Jefferson	10	40	79	143	272
Kitsap	301	685	2,301	2,104	5,391

- There are a total of approximately 7,400 potential center-based child care slots in the OESD 114 region. Of these, 5% are infant slots, 13% are toddler slots, 40% are preschool slots, and 42% are school-age slots.

**# licensed family child care provider sites**

**Data Source and Notes:** Department of Early Learning

Note: child care sites were determined by sorting by county and by city the physical address of the child care provider on file with the Department of Early Learning

**Data:**

**Child Care Sites by Type by County or Sub-county area**

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N. Mason**	2	6	0	8

\*includes Bainbridge Island locations (center=5, home=7)

\*\*only includes Belfair locations

**REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY**  
**Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning**

**# licensed family child care provider slots**

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

**Data Source and Notes:** Washington State Child Care Resource & Referral Network

Note: This chart does not represent actual enrollment of children in care. The number of slots for all children is overstated in this comparison. It shows each age group filled as if there were no other children in the other age group. If a slot is filled for one age group it cancels out the potential slot for the other age group.

**Data:**

**Family Child Care Slots by Age and by County**

2007	Family Child Care Slots				Total
	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	School Age	
Clallam	67	84	367	240	758
Jefferson	16	24	79	66	185
Kitsap	301	319	1,210	944	2,774

- There are a total of approximately 3,700 potential family child care slots in the OESD 114 region. Of these, 10% are infant slots, 12% are toddler slots, 45% are preschool slots, and 34% are school-age slots.

**d. Child Care Health & Safety**

**# of valid complaints regarding administrative practices and unsafe/unhealthy environments (as defined by DEL's licensed child care information system)**

**Data Source and Notes:** Department of Early Learning

**Data:**

**Providers for Which There are Validated Complaints by County**

May 2009 - April 2010	Providers with valid complaint #	Total complaints #
Clallam	4	26
Jefferson	1	7
Kitsap	11	38

- Validated complaints were found among 6.3% of the licensed providers in Clallam County, 9.1% in Jefferson County, and 5.9% in Kitsap County.

**REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY**  
**Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning**

**e. Child Care Referrals**

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

- for infants
- for toddlers

**Data Source and Notes:** Washington State Child Care Resource & Referral Network

**Data:**

**Referrals by Age Group by County**

	Total referrals #	Referrals for infants %	Referrals for toddlers %
<b>2009</b>			
<b>Clallam</b>	394	22%	31%
<b>Jefferson</b>	78	10%	33%
<b>Kitsap</b>	849	20%	30%

- Referrals for infant and toddler child care as made to the Child Care Resource & Referral Network comprise about one-half of all referrals, slightly more in Clallam County (53%) and slightly less in Jefferson County (43%).

**f. Child Care Cost**

**Median cost of care**

- For infant care
- For toddler care

**Data Source and Notes:** Washington State Child Care Resource & Referral Network

**Data:**

**Median Cost of Child Care by Age Group, Child Care Type and County**

	Child Care Center		Family Child Care	
	Median cost of infant care	Median cost of toddler care	Median cost of infant care	Median cost of toddler care
<b>2007</b>				
<b>Clallam</b>	\$7,458	\$6,568	\$7,443	\$7,176
<b>Jefferson</b>	\$7,674	\$6,500	\$6,912	\$6,240
<b>Kitsap</b>	\$8,060	\$7,202	\$7,020	\$7,020

**REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY**  
**Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning**

**% of median household income**

- For infant care
- For toddler care

**Data Source and Notes:** Washington State Child Care Resource & Referral Network; Washington State Office of Financial Management, updated February 2010

**Data:**

**Median Cost as a Percentage of Median Income by Age Group, Child Care Type and County**

	Child Care Center		Family Child Care	
	% of median income for infant care	% of median income for toddler care	% of median income for infant care	% of median income for toddler care
<b>2007</b>				
<b>Clallam</b>	16.5%	14.5%	16.4%	15.9%
<b>Jefferson</b>	15.6%	13.2%	14.0%	12.7%
<b>Kitsap</b>	13.3%	11.9%	11.6%	11.6%

- In the OESD 114 region, the median cost of center-based infant child care is 15% of the median income and 14% of the median income for home-based infant child care. The median cost of center-based and home-based infant child care is 13% of the median income.
- For a 3-person family who was living at 185% of poverty in 2007, an annual household income of \$31,765, the annual cost of infant childcare with no childcare subsidy for home-based child care was 22% of the household's annual income and for center-based care was 24% of the household's annual income.

