

# **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**

	<b>Total Number of Children</b>	<b>Enrolled Children</b>	<b>Enrolled as % of Total</b>	<b>Unenrolled</b>	<b>Unenrolled as % of Total</b>
Three year olds	6,450	3,450	53%	3,000	47%
Four year olds	5,830	4,340	74%	1,490	26%
<b>Total 3 &amp; 4 yr olds</b>	<b>12,280</b>	<b>7,790</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>4,490</b>	<b>37%</b>

**Strategy 2: Number of children enrolled in center-based and non-relative care, based on Early Childhood Program Participation (ECP) Survey**

	<b>Total Number of Children</b>	<b>Enrolled Children</b>	<b>Enrolled as % of Total</b>	<b>Unenrolled</b>	<b>Unenrolled as % of Total</b>
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				
<b>Total 3 &amp; 4 yr olds</b>	<b>12,280</b>	<b>8,960</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>3,320</b>	<b>27%</b>

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.
  - 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.
  - 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):
  - 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; more than one response could be selected):
  - Most children, 68%, stayed home with a parent
  - 26% were in family, friend, or neighbor (FFN) care
  - 18% attended a child care center and 6% were cared for in a family child care home
  - 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%)
  - 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.

# SEATTLE PRESCHOOL FOR ALL INITIATIVE

## Analysis of Preschool Enrollment

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**Attachment C:** Child Care Resources' List of Licensed Seattle Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Providers

**Attachment D:** Child Care Resources' Partial List of Seattle Preschools Not Licensed by DEL

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

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# SEATTLE PRESCHOOL FOR ALL INITIATIVE

## Analysis of Preschool Enrollment

### 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 underestimate 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.

