

SEATTLE PRESCHOOL FOR ALL INITIATIVE

Analysis of Preschool Enrollment

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On September 23, 2013, the Seattle City Council unanimously passed its [Preschool for All Resolution](#). Along with endorsing voluntary, high-quality preschool for all three and four year old children, the Council also required additional research on the preschool enrollment in Seattle. The Council requested the answers to the following questions by December 31, 2013:

A. How many three year olds and how many four year olds are enrolled in each child care and preschool program in Seattle (privately funded or subsidized by the local, state, or federal governments).

- There are no reliable estimates of the number of children currently enrolled in each child care and preschool program in Seattle. The world of child care and preschool is heterogeneous and only partially regulated, and no provider group has a complete list of providers or the number of children in care.
- The estimated number of three and four year olds attending child care and preschool programs in Seattle is **between 7,800 and 9,000**. There are 12,280 three and four year olds in Seattle so this estimate represents between 63% and 73% of all three and four year olds in Seattle. See Exhibit ES- 1 below for more information.
- Section 2.3 of this report (Enrollment Estimates) provides more detail for these estimates.

Exhibit ES- 1
Estimated Enrollment Status of Three and Four Year Olds in Seattle, 2012

Strategy 1: Number of children enrolled in nursery or preschool, based on American Community Survey					
	Total Number of Children	Enrolled Children	Enrolled as % of Total	Unenrolled as % of Total	
Three year olds	6,450	3,450	53%	3,000	47%
Four year olds	5,830	4,340	74%	1,490	26%
Total 3 & 4 yr olds	12,280	7,790	63%	4,490	37%

Strategy 2: Number of children enrolled in center-based and non-relative care, based on Early Childhood Program Participation (ECP) Survey					
	Total Number of Children	Enrolled Children	Enrolled as % of Total	Unenrolled as % of Total	
Three year olds	6,450	Separate data is not available for three and four year olds; see below for totals			
Four year olds	5,830				
Total 3 & 4 yr olds	12,280	8,960	73%	3,320	27%

Source: City of Seattle, 2013; BERK, 2013.

B. How many three and four year olds are not enrolled in any formal child care or preschool programs?

- **Between 3,300 and 4,500** three and four year olds are not enrolled in any formal child care or preschool program (between 27% and 37% of children). Please see Exhibit ES- 1 for more detail.
- Section 2.4 of this report (Children not Enrolled in Any Formal Child Care or Preschool Programs) provides more information.

C. For subsections A and B above, the Gap Analysis should include demographic details to the extent the data is available, such as family income, race, geographic location of the families, and any other relevant factors that would be helpful in designing the Program.

- The U.S. Census Bureau's Public Use Micro Sample (PUMS) data for 2007-2011 for City of Seattle included a sample of 504 three and four year old children, 277 of whom were enrolled in **nursery or preschool**. Given this small sample size, we can only comment on broad patterns.
 - o 71% of children in families with income of 400% or more of federal poverty level (FPL) were enrolled compared to 54% of those in low-income families (<200% FPL). This is consistent with national data and with data for City of Seattle from the newly-released 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS) data.
 - o Children living north of the Ship Canal were significantly more likely than those in Southwest Seattle to be enrolled (72% vs. 48%, respectively). Other neighborhoods were not significantly different from each other in enrollment.

- Children with foreign-born parents were significantly less likely to be enrolled than those with U.S. born parents (43% vs. 66%, respectively).
 - Differences by race/ethnicity were too small to be statistically significant.
 - 32% of unenrolled three and four year olds in the sample come from families with incomes below 200% of federal poverty level. Because of variation due to sampling, the actual percentage among all unenrolled three and four year olds could range from 24% to 41% (the 95% confidence interval).
 - Demographic information is available for the publicly funded programs that participate in the Seattle Early Education Collaborative (SEEC). The federally-funded Head Start Program, the state-funded Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP), and the City of Seattle-funded Step Ahead Program collectively served over 2,000 three and four year old children in 2012-13, representing approximately 17% of all three and four year old children (12% of 3 year olds and 22% of four year olds). Children participating in these programs represent between 23% and 26% of the total number of enrolled children.
 - Approximately 40% of children were Black, more than twice the next largest groups, Asian (19%) and White (14%).
 - Hispanic children comprise approximately a quarter of enrollment.
 - Approximately 65% of families speak languages other than English, with African, Spanish, and East Asian languages being the most widely represented.
 - Approximately 60% of the enrolled children are below 110% of federal poverty level (FPL), while the majority of the rest are under 300% or on public assistance.
 - See Section 4.0 of this report (Demographic Information) for more details.
- D. Based on input from parents/guardians including, but not limited to, surveys of parents/guardians, what are the reasons their children do or do not attend preschool? How many of those whose children do not currently attend preschool would likely enroll their children if high-quality preschool were available and affordable?**
- To gather more information on reasons some parents/guardians may not be enrolling their children in preschool programs, the City of Seattle Office for Education (OFE) is planning to conduct the *Comprehensive Universal Preschool Parent/Guardian Survey* in the first quarter of 2014.
 - In the meantime, OFE worked with Seattle Public Schools (SPS) to conduct a survey of parents of kindergarteners in November of 2013. The survey was conducted by kindergarten teachers at the first parent-teacher conference. It is important to note that this is not a representative survey and only reflects the experience of parents that attended parent-teacher conferences. In addition, due to the short time frame for developing and administering the survey, there was inadequate time for appropriately training the teachers and aides in consistently prompting parents on their definition of “preschool,” and parents may have interpreted this term differently.
 - A total of 2,713 surveys were returned, *representing approximately half of SPS kindergarteners.*
 - 2,329 or about 86% indicated that their kindergarten child(ren) attended preschool when they were three or four years old. The survey did not ask to distinguish whether attendance was on a full-time or a part-time basis, or whether it was continuous or intermittent.

- Parents selected the following reasons their child(ren) attended preschool (percentages are based on 2,329 surveys where parents indicated that their children attended preschool; more than one response could be selected):
 - o 81% attended preschool to support their educational development
 - o 63% attended to meet other children their age
 - o 44% attended because parents needed to work or attend school
- Of those whose kindergartener had not attended preschool at age three or four (384 responses; more than one response could be selected):
 - o Most children, 68%, stayed home with a parent
 - o 26% were in family, friend, or neighbor (FFN) care
 - o 18% attended a child care center and 6% were cared for in a family child care home
 - o The most common reasons for the child not attending preschool were: wanting to care for the child at home (29%); cost of preschool (25%), and desire for FFN care (11%)
 - o Transportation barriers (5%), hours of care (5%), location of providers (4%), and lack of culturally appropriate care (2%) were cited by a minority of respondents
- See Section 3.0 of this report (Reasons for Not Enrolling in Formal Child Care or Preschool Programs) for more information.

E. What is the *average* total cost per-child enrolled for *each* of the child care or preschool programs that receive government subsidies?

- There is no single data source on true costs for child care and preschool programs – understanding the costs would require conducting original research and developing case studies for each program, which was not possible due to the timeframe of this analysis.
- Published per-child provider rates shed some light on this question; however, frequently providers supplement revenues from tuition and subsidies with other sources of income (fundraising, in-kind donations, grants, etc.) to cover their costs. *Therefore, it is likely that published rates underestimate the true cost of providing early education services.*
- The annual per-child rates for preschool care in center-based settings range between \$11,300 for providers serving children with subsidies and \$14,700 for those that do not serve children with subsidies. For Family Child Care providers, the range is between \$8,200 and \$10,600.
- See Section 5.0 of this report (Cost Data) for more information.

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Attachment B: Department of Early Learning's List of Licensed Seattle Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Providers

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Attachment E: List of Private Preschools Certified by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

On September 23, 2013, the Seattle City Council unanimously passed its [Preschool for All Resolution](#). Along with endorsing voluntary, high-quality preschool for all three and four year old children, the Council also required additional research on preschool enrollment in Seattle. The Council requested the answers to the following questions by December 31, 2013:

- A. How many three year olds and how many four year olds are enrolled in each child care and preschool program in Seattle (privately funded or subsidized by the local, state, or federal governments) and
- B. How many three and four year olds are not enrolled in any formal child care or preschool programs?
- C. For subsections A and B above, the Gap Analysis should include demographic details to the extent the data is available, such as family income, race, geographic location of the families, and any other relevant factors that would be helpful in designing the Program.
- D. Based on input from parents/guardians including, but not limited to, surveys of parents/guardians, what are the reasons their children do or do not attend preschool? How many of those whose children do not currently attend preschool would likely enroll their children if high-quality preschool were available and affordable?
- E. What is the *average* total cost per child enrolled for *each* of the child care or preschool programs that receive government subsidies?

This report presents the information requested by the Seattle City Council, organized into sections:

- **Section 1.0:** Description of major data sources used in this report, as well as overall limitations; overview of the current landscape of preschool-age care in Seattle – to set the context for understanding the enrollment estimates.
- **Section 2.0:** Estimates of the overall number of three and four year olds, supply of preschool-age care in Seattle, and enrollment in formal child care or preschool programs.
- **Section 3.0:** Reasons why some children do not attend preschool.
- **Section 4.0:** Demographic information.
- **Section 5.0:** Child care cost estimates and current subsidy rates.

1.2 DATA SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS

The data in this report has been collected from a variety of sources and prepared for presentation. The following primary data sources were used in this analysis:

- **Provider data from the Department of Early Learning (DEL).** This data includes only those providers that are licensed by DEL. Licensed child care providers follow minimum licensing requirements set by the state to ensure children in licensed care are in safe and healthy places. See Section 1.3 of this report for more information on types of childcare exempt from licensing.
- **Provider data from Child Care Resources (CCR).** CCR is the King County affiliate of Child Care Aware, a national network of child care resource and referral organizations. CCR helps families find answers to child care questions through referrals and other assistance. CCR maintains a database of center-based providers, family child care centers, and preschool-only providers in King County. While CCR verifies certain information for licensed programs with DEL (address, overall capacity, minimum and maximum ages accepted, and other), much of the data is self-reported by the providers.
- **Demographic and socio-economic population statistics from U.S. Census Bureau,** including U.S. Census and American Community Survey (ACS) data for the City of Seattle.
- **National data from the 2012 Early Childhood Program Participation (ECPP) Survey,** conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau to identify enrollment in preschool programs.

The analyses that follow are subject to the following general limitations:

- ***The term “preschool” can refer to any number of care settings when used by different audiences,*** including parents, providers, academic researchers, and others. The age range of “preschoolers” may include children as young as two and half years and as old as five. Where clear definitions were provided, we describe what is meant by “preschool” for each data source used in this analysis; however, there is little consistency across different data sources.
- ***This report does not assess the quality of the programs and services provided.*** At present, there is no agreement or standard on what constitutes “high quality care” in different settings. Once Early Achievers (Washington State’s Quality Rating and Improvement System) is fully implemented, it might open up the possibility of reviewing data on quality, as defined by this system. While the system is voluntary for most licensed child care providers, the current legislation states that Early Achievers will be required for all state-funded Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP) providers starting in 2014. In addition, any child care program that applies for the ECEAP expansion slots will be required to participate in Early Achievers.
- It is difficult to determine the enrollment capacity of early education providers with any precision, due to flexibility of care arrangements by age. Centers and family child care providers are licensed for a specific total capacity, but at any point in time those slots may be filled with children of any age within the allowed range. This is especially true with family child care providers. For example, a “preschool capacity” of 20 children might be occupied by 16 three year olds and four five year olds, or 10 three year olds and 10 four year olds, or 20 three year olds. The distribution of ages can change week to week or even daily, and several children may share one full-time slot by attending part-time.

- The Resolution defined three and four year olds as those who have reached their respective ages by August 31 (the cut-off date used by Seattle Public Schools) as well as children who turn five after August 31 and are not enrolled in kindergarten. An accurate count of the number of children in the eligible age group at any point in time requires that we know their dates of birth. Seattle Public Schools addresses this by estimating school-year cohorts of students using birth dates, but birth dates are not available for population estimates.

Population estimates like the American Community Survey are based on data collected year-round but aggregated into a calendar year total. During the year, some children age into the defined group of "three and four year olds" and some age out, and they will be counted differently depending on their birth date and the month their household is surveyed. A child who was two years and eight months old in February, when surveyed, will be recorded as two for the entire year, even though she will turn three during the year and thus become eligible for preschool. This produces an under-estimate of the number of children eligible for preschool. There is a compensatory over-count of children who are counted as four year olds in the early months of the year but turn five before August 31, making them ineligible for preschool. Children who turn five after August 31 are included as eligible only if their household is surveyed before August 31. In the absence of data, we assume that the numbers aging into the cohort are roughly equal to the numbers aging out.

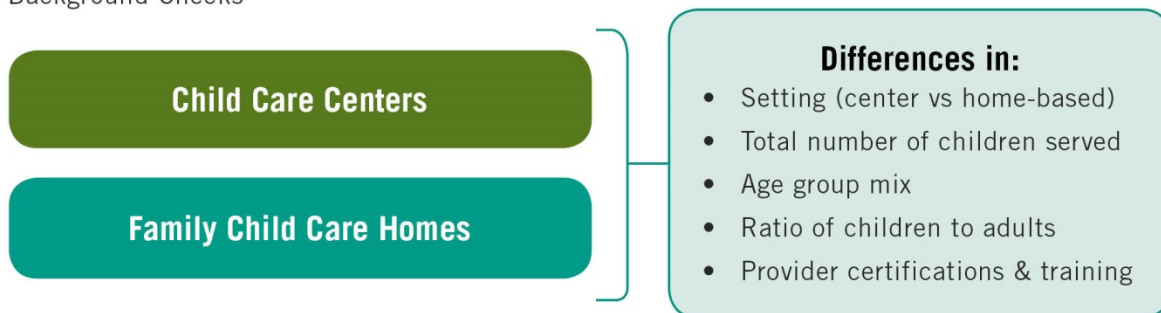
1.3 CURRENT LANDSCAPE OF PRESCHOOL-AGE CARE IN SEATTLE

There are a number of options for preschool-age care, both licensed and not licensed by the Washington State Department of Early Learning (DEL). The Exhibit below provides an overview of different types of care.

Exhibit 1 Types of Preschool-Age Care in Washington State

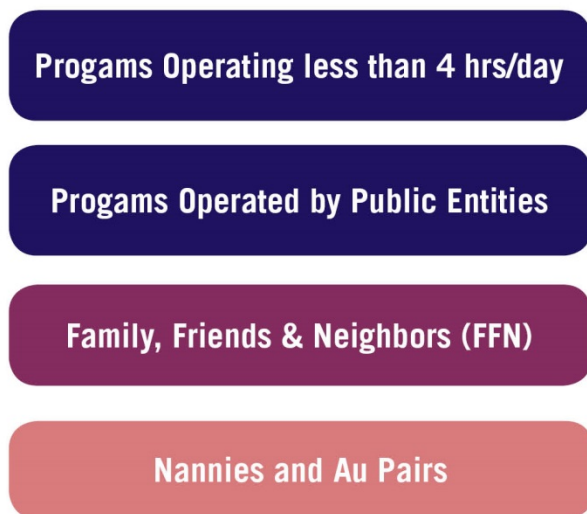
Preschool-Age Care Licensed by DEL

- Regulations
- Inspections
- Background Checks



Note: Programs that define themselves as “preschools” and operate more than four hours per day are generally included under either Child Care Centers or Family Child Care Homes.

Preschool-Age Care Not Licensed by DEL



Source: BERK, 2013

Preschool-Age Care Licensed by DEL

The Department of Early Learning (DEL) in Washington State issues child care licenses to Child Care Centers and Family Child Care homes that operate for more than four hours a day. To obtain a license, providers must pass a criminal background check, attend initial and ongoing training, and work with a licensor to ensure that the center or home environment meets and maintains the State’s health and safety standards.

- **Child Care Centers.** Child Care Centers offer full or part-time child care in commercial, privately owned, school or faith-based spaces. Depending on the license, child care center providers may care for children ages one month through 12 years. Generally, children are cared for in groups with similar aged children, although smaller centers may have mixed age groups for parts of the day.
- **Family Child Care Homes.** Family Child Care providers offer full or part-time child care in the home of the provider. Depending on the license, family home providers may care for up to 12 children through 12 years of age. Children are generally in mixed age groups within a home-like setting. With the exception of a limit on children under 2 years old, the provider can take children of any age up to 12. For example, if a provider is licensed for 6 children, all 6 children could be three or four years old or they could have no children that age.

In addition, when discussing licensed care providers, there are some important considerations:

- **Part time vs. full time.** Many programs offer full-day care as well as a part-time schedule (for example, several hours a day, two-to-five times a week). The sources used in this report count children that attend just one day a week the same as those that attend five days a week. Part-time schedules also mean that multiple children may be “sharing” full-time slots.
- **Number of Slots vs. Actual Enrollment.** Data from providers is typically reported as total capacity (or “slots”) because children move in and out of care, and vacancy rates vary over time. During the year, a certain percentage of the children may exit a program and be replaced with others. For example, a provider with 100 slots could serve 120 children over the course of one year.
- **Most enrollment capacity is provided by the centers.** In Seattle, as in King County, family child care homes outnumber child care centers by at least two to one, but centers are usually larger. Approximately 75% of “preschool” age children that are enrolled in licensed programs are cared for in centers.
- **Multiple care arrangements.** Children can have multiple care arrangements (e.g., care from a non-parent relative a few days a week and part-time attendance at a center).

Lack of Definition for “Preschool”

There is no standard definition for the term “preschool,” which can refer to any number of care settings when used by different audiences, including parents, providers, academic researchers, and others. These programs tend to offer educational curricula that could be provided in a range of settings, from a few hours per week in a family home to a daily basis in a center-based setting. The age range of “preschoolers” may include children as young as two and half years and as old as five. Programs that define themselves as “preschools” and operate more than four hours per day are generally included under either Child Care Centers or Family Child Care Homes.

Preschool-Age Care Not Licensed by DEL

Programs Operating Less than Four Hours per Day. Programs (public or private) that operate less than four hours per day (RCW 43.215.010(2)) are exempt from DEL licensing, although some private preschools are certified by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI), as part of the private school system. Other programs may be accredited through their particular program approach, such as Montessori or Waldorf.

Programs Operated by Public Entities. If a program is operated by any unit of local, state, or federal government, or an Indian tribe, it is also exempt from DEL licensing, unless it accepts state-subsidized child care vouchers – regardless of how many hours the classrooms operate. These programs include the Seattle Parks Preschool Program and Head Start programs, among others.

Families, Friends, & Neighbors. Family, friend and neighbor providers (FFN) include grandparents, aunts and uncles, elders, older siblings, friends, neighbors, and others who help families take care of their children on an *informal basis*. Early Childhood Program Participation (ECP) Survey estimates that approximately 24% of children ages three to five are in family care for all or part of their non-parental time. Because of variation due to sampling, the actual percentage could range from 22% to 26% (the 95% confidence interval).