***g. Early Intervention Services***

**Average # of children served/month- revised to : # of infants and toddlers considered "eligible" for ESIT services as of 8/6/10**

**Data Source and Notes:** Department of Early Learning

**Data:**

**Infants & Toddlers Eligible for Early Intervention Services by County**

as of August 6, 2010	Infants and toddlers eligible for ESIT services #
<b>Clallam</b>	47
<b>Jefferson</b>	16
<b>Kitsap</b>	230
<b>OESD 114</b>	291

**REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY**  
**Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning**

**h. ECEAP**

**Data Source and Notes:** Department of Early Learning

- # enrolled (3 years old)
- # slots (by age)
- # ECEAP sites
- # on ECEAP waitlist (by age)

**Data:**

**ECEAP Sites, Slots, Enrollment and Waitlisted Children by County**

2009-10 school year	ECEAP		Enrolled	Waitlisted	Waitlisted
	sites #	slots #	3 year olds* #	3 year olds** #	4 year olds** #
Clallam	1	52	20	5	0
Jefferson	1	15	5	2	0
Kitsap	13	301	139	74	68
OESD 114	15	368	164	81	68

\*cumulative enrollment for 2010; \*\*as of February 2010

- There are a total of 15 ECEAP sites with 368 potential slots in the OESD 114 region. For every two enrolled 3 year olds, there is one 3 year old on a waitlist.

**i. Early Head Start (EHS)**

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

- # total EHS slots

**Data Source and Notes:** 2009-10 Early Head Start Program Information Reports: Olympic Community Action Programs-Early Childhood Resource Center, Kitsap Community Resources, Olympic Educational Service District #114, Suquamish Tribe, and Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe

**REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY**  
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**Data:**

**Early Head Start Cumulative Enrollment and Funded Slots by County and by Tribe\***

August 1, 2009 to July 31, 2010	Cumulative Enrollment in EHS Programs						Total funded slots #
	Prenatal #	0 to <12 months #	12 to <24 months #	24 to <36 months #	36+ months #	Total enrollment #	
Clallam	0	5	14	41	0	60	32
Jefferson	0	5	7	4	0	16	8
Kitsap	28	85	66	63	28	270	182
Suquamish	0	0	0	20	21	41	40
S'Klallam	0	8	14	12	0	34	34

\*only tribal programs in Kitsap County are included

**# EHS programs**

**# EHS sites**

**Data Source and Notes:** Early Head Start Program Information: Olympic Community Action Programs-Early Childhood Resource Center, Kitsap Community Resources, Olympic Educational Service District #114, Suquamish Tribe, and Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe

**Data:**

**Early Head Start Programs and Sites by County and by Tribe\***

as of July 31, 2010	Programs #	Center- based sites #	Home- based sites #
Clallam**	1	2	
Jefferson**	1	1	
Kitsap	2	5	8
Suquamish	1	1	0
S'Klallam	1	1	0

\*only tribal programs in Kitsap are included

\*\*each site in Clallam and Jefferson shares center-based, home-based, and combination services

**# on EHS waitlist**

**Data Source and Notes:** Early Head Start Program Information: Olympic Community Action Programs-Early Childhood Resource Center, Kitsap Community Resources, Olympic Educational Service District #114, Suquamish Tribe, and Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe

**REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY**  
**Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning**

**Data:**

**Children Waitlisted for Early Head Start by County**

as of July 31, 2010	Children on Waitlist				Total #
	<12 months #	12 to <24 months #	24 to <36 months #	36 to 48 months #	
	Clallam	4	8	1	
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0
Kitsap*	46	64	59	39	208

\*OESD considers waitlisted children all those with open applications; these applications have not been thoroughly reviewed for eligibility so the actual number of children may be less

**j. Evidence-Based Home Visiting Programs**

<p><b>Nurse Family Partnership (NFP)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # of programs</li> <li>- # of families served</li> </ul>
--

**Data Source and Notes:** Washington State Home Visiting Needs Assessment (Draft, 7/21/2010)  
 Note: Number served is the number of clients who had at least one completed visit during the first quarter of 2010. Mason County has one NFP program that served 14 children and families in 2009.