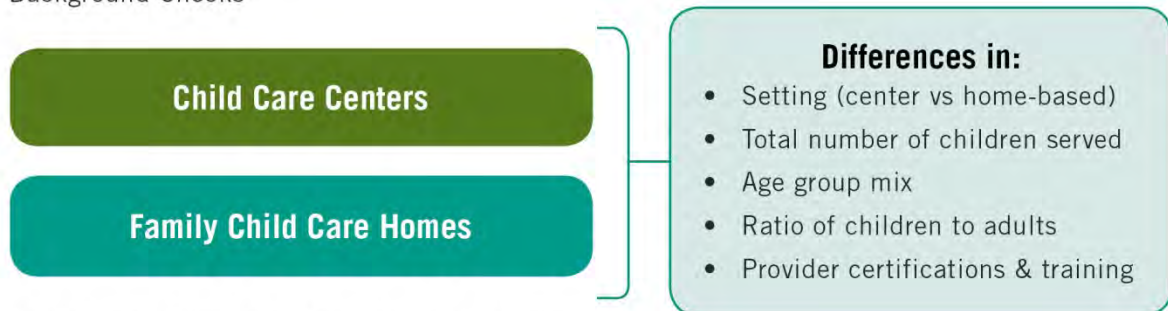
## 1.3 CURRENT LANDSCAPE OF PRESCHOOL-AGE CARE IN SEATTLE

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

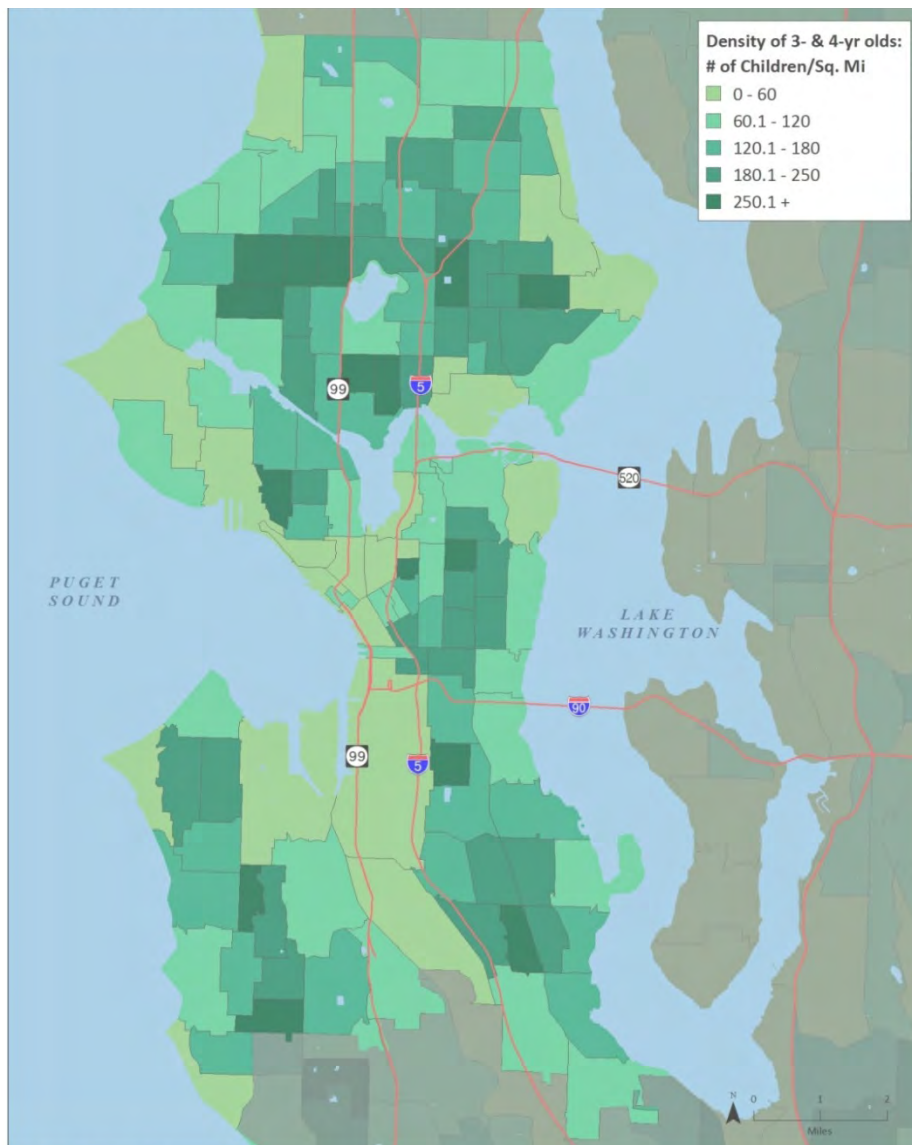
### 2.1 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF THREE AND FOUR YEAR OLD CHILDREN

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**

	<u>Number of Slots</u>		
	Child Care Centers	FCCs	Total
<b><i>A. Estimate based on CCR Data</i></b>			
<b>Total 3 &amp; 4 yr olds</b>	3,030	1,430	<b>4,460</b>
<b><i>B. Estimate based on DEL Data</i></b>			
<b>Total 3 &amp; 4 yr olds</b>	3,585	1,129	<b>4,714</b>

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).