FFN providers are unlicensed and not regulated by the State, although some FFN providers can receive child care subsidies for the care they provide. These providers must meet some minimum qualifications (like passing a background check, having their home approved by the Department of Social and Health Services, and keeping attendance records).

Nannies and Au Pairs. Nannies generally provide child care in the child's home. Au Pair programs host domestic assistants from foreign countries as part of an Exchange Visitor Program. Nannies and Au Pairs are not required to be licensed by Washington State.

2.0 POPULATION, SUPPLY, AND ENROLLMENT ESTIMATES

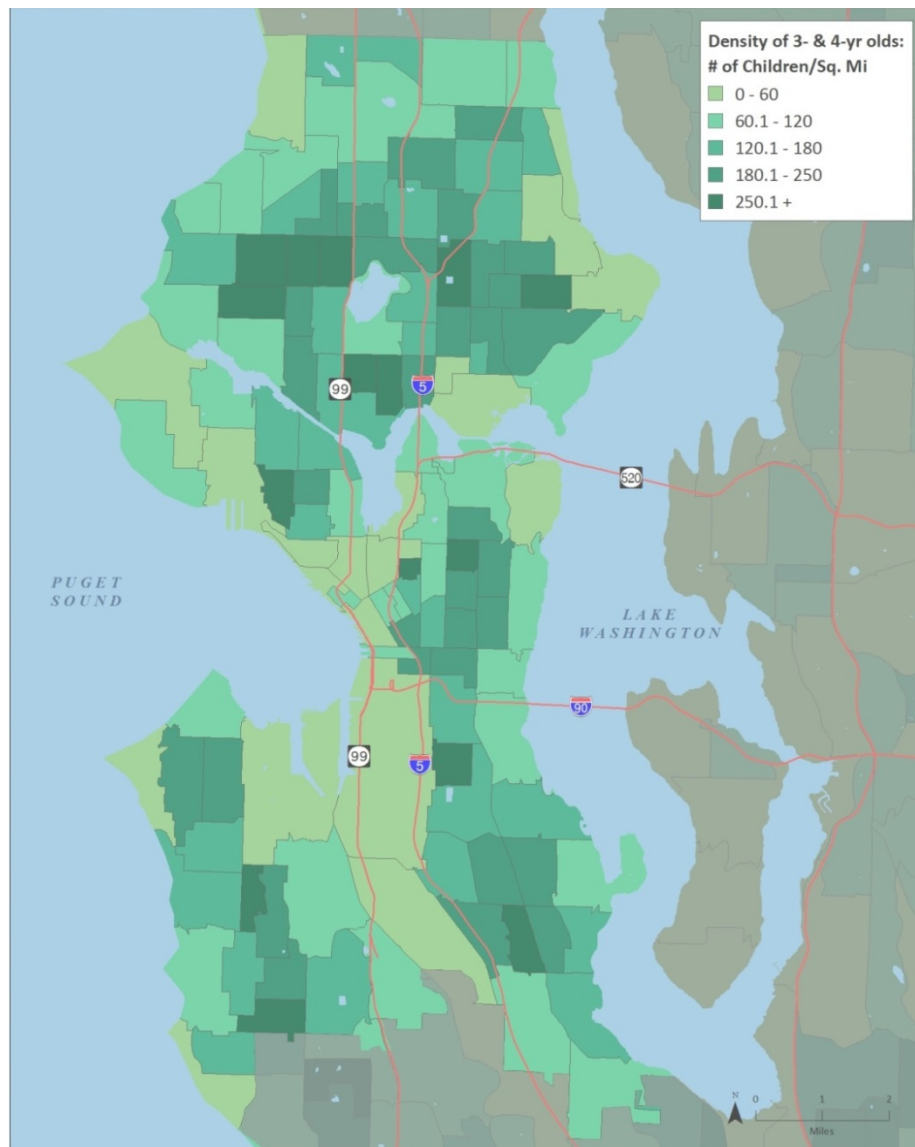
2.1 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF THREE AND FOUR YEAR OLD CHILDREN

According to the most recent available population data (2012), there were approximately 12,280 children ages three and four in Seattle in 2012.

- Total three and four year olds in Seattle in 2012: **12,280**
- Number of **three** year olds: **6,450**
- Number of **four** year olds: **5,830**

The Exhibit below shows the density of three and four year olds by census tract using 2010 data.

Exhibit 2
Density of 3 and 4 year Olds by Census Tract, 2010



Source: U.S. Census, 2010; BERK, 2013.

2.2 SUPPLY OF PRESCHOOL-AGE CARE IN SEATTLE

Overview and Summary of Findings

This section of the report estimates the supply of *licensed* preschool-age care in Seattle (in terms of number of total slots), not actual enrollment, which is estimated in the next section – 2.3 Enrollment Estimates. The estimates of supply are derived from the two overlapping data sources: the list of licensed providers from the Washington State Department of Early Learning (DEL) and the list of providers known to Child Care Resources (CCR), which assembles data on providers in order to connect families to care. Capacity estimates are done separately for centers and family child care providers, reflecting the differences between the two types of providers.

As mentioned earlier in this report, DEL does not license programs (public or private) that operate less than four hours per day as well as programs operated by any unit of local, state, or federal government, or an Indian tribe.

The supply analysis demonstrates the following:

- There are **between 4,460 and 4,700 slots** for three and four year olds in licensed child care centers and family child care homes (Exhibit 3).
- It is unknown how many slots are in unlicensed preschools.

Enrollment capacity = supply of child care, measured in number of slots. A slot is a space for one child in a child care center or family child care home.

Exhibit 3
Estimated Enrollment Capacity for Three and Four Year Olds in Seattle's Licensed Care,
Based on CCR and DEL data

	Number of Slots		
	Child Care Centers	FCCs	Total
A. Estimate based on CCR Data			
Total 3 & 4 yr olds	3,030	1,430	4,460
B. Estimate based on DEL Data			
Total 3 & 4 yr olds	3,585	1,129	4,714

Source: Department of Early Learning, 2013; Child Care Resources, 2013; City of Seattle, 2013.

See **Attachment B** for DEL's list of licensed Seattle child care centers and family child care providers, and **Attachment C** for a similar list provided by CCR.

Preschool-Age Care Licensed by DEL

Child Care Centers

For **child care centers**, the DEL and CCR listings overlap almost completely: 97% of providers in the CCR database are also found in the DEL data. The DEL data reports total enrollment capacity of each center, for ages as young as one month and as old as 11 years, 11 months. CCR data contain an estimated “preschool capacity” (ages two and half to five years), which on average is 46% of the DEL total capacity.

- A. Estimated number of slots, based on CCR data for 185 Seattle centers (November 2013): **3,030 slots** for three and four year olds.
- B. Estimated number of slots, based on DEL data for 187 Seattle centers (November 2013): **3,585 slots** for three and four year olds.

Key Assumptions and Limitations

It is difficult to accurately count the preschool capacity of child care centers. The definition of “preschooler” is a flexible one, even among professionals, and usually includes children younger and older than three or four years. As noted above, providers report capacity, but at any point in time those slots may be filled with children of any age within the allowed range. A “preschool capacity” of 20 children might be occupied by 16 three year olds and 4 five year olds, or 10 three year olds and 10 four year olds, or 20 three year olds. The distribution of ages can change week to week or even daily, and several children may share one full-time “slot.” Not all centers in the CCR list reported preschool capacity, so this was estimated (see **Attachment A** for details). Capacity for three and four year olds could be substantially larger or smaller if demand led providers to fill preschool slots with more or fewer children in this age group.

Family Child Care (FCC) Providers

Information on **family child care (FCC)** capacity for three and four year olds is even less clear than for child care centers, because FCC licensing does not require that slots be dedicated to children of specific ages older than infants.

As with centers, there are two sources with which to estimate the number of slots for three and four year olds in FCC care: those licensed by DEL and those listed by CCR. As with centers, the two lists substantially overlap, with very few unlicensed FCC providers in the CCR data.

- A. Estimated number of slots, based on CCR data for 395 Seattle **FCC** providers (November 2013): **1,430 slots** for three and four year olds in FCC.
- B. Estimated number of slots, based on DEL data for 388 FCC providers that serve children in the three and four year age range (November 2013): **1,129 slots** for three and four year olds in FCC.

Key Assumptions and Limitations

Estimated capacity for three and four year olds in FCC is subject to the same limitations listed for the centers, with the additional issue that there is no equivalent of the CCR provider-based report on “preschool capacity.” Capacity for preschoolers could only be estimated by applying the percentage of children in FCC care in King County reported to be “preschoolers” in the annual DEL-sponsored survey of providers to the total number of slots. This number was further adjusted based on the assumption that the definition of “preschooler” included children as young as two and half years and as old as five years. As with centers, capacity for three and four year olds could be substantially larger or smaller if demand led providers to fill preschool slots with more or fewer children in this age group.

Children in Preschools Not Licensed by DEL

As already stated in the report, there is no generally accepted definition of a “preschool.” The enrollment capacity for programs that define themselves as “preschools” and operate more than four hours per day is included under either Child Care Centers or Family Child Care Home capacity estimates above. There is very limited information about children in preschools that provide care for four hours or less per day, which may have business licenses, but are not licensed by DEL, and do not usually submit information to CCR. There is also limited information on preschool programs provided by public entities (which are also not required to be licensed by DEL).

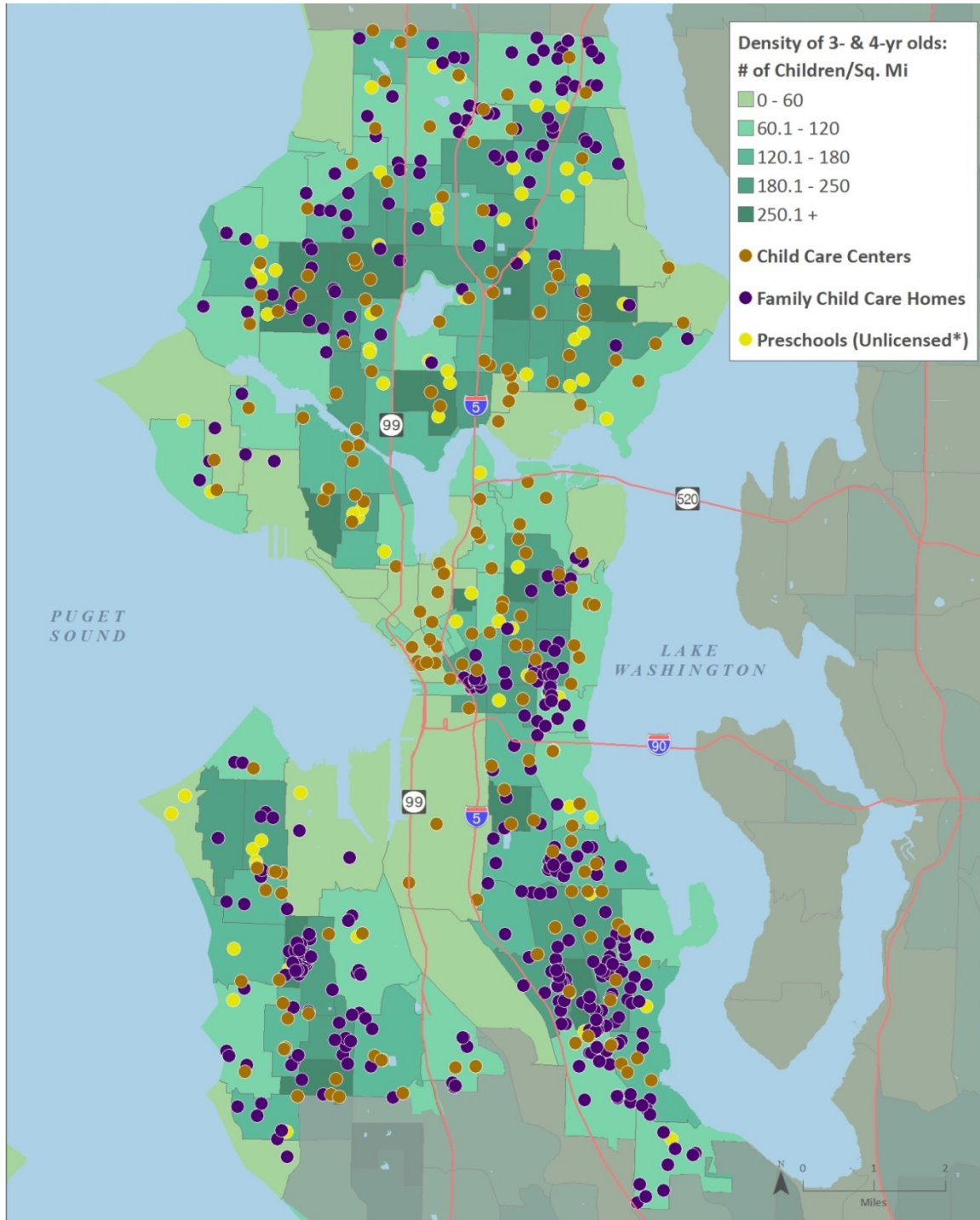
The following is partial information that sheds some light on preschools not licensed by DEL:

- There are 82 preschools in the CCR database, meaning that these facilities received CCR referrals or had other contact with CCR. This information is voluntarily reported to CCR and likely underestimates the number of unlicensed preschools. (See list in **Attachment D**)
- There are approximately 40 private preschools certified by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI), as part of the private school system. (See list in **Attachment E**)
- City of Seattle Parks Preschool Program served 343 children, ages two and half to five in 2012 through 13 Community Centers.

Geographic Distribution

Exhibit 4 below shows the geographic distribution of licensed early learning providers in Seattle (child care centers and family child care homes), as well as partial information on unlicensed preschools (operating less than four hours per day). Providers appear fairly uniformly distributed throughout the census tracts with highest densities of three and four year olds, with a somewhat higher concentration of family child care homes in the southeast.

Exhibit 4
Density of Three and Four Year Olds by Census Tract, 2010 and
Seattle Early Education Providers, 2013

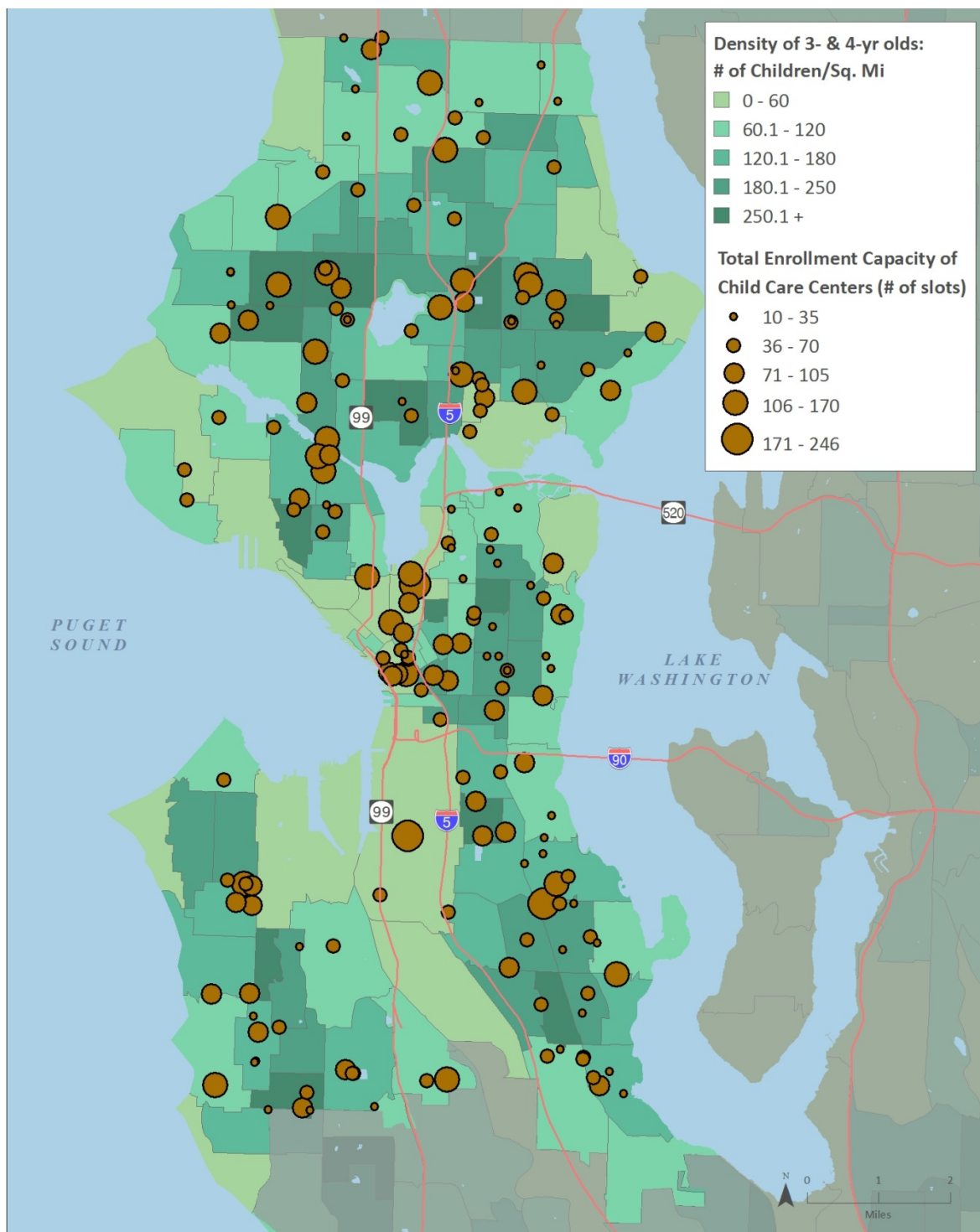


Source: U.S. Census, 2010; Department of Early Learning, 2013; Child Care Resources, 2013; BERK, 2013.

* Preschool Programs not licensed by DEL (typically four hours or less/day). The information shown on the map is voluntarily reported to CCR and likely underestimates the number of unlicensed preschools.

Exhibit 5 shows total enrollment capacity for Seattle Child Care Centers.