**Data:**

**Nurse Family Partnership Programs and Number Served by County**

	Nurse Family Partnership (NFP) programs #	NFP children and families served #
<b>2009</b>		
Clallam	n/a	n/a
Jefferson	1	18
Kitsap	n/a	n/a

- Jefferson County has the only Nurse Family Partnership program in the OESD 114 region.

<p><b>Parents as Teachers (PAT)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # of programs</li> <li>- # of families served</li> </ul>
---

**Data Source and Notes:** Washington State Home Visiting Needs Assessment (Draft, 7/21/2010)  
**Note:** Kitsap has a PAT program at OESD whose child/family numbers are not reflected in the total for Kitsap. This program started after the 2008-2009 reporting period and is an existing Early Head Start programs that began braiding with the PAT model. (Communication from Kathy Zeisel 7/1/10)

**REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY**  
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**Data:**

**Parents as Teachers (PAT) Programs and Number Served by County**

	PAT programs #	Children served by PAT #	Families served by PAT #
<b>2008-09</b>			
Clallam	2	69	62
Quileute*	1	31	15
Jefferson	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kitsap	2	66	60

\*The Quileute tribe is located in Clallam County

**Parent Child Home Program (PCHP)**

- # of programs
- # of families served

**Data Source and Notes:** Washington State Home Visiting Needs Assessment (Draft, 7/21/2010)

**Data:** N/A: Clallam, Jefferson, Kitsap or Mason counties not served by program

**k. Child Welfare**

**23) Children in the child welfare system\***

Specify:

- # served by CPS (e.g., case management)
- # in foster care placement

**Data Source:** Washington State Department of Social & Health Services, Client Data

**Data:**

**Children Receiving Child Protective Services Case Management by County**

July 2006 - June 2007	Children (0-17) receiving CPS case management #	Children (0-17) receiving CPS case management %
Clallam	602	4.3%
Jefferson	162	3.2%
Kitsap	1,823	3.0%

- There are over 2,500 children under 18 receiving CPS case management services in Clallam, Jefferson and Kitsap counties.

**Children Receiving Foster Care Placement Services by County**

July 2006 - June 2007	Children (0-17) receiving foster care placement services #	Children (0-17) receiving foster care placement services %
Clallam	163	1.2%
Jefferson	35	0.7%
Kitsap	433	0.7%

**REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY**  
**Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning**

- There are approximately 630 children under 18 receiving foster care placement services in Clallam, Jefferson and Kitsap counties.

***I. TANF***

**# individuals receiving TANF support (all ages)**

**Data Source and Notes:** Washington State Department of Social & Health Services, Client Data

**Data:**

**Individual Recipients (All Ages) of TANF or Family Support Assistance by County**

July 2006 - June 2007	Individuals receiving TANF or state family assistance	Individuals receiving TANF or state family assistance
	#	%
Clallam	2,682	3.9%
Jefferson	780	2.7%
Kitsap	5,724	2.3%

**% use rate for TANF**

**Data Source and Notes:** Washington State Department of Social & Health Services, Client Data

**Data:**

**Individual Recipients (All Ages) of TANF or Family Support Assistance by County**

July 2006 - June 2007	Individuals receiving TANF or state family assistance	Individuals receiving TANF or state family assistance
	#	%
Clallam	2,682	3.9%
Jefferson	780	2.7%
Kitsap	5,724	2.3%

***m. 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

**Data Source and Notes:** Washington State Department of Health Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)

**REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY**  
**Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning**

**Data:**

**Infants and Children under 5 Served by WIC by County**

	Infants and children under 5 served by WIC #	Infants born served by WIC %
<b>2009</b>		
<b>Clallam</b>	1,900	62%
<b>Jefferson</b>	662	62%
<b>Kitsap</b>	7,595	51%

- In Clallam and Jefferson counties, almost 2 in 3 infants born are served by WIC, while in Kitsap County, about 1 in 2 infants born are served by WIC.

**n. Prenatal Care**

**% of pregnant women receiving first trimester prenatal care**

**Data Source and Notes:** Birth Certificate Data: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, accessed by Washington State Department of Health Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT)

**Data:**

**Births to Mothers who Began Prenatal Care in 1<sup>st</sup> Trimester by County**

	Total births #	Prenatal care begun in 1st trimester #	Prenatal care begun in 1st trimester %
<b>2006-08</b>			
<b>Clallam</b>	1,932	1,445	74.8%
<b>Jefferson</b>	630	459	72.9%
<b>Kitsap</b>	8,986	6,553	72.9%

- Almost 1 in 4 women do not begin prenatal care in the first trimester in Clallam, Jefferson and Kitsap counties.