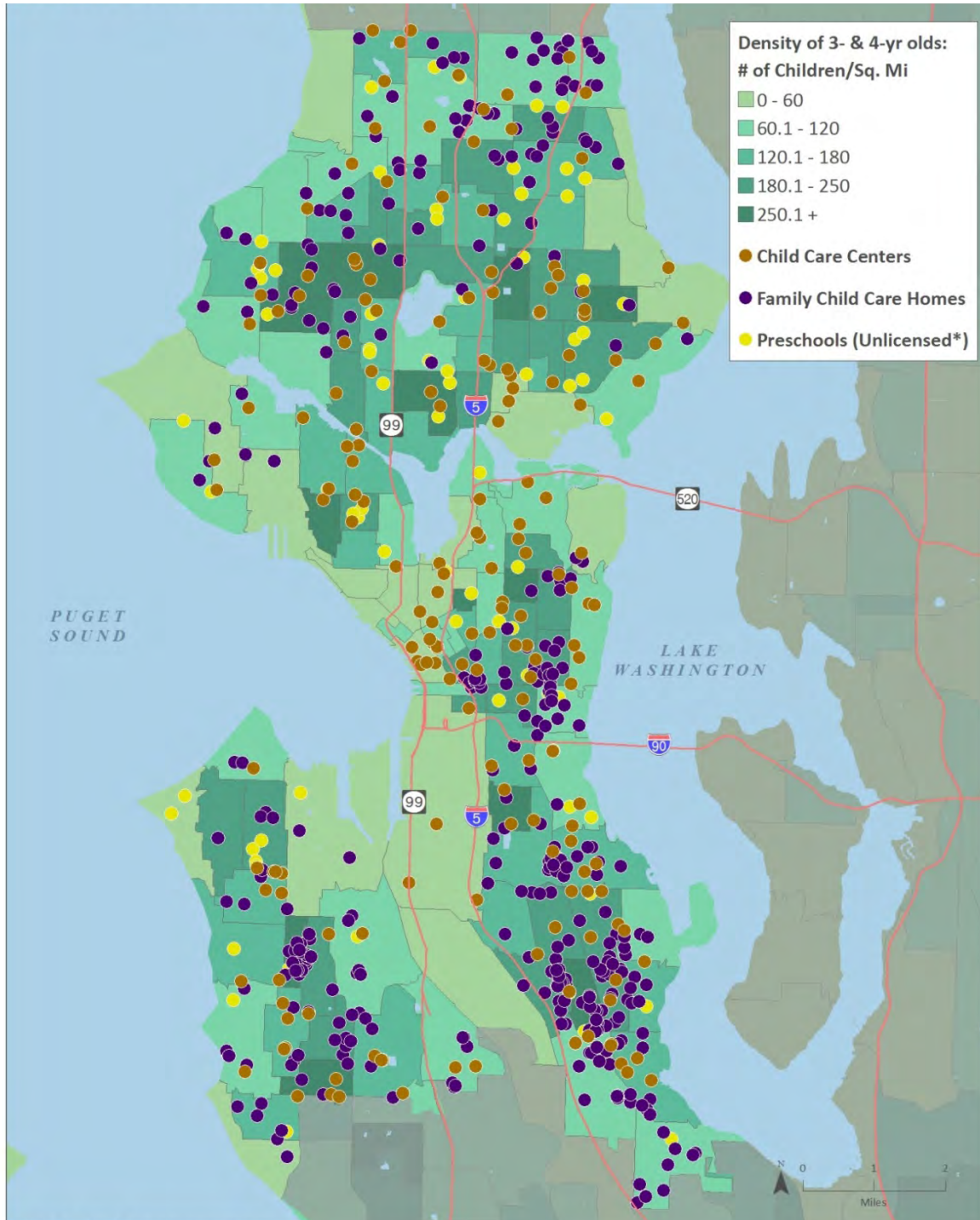
The following is partial information that sheds some light on preschools not licensed by DEL:

- 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**

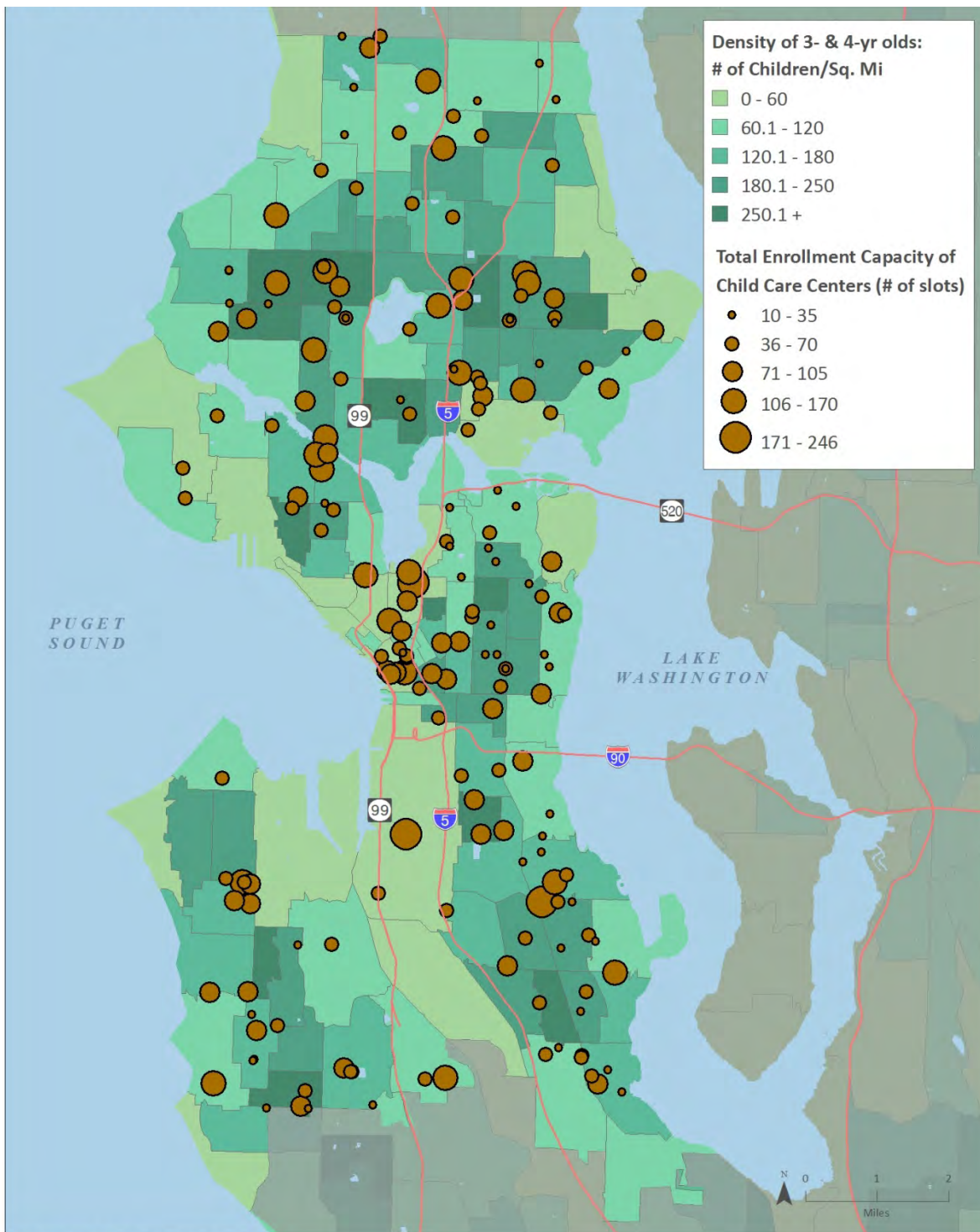


Source: U.S. Census, 2010; Department of Early Learning, 2013; Child Care Resources, 2013; BERK, 2013.

\* 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.

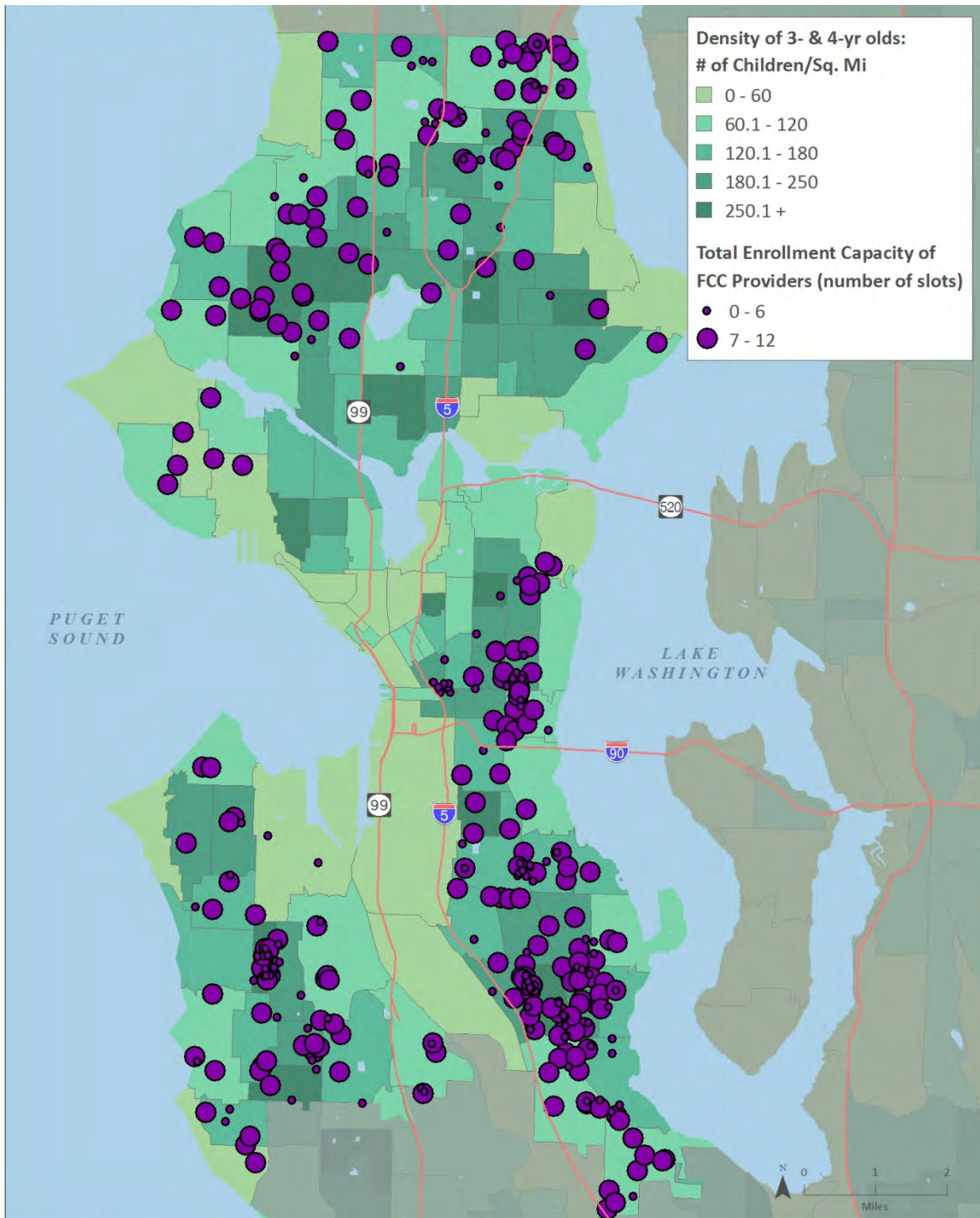
**Exhibit 5**  
**Density of Three and Four Year Olds by Census Tract, 2010 and**  
**Total Enrollment Capacity (number of slots) of Seattle Child Care Centers**