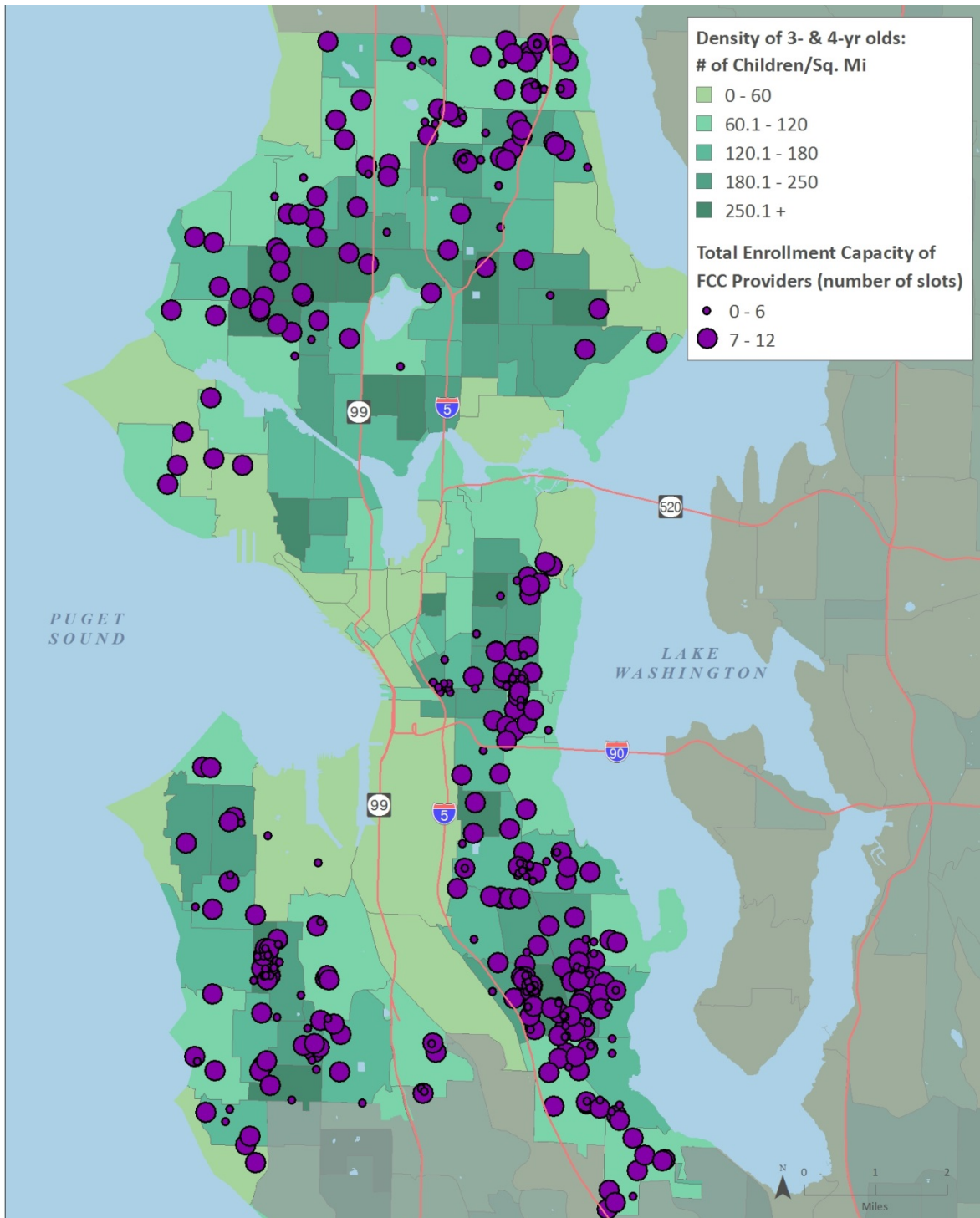
Exhibit 5
Density of Three and Four Year Olds by Census Tract, 2010 and
Total Enrollment Capacity (number of slots) of Seattle Child Care Centers



Source: U.S. Census, 2010; Department of Early Learning, 2013; BERK, 2013.

Exhibit 6 shows total enrollment capacity for Seattle Family Child Care Providers.

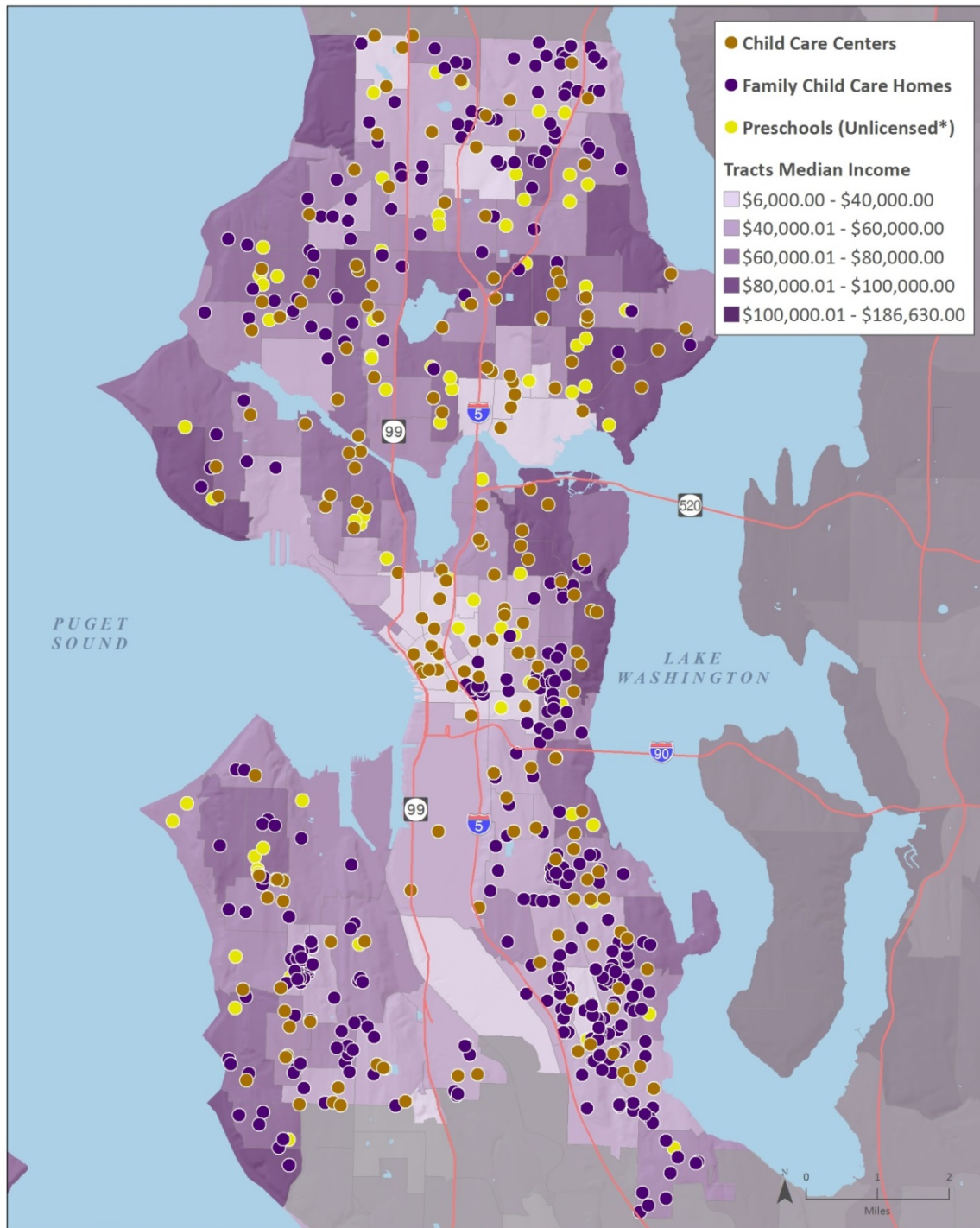
Exhibit 6
Density of Three and Four Year Olds by Census Tract, 2010 and
Enrollment Capacity of Seattle Family Child Care Providers



Source: U.S. Census, 2010; Department of Early Learning, 2013; BERK, 2013.

Exhibit 7 shows median household income by census tract, providing a broad indicator of how wealth is distributed across the city. Income data is overlaid with the locations of early education providers.

Exhibit 7
Seattle Early Education Providers, 2013 and
Median Household Income by Census Tract, 2007-2011 5-Year Average



Source: ACS, 2011; Department of Early Learning, 2013; Child Care Resources, 2013; BERK, 2013.

* Preschool Programs not licensed by DEL (typically four hours or less/day). The information shown on the map is voluntarily reported to CCR and likely underestimates the number of unlicensed preschools.

2.3 ENROLLMENT ESTIMATES

Overview and Summary of Findings

There are no reliable estimates of the number of children currently enrolled in each child care and preschool program in Seattle. As described earlier in this report, the world of child care and preschool is heterogeneous and only partially regulated, and no provider group has a complete list of providers or numbers of children served.

This report uses two strategies to estimate the number of three and four year old Seattle children receiving child care:

- **Strategy 1** uses American Community Survey (ACS) data to estimate the percentage of three and four year olds “enrolled in school” (public or private), and applying this percentage to the number of children ages three and four.
- **Strategy 2** uses data on child care arrangements from the Early Childhood Program Participation (ECP) Survey and applying this to estimated numbers of Seattle children in care.

These strategies do not account for children in family, friend and neighbor (FFN) care and other unlicensed care. The strategies are summarized in the Methodology section below; more detailed information can be found in **Attachment A**.

Exhibit 8 below provides estimates for the number of three and four year old children enrolled in child care and preschool programs in Seattle. **An estimated 7,800 to 9,000 three and four year olds attend child care and preschool programs in Seattle.** This includes children in center-based programs, family child care, and private preschool programs that are not licensed by DEL (less than four hours per day). The data does not differentiate between children attending one day a week or full time.

Exhibit 8 Preschool Enrollment Estimates: Summary of Findings

Strategy 1: Local Population Data

(Number of children enrolled in nursery or preschool, based on ACS)

Three year olds	3,450
Four year olds	4,340
Total 3 & 4 yr olds	7,790

Strategy 2: Applying National Data to Seattle Population

(Number of children enrolled in center-based and non-relative care, based on ECPP survey)

Center-based	7,470
Non-relative	1,490
Total 3 & 4 yr olds	8,960

Source: City of Seattle, 2013

Methodology

Strategy 1: Local Population Data

Based on data from the American Community Survey (ACS), we estimate that **approximately 7,800 three and four year olds** were enrolled in some type of preschool program in 2012.

The ACS is a statistical survey conducted year-round by the U.S. Census Bureau. It asks questions formerly contained in the Long Form of the Census of all individuals in about one in 12 households randomly selected to be interviewed. The survey asks about school attendance for every person three years or older in each sampled household. Specifically, the survey question asks:

“At any time IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS, has this person attended school or college? Include only **nursery or preschool**, kindergarten, elementary school, home school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.”

It is not clear how a parent would interpret the term “nursery or preschool” in this question. It is possible that some parents may include center care or part-time unlicensed preschool, but not family child care in their response.

The ACS releases household-level data on a 5% sample of all responding households (the Public Use Micro Sample or PUMS¹). In the PUMS data for 2007-2011 for Seattle, 53% of three year olds and 75% of four year olds were enrolled in **nursery or preschool**. This is consistent with national data on enrollment differences by age. The estimated number of three and four year olds enrolled in “nursery or preschool” in 2012:

- Total enrolled three and four year olds: **7,790 (63% of all three and four year olds)**
- Number of **three** year olds: **3,450 (53% of all three year olds)**
- Number of **four** year olds: **4,340 (75% of all four year olds)**

Key Assumptions and Limitations

The number of three and four year olds is an estimate built on the Census 2010 population proportion and the official 2012 population estimates for Seattle. The numbers are rounded as a reminder that these are only estimates. Both data sources inevitably include a margin of error, but neither provides an estimate of the magnitude of this error. ACS data from the combined 2010-2012 surveys estimate the number of enrolled three and four year olds at 7,490 enrolled with a 95% confidence interval of 6,790-8,140, which is not significantly different from the 7,790 estimate.

The ACS relies on information from the heads of surveyed households. Respondent’s interpretation of “nursery or preschool” has not been investigated so the response likely includes some mix of licensed and unlicensed care. It is impossible to estimate whether the resulting numerical estimate of children in care is an over-count or under-count. As noted earlier, both the Census and the ACS are point-in-time measures of children in a narrow age range, whose enrollment status may change at any time. The two data sources use different points in time. The following are some key assumptions for both sources:

- The number of children aging into the three and four year age group is constant over time (reasonable in terms of birth rates, but of unknown accuracy in terms of in- and out-migration).
- Enrollment and disenrollment are consistent over time.

¹ PUMS: The American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files are a set of untabulated records about individual people or housing units. Data users can create custom tables that are not available through pretabulated (or summary) ACS data products.

http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data_documentation/public_use_microdata_sample/

Strategy 2: Applying National Data to Seattle Population

Several national household surveys collect information on early childhood education. The best-known survey is the Early Childhood Program Participation (ECCP) Survey, part of the **National Household Education Survey** conducted annually by the U.S. Census Bureau. The ECCP asks about children's participation in relative care, nonrelative care, and center-based care arrangements for children birth through age five who are not yet enrolled in kindergarten.

Data from the 2012 survey on children age three to five (the closest equivalent to our target three and four year olds) showed that 76% had at least one weekly non-parental care arrangement. Applying the ECCP percentages by type of care to the Seattle population of children ages three and four provides the following estimates of three and four year olds enrolled in a "non parental care arrangement" in 2012:

- Total three and four enrolled year olds: **8,960 (73% of all three and four year olds)**
- Center-based: **7,470 (61% of all three and four year olds)**
- Non-relative care: **1,490 (12% of all three and four year olds)**

Key Assumptions and Limitations

The ECCP is a highly-regarded data source; however, its 2012 estimates draw on a fairly small national sample of 8,000 households. The standard errors of its estimates are approximately +/- 1%. As with ACS data, parental interpretation of the terms and questions may vary.

Other data sources suggest differences in percentage of children in care within the three to five age group (28% of three year olds and 18% of four year olds had parental care²). The ECCP estimate is an average of rates of care arrangements for children three to five years.

ECCP estimates should be applied to Seattle with caution. *They may over-estimate participation in care*, since the survey reported that the percentage of children in non-parental care was slightly lower in the Western Region of the U.S. relative to the Northeast, South and Midwest.

² Estimated Participation and Hours in Early Care and Education by Type of Arrangement and Income at Ages 2 to 4 in 2010, Steve Barnett and Milagros Nores, April 26, 2012. National Institute for early education research, 73 Easton Ave., New Brunswick, NJ 08901
<http://nieer.org/sites/nieer/files/ECE%20Participation%20Estimations.pdf>

Additional Information: Children in Head Start, ECEAP and Step Ahead Programs

Three publicly-funded programs provide early education services for children from low income families: the federally-funded Head Start Program, the state-funded Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP), and the City of Seattle-funded Step Ahead Program.

Collectively, these programs served **over 2,000** three and four year old children in 2012-13, representing approximately **17% of all three and four year old children** (12% of three year olds and 22% of four year olds). Children participating in these programs are already included in our estimate of total number of children enrolled in formal child care or preschool in Seattle, representing between 23% and 26% of the total number of enrolled children. Similarly, most of the providers that contract with Head Start, ECEAP, and Step Ahead to provide services to three and four year olds are included on the supply side within licensed child care centers and family child care homes.

Exhibit 9
Total Number of Funded Slots and Enrollment in Head Start, ECEAP, and Step Ahead Programs, 2012-13

	2012-13 Funded Slots	Estimated Enrollment of 3- and 4- y.o.			
		3 Year Olds	4 Year Olds	Other Age	Total
Head Start	1,128	539	759	0	1,298
ECEAP	330	73	290	0	363
Step Ahead*	350	134	256	8	398
Total	1,808	746	1,305	8	2,059

* Levy-funded slots only

Source: City of Seattle, 2013; Head Start Region X, 2013; BERK, 2013.

Note: Due to the loss of federal funding, the number of funded Head Start slots in Seattle will decrease from 1,128 to 855 in 2013-14 (loss of 273 slots).

Head Start. The federal Head Start programs provide comprehensive child development services to children from low income families. At least 90% of enrolled families must be at or below 130% of Federal Poverty Level (FPL), and a maximum of 35% can be between 100% and 130% of FPL. Children are eligible, when space is available, if they are in foster care or involved with the child welfare system; homeless; or on a Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash grant. In addition, up to 10% of children can be from families who are above the income limits.

Head Start serves children **age three to five**. Head Start provides grants to local public agencies and private non-profit and for-profit entities. In 2012-13, there were five Head Start grantees in Seattle, which together provided funding for 1,128 slots:

- Seattle Public Schools (SPS)
- Neighborhood House
- Denise Louie Education Center
- United Indians of All Tribes Foundation
- First A.M.E. Child Development Center (FAME CDC)

One of the Head Start grantees, Neighborhood House, shared a snapshot of how they are experiencing the lack of available preschool options for Seattle families living in poverty. At the end of the 2012-2013 school year they had a waitlist of 102 children, 83 of whom were income eligible for Head Start and 19 of whom were over the Head Start income guidelines. This surplus of eligible children represents approximately half of the total preschool slots that Neighborhood House has to serve children. In the current school year, their waitlist has already reached 117 children, 96 of whom are income eligible, with little likelihood that slots will open mid-year.

In 2013, FAME CDC and the United Indians of All Tribes Foundation lost federal funding and discontinued their Head Start programs as of June 30, 2013, collectively losing 330 slots. Children's Home Society and Puget Sound Educational Service District gained 57 slots in Seattle. With these changes, the number of funded slots declined to 855 for 2013-14.

Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP). Funded through the State of Washington's Department of Early Learning and the City of Seattle, ECEAP offers free, culturally and linguistically appropriate preschool services for eligible **three and four year olds**. ECEAP families must be at or below 110% of FPL.

During the 2012-13 school year, ECEAP provided 330 allocated slots at eight provider agencies in Seattle:

- José Martí Child Development Center
- Refugee Women's Alliance (ReWA)
- Tiny Tots Development Center
- The Experimental Education Unit (EEU)
- Prospect Enrichment Preschool
- Primm ABC Child Care Center
- The Refugee and Immigrant Family Center (RIFC)
- SeaMar Community Health Center

City of Seattle Step Ahead Program. Funded by the City of Seattle's Families and Education Levy, Step Ahead offers free or low-cost, culturally and linguistically appropriate preschool services to eligible children. Step Ahead mostly serves **four year olds** living in households up to 300% of FPL.

During the 2012-13 school year, the program provided direct funding for 350 preschool slots within nine preschool providers in Seattle (at multiple sites):

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| • José Martí Child Development Center | • The New School (South Shore) |
| • Community Day School Association | • Sound Child Care Solutions |
| • Refugee Women's Alliance (ReWA) | • Black Star Line |
| • Seed of Life | • Causey's Learning Center |
| • Tiny Tots Development Center | • Denise Louie Education Center |
| • La Escuelita | • Neighborhood House |
| • Chinese Information and Service Center (CISC) | |

Step Ahead includes both levy-funded and match slots: Step Ahead agencies are required to provide a match for every levy-funded child in order to create "blended" classrooms. Match slots include children whose tuition is paid by other sources, including ECEAP and tuition paid by parents. There were 251 match slots in 2012-13.

2.4 CHILDREN NOT ENROLLED IN ANY FORMAL CHILD CARE OR PRESCHOOL PROGRAMS

Based on estimates provided in the previous sections of this report, there are between 3,300 and 4,500 three and four year olds in Seattle that are not enrolled in any formal child care or preschool programs. This represents between 27% and 37% of total three and four year old children in Seattle.