**% of pregnant women who received late or no prenatal care**

**Data Source and Notes:** Birth Certificate Data: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, accessed by Washington State Department of Health Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT)

**Data:**

	Total births #	Late or no prenatal care #	Late or no prenatal care %
<b>2006-08</b>			
<b>Clallam</b>	1,932	65	3.4%
<b>Jefferson</b>	630	34	5.4%
<b>Kitsap</b>	8,986	532	5.9%

- More than 1 in 20 women receive prenatal care in the third trimester or receive no prenatal care in Clallam, Jefferson and Kitsap counties.

**REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY**  
**Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning**

***o. Children's Health Care and Insurance***

**% children under 18 who are uninsured**

**Data Source and Notes:** Washington Kids Count

**Data:**

**Uninsured Children under 18 by County**

	Children under 18 who are uninsured #	Children under 18 who are uninsured %
<b>2008</b>		
<b>Clallam</b>	1,589	11.9%
<b>Jefferson</b>	n/a	n/a
<b>Kitsap</b>	n/a	7.6%

- More than 1 in 10 children under 18 is estimated to be uninsured in Clallam County. In Kitsap County 1 in 13 children under 18 is estimated to be uninsured.

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

**Data Source and Notes:** Department of Early Learning

**Data:**

**Children Age 0-3 Enrolled in Apple Health by County**

	Children Age 0-3 Enrolled in Apple Health #	Children Age 0-3 Enrolled in Apple Health %
<b>Jun-10</b>		
<b>Clallam</b>	872	42.9%
<b>Jefferson</b>	296	47.3%
<b>Kitsap</b>	2,676	28.1%

- Close to 1 in 2 children under age 4 are enrolled in Apple Health in Clallam and Jefferson counties. In Kitsap County less than 1 in 3 children under age 4 are enrolled in Apple Health.

**REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY**  
**Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning**

In the following table, list and describe any additional programs or services for infants and toddlers and their families (birth to three) in your region not captured above. Add rows as necessary, but include only those services most relevant to this population. Consider, for example:

- Prenatal and child birth supports
- Early childhood care and education programs
- Parent, family and caregiver support programs (e.g., family support centers, classes, support groups, Play and Learn groups, Community Cafes, promotoras)
- Early intervention services

Service or Support (& description)	Target Population	Relevant Data																																																																																									
Early Intervention Services: Holly Ridge Center	Infants and Toddlers (birth to 3)	<p><b>Measure (e.g., # served): # of inquiries by age</b>  <b>Data Source:</b> Holly Ridge, personal communication with Kathy Avery  <b>Data:</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="3" style="background-color: #cccccc;">Age at Referral</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">Age 0-1</th> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">Age 1-2</th> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">Age 2-3</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">2009-10</th> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;"># of inquiries</th> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">%</th> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">%</th> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr style="background-color: #f4a460;"> <td style="background-color: #f4a460;"><b>Kitsap</b></td> <td style="background-color: #f4a460;">511</td> <td style="background-color: #f4a460;">24%</td> <td style="background-color: #f4a460;">46%</td> <td style="background-color: #f4a460;">30%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Age at Referral			Age 0-1	Age 1-2	Age 2-3	2009-10	# of inquiries	%	%	%	<b>Kitsap</b>	511	24%	46%	30%																																																																							
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**REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY**  
**Regional Infant & Toddler Systems & Services Planning**

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**3b) SERVICES, SYSTEMS & SUPPORTS – Regional Stakeholder Perspective**