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

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

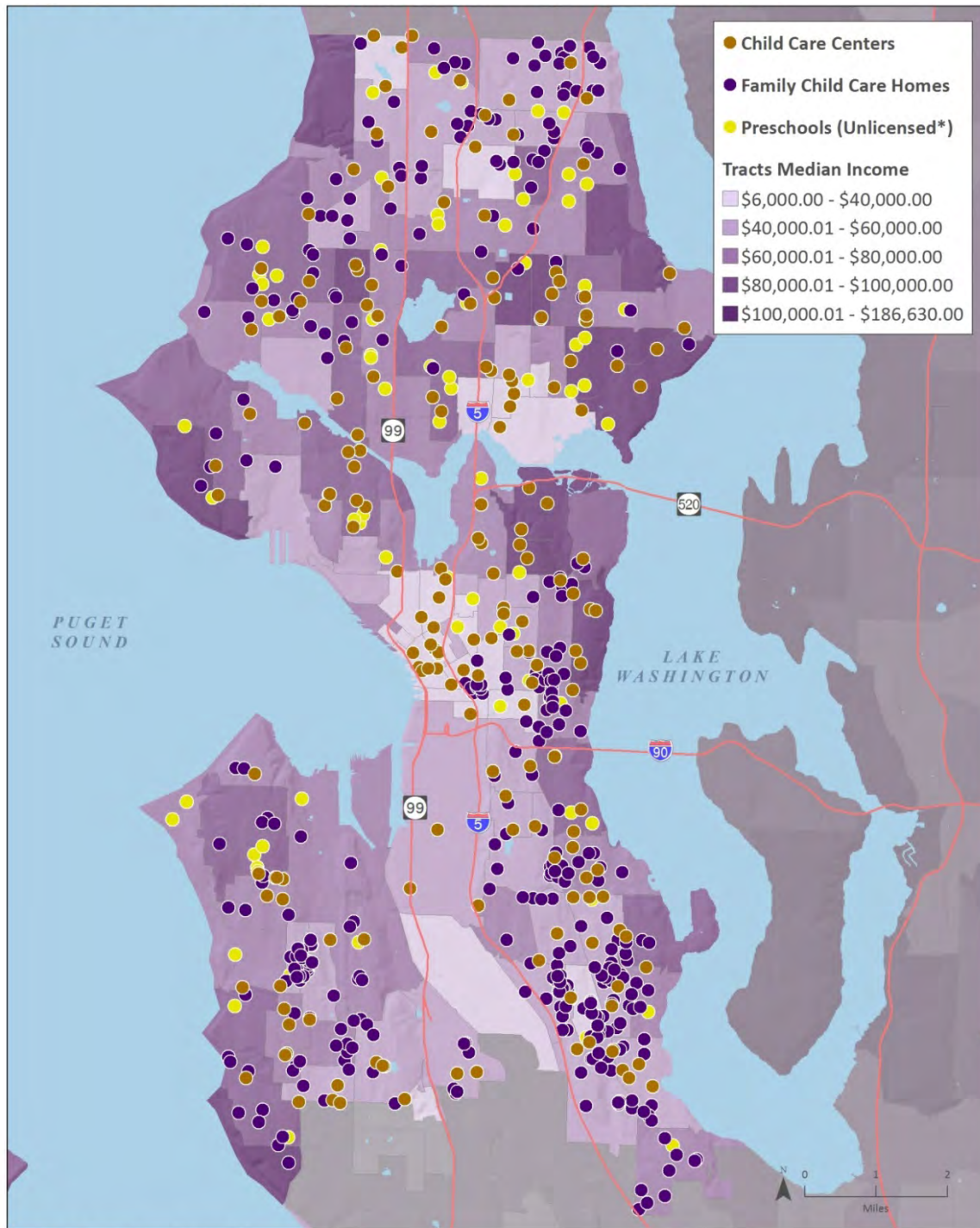
**Exhibit 6**  
**Density of Three and Four Year Olds by Census Tract, 2010 and**  
**Enrollment Capacity of Seattle Family Child Care Providers**