Exhibit 10
Estimated Enrollment Status of Three and Four Year Olds in Seattle, 2012

Strategy 1: Number of children enrolled in nursery or preschool, based on American Community Survey					
	Total Number of Children	Enrolled Children	Enrolled as % of Total	Unenrolled	Unenrolled as % of Total
Three year olds	6,450	3,450	53%	3,000	47%
Four year olds	5,830	4,340	74%	1,490	26%
Total 3 & 4 yr olds	12,280	7,790	63%	4,490	37%

Strategy 2: Number of children enrolled in center-based and non-relative care, based on Early Childhood Program Participation (ECP) Survey					
	Total Number of Children	Enrolled Children	Enrolled as % of Total	Unenrolled	Unenrolled as % of Total
Three year olds	6,450	<i>Separate data is not available for three and four year olds; see below for totals</i>			
Four year olds	5,830				
Total 3 & 4 yr olds	12,280	8,960	73%	3,320	27%

Source: City of Seattle, 2013; BERK, 2013.

3.0 REASONS FOR NOT ENROLLING IN FORMAL CHILD CARE OR PRESCHOOL PROGRAMS

There are many reasons why a child might not be enrolled in any formal child care or preschool program, ranging from a parent choosing to be the primary caregiver, to unwillingness to let a non-family member care for their child, to a lack of awareness about available options.

Comprehensive Universal Preschool Parent/Guardian Survey

To gather more information on the reasons why some parents/guardians may not be enrolling their children in preschool programs, the City of Seattle plans to conduct the *Comprehensive Universal Preschool Parent/Guardian Survey*.

The survey will be designed to gather information regarding parents' and guardians' attitudes, expectations, and needs in relation to the City's Preschool for All Plan. This will be a phone survey, with some in-person interviews for "hard-to-reach" groups. "Hard-to-reach" groups may include immigrant and refugee respondents, non-English speaking respondents, respondents from cultures where answering survey questions by telephone is not common or easily arranged, and low-income families. In addition to administering the survey in English, it will also be administered in Cantonese, Mandarin, Somali, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese. This survey is one of the many ways that the City is eliciting community feedback to inform Preschool for All planning. The Request for Proposals was released on January 6, 2014 and selection of successful consultant is set for January 31, 2014.

Seattle Public Schools 2013 Survey of Kindergarten Parents

To collect data on reasons for use and non-use of preschool, the Office for Education (OFE) worked with Seattle Public Schools (SPS) to conduct a survey of parents of kindergarteners in November, 2013. OFE developed the questions in response to the Preschool for All Resolution. The survey was conducted by kindergarten teachers at the first parent-teacher conference (for list of questions see **Attachment F**).

It is important to note that this is not a representative survey and only reflects the experience of parents that attended parent-teacher conferences. In addition, due to the short time frame for developing and administering the survey, there was inadequate time for appropriately training the teachers and aides in consistently prompting parents on their definition of "preschool," and parents may have interpreted this term differently.

A total of 2,713 surveys were returned, *representing approximately half of SPS kindergarteners*. Among survey respondents, 2,329 or about 86% indicated that their kindergarten child(ren) attended preschool when they were three or four years old. When asked about ages of when the child attended preschool, parents indicated the following (percentages are based on 2,329 surveys where parents indicated that their children attended preschool):

- 90% of kindergarteners attending preschool did so when they were 4 years old
- 71% of kindergarteners attending preschool did so when they were 3 years old
- 27% attended at other ages (less than three or more than four)

Parents selected the following reasons their child(ren) attended preschool (percentages are based on 2,329 surveys where parents indicated that their children attended preschool):

- 81% attended preschool to support their educational development
- 63% attended to meet other children their age
- 44% attended because parents needed to work or attend school

Of those whose kindergartener had not attended preschool at age three or four (384 responses):

- Most children, 68%, stayed home with a parent
- 26% were in family, friend, or neighbor care (FFN)
- 18% went to a child care center and 6% were cared for in family child care
- The most common reasons for non-use of preschool were: wanting to care for the child at home (29%); cost of preschool (25%) and desire for FFN care (11%)
- Transportation barriers (5%), hours of care (5%), location of providers (4%) and lack of culturally appropriate care (2%) were cited by a minority of respondents

Preparing Children of Immigrants for Early Academic Success Report

The 2013 report from the Migration Policy Institute, *Preparing Children of Immigrants for Early Academic Success*³, suggests that children from immigrant families are less likely than the children of U.S.-born parents to attend early education programs. Three quarters of American four year olds with U.S.-born parents were enrolled in an early childhood education program; this proportion falls to two-thirds among the children of foreign-born parents. The report further suggests that the lower participation rate among children from immigrant families is likely rooted in several factors, including immigration-related differences in socioeconomic circumstances, language, maternal employment, and perceptions of early education's necessity.

Additional Information

To provide additional context on the question of why some children may not be attending preschool, a Seattle University student conducted limited research (literature review and several interviews) on barriers and attitudes about preschool by major immigrant groups. See **Attachment G** for more information.

³ Crosnoe, Robert, 2013. *Preparing Children of Immigrants for Early Academic Success*. Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute.

4.0 DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The City Council Resolution requests demographic details, to the extent the data is available, for three and four year olds enrolled and not enrolled in any formal child care or preschool programs. The data requested is family income, race, geographic location of the families, and any other relevant factors.

Most of the relevant information below is gathered from American Community Survey data, while two additional sources provide other perspectives. Information on children enrolled in Seattle Early Education Collaborative (SEEC) programs illustrates the demographics of children enrolled in publicly-funded early education programs, while the data from the 2012 national Early Childhood Program Participation (ECPP) Survey provides the national perspective.

American Community Survey Data

In the Public Use Micro Sample (PUMS) data for 2007-2011 for Seattle, there were 504 three and four year old children, 277 of whom were enrolled in **nursery or preschool**. Given this small sample size, we can only comment on broad patterns. Exhibit 11 below provides information on demographic characteristics; observed patterns include the following:

- Children in higher-income families were more likely to be enrolled than those in low-income (<200% of federal poverty level [FPL]) families. This is consistent with national data (see below) and with Seattle data from the newly-released 2008-2012 ACS data.
- Children living north of the Ship Canal were more likely than those in Southwest Seattle to be enrolled. Other neighborhoods are not significantly different from each other.
- Children with foreign-born parents were less likely to be enrolled than those with U.S. born parents.
- Differences by race/ethnicity were too small to be statistically significant.

Exhibit 11

PUMS Data Sample: Demographic Characteristics of Children Enrolled in Nursery or Preschool

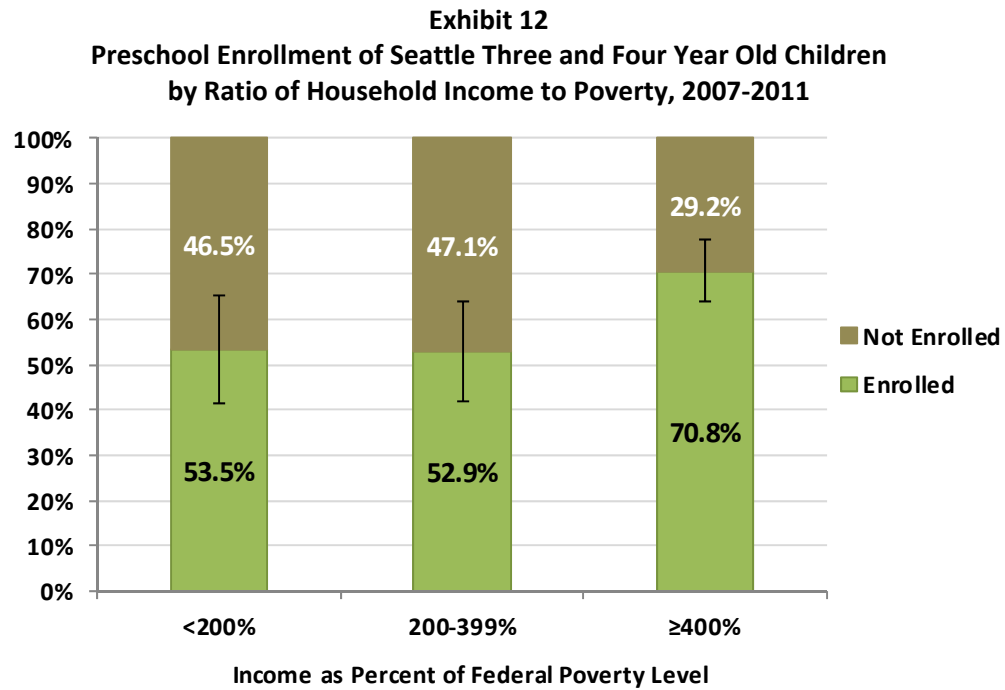
Characteristic	% of Children that are Enrolled in Preschool or Nursery	95% Confidence Interval¹	Sample Number of Children
All 3 & 4 year olds	62.7%	57.9-67.3	504
Income <200% FPL	53.5%	41.6-64.9	108
Income between 201% and 399% FPL	52.9%	41.7-52.9	97
Income ≥ 400% FPL	70.8%	64.0-76.8	299
Northwest Seattle	70.8%	61.7-78.4	128
Northeast Seattle	74.4%	63.0-83.2	111
Queen Anne/Magnolia/Downtown	68.7%	52.2-81.6	51
Central and Southeast Seattle	58.5%	47.2-68.9	94
Southwest Seattle	48.3%	38.8-58.0	120
All parents ² native-born	65.6%	60.1-70.7	356
One parent U.S. born, one foreign born	77.0%	60.4-88.0	53
All parents foreign born	42.9%	28.3-58.8	85

Source: 2007-2011 PUMS, American Community Survey; City of Seattle, 2013.

¹ The confidence interval is a statistical measure of the amount of random variation that you can expect in the calculated estimates (rate or percent). It means that if you sample the same group 100 times, naturally expecting some variation, 95% of the time the estimate will fall within the lower and upper bound of the confidence interval. Estimates with wide confidence intervals reflect a greater degree of random variation (they are less stable) than those with narrow confidence intervals.

² Both parents in two-parent families, only parent in one-parent families.

Exhibit 12 below shows preschool enrollment of Seattle three and four year olds by ratio of household income to poverty. Vertical black lines demonstrate confidence intervals.



Source: 2007-2011 PUMS, American Community Survey; City of Seattle, 2013.

For more detailed information on demographic characteristics of children enrolled in nursery or preschool, see **Attachment A**.

Demographics for Children Enrolled in Seattle Early Education Collaborative (SEEC) Programs

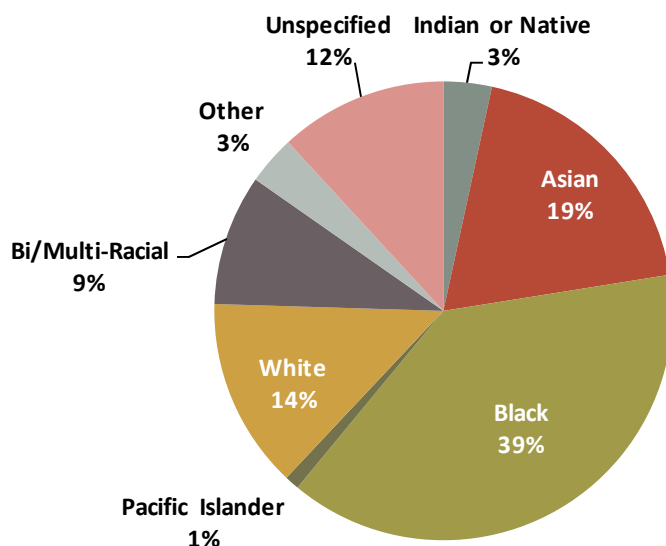
Seattle Early Education Collaborative (SEEC) is a public-private partnership of the City of Seattle, preschool providers, Seattle Head Start grantees, Seattle Public Schools, Child Care Resources, Thrive by Five Washington, Public Health-Seattle & King County, Seattle Public Library, Seattle Community College District, and the University of Washington. SEEC is working with publicly funded preschool programs to provide more children with the high quality Pre-K services that can prepare them for school success.

SEEC member programs include Head Start/Early Head Start, the State-funded Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP), the Families and Education Levy Funded Step Ahead Preschool and the City funded Comprehensive Child Care Program. SEEC member programs collaborate on joint professional development, assessments, and kindergarten transition services.

As mentioned above, Head Start, ECEAP, and Step Ahead programs collectively served **over 2,000** three and four year old children in 2012-13, representing approximately **20% of all three and four year old children**. Children participating in these programs represent between 27% and 31% of the total number of enrolled children. Exhibits below provide demographic information for this subset of children.

Exhibit 13 illustrates the racial composition for children enrolled in Head Start, ECEAP, and Step Ahead in 2012-13. Black is the most prevalent racial group, representing approximately 40% of children, more than twice than the next largest groups, Asian (19%) and White (14%).

Exhibit 13
Racial Composition of Head Start, ECEAP, and Step Ahead Enrolled Children, 2012-13



Program	Enrollment by Race								Total Enrollment
	Indian or Native	Asian	Black	Pacific Islander	White	Bi/Multi-Racial	Other	Unspecified	
Head Start	68	190	581	16	163	125	61	94	1298
ECEAP	1	63	99	5	73	52	4	66	363
Step Ahead	1	140	113	0	41	13	6	84	398
Total	70	393	793	21	277	190	71	244	2,059

Source: Head Start, 2013; City of Seattle, 2013; BERK, 2013.

Note: For Step Ahead program, less than 20% of Hispanic children identified a specific race. Most were listed as unknown, or the information was not included.

Exhibit 14 shows the ethnicity for children enrolled in Head Start, ECEAP, and Step Ahead in 2012-13. Hispanics comprise approximately a quarter of enrollment.

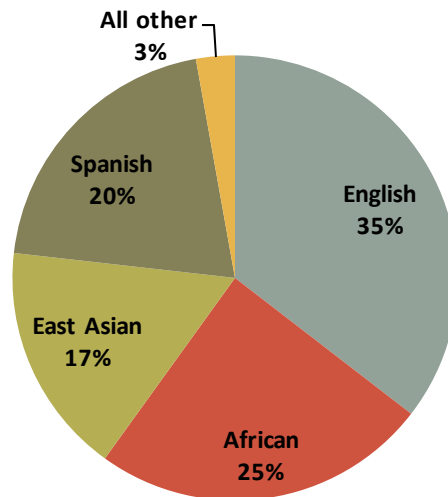
Exhibit 14
Ethnicity of Head Start, ECEAP, and Step Ahead Enrolled Children, 2012-13

Program	Enrollment by Ethnicity		Total Enrollment
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	
Head Start	289	1,000	1289
ECEAP	144	219	363
Step Ahead	84	314	398
Total	517	1,533	2,050

Source: Head Start, 2013; City of Seattle, 2013; BERK, 2013.

Exhibit 15 shows the breakdown of primary language spoken at home for Head Start, ECEAP, and Step Ahead enrolled children in 2012-13. Approximately 65% of families speak languages other than English, with African, Spanish, and East Asian languages being the most widely represented.

Exhibit 15
Primary Language of Family at Home for Head Start, ECEAP, and Step Ahead Enrolled Children, 2012-13



Program	Languages Spoken at Home								Total Enrollment
	English	Spanish	Middle Eastern & S Asian	East Asian	Pacific Island	European and Slavic	African	Other and Unspecified	
Head Start	449	228	23	170	3	8	415	2	1298
ECEAP	132	132	2	61	0	1	24	11	363
Step Ahead	149	60	2	116	0	0	65	6	398
Total	730	420	27	347	3	9	504	19	2,059

Source: Head Start, 2013; City of Seattle, 2013; BERK, 2013.

Exhibit 16 shows fiscal year 2012-13 enrollment in Head Start, ECEAP, and Step Ahead by income eligibility. Approximately 60% of the enrolled children are below 110% of federal poverty level (FPL), while most of the others are under 300% or on public assistance.

Exhibit 16
Head Start, ECEAP, and Step Ahead Enrollment by Income Eligibility, 2012-13

Program	Number of Enrollees by Type of Eligibility							Total Enrollment
	Below 110% FPL	Between 100% and 130% FPL	Under 300% FPL	Public Assistance	Foster Child	Homeless	Over Income*	
Head Start	803	50	0	328	10	24	75	1290
ECEAP	329	10	13				1	353
Step Ahead	68	53	216	-	-	-	2	339
Total	1,200	113	229	328	10	24	78	1,982

Source: Head Start, 2013; City of Seattle, 2013; BERK, 2013.

* Federal regulations allow up to 10% of the Head Start slots to go to “over income” families, with an income 130% over the poverty line.

Early Childhood Program Participation Survey Data

The 2012 national Early Childhood Program Participation (ECPP) Survey reported on demographic characteristics of children age birth to five and families using various types of non-parental care. Only a few characteristics were statistically different for those using center care (the largest proportion of children). This partly reflects the relatively small size of the national sample (7,892 households). It is also because, aside from income, there are few characteristics that clearly distinguish those with children in center care from those with children not in center care.

- The proportion of children in center care went up with family income. Children in families with income less than \$50,000 were less likely to be in center care than those with incomes of \$75,000 or higher. In parallel, children in households below the poverty level were less likely to be in center care than those whose families’ income were above the poverty level. Due to the nature of the survey and analysis, it is difficult to provide exact percentages.
- Children in two-parent families with both parents in the labor force were significantly more likely to be in centers than children with a parent not working.
- Children with a single parent working full time were more likely to be in center care than those of a parent not working.
- Children of one or two parents who speak English at home were more likely to be in center care than children with no parent speaking English
- Children with parents with a bachelor’s degree or higher were more likely to be in center care than children with parents that had not completed high school.
- Children of white non-Hispanic parents were more likely to be in center care than children of Hispanics/Latinos. There were no other significant differences by race/ethnicity.

5.0 COST DATA

Question E requested data on the *average* total cost per child enrolled for *each* of the child care or preschool programs receiving government subsidies. There is no single source of data on true costs for child care and preschool programs – collecting this information would require conducting original research and developing case studies for each program, which was not possible due to the timeframe of this analysis.

Published per-child provider rates shed some light on this question; however, providers frequently supplement revenues from tuition and subsidies with other sources of income (fundraising, grants, etc.) to cover their costs. Therefore, it is likely that published rates underestimate the true cost of providing early education services. In addition, there is a wide variation in quality of services provided, with more expensive providers sometimes associated with higher quality services.

5.1 AVERAGE RATES FOR PRESCHOOL-AGE CARE

Exhibit 17 provides information from Child Care Resources (CCR) on average rates for preschool care in Seattle, both for providers that take subsidies and those that do not. Converted into annual figures, the rates for preschool care in a center-based setting range from \$11,300 for providers serving children with subsidies to \$14,700 for those that serve only unsubsidized children. For Family Child Care (FCC), the range is between \$8,200 and \$10,600, respectively.