**3b. 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?*

The OKPELC together with the OESD 114 hired a Regional Coordinator who coordinated and facilitated focus groups throughout the region. The purpose of these focus groups was to gain the perspectives of the “Key-Stakeholders” in each county on the families with infants and toddler in their communities as well as the services available and lacking. One member of the coalition in each county worked with the Regional Coordinator to identify the “Key-Stakeholders” in their community. A total of twelve focus groups or feedback sessions were held in Clallam, Jefferson, Kitsap and North Mason Counties. The focus groups were comprised of nine total questions that were designed by the Steering Committee, the Regional Coordinator and the Health Department. The questions were based upon the template provided by the Department of Early Learning and discussed both the families and the services in our region. These focus groups lasted around an hour and a half. The feedback sessions were held at existing group meetings that were previously scheduled (such as the Kitsap Interagency Coordinating Council meetings and the Head Start Policy Council meetings) where the Regional Coordinator was invited to attend and allowed twenty to thirty minutes to gain the feedback from the group. These sessions were comprised of three out of the nine total focus group questions. The locations that the focus groups and feedback sessions were held included Port Townsend, Port Angeles, Bremerton, Belfair, Sequim, and Forks. The participants included various types of providers in organizations such as childcare sites, Childcare Resource and Referral, mental health agencies, the Department of Social and Health Services, and local health departments as well as parents of infants and/or toddlers from throughout the region. There were a few providers that were also given the option to provide feedback via email due to the fact that they were not able to attend the focus groups. The total number of participants in the focus groups, feedback sessions and by email was over 90 people.

**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.*

The “Key Stakeholders” throughout our region identified quality childcare, healthcare and mental health services as the top three services that are important for families with infants and toddlers. These top three services were identified during the focus groups and feedback sessions that were held in all four counties during this assessment process. Some of the other identified important services include: early intervention services, help with parental employment, services need to be more accessible and coordinated, and nutrition.

According to our focus group participants, quality childcare starts with stable, well-educated, well-trained, and well-paid providers. It also means affordable and operational during non-traditional

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hours. Not all working parents have an “8 to 5” schedule, and there is a lack of night and weekend childcare available. There is also a lack of infant slots throughout the entire region as well as quality care for children with special needs. Of the approximate 7,400 total center-based childcare slots available in our region during 2007, only 5% are infant slots (Washington State Child Care Resource & Referral Network, 2007).

Healthcare, including dental care, was the second top service to be identified as important. There is a lack of doctors in our region that will accept Medicaid for prenatal care which results in a lengthy wait to see the doctors that do. There is a specific need for home visiting providers, more prenatal providers, and clinics that offer later hours and drop-in options. Providing a drop-in clinic is one way that a focus group participant serves culturally diverse populations. “One thing we have done is that the Quilcene clinic has drop-in only which works really well when culture [doesn’t] follow typical time schedules.” The lack of obstetric providers was identified as possibly being one of the reasons that women across the region aren’t accessing care in the first trimester. Less than 1 in 4 women start prenatal care in the first trimester, and more than 1 in 20 women receive prenatal care in the third trimester or receive no prenatal care in Clallam, Jefferson and Kitsap Counties (Washington State Department of Health, 2008). Across the region dental care was also consistently said to be lacking and needed. The residents of Sequim were traveling as far as Bremerton to access services and still had a long wait to be seen.

Mental Health was the last of the top identified important services for families with infants and toddlers as well as identified in the top three issues affecting infants and toddlers’ ability to learn. One focus group participant explained what it is like for those families with mental health issues by saying it “gets in the way of every[thing] from working, cooking proper food, responding to their child, maintaining stable housing...especially when compounded by poverty impacts learning hugely”. It was suggested in our focus groups that wrap-around services are needed. “And I think wrap-around services related to that so that you have someone to address post partum depression. There is nothing in this community that really addresses that”. Provisions to what is in existence are also needed. Early Intervention is aimed at the parent-child relationship, but not for the mother herself.

The Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) was brought up by participants in many of our focus group sessions as a barrier to accessing services. DSHS has undergone budget cuts, as many agencies have, and is now working with a low number of staff. Because of this, providers and families are finding it extremely difficult to get any assistance from DSHS staff and therefore are left with questions unanswered and needs unmet. The assistance is limited both in-person and over the phone. Families are spending hours waiting on hold via the phone and often are forced to hang up with no answer. One focus group participant waited several hours in the DSHS lobby and left without ever being seen.