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
<b>Total 3 &amp; 4 yr olds</b>	<b>7,790</b>

##### 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
<b>Total 3 &amp; 4 yr olds</b>	<b>8,960</b>

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 PUMS<sup>1</sup>). 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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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/](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 care<sup>2</sup>). 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.

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<sup>2</sup> 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	<b>1,128</b>	539	759	0	<b>1,298</b>
ECEAP	<b>330</b>	73	290	0	<b>363</b>
Step Ahead*	<b>350</b>	134	256	8	<b>398</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,808</b>	746	1,305	8	<b>2,059</b>

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

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**

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

<b>Strategy 2: Number of children enrolled in center-based and non-relative care, based on Early Childhood Program Participation (ECP) Survey</b>					
	<b>Total Number of Children</b>	<b>Enrolled Children</b>	<b>Enrolled as % of Total</b>	<b>Unenrolled</b>	<b>Unenrolled as % of Total</b>
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				
<b>Total 3 &amp; 4 yr olds</b>	<b>12,280</b>	<b>8,960</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>3,320</b>	<b>27%</b>

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*<sup>3</sup>, 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.

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<sup>3</sup> 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 (ECP) 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 Interval <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup> 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

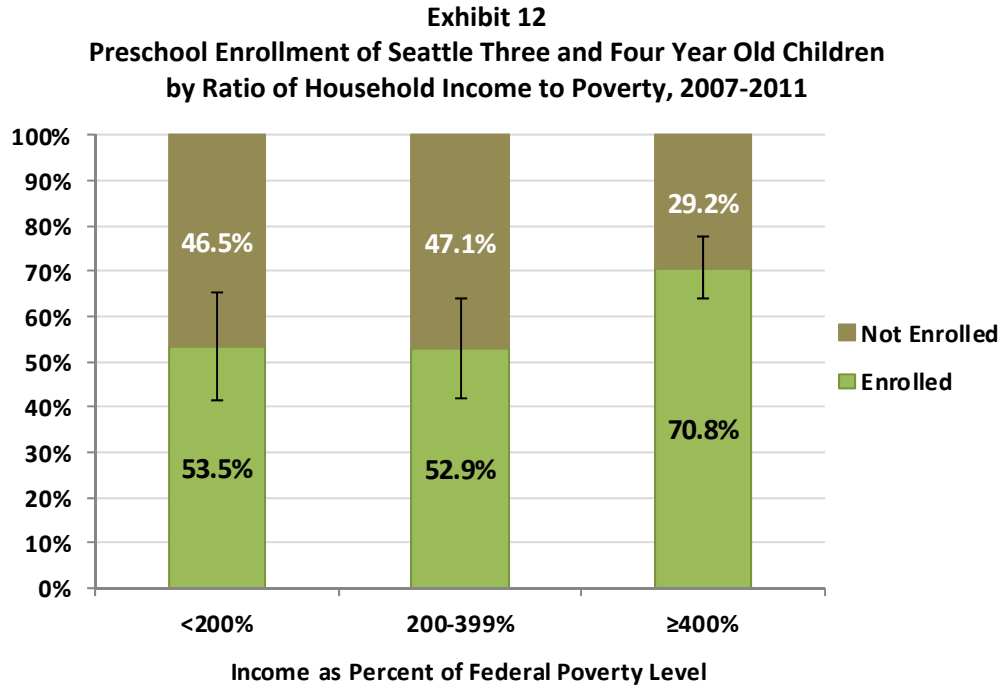
Source: 2007-2011 PUMS, American Community Survey; City of Seattle, 2013.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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