Exhibit 17
City of Seattle Average Rates for Preschool Care (Age 2 ½ - 5 years)

Type of Care	Take DSHS/City of Seattle Subsidies		Do Not Take Any Subsidy		All Programs	
	Number of Programs	Average Monthly Rate	Number of Programs	Average Monthly Rate	Number of Programs	Average Monthly Rate
Center	113	\$944	22	\$1,228	135	\$992
FCC	263	\$684	38	\$880	301	\$708
Total	376	\$760	60	\$1,000	346	\$796

Source: CCR, 2013

Note: Number of Programs is the number of programs that reported rate information to CCR, not the total number of Center and FCC programs in Seattle.

Exhibit 18 shows similar information for center-based providers in all of King County:

Exhibit 18
Full-Time Rates for Preschool Children, Differences between Centers Serving and Not Serving Children with Subsidies, 2012

	Serving Children Who Received Subsidies	Not Serving Children Who Received Subsidies	Percent Difference
King County	\$913	\$1,172	28%
Statewide	\$710	\$1,008	42%

Source: Washington State 2012 Child Care Survey, SESRC, 2012; BERK, 2013

The Washington State 2012 Child Care Survey compared subsidized and non-subsidized daily rates, using the data to estimate the proportion of private paying children who received care that cost the same or less than the state subsidy rate. The monthly subsidy rate for preschool-aged children in King County was \$684 for center-based providers and \$645 for FCCs. Only 6% of the centers in King County reported charging the subsidy rate or less, compared to 30% of FCC providers.

Exhibit 19
Department of Social and Health Services Rates for Center and Family Child Care
versus 75th Percentile Rate per Month¹,
King County, 2012

	Subsidy Rate*	75th Percentile ²	At/Below Subsidy Rate ³
Centers	\$683.98	\$1,134.98	6%
Family Child Care homes	\$645.26	\$880.00	30%

*All rates are from the Department of Early Learning website and are dated July 1, 2009.

¹ Monthly rate=Daily*22.

² Seventy-five percent of providers charge this rate or less.

³ Percent of providers charging at or below current subsidy rate.

Source: Washington State 2012 Child Care Survey, SESRC, 2012; BERK, 2013

5.2 SUBSIDY RATES

Head Start

According to the Head Start Region X Office, the average annual cost per slot for the Head Start grantees serving children in the city of Seattle is **\$9,500**. One of the grantees listed their rate as \$10,695 per slot year and suggested that this figure is their approximate cost as well.

ECEAP

The Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP) per slot rate is \$625 per child per month for nine months (during the program year) and \$335 per child per month for three months (during the summer months). The total is **\$6,630** per slot per year. As mentioned earlier, during the 2012-13 school year, ECEAP provided 330 allocated slots in Seattle.

Step Ahead

Payment for Step Ahead program is based on provider tiers. The tier placements are based on the preschool programs meeting expectations of Early Achievers (Washington State's Quality Rating and Improvement System), and Step Ahead standards and requirements:

- Tier I – Equivalent to Level 1 of Early Achievers; Meets licensing requirements and all Step Ahead standards and requirements. (In lieu of meeting licensing requirements, un-licensed programs must meet health and safety facility standards.)
- Tier II - Equivalent to Level 2 of Early Achievers; In addition to meeting all Tier I requirements, must also complete 6 training modules, enroll in MERIT (Washington's Managed Education and Registry Information Tool), complete Environmental Rating Scale (ERS) Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS) and Teaching Strategies Gold (TSG) assessments.

- Tier III - Equivalent to Level 3 of the Early Achievers; In addition to meeting all Tier II requirements, must also score 30-69 on the Early Achievers and meet or exceed the standard on the SEEC ERS assessment.
- Tier IV – Equivalent to Level 4 of the Early Achievers; In addition to meeting all Tier III requirements, must also score 70-90 on the Early Achievers and meet or exceed the standard on SEEC child assessments.
- Tier V – Equivalent to Level 5 of the Early Achievers; In addition to meeting all Tier IV requirements, must also score 91-100 on the Early Achievers and meet or exceed the standard on the SEEC CLASS assessment.

Exhibit 20
Step Ahead Per Slot Rates, 2013-14

Part Time - Tier 2	\$ 6,107
Part Time - Tier 3	\$ 6,312
Part Time - Tier 4	\$ 6,517
Full Time - Tier 1	\$ 7,411
Full Time - Tier 2	\$ 7,615
Full Time - Tier 3	\$ 7,820
Full Time - Tier 4	\$ 8,024

Source: City of Seattle, 2014.

City of Seattle Child Care Assistance Program

In addition to the Step Ahead program that focuses on preschool-aged children, the City of Seattle helps low- and moderate-income working families pay for child care for children ages one month to 13 years. The amount of the payment from the City varies according to the income of the family, age of the child, and hours of care needed. Exhibit 21 below shows subsidy amounts for full-time care at various income levels; the subsidy for preschool aged children ranges from \$11,405 per year for families 110% and below federal poverty level, to \$3,168 for families closer to 300% of federal poverty level.

Exhibit 21
Monthly Child Care Assistance Program Rates for Full-time Care, 2013

Age Category	Percent of Federal Poverty Level							
	0-110%	110.1%-200%	200.1%-225%	225.1%-238%	238.1%-257%	257.1%-276%	276.1%-293%	293.1%-300%
Subsidy per Month								
Infant (0-11 mo)	\$1,321	\$1,174	\$1,028	\$954	\$807	\$661	\$514	\$367
Toddler (12-29 mo)	\$1,171	\$1,041	\$911	\$846	\$716	\$585	\$455	\$325
Preschool (30 mo+)	\$950	\$845	\$739	\$686	\$581	\$475	\$370	\$264
Summer school age	\$729	\$648	\$567	\$527	\$446	\$365	\$284	\$203
Before school only	\$268	\$238	\$209	\$194	\$164	\$134	\$104	\$75
After school only	\$337	\$299	\$262	\$243	\$206	\$168	\$131	\$94
Before and after school	\$505	\$449	\$393	\$365	\$309	\$252	\$196	\$140
Subsidy per Year (Amount Per Month*12)								
Preschool (30 mo+)	\$11,405	\$10,138	\$8,870	\$8,237	\$6,970	\$5,702	\$4,435	\$3,168

Source: City of Seattle, 2014.

SEATTLE PRESCHOOL FOR ALL INITIATIVE

Analysis of Preschool Enrollment

ATTACHMENTS

January 21, 2014

SEATTLE PRESCHOOL FOR ALL INITIATIVE ANALYSIS OF PRESCHOOL ENROLLMENT

ATTACHMENT A

Methodology

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF THREE AND FOUR YEAR OLDS

According to the most recent available data (2011-2012) there are approximately 12,280 children ages three and four in Seattle in 2012. This number is an estimate based on 2010 U.S. Census counts and annual post-censal population estimates from the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM), which give the number of children birth through four. From this aggregated estimate we estimated the proportion of three and four year olds by following this approach:

- Children age three in calendar year 2013 were born in 2010, while those age four were born in 2009. The annual number of births in Seattle since 2008-2011 has varied by less than 0.6% from year to year. Present kindergarten enrollment has been rising, but this reflects a jump in births in 2006 that subsequently leveled out. Birth-based estimates thus suggest that the 2012 population proportions of three and four year old children are not likely to be different from those observed in the 2010 Census, the last year for which we have a valid count of children. Estimates based solely on births ignore differences in in- and out-migration of children by age, but OFM population estimates are stable in the birth through four age group.
- In the Census there were 6,247 three year olds (1.03% of the total Seattle 2010 population) and 5,679 four year olds (0.93% of the population). Their total share of the population was 1.96%. In 2012 this translates into $(626,600 * .0196) = 12,280$ children three and four years old, based on the OFM estimate of the Seattle 2012 population. An estimated 6,450 children were three, and 5,830 children were four.

ENROLLMENT ESTIMATES

Strategy 1: Population Data

Based on data from the American Community Survey (ACS), we estimate that about **7,800 three and four year olds** were enrolled in some type of preschool program in 2012.

The Survey asks about school attendance for every person aged three years or older in each sampled household. The Survey question is:

“At any time IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS, has this person attended school or college? Include only **nursery or preschool**, kindergarten, elementary school, home school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.”

The ACS releases household-level data on a 5% sample of all responding households (the Public Use Micro Sample or PUMS). In the PUMS data for 2007-2011 for Seattle, 53% of three year olds and 75% of four year olds were enrolled. This is consistent with national data on enrollment differences by age.

The following Exhibit shows calculation of total estimated number of three and four year olds enrolled in “nursery or preschool” in 2012:

Exhibit 1
Estimated Number of Three and Four Year Olds Enrolled in “Nursery or Preschool,” 2012

	Population % in 2010 Census	2012 Seattle Pop Estimate	Estimated Number in 2012	% enrolled (ACS)	Estimated Number enrolled
Three year olds	0.0103	626,600	6,450	0.53	3,450
Four year olds	0.0093	626,600	5,830	0.75	4,340
Total three and four year olds	.0196		12,280		7,790

Source: American Community Survey, 2012; City of Seattle, 2013.

Strategy 2: Applying National Data to Seattle Population

Several national household surveys collect information on early childhood education. The best known is the Early Childhood Program Participation (ECPP) Survey, part of the **National Household Education Survey** conducted annually by the U.S. Census Bureau. The ECPP asks about children’s participation in relative care, nonrelative care, and center-based care arrangements for children from birth through age five who are not yet enrolled in kindergarten.

Data from the 2012 survey on children age three to five (the closest equivalent to our target three and four year olds) showed that 76% had at least one weekly non-parental care arrangement. The following Exhibit gives the ECPP percentages by type of care and applies these percentages to the Seattle population of children ages three and four. Note that some children had more than one type of non-parental care, so numbers of type of care should not be summed.

Exhibit 2
**Percentage and Estimated Number of Children from Birth through Age Five
Participating in Various Care Arrangements, 2012**

For children 3-5 years old	Percent of Children in Different Types of Care	Standard Error of Percentage	Percent of All Children in Non-parental Care	Estimated Number of Seattle Children 3 & 4 Years Old*
>1 weekly non parental care arrangement	76%	1		9,330
• Relative	31%	1.1	24%	2,950
• Non-relative (=FCC)	16%	0.9	12%	1,470
• Center^	80%	1.1	61%	7,490
No non-parental care arrangements	24%	1		2,950

* Percentage of children from birth through age five and not yet in kindergarten participating in various weekly non-parental care arrangements.

~ These estimates were calculated based on total estimated number of three and four year olds in Seattle (12,280 children).

^ Center-based arrangements include day care centers, Head Start programs, preschools, prekindergartens, and other early childhood programs.

Source: Early Childhood Program Participation (ECPP) Survey, 2012, City of Seattle, 2013.

SUPPLY OF PRESCHOOL-AGE CARE IN SEATTLE

Child Care Centers

There are two approaches to estimating the number of slots for three and four year olds in **child care centers** that are licensed by the Washington State Department of Early Learning (DEL) and listed by Child Care Resources (CCR). The DEL and CCR sources differ on estimated capacity of these centers and no source contains demographic information on children, although CCR supplies aggregate data on the proportion of all children who receive subsidized care.

1. City of Seattle estimates based on CCR data for all Seattle centers serving the three and four year age range (November 2013)
 - CCR has information on 185 child care centers in Seattle. This list overlaps almost completely with the DEL list of licensed centers in Seattle (six centers in CCR are not in DEL and vice versa).
 - Centers reported their desired 'preschool' (age two and half to five years) capacity as well as their total capacity and range of ages served. 'Preschool' capacity was 4,563 slots.
 - 34 of 185 centers (18%) did not report their 'preschool' capacity. To estimate the number of 'preschoolers' in the 34 centers not reporting capacity, we took the median number of slots in reporting centers (22) and multiplied it by 34. The result was an additional 748 slots, for an estimated total of **5,311** slots for ages two and half to five years ($4,563 + 748$).
 - To adjust for the over-count due to the broader age range of 'preschoolers', we multiplied the number of 'preschool' slots by the population (Census 2010) proportion of Seattle children two and half to five years old who are three or four (57%). This produces $5,311 \times 0.57 = \mathbf{3,030}$ center-based slots for three and four year olds.
 - This estimate assumes that the preschool capacity is occupied by three and four year olds in proportion to their distribution in the population. As noted earlier, it's possible that all 'preschoolers' in a center could be three year olds, rather than ranging in age from two and a half to five years. If the entire center 'preschool' capacity were occupied by three and four year olds, there might be as many as 5,311 three and four year old preschoolers. By the same logic, the center capacity for three and four year olds might be much smaller if younger and older children occupied more than their population share of preschool slots.
2. City of Seattle estimates based on DEL data for 187 Seattle centers serving the three or four year age range (November 2013)
 - Department of Early Learning provided a listing of all centers in Seattle from their license database of King County providers.
 - Centers report their capacity to DEL and specify the age range of children they serve. We know from the DEL 2010 biennial report (Region 4, 2012 DEL/SESRC survey¹) that in King County, 53% of children in centers were 'preschoolers'. The age of the 'preschool' group was not specified, but appeared to include more than just three and four year olds. 53% of the 11,868 center slots in Seattle gives 6,290 slots for 'preschoolers'. To adjust for the over-count due to the broader age range of 'preschoolers', we multiplied the number of 'preschool' slots by the population (Census 2010) proportion of Seattle children two and half to five years old who are three or four

¹ Washington State 2012 Child Care Survey: Child Care Rate & Resources in Washington State Technical Report 12-057, SESRC, WSA, Fall, 2012

(57%). This produces $6,290 \times 0.57 = 3,585$ center-based slots for three and four year olds. As with the CCR estimates, the actual number of slots available to or occupied by three and four year olds might be considerably larger or smaller if the attendance patterns of children differ from the population averages.

- The average preschool capacity of Seattle DEL-licensed centers was 63 children; the full range was between 10 and 240.

Family Child Care (FCC) Providers

There is limited data on *family child care (FCC) providers*. Information on FCC capacity for three and four year olds is even less clear than for child care centers, because licensing for FCC does not require that slots be dedicated to children of specific ages older than infants. We do not have demographic information on children in FCC.

1. City of Seattle estimates based on CCR data for 395 Seattle **FCC** providers (November 2013)
 - Report-based estimate of capacity for 'preschoolers' (ages three and four) was 3,044, but this number is highly suspect because of the inability to specify ages.
 - Age range of children goes from one week to 11 years, 11 months. Only three of 395 FCC did NOT take infants, so infants are included in almost all FCC.
 - An estimated 47% of children in FCC (Region 4, 2012 DEL/SESRC survey) were preschoolers. As noted above, the term 'preschooler' is not defined in the report, but appears to include more than just three and four year olds. It included children in full-time and part-time care. A better estimate of the number of three and four year olds in FCC comes from multiplying the stated 'preschool' capacity (3,044) by 47%, giving **1,430** 'preschooler' slots in FCC. This number may still be an over-count or undercount, as explained in the section on child care centers.
 - The largest capacity in an FCC was 12 children.
2. City of Seattle estimates based on DEL data for 388 FCC providers serving children in the three and four year age range (November 2013)
 - The Department of Early Learning provided a listing of all FCC in Seattle from the Department of Early Learning license database of King County providers.
 - FCC report their capacity to DEL and specify the age range of children they serve. We know from the DEL 2010 biennial report (data source 2 below) that in King County, 59% of children in centers were 'preschoolers'. The age of the 'preschool' group was not specified, but appeared to include more than just three and four year olds. Fifty-nine percent of the 3,358 DEL FCC slots in Seattle gives 1,981 slots for 'preschoolers'. To adjust for the over-count due to the broader age range of 'preschoolers', we multiplied the number of 'preschool' slots by the population (Census 2010) proportion of Seattle children two and half to five years old who are three or four (57%). This produces $1,981 \times 0.57 = 1,129$ center-based slots for three and four year olds.

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

American Community Survey Data

In the Public Use Micro Sample (PUMS) data for 2007-2011 for Seattle, there were 504 three and four year old children, of whom 277 were enrolled in *nursery or preschool*. Exhibits below provide information on demographics for three and four year old children based on PUMS data.

Exhibit 3
Enrollment Among Three and Four Year Olds by Ratio of Household Income to Poverty Level
(p for the <200 vs >=400% comparison is <.000)

Poverty Level	Not Enrolled	Enrolled	Total
<200%	0.4804	0.5196	1
95% c.i.	[.3575,.6057]	[.3943,.6425]	
n	51	55	106
200-399%	0.4713	0.5287	1
95% c.i.	[.3624,.5831]	[.4169,.6376]	
n	43	54	97
≥400%	0.2918	0.7082	1
95% c.i.	[.2319,.3599]	[.6401,.7681]	
n	82	217	299
Total	0.3761	0.6239	1
95% c.i.	[.3297,.4248]	[.5752,.6703]	
n	176	326	502

Source: 2007-2011 PUMS, American Community Survey; City of Seattle, 2013.

Exhibit 4
Enrollment Among Three and Four Year Olds by Neighborhood

PUMA	Not enrolled	Enrolled	Total
Northwest Seattle	0.2925	0.7075	1
95% c.i.	[.2161,.3828]	[.6172,.7839]	
n	37	91	128
Northeast Seattle	0.2561	0.7439	1
95% c.i.	[.1681,.3697]	[.6303,.8319]	
n	29	82	111
Queen Anne/Magnolia/Downtown	0.3129	0.6871	1
95% c.i.	[.1843,.4784]	[.5216,.8157]	
n	15	36	51
Central and Southeast Seattle	0.4154	0.5846	1
95% c.i.	[.3112,.5277]	[.4723,.6888]	
n	39	55	94
Southwest Seattle	0.5168	0.4832	1
95% c.i.	[.4204,.612]	[.388,.5796]	
n	56	64	120
Total	0.3731	0.6269	
95% c.i.	[.3274,.4211]	[.5789,.6726]	
n	176	328	504

Source: 2007-2011 PUMS, American Community Survey; City of Seattle, 2013.

Exhibit 5
Enrollment Among Three and Four Year Olds by Nativity of Parents
(p for comparison of 'all US born' to 'all foreign born' is <.05)

Parents*	Not Enrolled	Enrolled	Total
All U.S. born	0.344	0.656	1
	[.2927,.3993]	[.6007,.7073]	
	114	242	356
One parent U.S. born, one foreign born	0.2302	0.7698	1
	[.1203,.3956]	[.6044,.8797]	
	10	43	53
All foreign born	0.5712	0.4288	1
	[.4121,.7169]	[.2831,.5879]	
	49	36	85
Total	0.3759	0.6241	1
	[.3289,.4253]	[.5747,.6711]	
	173	321	494

* Single parents are included either in the "All U.S. born" or "All Foreign born" categories.

Source: 2007-2011 PUMS, American Community Survey; City of Seattle, 2013.