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**3c) SERVICES, SYSTEMS & SUPPORTS – “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.*

The overall state of services and support for infants and toddlers in the OESD 114 region is that there aren't enough services and what is there can be hard to access. The services are not equally distributed and need to be better publicized, have better coordination and decrease duplication of what is already available. Through the focus groups that were held around the region, it was identified that transportation is key in the access to services. Transportation is a huge barrier for those living in the more rural areas of our region where the buses don't regularly run. What is currently in place as far as transportation is not sufficient for the needs of the families in our region. Loss of funding in programs across the region has greatly affected the services available as well as their capacity. There are systems and services in our region that are really making a difference to families with infants and toddlers but due to budget cuts, the number of families served is only a portion of those in need. Many families are being turned away due to the low capacity providers can serve or due to the restrictive regulations in place that determine a family's qualification. The information conveyed regarding DSHS and the difficulties families and providers are having getting assistance was found to be very important by the Steering Committee. DSHS is often the first step families take to access services and without assistance these families are not getting the services needed.

Head Start and Early Head Start were identified to be working well and meeting the needs of families. “Early Head Start is an amazing service for the families that it serves. Really is high quality child care; goes beyond child care to families” said one focus group participant. There is, however, a shortage of slots and Early Head Start is not yet in all areas (for example North Mason). Women, Infants and Children was also identified as working well and helping to fill critical needs of pregnant women and families with infants and toddlers. Some WIC staff have even been “going the extra mile” says one focus group participant by offering additional resources and information to struggling families. The food bank is also an effective resource to families in our region by assisting families in meeting their nutritional needs. One focus group participant describes the food bank located in Forks, “I know in Forks our food bank is packed with people...and these are not just the same people, its new people every time, its parents that are still working but are still needing help”. Nutrition was identified in our focus groups as one of the tops things infants and toddlers need in their environment to learn. Agencies such as the food banks and WIC were suggested when focus group participants were asked what services were important for families with infants and toddlers. Holly Ridge Center was identified as working well in the area of early intervention and mental health services. Holly Ridge Center serves Kitsap, North Mason and occasionally Jefferson County.

The focus group data also helped to identify the gaps in services that our region is experiencing. As previously discussed, transportation is a huge gap and greatly affects families' access to services. There is also a lack of support for unlicensed childcare or those using family, friend or neighbors for

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childcare. Parent education is needed in our region in the form of parenting classes or education in general as well as venues for parents to find social support in their difficult roles as parents. There is also a lack of substance abuse treatment on the Olympic-Kitsap Peninsulas. Another identified need is cultural sensitivity training in our service providing organizations due to the diverse populations present in our region including a large Native American and Hispanic population. We need to ensure that we are not only providing services but that they are culturally acceptable as well. Programs within cultural systems (such as the tribal nations in our region) also work very well. Utilizing a “trusted messenger” or a trusted member of a particular cultural system can work effectively in sharing information or resources. This process was described by one of our focus group participants, “And I think our growth in our Hispanic population is actually because of the families we currently serve. They talk to their friends into having their babies evaluated”.

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**4) STRENGTHS, ASSETS & CONTEXT**

	<b>High Level Observations about Your Data To Help Guide Your Planning</b>	<b>What Data Support this Observation?</b>
1.	<p><b>Access to Resources-</b> Families in the OESD 114 region are having difficulties accessing resources for various reasons such as transportation and isolation. There is a need for an integrated transportation service. For example, an employment support program that provides vans that will take children to childcare and then take parents to work. Also, an increase of the amount of buses taking children to Head Start would be helpful to working parents. Transportation is the key in accessing resources and without transportation families are unable to access other resources such as WIC, childcare and medical care.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children under 5 Living in Poverty by County</li> <li>• Children under 18 Living Below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level by County</li> <li>• Children Age 5 to 17 in Poverty by School District and by County</li> <li>• % of pregnant women receiving first trimester prenatal care</li> <li>• Uninsured Children under 18 by County</li> <li>• % of pregnant women who received late or no prenatal care</li> </ul> <p>“I know in Mason County they have buses to take toddlers to Head Start programs”</p> <p>“...buses in Clallam County don’t run on Sundays, and Wal-Mart workers have to work on Sundays so if you are trying to expand jobs...”</p> <p>“The majority of jobs are in Port Townsend area so people who live outside and in poverty, it’s difficult to access Port Townsend where jobs are, where community college is”</p>