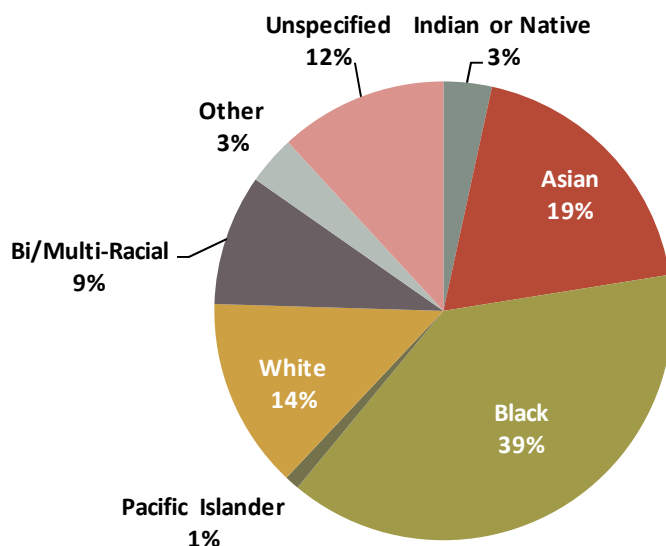
Seattle Early Education Collaborative (SEEC) is a public-private partnership of the City of Seattle, preschool providers, Seattle Head Start grantees, Seattle Public Schools, Child Care Resources, Thrive by Five Washington, Public Health-Seattle & King County, Seattle Public Library, Seattle Community 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	<b>1298</b>
ECEAP	1	63	99	5	73	52	4	66	<b>363</b>
Step Ahead	1	140	113	0	41	13	6	84	<b>398</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>2,059</b>

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.

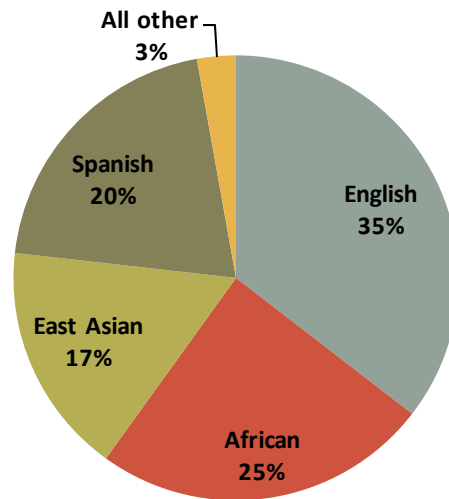
**Exhibit 14**  
**Ethnicity of Head Start, ECEAP, and Step Ahead Enrolled Children, 2012-13**

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

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	<b>1298</b>
ECEAP	132	132	2	61	0	1	24	11	<b>363</b>
Step Ahead	149	60	2	116	0	0	65	6	<b>398</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2,059</b>

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	<b>1290</b>
ECEAP	329	10	13				1	<b>353</b>
Step Ahead	68	53	216	-	-	-	2	<b>339</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1,982</b>

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 75<sup>th</sup> Percentile Rate per Month<sup>1</sup>,**  
**King County, 2012**

	Subsidy Rate*	75th Percentile <sup>2</sup>	At/Below Subsidy Rate <sup>3</sup>
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.

<sup>1</sup> Monthly rate=Daily\*22.

<sup>2</sup> Seventy-five percent of providers charge this rate or less.

<sup>3</sup> 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**

<b>Part Time - Tier 2</b>	\$ 6,107
<b>Part Time - Tier 3</b>	\$ 6,312
<b>Part Time - Tier 4</b>	\$ 6,517
<b>Full Time - Tier 1</b>	\$ 7,411
<b>Full Time - Tier 2</b>	\$ 7,615
<b>Full Time - Tier 3</b>	\$ 7,820
<b>Full Time - Tier 4</b>	\$ 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%
<b>Subsidy per Month</b>								
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
<b>Subsidy per Year (Amount Per Month*12)</b>								
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
<b>Three year olds</b>	0.0103	626,600	6,450	0.53	3,450
<b>Four year olds</b>	0.0093	626,600	5,830	0.75	4,340
<b>Total three and four year olds</b>	.0196		12,280		<b>7,790</b>

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*
<b>&gt;1 weekly non parental care arrangement</b>	76%	1		9,330
• <b>Relative</b>	31%	1.1	24%	2,950
• <b>Non-relative (=FCC)</b>	16%	0.9	12%	1,470
• <b>Center<sup>^</sup></b>	80%	1.1	61%	7,490
<b>No non-parental care arrangements</b>	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).