Seattle Preschool for All Initiative Analysis of Preschool Enrollment

Attachment B

Department of Early Learning's List of Licensed Seattle Child Care Centers (Received from DEL 11/21/2013)

Provider Name

PIKE MARKET CHILD CARE AND PRESCHOOL
PAIDEIA ACADEMY
WEE WACS CHILD
SEATTLE INFANT DEVELOPMENT CEN
GREENTREE EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER
PACIFIC FIRST MONTESORRI
KINDER CARE 1786
PARKSIDE SCHOOL DAYCARE
SAINT MARKS CATHEDRAL PRESCH
BRIGHT WATER SCHOOL
BERTSCHI SCHOOL
NORTH SEATTLE COMM COLL/CHILD DEV
PHINNEY RIDGE LUTHERAN CHURCH
EARLY LEARNING & DEV CTR/GREENWOOD
ST JOHNS EXTENDED DAYCARE
INTERLAKE CHILD CARE & LEARNING
GREEN LAKE PRESCHOOL & CHILD C
WALLINGFORD CHILD CARE CENTER
NORTHWEST MONT/PHINNEY
ORCA CHILDRENS CENTER
The Learning Warren LLC
Montessori Garden
KIDSCENTRE
DENISE LOUIE EC/VILLAGE SQUAR
BRIGHT HORIZONS/FOURTH&MADISON
SOUND CHILD CARE SOLUTIONS (Little Eagles?)
Bright Horizons Childrens Centers LLC
Northwest Center Kids At Chinook
CHILD LEARN & CARE CTR AT UCUC
SAND POINT CHILD DEV CTR
FIFTY FIFTH ST SCHOOL
UNIV TEMPLE CHILDRENS SCHOOL
VILLA CARE
WEST CAMPUS CHILDRENS CNTR
UNIV CHILD DEV SCH-NORTH C

CHILDRENS CENTE/BURKE GILMAN GARDENS
BRIGHT HORIZONS
COOPERATIVE CHILDRENS CENTER
University Child Development School
University District Childrens Center
UW Childrens Center At Laurel Village
CREATIVE CHILDRENS CORNER INC
SOUTH SEATTLE COMM COLL
LEARNING WAY SCHOOL & DAYCARE
AGES IN STAGES CHILDCARE LLC
THE COMMUNITY SCHOOL OF WEST SEATTLE
COMMUNITY DAY SCHOOL/HIGHLAND PARK
HOLY FAMILY SCHOOL BASE PROGRAM
Ages in Stages Childcare II
Ages In Stages Pre-K School Age
ADAMS KIDS
PACIFIC CREST SCHOOL
KIDS INC II
Our Beginning
SEA MAR CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER
REFUGEE WOMENS ALLIANCE
YMCA WEST SEATTLE/CONCORD
REFUGEE WOMENS ALLIANCE
COMM DAY SCHOOL/MAPLE
Causeys At Dearborn Park Elementary
HILLTOP CHILDRENS CENTER
HUTCH KIDS CHILD CARE
YOUNG CHILD ACADEMY
MINOR AVENUE CHILDRENS HOUSE LLC
Bright Horizons At South Lake Union
Seattle Learning Center
BRIGHT HORIZONS/SPRING ST
CREATIVE BEGINNINGS
COTTAGE PRESCHOOL
VALLEY SCHOOL DAYCARE THE
NELSON-MOON LEAH J
PROSPECT ENRICHMENT PRESCHOOL
THE INTERLAKEN PRESCHOOL
COMMUNITY DAY SCHOOL/MADRONA
SEATTLE HEBREW ACADEMY
LA ESCUELITA BILINGUAL SC
NEW DISCOVERY SCHOOL
CONCORDIA LUTHERAN CHILDCARE
UW CHILD CTR/RADFORD CRT/INFANT & TODDLE
STROUM JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
NW MONTESSORI WEDGEWOOD
FAIRVIEW CHRIST

PERKINS PRESCHOOL
WEDGWOOD MONTESSORI
LITTLE ANCHOR #
PERKINS SCHOOL/LODGE
THE CHILD CARE
CONGREGATION BETH SHALOM EARLY CHILD CTR
SOUND CHILD CARE SOLUTIONS/PINEHURST CHILD CARE CENTER
Collaboration Station
ALL ABOUT KIDS INFANT & CHILDCARE CENTER
HOPE LUTHERAN SCHOOL
BELLA MENTE EARLY LEARNING CT
SMALL FACES CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER
BALLARD FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH
AGAPE 2 CHILDCARE CENTER
AGAPE PRESCHOOL CENTER
PHINNEY NEIGHBORHOOD ASSO WHITTIER KIDS
Lighthouse Montessori
Nurturing Knowledge At Greenwood Elementary School
Cosmopolitan Kids Childrens Academy 2 Inc Ballard
PRIMM TABERNACLE DAY CARE CENTER
TINY TOTS DEVELOPMENT CENTER 1
SUNNYSIDE MONTESSORI
SOUTHLAKE PARENT CHILD EDUCATION CENTER
B N T ACADEMY
ZION PREPARATORY ACADEMY DCC DEV DEPT
COMMUNITY DAY SCH-HAWTHORNE
DENISE LOUIE EC/LAKE WA
SEED OF LIFE/EARLY LEARNING/PRESCHOOL
MAGIC LANTERN M
TINY TOTS DEVELOPMENT CENTER/WING LUKE
GRAHAM HILL KID
MEGUMI PRE-SCHOOL
La Escuelita Bilingual School
YMCA OF GREATER SEATTLE AT DUNLAP
Kids Co. at South Shore
Seed Of Life Center LLC At Martin Luther King Jr. School
Tiny Tots Development Center At Helen Hicks Building
Jaylee Enterprises Inc
Causeys At Van Asselt
Wee Are The World Right Start
BAYVIEW MANOR
NORTH QUEEN ANNE CHILD CARE CENTER
NORTHWEST CENTER CHILD
KIDSPACE
BALLARD BOYS & GIRLS/COE
Beginnings 2 Child Care Center At Queen Anne
Cosmopolitan Kids Childrens Academy 2 Inc 19

Bright Horizons Children's Center LLC
COMMUNITY DAY CENTER FOR CHILDREN
BEGINNINGS CC #1
CHILDAHVEN/BROADWAY
GENESIS HOUSE
COMM DAY SCHOOL LESCHI
LEARNING TREE
FUTURE TRUST DAYCARE CENTER
KIDZONE INC
CAUSEYS LEARNING
KIDUS MONTESSORI SCHOOL
CAUSEYS LEARNING CTR II
Epiphany School
Epiphany Early Learning Preschool
Mother's Place Quality Day Care
Seattle Amistad School
NORTHGATE WHIZZ KIDS
ELITE KIDS PRES
CHELSEA HOUSE M
KINDER CARE 000534/NORTHGATE
WEDGWOOD MONTESSORI
Northgate Early Learning Center
St Matthew Preschool
MOUNT ST VINCENT LRNG CNT
BLUE SKIES MONTESSORI SCHOOL INC
LIFE PRESCHOOL
NORTHWEST MONTE
GROWING SMART KID'Z INC
Westside School
West Seattle Bright Horizons
Life Learning Center
YMCA West Seattle Main Branch
Bella Mente Early Learning Vita Center
NORTHWEST HOSPI
EARLY LEARNING DEVELOPMENT/BROADVIEW
PERINATAL TREATMENT PROG
ALPHA MONTESSORI
CHRIST THE KING DBA CARITAS CHILD CARE
LIL PEOPLES WORLD/HALLER LAKE
YMCA Dale Turner Family YMCA Child Development Center
Seattle Childrens Academy
EASTER SEALS FE
THE MERMAIDS LAGOON
FAUNTLEROY CHILDRENS CENTER
COTTAGE SCHOOL/GATEWOOD
JOSE MARTI CHILD DEV CNTR
GIDDENS SCHOOL

CENTRAL BRANCH PRESCHOOL
DENISE LOUIE ED
COMMUNITY DAY SCHOOL ASSOC BEACON HILL E
COMM DAY SCHOOL/KIMBALL
Kids Co At John Muir
Wee Are The World Child Development Program
Wellspring Family Services Early Learning Center
Creative Kids Learning Center Seattle LLC
MAGNOLIA WHIZZ KIDS ACADE
DISCOVERY MONTESSORI
BALLARD BOYS & GIRLS/LAWTON

**Department of Early Learning's List of
Licensed Seattle Family Child Care Providers
(Received from DEL 11/21/2013)**

Provider Name

Amanda Graham
Dora Alonso
Fatima Ali
Aurelia Sanders
Howell-Clark Janet
Michelle Jensen
Faduma Mohamoud
Kinzi Kodah
Nimo Ali
Faduma Isaq
Samira Ahmed
Ardo Abdi
Suldano Shekow
Andrea Glover
Halima Hangul
Ayan Ismail
Nimo Ali
Carol Jacobi sackefio
Loan Nguyen
Ametezion Wersi
Adna Tebeje
Hien Phan
Gail Verzola
Arlette Tuchscherer
Martha Iyassu
Kathy Lloyd
Nichelle Fredrickson
Monique Williams
Tomeshia Felder
Janice Ingle
Fatima Mohamed
Jeanna Jackson
Dunia Ibrahim
Sabrina Yarrington
Michelle Turcinec
Faduma Abatiyow
Amy Siderits
Christelle Cunningham
Judith Skaggs
Diane Miller
Jennifer Valliere douglass

Linda Hunter
Marie Helling
Rosa Suarez
Farhia Osman
Amino Ali
Amin Family Childcare
Kadro Farah
Deeqa Sh-Nur
Kawsar Ali
Shugri Farah
Fadumo Gutale
Illhan Home Day Care
Common Sence Family Home Child Care
Laure Clamoungou
Hoa Nguyen Home Daycare
Samia Abdullahi
Tufah Moallin
Anisa Sheekh
Amina Kulmiye
Rebecca Trujillo-Herman
Mulki Abatowyow
Zeinaba Gelchu
Madina Mohamed
Aisha Artan
Maryan Aden
Sahra Omar
Hawa Hirsi
Abshiro Mohamud
Saadia Abu
Khadija Haji
Tawakal Family Childcare
Fathiya Abdi
Sadiya Mohamed
Yousour Djama
Fadumo Sheikhuna
Nimo Husein
Maryan Abdulle
Asha Huka
Ubah Hassan
Mariam Nour
Halimo Elmi
Juliana Proctor
Mohamed Bare
Amina Abu
Nafisa Abdulle
Denise Sebastian
Ayan Omar

Janet Brown
Amina Abu
Amina Aboo
Aliya Abuud
Ngoc anh Pham
Habibo Barre
Fatumo Yussuf
Zeinab Borbor
Nura Robleh
Fouzia Mohamud
Kaltum Ahmad
Shawna Murphy
Abdia Hussien
Linda Mai
Maryan Omar
Gloria's Home Day Care
Nasra Family Child Care
Anab Haybe
Shaylynn Kilgore
Mattie Jefferson
Aliscia Nickles
Nanette Stephens
Sally Straight
Julie Wallace
Patricia Hobson
Hinda Yusuf
Debra Parker
Guixia Zhang
Faiza Campbell
Melva Konsker
Linda Brehmer
Jeannette Mayes
Jane Thornton
Nandita Datta
Nicoleta Gennaios
Xiaowei Chen
Yaneth Goldenberg
Jeff Sagmoen
Tiny Tribe LLC
Christine Bruno
Patricia Heritage
Susan Bell
Vesselina Ivanov
Joseph Theard
Linda Bernard
Terisa Clements
Colleen Nemeth

Anoop Bharti
Karen Miller
Qian Liu
Mai Dovich nguyen
Marlene Strong beers
Marilyn Harnden
Dana Lukey
Victoria Rivet
Edwin Sinclair wagner
Zoila Espin de white
Vita Fedorova
Treva Koler
Betty Eschwig
Erin Daniels
Gina Lauvstad
Nicolie Simonson
Thao Nguyen
Pi-Ya Lawton
Aster Weldemichael
Hoa Tran
Mang Nguyen
Elizabeth Bakke
Connie Mach
Nancy Hull
Ibado Hassan
Beverly Brown
Jeanette Johnson
Emily Lo
Kimberly Thompson
Safia Kahin
Patricia Bailey
Shirley Singleton day
Luana Walker
Novella Humphries
Amino Ali
Hamdi Barre
Kerta Abukar
Fatima Lowlow
Hawo Mohamud
LOS NINOS FAMILY DAY CARE
Norma Hall
Stephanie Harris jackson
Dahabo Farah
Chelon Jackson
Dahira Osman
Hodo Mohamed
Lan Huong

Deqo Nur
Kim hong Nguyen
Sainab Abdidahar
Zahra Hussan
Talisa Jama
Linda Lowe
Nugesu Ganamo
Sahra Adan
Szu Su
Fatumo Ali
Halima Maalim
Suleqo Osman
Alem Damsa
Faduma Muse
Vivian May and Joselyn Foote
Hawo Mohamed
Hawa Warsame
Farhiyo Hilowle
Maryan Kusanje
Joyce Coleman
Farah Muse
Fadumo Osman
Faduma Abdi
Nasro Mohamud
Nurto Ali
Hamdi Hussein
Fowzia Jama
Hawo Warsame
Fardosa Habib
Denise Mathis
Fatuma Ali
Saynab Ali
Anita Hall
Deshon Horton
Asha Ali
Saidiya Jama
Faduma Ali
Michele Charity
Habiba Omar
Fardowza Shire
Koreshe Mohammad
Yesharg Segaye
Zeinab Elmi
Khadija Bin
Eddie Berry
Mary Henderson
Sahra Yusuf

Jennifer Lowery
Safiya Mohamed
Aileen Anderson
Katherine Yasi
Diane Taylor
Zahra Hersi
Asha Abdi
Rosemary Marshall
Velma Sims
Maggie Wilmore
Ibado Ali
Nancy Shields
Gabrielle Johnson
Saynab Ali
Halimo Dalmar
Hibaq Farah
Vonzella Avery
Ardo Egal
Kinsi Farah
Nimo Ahmed
Carol McIntyre
Fatuma Hassan
Maria Deruiz palacios
Asho Hassan
Zoubida Souaiaia
Sahar Akel
Amneh Mansour
Samira Omar
Adar Farah
Hidaya Family Child Care
Zineb Salhi
Anita Barcklow
Asha Nuur
Elizabeth Kawaka
Suad Home Daycare
Ifrah Elmi
Airan Hagman
Kristina Lackie
Rosita Forbes
Nancy Johnson
Kids of the Future DayCare
Sahra Osman
Saadia Souikmi
Habiba Warsame
Azucena Quintero
Barbara Lemoi
Muhubo Musse

Kusumben Chohan
Fairgraves Childcare
Mounira Boucenna
Shobto Omar
Sandra Williamson
Solecito Preschool
Mulunesh Hagos
Grace Alams
Iqbal Saiyed
Habibo Hashi
The Meadowbrook School House
Hawo Gared
Fadumo Mohamed
Sahra Magan
Hafiza Kundil
Mariam Dosso
Zamzam Mohamed
Hindia Yusuf
Colette Libolt
Muna Mohamed
Marjorie Hayner
Ana Padilla padilla
Roda Abdullahi
Shukri Guleith
Basro Ahmed
Glennnda Hansen
Fathiya Hassan
Seynab Jama
Virginia Jardine
Bahsan Ibrahim
Barbara Corbin
Hodan Shakul
Hawo Dahir
Sadiah Dubow
Khadijo Warsame
Halima Maane
Sarah Ali ahmed
Anab Aideed
Nimo Hurie
Saafi Musse
Sadiya Omer
Zeinab Mohamud
Samira Goni
Cassie Killough
Asli Ali
Jamila Bonaya
Maria Guerra

Hodan Abdikadir
Faiza Hashi
Surer Mohamed
Anisa Omar
John Forbes
Hawa Muse
Jenefer Hawks
Neelofer Sarwary
PJM Childcare LLC
Char's Place
Irene Mccue
Amina Salah
Pushpa Singh
Sado Farah
Hodan Waays
Maysoun Zaytoun
Rita Herrera
Ronda Stevens
Bernadette Anderson
Renee Anton
Nancy Mchenry dirks
Nancy Richter
Malinda Aitken
Kimberly Chilcott
Julie Crabtree
Angela Pruitt
Annie Mason
Deborah Coleman
Barbara Morgan
Ifeoma Okoro
Arlene Wilson
Fatima Azami
Dora Fair
KING EVELINA
Fatima Ahmed
Ngoc Le
Hawa Kulow
Deborah Elias
Zeynba Said
Victoria Porter
Shamso Omar
Andrea McGraw
Ayana's Little Stars
Claudia Haynes
Kelli Vogel
Umi Sheikh
Merri Lawson

Ramlah Husen
Bahja Ali
Leslie Luster
Katherine Green
Patricia Moses
Zada Hall
Denise Dailey
Paulette Chambers
Bridget Burns
Ashrak Nejash
Faduma Bashir
Alicia Daniel
Erika Noltimier
Cindy Wagner
Gene Crews
Ayfen Haryono
Muriel Lawrence
Elizabeth Morris

Seattle Preschool for All Initiative Analysis of Preschool Enrollment

Attachment C

Child Care Resources' List of Licensed Seattle Child Care Centers (Received from CCR 11/18/2013)

Provider Name

GREEN TREE EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER
KINDERCARE 1786
PACIFIC FIRST MONTESSORI
PAIDEIA ACADEMY
PIKE MARKET CHILD CARE CENTER
SEATTLE INFANT DEVELOPMENT CENTER
WEE WACS CHILD CARE CENTER
BERTSCHI SCHOOL
BRIGHT WATER SCHOOL
PARKSIDE SCHOOL
SAINT MARKS CATHEDRAL PRESCHOOL
EARLY LEARNING & DEVELOPMENT CENTER
GREENLAKE PRESCHOOL AND CHILDCARE
INTERLAKE CHILD CARE AND LEARNING CENTER
MONTESSORI GARDEN QUALITY CHILD CARE
NORTH SEATTLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE CHILD DEVELOPMENT
NORTHWEST MONTESSORI SCHOOL
ORCA CHILDREN'S CENTER
PHINNEY RIDGE LUTHERAN CHURCH
ST JOHN SCHOOL EXTENDED CARE
THE LEARNING WARREN LLC
WALLINGFORD CHILDCARE CENTER
BRIGHT HORIZONS - SPRING ST
BRIGHT HORIZONS - UW @ HARBORVIEW
BRIGHT HORIZONS AT FOURTH AND MADISON
DENISE LOUIE EDUCATION CENTER - LANE ST
KIDSCENTRE
NORTHWEST CENTER KIDS @ CHINOOK
LITTLE EAGLES (Sound Child Care Solns?)
BRIGHT HORIZONS - UNIVERSITY VILLAGE
CHILD LEARNING AND CARE CENTER
CHILDREN'S CENTER AT BURKE GILMAN GARDENS
COOPERATIVE CHILDRENS CENTER
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET SCHOOL
SAND POINT CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