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<p>2.</p>	<p><b>Collaboration-</b> Families in the OESD 114 region are finding it difficult to navigate through all the various systems. There is a need for collaboration amongst these services to provide the families with the information they need without sending them from place to place. Services need to be centralized and therefore easier to access- a system that is relationship-based, responsive to families and culturally sensitive. We suggest a position such as a Family Resource Coordinator, Family Advocate and/or more home visiting programs. Someone who is advocating for families and connecting them to needed services and has knowledge of all the services available. The quality of child care will improve as well if agencies collaborate further to provide more efficient and effective services that will improve the lives of families and their infants and toddlers’ health and well-being (both through making parents more able to be engaged with their children and their children’s providers and by making children more ready to learn). There needs to be more outreach to families especially those that aren’t currently accessing licensed childcare and have no access to available resources. This outreach could be done through public places such as the libraries. Collaboration among agencies that also involves “natural leaders” among families and their communities would be helpful. This will help reach isolated families due to poverty, cultural difference, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Family Child Care Slots by Age and By County</li> <li>• ECEAP Sites, Slots, Enrollment and Waitlisted Children by County</li> <li>• Nurse Family Partnership Programs and Number Served by County</li> <li>• Parents as Teachers Programs and Number Served by County</li> <li>• Infants and Children under 5 Served by WIC by County</li> <li>• # of moms visited by First Steps</li> <li>• #/% of families by type of childcare arrangement (parental, center-based, family, FFN)</li> <li>• % of pregnant women receiving first trimester prenatal care</li> <li>• Uninsured Children under 18 by County             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holly Ridge data</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>“We need a wrap-around approach to services, we need collaboration, [so that whoever is involved with that family isn’t] working completely independently” Focus group participant.</p> <p>“Partnering is the name of the game at this point...with resources and staff cuts; how can I partner with you, do I know what you are doing.”</p> <p>“Library programs for infants and toddlers...lots of good things happening during those sessions. Well attended. Lots of good networking going on”</p>
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3.	<p><b>Connection</b>-The Connection from state (OSPI, DEL, DOH, DSHS) to local systems (County Human Services Department, Health District, DDD) is fragmented. The state and local agencies aren't often working together and aren't able to utilize effective channels to talk to each other, and in turn the services provided to families are fragmented. Better integration of state and federal dollars would be helpful. The Washington State Early Learning Plan dated September 2010, states "The plan is our roadmap to build comprehensive, coordinated effective, measureable, and accessible early learning system in Washington State. Some of the strategies included in this are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Implement Quality Rating Scale</li><li>• Build Statewide Infrastructure for Partnership Mobilization</li><li>• Support Family, Friend and Neighbor (FFN) Care</li></ul> <p>The plan also states that "Local decision-makers can use the Plan to guide local systems integration and service planning efforts such as the regional Northwest Early Learning Network's use of the Plan's outcomes and framework as a basis for regional planning". This Early Learning Plan may be the beginning to connection between the local systems and the state and improve the quality of childcare at the local level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Children Receiving Child Protective Services Case Management by County</li><li>• Children Receiving Foster Care Placement Services by County</li><li>• Individual Recipients of TANF or Family Support Assistance by County</li><li>• # of Children 0-3 Enrolled in Apple Health by County</li></ul> <p>" [the services] are so fragmented that it is hard for me to know what services are available to the families and how to access them"</p>
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4.	<p><b>Capacity-</b> The capacity of services available needs to be enhanced. There is an overall shortage of services in general and families are being turned away due to a lack of availability. There are also restrictive requirements that rule families out. Eligibility is becoming more restrictive due to funding. Recent changes in eligibility for Working Connections had decreased the number eligible families and in some cases families were removed from the program. There is potential for elimination of funding to several programs in the 2011 budget which would further decrease the capacity of programs in our region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ECEAP Sites, Slots, Enrollment and Waitlisted Children by County</li><li>• EHS Sites, Slots, Enrollment and Waitlisted Children by County</li><li>• Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Meals by District</li><li>• Children under 5 Living in Poverty by County</li><li>• Children under 18 Living Below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level by County</li><li>• Children Age 5 to 17 in Poverty by School District and by County</li><li>• Licensed Child Care Providers Serving Children Using Subsidies by County<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• #/% of families by type of childcare arrangement (parental, center-based, family, FFN)</li></ul></li><li>• # of moms visited by First Steps</li></ul> <p>“...what about the kids whose families actually don’t qualify because they are working. That is a huge gap” Focus groups participant on access to childcare.</p> <p>“You’re either poor or you make too much money but there’s those ones like me who are right in the middle and don’t qualify for anything. So a lot of it is income based and shouldn’t be.”</p>
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