<sup>^</sup> 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  $5,311 * 0.57 = \mathbf{3,030}$  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 survey<sup>1</sup>) 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

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

(57%). This produces  $6,290 * 0.57 = 3,585$  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  $1,981 * 0.57 = 1,129$  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
<b>&lt;200%</b>	0.4804	0.5196	1
95% c.i.	[.3575,.6057]	[.3943,.6425]	
n	51	55	106
<b>200-399%</b>	0.4713	0.5287	1
95% c.i.	[.3624,.5831]	[.4169,.6376]	
n	43	54	97
<b>≥400%</b>	0.2918	0.7082	1
95% c.i.	[.2319,.3599]	[.6401,.7681]	
n	82	217	299
<b>Total</b>	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
<b>Northwest Seattle</b>	0.2925	0.7075	1
95% c.i.	[.2161,.3828]	[.6172,.7839]	
n	37	91	128
<b>Northeast Seattle</b>	0.2561	0.7439	1
95% c.i.	[.1681,.3697]	[.6303,.8319]	
n	29	82	111
<b>Queen Anne/Magnolia/Downtown</b>	0.3129	0.6871	1
95% c.i.	[.1843,.4784]	[.5216,.8157]	
n	15	36	51
<b>Central and Southeast Seattle</b>	0.4154	0.5846	1
95% c.i.	[.3112,.5277]	[.4723,.6888]	
n	39	55	94
<b>Southwest Seattle</b>	0.5168	0.4832	1
95% c.i.	[.4204,.612]	[.388,.5796]	
n	56	64	120
<b>Total</b>	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
<b>All U.S. born</b>	0.344	0.656	1
	[.2927,.3993]	[.6007,.7073]	
	114	242	356
<b>One parent U.S. born, one foreign born</b>	0.2302	0.7698	1
	[.1203,.3956]	[.6044,.8797]	
	10	43	53
<b>All foreign born</b>	0.5712	0.4288	1
	[.4121,.7169]	[.2831,.5879]	
	49	36	85
<b>Total</b>	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**

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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 & TODDLER  
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  
KINDERCARE 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 Hangu  
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 Abatuyow  
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  
Youssour 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  
Koresho 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  
Sadia 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**

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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  
KINDER CARE 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 ABATIYOW  
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 ELMI  
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 Alaaah  
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

Glenda'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

HAMDY ABDI 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**

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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.

Interview with Hilda Magana  
El Centro de la Raza

**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.

### **General Literature Review:**

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**City of Seattle**  
**Mayor Edward B. Murray**

January 29, 2014

The Honorable Tim Burgess  
President, Seattle City Council  
City Hall, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
600 Fourth Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104

Dear Council President Burgess:

I am pleased to transmit the attached report, Seattle Preschool For All Initiative, Analysis of Preschool Enrollment, (the Report) as required by Section 3 of Council Resolution 31478. The Report contains data and information that addresses the "Gap Analysis" requested by the Council.

The Report presents estimates of the number of three and four children in preschool, along with estimates of those who are not enrolled. Where possible, demographic characteristics of these children and their families are included. Results of a Seattle Public Schools' survey of kindergarten parents are included with information about barriers to using preschool prior to enrolling in school. Finally, some expenditure estimates are included for government subsidized programs.

I want to emphasize my commitment to Seattle being a place that is affordable for working families and where excellence in the education of our children is a cornerstone of building a vibrant city for the future. This report reinforces my concern, a concern I know you share, that there is much work to do to make affordable quality preschool available for all. Only a little over half (54%) of the families earning less than 200% of the federal poverty level have their three and four year old children enrolled in some form of child care. This data should motivate us to do better.

The Honorable Tim Burgess

January 29, 2014

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This is the first step in fulfilling the City's commitment to providing quality preschool for all of our three and four year old children and sets the stage for continuing discussions around issues of access, affordability, quality and equity as it pertains to preparing our children for school and for life.

I look forward to working with the Council on this exciting initiative and am pleased to present this key report. Should you have questions, please contact Office for Education Director Holly Miller, at 206-684-4508.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Edward B. Murray". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Edward B. Murray  
Mayor, City of Seattle

cc: Honorable Members of the Seattle City Council