UNIVERSITY CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCH- NORTH CAMPUS
UNIVERSITY CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHOOL
UNIVERSITY DISTRICT CHILDRENS CENTER
UNIVERSITY TEMPLE CHILDREN'S SCHOOL
UW CHILDRENS CENTER @ LAUREL VILLAGE
VILLA ACADEMY PRESCHOOL & BEFORE/AFTER SCHOOL CARE
WEST CAMPUS CHILDRENS CENTER
TRETTIN DROP-IN PRESCHOOL
AGES IN STAGES
AGES IN STAGES CHILDCARE II
AGES IN STAGES PRE-K SCHOOL AGE
COMMUNITY DAY SCHOOL @ HIGHLAND PARK
COMMUNITY SCHOOL OF WEST SEATTLE
CREATIVE CHILDRENS CORNER
LEARNING WAY SCHOOL & DAYCARE
SOUTH SEATTLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE PRESCHOOL & CHILDCARE CENTER
REFUGEE/IMMIGRANT FAMILY CENTER
KIDS CO.@ ADAMS
KIDS INC II
OUR BEGINNING
PACIFIC CREST MONTESSORI
COMMUNITY DAY SCHOOL @ MAPLE
DENISE LOUIE EDUCATION CENTER - BEACON
REFUGEE WOMEN'S ALLIANCE PRESCHOOL
REFUGEE WOMEN'S ALLIANCE PRESCHOOL - BETHANY
SEA MAR CHILD DEVELOPMENT
YMCA @ CONCORD
BRIGHT HORIZONS - SOUTH LAKE UNION
HILLTOP CHILDREN'S CENTER
HUTCH KIDS
MINOR AVE CHILDRENS HOUSE LLC
SEATTLE LEARNING CENTER
YOUNG CHILD ACADEMY
BEGINNINGS I CHILD CARE CENTER
COTTAGE SCHOOL @ MONTLAKE
CREATIVE BEGINNINGS
INTERLAKEN PRESCHOOL
LEAH'S SCHOOL
PROSPECT ENRICHMENT PRESCHOOL
SEATTLE HEBREW ACADEMY EARLY CHILDHOOD
VALLEY SCHOOL
CHILD CARE CENTER @ 70TH & SAND POINT
COLLABORATION STATION
CONCORDIA LUTHERAN SCHOOL
CONGREGATION BETH SHALOM E.C.C.
FAIRVIEW CHRISTIAN SCHOOL
LA ESCUELITA BILINGUAL SCHOOL

LITTLE ANCHOR CHILD CARE
NEW DISCOVERY SCHOOL
NORTHWEST MONTESSORI SCHOOL -WEDGEWOOD
PERKINS SCHOOL / LODGE
PERKINS SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN
PINEHURST CHILD CARE CENTER/SOUND CHILDCARE SOLUTIONS
STROUM JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
UW CHILDRENS CENTER @ RADFORD COURT
WEDGEWOOD MONTESSORI
ALL ABOUT KIDS CHILD CARE
BELLA MENTE EARLY LEARNING CENTER
HOPE LUTHERAN SCHOOL
AGAPE CHILD CARE CENTER II
AGAPE CHILD CARE CENTER SCHOOL
BALLARD FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH
COSMOPOLITAN KIDS CHILDRENS ACADEMY INC - BALLARD
LIGHTHOUSE MONTESSORI
NURTURING KNOWLEDGE @ GREENWOOD ELEMENTARY
PHINNEY NEIGHBORHOOD ASSO WHITTIER KIDS
SMALL FACES CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER
B 'N' T ACADEMY
CAUSEYS AT DEARBORN PARK ELEMENTARY
CAUSEY'S AT VAN ASSELT
COMMUNITY DAY SCHOOL @ HAWTHORNE
DENISE LOUIE EDUCATION CENTER - SEWARD PARK
KIDS CO. @ GRAHAM HILL
LA ESCUELITA BILINGUAL SCHOOL @ GENESEE PARK
LITTLE FRIENDS ACADEMY Jaylee Enterprises
MAGIC LANTERN MONTESSORI PRESCHOOL
MEGUMI PRESCHOOL
PRIMM TABERNACLE DAY CARE CENTER
SEED OF LIFE @ MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.SCHOOL
SEED OF LIFE CENTER FOR EARLY LEARNING
SOUTHLAKE PARENT CHILD EDUCATION CENTER
SUNNYSIDE MONTESSORI
TINY TOTS DEVELOPMENT CENTER - MAIN
TINY TOTS DEVELOPMENT CENTER @ HELEN HICKS BLDG
YMCA @ DUNLAP
ZION PREPARATORY ACADEMY
FIRST BASE / ORCA AT WHITWORTH
GOOD SHEPHERD'S CHILD CARE CENTER
BAYVIEW INTERGENERATIONAL CHILDREN'S CENTER
BEGINNINGS II CHILD CARE CENTER/Beginnig School at Queen Ann
COSMOPOLITAN KIDS
COSMOPOLITAN KIDS CHILDRENS ACADEMY 2 INC 18
KIDSPACE CHILD CARE CENTER
NORTH QUEEN ANNE DAY CARE

NORTHWEST CENTER CHILD DEVELOP
BRIGHT HORIZONS - CHILDREN'S CENTER
CAUSEY'S LEARNING CENTER
CAUSEYS LEARNING CENTER II
CHILDHAVEN MAIN BRANCH
COMMUNITY DAY CENTER FOR CHILDREN
COMMUNITY DAY SCHOOL @ LESCHI
COMMUNITY DAY SCHOOL @ MADRONA
EPIPHANY EARLY LEARNING PRESCHOOL
EPIPHANY SCHOOL
FUTURE TRUST DAY CARE CENTER
GENESIS HOUSE CHILD CARE
KIDZONE INC.
KIDUS MONTESSORI EARLY CHILDHOOD DEV. COMMUNITY
LEARNING TREE MONTESSORI
MOTHER'S PLACE QUALITY DAYCARE
SEATTLE AMISTAD SCHOOL
CHELSEA HOUSE MONTESSORI
ELITE KIDS PRESCHOOL
KINDERCARE 534 - NORTHGATE
LIL PEOPLE'S WORLD
NORTHGATE EARLY LEARNING CENTER
NORTHGATE WHIZZ KIDS ACADEMY
ST MATTHEW PRESCHOOL
WEDGEWOOD MONTESSORI N. CAMPUS
BELLA MENTE EARLY LEARNING VITA CENTER
BLUE SKIES MONTESSORI
BRIGHT HORIZONS - WEST SEATTLE
GROWING SMART KID'Z INC
LIFE LEARNING CENTER
LIFE PRESCHOOL
NORTHWEST MONTESSORI SCHOOL
PROVIDENCE MOUNT ST. VINCENT INTERGENERATIONAL LEARNING CENT
YMCA - WEST SEATTLE
ALPHA MONTESSORI
CARITAS CHILDRENS CENTER
EARLY LEARNING & DEVELOPMENT CENTER
NORTHWEST HOSPITAL CHILD CARE
PERINATAL TREATMENT PROGRAM
YMCA DALE TURNER FAMILY - CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER
EASTER SEALS - GROWING YEARS
MERMAIDS LAGOON
COTTAGE SCHOOL/ GATEWOOD ELEM
FAUNTLEROY CHILDREN'S CENTER
CENTRAL BRANCH PRESCHOOL
COMMUNITY DAY SCHOOL @ BEACON HILL

GIDDENS SCHOOL
JOSE MARTI CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER
KIDS CO. @ JOHN MUIR
WEE ARE THE WORLD - RIGHT START
WEE ARE THE WORLD CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER
WELLSPRING FAMILY SERVICES EARLY LEARNING CTR
CREATIVE KIDS LEARNING CENTER SEATTLE @ VIEWLANDS
B&G CLUB @ LAWTON
DISCOVERY MONTESSORI SCHOOL
MAGNOLIA WHIZZ KIDS ACADEMY

**Child Care Resources' List of
Licensed Seattle Family Child Care Providers
(Received from DEL 11/18/2013)**

Provider Name

Salah's Family Child Care
Dora's Home Daycare
Child Care Extraordinaire
81st Street Kids
Stepping Stone Montessori Preschool
ARDO ABDI
Ridwan Family Child Care
Sabrina Home Daycare
Nimo Family Child Care
Hibaaq
Ayan Family Child Care
Amal Child Care
Seattle A-B-C Daycare
Yasmina Family Childcare
Muna Family Child Care
Fadumo Family Home Child Care
Ansaar Family Child Care
Kodah Family Child Care
Nasib Home Daycare
DAHIRA OSMAN
Maka Family Child Care
NE Childcare
Kids R Us
A Mother's Touch In Home Family Child Care
Loving Hands Child Care
Faith Child Care
Janice Ingle Child Care
Little Angel's Daycare
Jackson Family Daycare
KATHY LLOYD

Loan's Daycare
Hien Phan / Ha-Xuan T Le Daycare
Discovery Child Care & Preschool
Grandma's Daycare
Every Kid Counts Childcare
Adna Home Daycare
Auntie M's Childcare
Verzola's Daycare
Zion's Family Child Care
Playmates Daycare
Bri's Busy Bee In Home Care
Childlife Preschool
Diane's Daycare
Little Heroes
Mi Casita
Wee Learners Preschool
MULKI ABATYOW
Qudis Daycare
ZEINAB ABDUBA
SAMIA ABDULLAHI
Nasiib Family Childcare
NAFISA ABDULLE
SAADIA ABU
AMINA ABU
AMINA S. ABU
Maryan Family Childcare
KALTUM AHMAD
Farhiya Childcare
AMINO ALI
AMINO OSMAN ALI
Nadira Family Home Child Care
MOHAMED BARE
Basma Family Child Care
Little Tots Daycare
Le Petit Village

Ilhan Home Daycare
Common Sense Family Home Child Care
Al-Nura Home Daycare
HALIMO ELMİ
Zeinaba's Family Childcare
FADUMO GUTALE
KHADIJA HAJI
UBAH HASSAN
ANAB HAYBE
HAWA HIRSI
Nurturing Hand Daycare
Amira Day Care
Salmaan Family Childcare
MULKI IBRAHIM
Astan Day Care
May May & Yan Yan's Family Day Care
Barwaqo Child Care
Nasra Family Childcare Home
Sharif Daycare
MADINA MOHAMED
Alaamin Family Child Care
Bayra Family Child Care
Salma Family Child Care
Southern Street Kids
HOA / LOC NGUYEN
Building Blocks Child Care
SAFIO NOOR
MARIAM NOUR
SHUKRI NUR
Hamdi Daycare
Maasha Alaah
Aaliyah Family Childcare
Iman Daycare
Thi's Daycare
Weeble People Child Care

Children's Place Family Child Care
Gloria's Home Daycare
South Park Children's Learning Center
Yukuub Family Child Care
Mom To Mom Family Childcare
FADUMO/ABDULRA SHEIKHUNA/ELMI
Small World Childcare
Shining Star Childcare
Fatax Family Daycare
JAMILA YOUSUF
Karama Family Child Care
Tawakal Home Daycare
Forest Valley
Mattie's Daycare
Preschool Adventures Learning Center
Aliscia's Kids Academy
Bizzy Beez Day Care
NANETTE STEPHENS
SALLY STRAIGHT
Julie's Home Child Day Care
Little People's Place
Furaha Family Childcare
Graceful Child Care
Nandita's Daycare
NICOLETA GENNAIOS
My Little Friends Day Care
JEANETTE MAYES
Yuchai Child Care
SUSAN BELL
Pollywog's Play School
Sea - Brie's Daycare
Step By Step Daycare
PATRICIA HERITAGE
Tiny Tribe
Lullaby Licensed Childcare

Little Admirals Child Care
Linda's Daycare
ANOOP BHARTI
Terri's Kidzcare
Erin's Playcare
Mai-Thanh Daycare, Inc.
Betty's
Little Manitos Child Care
Veggie Kids Home Day Care
Le Petit Olseau
Crown Hill Child Care
GINA LAUVSTAD
QIAN LIU
Dana's Daycare & Preschool
Panda Day Care
COLLEEN NEMETH
Victoria's Daycare
Les Petit Papillons
The Berry Patch
SAINAB ABDIDAHAR
AMINA ABOO
Maqasumi Family Daycare
ALIYA ABUUD
Yasmin Day Care
Adam Home Daycare
Child Haven Child Care
Fatax Home Child Care
Moyale Home Child Care
Munir Family Child Care
FADUMA ALI
ROSIE ANDERSON
Patti's Panda Childcare & Preschool
SADO BAKAL
Nannyboo's Preschool
Galobal Day Care

Bubbles Daycare
Mikki's Day Care
Rejoice Family Daycare
Alem's Childcare
Fahima Home Child Care
Alla Family Childcare
Asassa Family Child Care
FARDOSA HABIB
Good Shepherd Daycare
Stay & Play Child Care and Learning Center
Lil'Faces Childcare & Early Learning
The Wonderful World of Daycare
Majhallah Family Childcare
Los Ninos Family Day Care
Little Blessings
The Teddy Bear Cottage
Time 4 Kidz
LAN HUONG
ZAHRA HUSSAN
Lovable Nest Daycare
Aisha Home Daycare
Zuleikha's Home Childcare
FOWZIA JAMA
Little Teddy's Licensed Childcare
Barakat Family Home Child Care
MARYAN KUSANJE
Sunshine Kids Academy
Little Sprouts Bilingual Family Childcare
House of Love
Sunrise Family Home Child Care
Khalid Family Child Care
CONNIE MACH
DENISE MATHIS
The Main Course Preschool
Daryeel Family Home Child care

HAWO MOHAMED

Sunshine Hawo Daycare

Tamam Family Child Care

Ayan Family Child Care

FARAH MUSE

Kim Hong's Daycare

Thao's Family Childare Home

MANG NGUYEN

DEQO NUR

Double S Family Child Care

Fahiim's Family Daycare

Stars Child Care

Rahma Home Child Care

Jo'na's

Panda Chinese Family Daycare

Blossoming Butterflies Home Daycare

HOA TRAN

Pink Butterfly Child Development

Tawakal Family Child Care

Blossom Child Care

Tawakal Child Care

IBADO ALI

SAYNAB ALI

Mary Andersons's Daycare

Precious Gifts 7 In Home Day Care

Berry's Family Daycare

KHADIJA BIN

Dalmar Daycare

Safe Child Care

HIBAQ FARAH

Precious Pearls Home Child Care

A Place For Us

Al-Zahra Daycare

Grandma's TLC Daycare

Hullabaloo Childcare

Fences Licensed Childcare
Safiya Family Child Care
Iftin's Childcare
M&M Child Care Development
Nancy's Daycare
Sims' Early Learning & Child Care
Diane's Daycare
Fantasy Land
Adventure Day Care
Hinda Child Care
Salama Daycare
Habib Family Child Care
F.U.N Childcare
Grace's Kiddie Korner & Preschool
Home Away From Home
Djamila Home Day care
Kusum's Family Child Care
Khadim Childcare
Kids Zone
Dagaari Family Home Childcare
ESTHER FARIS
Children's Corner Montessori Day Care
Tawakal Family Child Care
AIRAN HAGMAN
MULUNESH HAGOS
Nasra Family Childcare
Barwaqo Family Child Care
Hamdi Family Childcare
Amazing Kids Christian Child Care
Desirose Fantastic Day Care
Infants & Toddler Care
Kristina's Kidcare
Barbara's Day Care
Family Home Childcare
Noor Home Day Care

Sonshine Children's House
Fadumo's Happy Daycare
Kids Of The Future
Shamso Family Child Care
Olympic Hills Family Childcare
Ismahan Family Childcare
Al-Fath Home Daycare
Nadia's Child Care
Hanan Family Child Care
My First Steps
Meadowbrook Schoolhouse
International Child Care
Hidaya Family Child Care
Iq's Child Care
Sacajawea Home Day Care
Maple Leaf Day Care
Amira's Home Child Care
Eagle's Wings Preschool & Pre-K
Jane's House
Northgate Global Childcare and Preschool
Aunt Sandie's Daycare/Preschool
Suad Home Daycare
Ainul-Rahma Family Child Care
RODA ABDULLAHI
BASRO AHMED
ANAB AIDEED
Mubarak's Family Child Care
Redwan Family Child Care
JAMILA BONAYA
Barbara's Daycare
Asha Family Child Care
Aliya Family Child Care
Acorn Daycare
Mommy Home Care
Star Home Daycare

Glennnda's Childcare/Preschool
Naseem Home Childcare
Marji's House
Ayub's Daycare
Bahsan Home Daycare
Hormuud Home Family Child Care
Cassie's Daycare
Colette's Daycare & Preschool
HALIMA MAANE
Ashwak Child Care
Ayman Family Child Care
Sunshine Childcare
Mageeye Family Childcare
HAWA MUSE
SAAFI MUSSE
Anas Family Childcare
Learning for Life
Kamila Daycare
FAIZA SHIRE
Samakab Family Day Care
NAJMO WARSAME
Hayat Child Care
Sunrise Home Childcare
JENEFER HAWKS
RITA HERRERA
IRENE MCCUE
Kid-errific
Balkhais
NEELOFER SARWARY
Tender Care Day Care
Salma Daycare
Char's Place
Bumble Bees Daycare
Munchkin Junction Daycare
Kenney's Korner Inc

Loving Daycare
KIMBERLY CHILCOTT
Julie's West 5 Child Care
NANCY MCHENRY-DIRKS
JACQUELINE PEREZ
Munchkin Toyland
Stevens' Childcare
Isra Family Home Care
Fatima's Daycare
A 4 Apple Home Day Care
One World Child Care
Dora's Family Child Care
KING Child Care
My's Childcare
Little Miracle Child Care
The Learning Express
Sunrise Day Care
ABC Daycare
Ark of Love Family Daycare
Madrona Place Two Preschool
Auntie Ann's Home Away from Home
Discovery Daycare
Ayana Little Stars
Happy Faces Childcare
Elisa Daycare
Gardenhouse Playschool
Ruweyda Family Child Care
Kelli's Kind Care
Amen Family Childcare
Aisha's Home Child Care
BRIDGET BURNS
M&M Daycare
Denise's Learning Center
1st Start Learning Family Home Center
Son-Rise Child Care & Preschool

Leslie's Family Childcare

HAMDİ ABDİ MOHAMED

PATRICIA MOSES

Half Pints Childcare

AYFEN HARYONO

B and J Childcare

Chiquitos Child Care

Grandma's House Daycare

Seattle Preschool for All Initiative Analysis of Preschool Enrollment

Attachment D

Child Care Resources' Partial List of Seattle Preschools Not Licensed by DEL (Received from CCR 11/18/2013)

This information is voluntarily reported to CCR and likely underestimates the number of unlicensed preschools.

Business Name

HARVARD AVE SCHOOL
SCCC PARENT CHILD CENTER
MONKEY BUSINESS PRESCHOOL, LLC
Wiggle Room
BETHANY BEAR'S PRESCHOOL
Little Castle Preschool
PHINNEY NEIGHBORHOOD PRESCHOOL CO-OP
NSCC WALLINGFORD CO-OP PRESCHOOL
NSCC WOODLAND PARK CO-OP PRESCHOOL
NSCC CO-OP PRESCHOOLS
RAGAMUFFINS
SMALL PLANET MONTESSORI PRESCHOOL
NORTH SEATTLE 5'S COOP SCHOOL
NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE HEAD START - YESLER TERRACE
BLOSSOMING BUDS PRESCHOOL
BLOSSOMING BUDS COTTAGE
THE CHILDREN'S SCHOOL
NSCC UNIVERSITY RAVENNA CO-OP PRESCHOOL
SASHA'S PRESCHOOL
WHIRLWINDS BREEZE-IN, DROP-OFF PLAY CARE
SSCC CO-OP PRESCHOOL
NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE HEAD START - RAINIER VISTA
LITTLE FRIENDS PRESCHOOL
SCCC QUEEN ANNE COOPERATIVE PRESCHOOL
WHIRLWINDS BREEZE-IN, DROP- OFF PLAY CARE
WHOLE CHILD LEARNING CENTER
MONTESSORI SCHOOL OF SEATTLE
CHRISTOPHER ROBIN LEARNING CENTER
NSCC WEDGEWOOD CO-OP PRESCHOOL
NSCC SANDHURST CO-OP PRESCHOOL
PLAY & LEARN PRESCHOOL AT GREEN LAKE C.C.
SEATTLE CREATIVE KIDS PRESCHOOL
CHILD BECOMES...PRESCHOOL

ALKI COMMUNITY CENTER - PLAY CLUB PRESCHOOL
WEST SEATTLE CHRISTIAN PRESCHOOL
HOPE LUTHERAN SCHOOL
SSCC ALKI CO-OP PRESCHOOL
SSCC ADMIRAL CO-OP PRESCHOOL
65th STREET PRESCHOOL COOPERATIVE
NSCC CROWN HILL CO-OP PRESCHOOL
LOYAL HEIGHTS PRESCHOOL
NSCC NORTHWEST CO-OP PRESCHOOL
LITTLE FEATS PRESCHOOL
NSCC CROWN HILL TODDLER COOP PRESCHOOL
TINY TOTS GENTLE DRAGON
NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE HEAD START - NEW HOLLY
PRESCOLAR ALICE FRANCIS
SCCC LAKEWOOD COOPERATIVE PRESCHOOL
SCCC RAINIER VALLEY COOP PRESCHOOL
FRESH AIR PRESCHOOL
PRE-K AT COE CHILD CARE
FIRST A.M.E. CHILD & FAMILY CENTER
PRESCHOOL AT TT MINOR
SCCC MADISON PARK COOP PRESCHOOL
THE CHILDREN'S PLACE
Y.S. LEARNING CENTER PRESCHOOL
LILY PAD PRESCHOOL
NSCC MEADOWBROOK CO-OP PRESCHOOL
HALLER LAKE CHRISTIAN PRESCHOOL
NSCC VICTORY HEIGHTS CO-OP PRESCHOOL
SEATTLE WALDORF SCHOOL - BRIAR ROSE
SEATTLE PRESCHOOL
MEADOWBROOK PRESCHOOL
URBAN PARK SCHOOL
ENCHANTED GARDEN PRESCHOOL
NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE HEAD START - HIGH POINT
WEST SEATTLE DAY SCHOOL
NSCC BROADVIEW CO-OP PRESCHOOL
NSCC INGRAHAM CO-OP PRESCHOOL
VERANDA MONTESSORI PRESCHOOL
LITTLE PILGRIM SCHOOL
SSCC LINCOLN PARK CO-OP PRESCHOOL
URBAN KIDS ACADEMY- EARLY LEARNING ACADEMY
BAKER LANGUAGE & LEARNING CENTER
KING STREET CO-OP PRESCHOOL
MT. BAKER PRESCHOOL
BILINGUAL BUDDIES LEARNING CENTER
LITTLE CHRISTIAN PRESCHOOL
SSCC ARBOR HEIGHTS CO-OP PRESCHOOL
AMAZING GRACE CHRISTIAN PRESCHOOL
DAYBREAK STAR INDIAN CULTURAL CENTER HEAD START
SCCC MAGNOLIA COOPERATIVE PRESCHOOL

Seattle Preschool for All Initiative Analysis of Preschool Enrollment Attachment E

List of Private Preschools Certified by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (2013-2014)

Downloaded from OSPI website in December 2013.

School Name	Address	Zip	Grade	Profit/Non-Profit	Accredited	Special Education	Gifted
Alcuin School	216 W Boston	98119-2641	P-1	P			
Applied Scholastics Academy of Seattle	520 NE Ravenna Blvd	98115-6460	P-6	NP		Yes	Yes
Bertschi School	2227 10th Ave E	98102-4177	P-5	NP	PNAIS		
Bright Water School	1501 Tenth Ave E Suite 100	98102-4256	P-8	NP			
Christ the King School	415 N 117th St	98133-8309	P-8	NP	WCEA		
Concordia Lutheran School	7040 36th Ave NE	98115-5966	P-8	NP	NLSA	Yes	
Epiphany School	3611 E Denny Way	98122-3423	P-5	NP	PNAIS		
Fairview Christian School (Part of North Sound Christian Schools)	844 NE 78th St	98115-4202	P-8	NP			
Giddens School	620 20th Ave S	98144-2209	P-5	NP	PNAIS		
Holy Family School	9615 20th Ave SW	98106-2786	P-8	NP	WCEA		
Hope Lutheran School	4456 42nd Ave SW	98116-4223	P-8	NP	NWAC	Yes	
Koinonia Learning Academy (formerly Koinonia-Maxine Mimms Private Academy and Maxine Mimms High School) (2011 and 2009)	3019 S Angeline St (Mail: PO Box 28964 Seattle 98118-8964)	98118	P-12	NP			
Makkah Islamic School	3613 S Juneau St	98118-2600	P-8	NP			
MMSC Day School	8511 15th Avenue NE	98115	P-6	NP			
Northwest Montessori	4910 Phinney Ave N (Mail: 7400 25th Ave NE Seattle 98115-5814)	98103-6347	P-6	NP	AMS		
Our Lady of Fatima School	3301 W Dravus St	98199-2624	P-8	NP	WCEA		
Our Lady of Guadalupe School	3401 SW Myrtle St	98126-3399	P-8	NP	WCEA		

School Name	Address	Zip	Grade	Profit/Non-Profit	Accredited	Special Education	Gifted
Our Lady Of The Lake School	3520 NE 89th St	98115-3648	P-8	NP	WCEA		
Pacific Crest Schools	600 NW Bright St	98107-4451	P-8	NP	NWAC		
Seattle Amistad School	2410 E Cherry (Mail: 1116 NW 54th St #105 Seattle WA 98107)	98122	P-1	NP			
Seattle Area German American School	520 NE Ravenna Blvd	98115-6460	P-3	NP			
Seattle Hebrew Academy	1617 Interlaken Dr E	98112-3499	P-8	NP	PNAIS	Yes	Yes
Seattle Waldorf School	2728 NE 100th St	98125-7712	P-12	NP			
St. Alphonsus School	5816 15th Ave NW	98107-3096	P-8	NP	WCEA		
St. Anne School	101 W Lee St	98119-3321	P-8	NP	WCEA		
St. Benedict School	4811 Wallingford Ave N	98103-6899	P-8	NP	WCEA	Yes	Yes
St. Catherine School	8524 8th Ave NE	98115-3099	P-8	NP	NWAC		
St. Edwards School	4200 S Mead St	98118-2795	P-8	NP	WCEA		
St. George School	5117 13th Ave S	98108-2309	P-8	NP	NWAC		
St. John School	120 N 79th St	98103-4688	P-8	NP	WCEA		
St. Matthew School	1230 NE 127th St	98125-4021	P-8	NP	WCEA		
St. Paul School	10001 57th Ave S	98178-2299	P-8	NP	WCEA		
St. Therese Catholic Academy (formerly St. Therese School 2012)	900 35th Ave	98122-5299	P-8	P	WCEA		
Torah Day School of Seattle	1625 S Columbia Way	98108	P-8	NP	PNAIS		
University Child Development School	5062 9th Ave NE	98105-3605	P-5	NP	PNAIS		
Valley School	309 31st Ave E	98112-4819	P-5	NP			
Villa Academy	5001 NE 50th St	98105-2899	P-8	NP	PNAIS		
West Seattle Montessori School	11215 16th Ave SW (Mail: 13428 108th Ave SW Vashon 98070-3314)	98146-3564	P-8	P			
Westside School	7740 34th Ave SW	98126	P-8	NP	PNAIS		
Zion Preparatory Academy	4730 32nd Ave S	98118-1702	P-1	NP			

ATTACHMENT F

**Questions Asked to Parents of Seattle Public Schools'
Kindergarten Students in Parent-Teacher Conferences, 2013**

Parent Survey Questions

1. Did your child(ren) attend preschool when they were 3 or 4 years old? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please answer the questions below. If no, please skip to Questions 2 and 3.

- a. Was the preschool program your child attended free? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If no, check the preschool your child(ren) attended in Item b.

- b. Check all of the programs below that apply.

- ☐ Seattle Public Schools Preschool
☐ Montessori preschool
☐ Co-op preschool
☐ Other preschool _____

- c. Check all of the age(s) your child(ren) attended preschool.

- ☐ Age 4
☐ Age 3
☐ Other _____

- d. Why did your child(ren) attend preschool? Check all that apply.

- ☐ So that parent(s) could work or attend school
☐ To support child's (children's) social and educational development
☐ To help child(ren) meet other children their age
☐ Other _____

2. What care arrangements did you use when your child(ren) was 3 and 4 years old?

Please check all that apply.

- ☐ Child(ren) stayed home with a parent
☒ Child(ren) stayed with a family, friend or neighbor caregiver
☐ Child(ren) attended a child care center
☐ Child(ren) attended a family child care home
☐ Other (please describe) _____

3. Why did you choose to not use preschool for your child(ren)?

Please check all that apply.

- ☐ Wanted to care for child(ren) at home
☐ Preferred using child care, or family, friend or neighbor care
☐ The cost
☐ Lack of culturally appropriate or quality preschool programs
☐ Not offered during the hours we needed
☐ Location of available preschool programs
☐ Transportation
☐ Other reasons (please describe) _____

ATTACHMENT G

**Seattle University Student Research on Barriers to Preschool
Enrollment and Attitudes Towards Early Learning**

Barriers to Preschool Enrollment and Attitudes Towards Early Learning

Summary:

Aside from the high cost of some early education programs in the Seattle area, local immigrant and refugee groups face other challenges that can prevent them from enrolling their children in preschool.

In Seattle, the four largest immigrant communities are: Latino, Somali, Vietnamese and Chinese.

Representatives from each community who also have experience working with parents and children in their respective communities were interviewed about the barriers families from these immigrant communities face with enrolling their children in preschool and about general attitudes they have found their community to have about early childhood education. Below is a summary of the findings.

Barriers:

- Access to transportation for at home caregivers who are often non-English speaking grandparents in the Chinese community and stay at home mothers in the Somali community.
- Almost all of the representatives talked about the lack of knowledge about the availability of preschool programs that families are already eligible for.
- Having basic needs met such as access to enough food, or proper healthcare to ensure that families can focus on education was mentioned in the interview with the representatives from the Chinese and Latino communities.
- Not being able to communicate effectively with the instructors can be discouraging and a deterrent for the Vietnamese community.
- Lack of legal status in the country could prevent parents from seeking out services.
- The representative from the Vietnamese community mentioned that flexible hours for preschool (or childcare) programs would be beneficial as many families work two or three jobs and keep odd hours.

Attitudes (that can prevent families from enrolling their children in preschool):

- Both the Latino and the Chinese community representatives mentioned that there is sometimes fear of losing cultural identity for a number of families which could prevent them from participating in early childhood education.
- The representative from the Somali community mentioned that there could be the belief that learning should take place in the actual classroom (kindergarten) when children are of school age.
- Preschool is sometimes viewed as play time and can be seen as non-essential in the Vietnamese community.
- Culture and language are very important for the Vietnamese community and can prevent parents from enrolling their child in preschool if they have not found the right program.

Recommendations:

- Improve access to services by ensuring that immigrant communities in Seattle are aware of childcare and early education programs for their children.
- Target the communication around the importance of early education in ways that are relevant to specific communities.
- Increase access to instructors or aids that will be able to effectively communicate with the parents.
- Understand the education system of the home countries of immigrant communities to see where families may encounter challenges in entering a new education system.

Sources:

Interview with Hueiling Chan
Chinese Information and Services Center

1. What are the most common sources of childcare for the Chinese community?

The most common form of childcare in Chinese immigrant families is leaving them at home with grandparents. In many cases, Chinese couples will file for immigration to ensure that at least one set of grandparents are living with them and their small children partly for childcare purposes.

The families who do not have grandparents living with them prefer to send their children to friend, who might take payment, but is not formally a part of the FFNC program. Leaving children with grandparents or trusted friends is important to Chinese immigrant families because tradition is valued. Grandparents and trusted friends can provide this better than a program at a community center or a childcare facility that is not culturally compatible. It is preferred that when the parents are not able to watch their own children, the children are exposed to the right language, right foods and right values.

2. About what percentage would you say that the families you work with enroll their children in preschool?

About half of the families that Hueiling has work with have enrolled their children in preschool. Of that number there are many families who rely on FFNC as well because preschool slots are often only half days. Many Chinese immigrant parents work two or three jobs and might work odd hours.

3. What are some of the barriers, other than cost that you think families encounter that prevent them from enrolling their children in preschool.

Transportation. Many children are taken care of by their grandparents and the grandparents do not usually speak English. This causes anxiety with potential public transportation which is complicated for many of the grandparents. This can cause the grandparents and parents to decide to keep their child at home.

Some families do not know that preschool is available unless a friend from the community has signed their child up for preschool. There seems to be language barriers with the parents being able to access the information to enroll their children.

4. What are the community's general attitudes towards preschool? For example, some communities may feel more comfortable putting their children in the care of someone who can speak to the child in his or her native language. Or, some communities or individuals may feel that preschool is not necessary because their child will have to enter the public school system within a year or so anyway.

Chinese immigrant families tend to have a positive attitude towards preschool overall. The issue really comes from lack of access to the information available. It might be a good idea to advertise these services in other places that these families are likely to go.

There are families where the parents themselves have come from a lower educational background. With these families, it is more challenged to emphasize the importance of preschool.

Lastly, Hueiling mentioned that some kids who do not have their basic needs met, can come to preschool, but they will not be “ready to learn.” More should be done to meet the basic needs of many of these families so that education becomes more of a priority.

Interview with ZamZam Mohamed
Childcare Resources

1. What are the most common sources of childcare for the Somali community?

Somali community members and Somali In-home Child Care Providers.

2. About what percentage would you say that the families you work with enroll their children in preschool?

Around 70%

3. About what percentage of the families that you work use Family Friend and Neighbor Care?

Around 65%

4. What are some of the barriers, other than cost that you think families encounter that prevent them from enrolling their children in preschool?

Many families are unaware the resources that are out there, either due to the language barriers or just the fact some resources are not easy access to the immigrant/refugee families. Another major issue is cultural differences. Somali families think learning takes place at actual classroom setting and when children reach school age. Also, Preschool is goes in session for 3-4 hours and many preschool do not have transportation and in many families children are cared by mothers who are stay home without a car. I'm sure there more issues families are encountering with but these are some issues I can think about on top of my head.

5. What are the community's general attitudes towards preschool? For example, some communities may feel more comfortable putting their children in the care of someone who can speak to the child in his or her native language. Or, some communities or individuals may feel that preschool is not necessary because their child will have to enter the public school system within a year or so anyway.

Yes, many families feel some programs are not providing language support and that could prevent them from enrolling their children in the program.

Interview with Cam Wong
Educational Instructor

1. What are the most common sources of childcare for Vietnamese communities?

First, informal care, so either family members or family friends. Vietnamese families also seek out programs that have teachers who are Vietnamese so that parents can communicate with them and so that teachers are aware of the family's culture.

It is typical for families to keep their kids at home until kindergarten if they can't find a program that is a good fit in terms of language and culture.

2. About what percentage would you say that the families you work with enroll their children in preschool?

3. About what percentage of the families that you work use Family Friend and Neighbor Care?

4. What are some of the barriers, other than cost that you think families encounter that prevent them from enrolling their children in preschool.

Anxiety around not being able to communicate with the teachers where they send their kids to school can cause families to delay school enrollment for as long as possible.

There are many families where both parents hold multiple jobs and those families could benefit from flexible hours in preschool. Preschool programs that are just a few hours a day are hard for these families because they have to figure out how they are going to get their child to and from school.

5. What are the community's general attitudes towards preschool? For example, some communities may feel more comfortable putting their children in the care of someone who can speak to the child in his or her native language. Or, some communities or individuals may feel that preschool is not necessary because their child will have to enter the public school system within a year or so anyway.

Culturally, Vietnamese families place a lot of trust in the teacher. However, parental involvement is very hard because of the schedules the parents keep and because of language issues. Parents often trust the teacher to take full care of their child's educational needs because they think that they themselves are not as qualified as the teachers to educate. This can be a problem when it comes to support the child's classroom education in the home.

Also, because education looks different in Vietnam, so many families don't understand the importance of learning through playing. In fact, play is considered to be a waste of time making aspects of preschool seem useless to families.

1. What are the most common sources of childcare for the Latino community?

DSHS Child Care Program
City of Seattle Day Care
ECEAP Program
Small percentage use private pay. (17%)

2. About what percentage would you say that the families you work with enroll their children in preschool?

3. About what percentage of the families that you work use Family Friend and Neighbor Care?

Some families from the ECEAP program (10%) use half day and for the rest of the time the child gets put with a neighbor.

Many children are left with grandparents or other family members for the time they are not in preschool. This is important because family traditions and culture is important for these families, but this means that these kids are also not getting the best educational development.

4. What are some of the barriers, other than cost that you think families encounter that prevent them from enrolling their children in preschool?

Immigrant families who do not have legal status might be afraid to seek out services. This can impact their child's educational development because they will wait until their child can go to public school.

Sometimes lack of a "valid" job will prevent families who get paid in cash to apply for certain services.

Latino families also face language barriers that prevent them from being able to apply for services and follow up.

There are other services that a family might need that takes care of basic needs and that makes it harder for these families to focus on education.

5. What are the community's general attitudes towards preschool? For example, some communities may feel more comfortable putting their children in the care of someone who can speak to the child in his or her native language. Or, some communities or individuals may feel that preschool is not necessary because their child will have to enter the public school system within a year or so anyway.

There are families that fear assimilation and do not want to lose their cultural identity, so they will keep their children at home until kindergarten.

Early childhood education was not emphasized in many home countries and the parents may view it as additional education rather than essential education.

Overall, families are extremely respectful towards teachers and schools, often families save every penny for education and have the mindset that their children should have every opportunity that they did not have.

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