CHILD & FAMILY RESOURCES, INC.

A Look at Child Care in Ontario, Seneca and Yates Counties 2014-2015



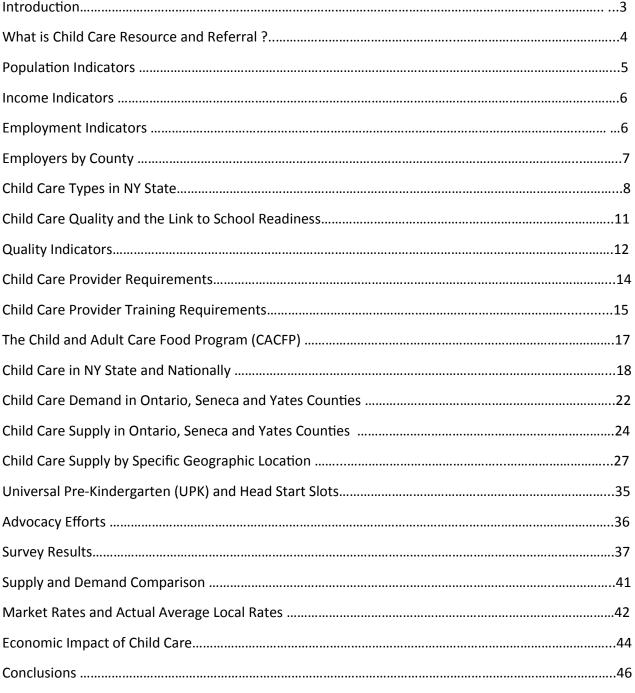
MISSION

CHILD AND FAMILY RESOURCES IS DEDICATED TO PROVIDING AFFORDABLE, ACCESSIBLE PROGRAMS THAT ENHANCE AND SUPPORT THE EDUCATION OF PARENTS, CAREGIVERS AND CHILD CARE PROVIDERS, AS WELL AS ENCOURAGE THE HIGHEST QUALITY OF CARE AND POSITIVE LEARNING EXPERIENCES FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.

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Introduction



Child and Family Resources prepared this Supply and Demand Report of Child Care Resources to respond to inquiries frequently made by parents, employers, community organizations and government organizations.

- >>> What is Child Care Resource and Referral?
- What are the statistics related to child care in the United States, New York State and Ontario, Seneca and Yates Counties?
- **W** What is the number of Child Care facilities in each county and how many children can they care for?
- Now does the supply of child care compare to the demand for child care in each county that we assist?
- >>> What is the status of School-Age Child Care in Ontario, Seneca and Yates Counties?

As stated by National Association of Child Care Resource & Referral Agencies in the <u>Data Collection for</u> <u>Building Early Learning Systems: Using Data for Real World Decision-Making</u> "Quality early learning environments develop the physical, emotional, social, cognitive and early literacy skills that children need before entering the K - 12 school system. Opportunities for early learning available in the United States currently vary greatly both in quality and in type. Parents are faced with navigating this system, which includes center-based options from for-profit and non-profit centers to Head Start, public pre-K and faith-based programs, to family child care homes and care in the home of a neighbor or relative. The great challenge is in developing an early learning system that allows parental choice and offers quality in all of these settings, while building upon the diversity and richness that exists in the system and preparing children for the raised expectations in K - 12.

Given this variability, making choices about child care is not only difficult for parents, but also challenging for those who are making policy, planning and programming decisions. Accurate, up-to-date information on the overall supply of, demand for, cost and quality of the programs available for children is needed to measure the nation's progress toward a system that can balance these competing needs. State and community leaders have used a variety of approaches to gain such information, and yet there continues to be a call for more and better data for decision-making, particularly at the national level.

In an ideal world, data would be available on every detail and nuance of early learning. However, indiscriminate data collection creates an "information glut," with a great deal of available information, yet with relevant numbers and insight to knowledge still exceedingly difficult to find. For this reason, it is important to understand the types of data available so that data analysis and related activities can be prioritized and targeted."

http://documents.clubexpress.com/documents.ashx?key=%2fszBh%2fmoolY9bwr1NsuM3IT% 2fFW8Gi10Nyysvwn9QTbZPXPFud0nFCZuVE64UECt%2fkiit4PxTu2nl8cKy0kDpGfF0tpYVQQ0G





A CCR&R serves as an advocate for the needs of children, parents and the community. We offer support services within Ontario, Seneca and Yates Counties.

Parent Support

- 80 Referrals to local child care providers using our up to date database via phone, in-person or internet access
- **1** Information about the different types of child care and licensing requirements
- 80 Information about available local child care subsidies and market rates for child care
- 80 Education on quality care, child care regulations and interviewing techniques
- "CFR Connection", an agency newsletter with current child development information, community connections, fun parent/child activities and news of special events
- 80 Resource Lending Library including activities to do at home, books, toys, equipment and more for parents

Provider Support

- 80 Information and technical assistance with starting a child care business
- Continued education, hands-on training and intensive on-site technical assistance for caregivers delivered by NYS Credentialed Trainers in order to maintain and increase their understanding and knowledge of caring for children
- 80 Assistance in accessing scholarship information to pay for trainings
- 80 Infant/Toddler Technical Assistance Center with resources for Infant/Toddler caregivers and trainers
- 80 Information and support on National and State accreditation programs
- *OFR Connection", an agency newsletter with current child care information, activities, child development issues and news of special events
- 80 Access to the Child & Adult Care Food Program, a federal reimbursement nutrition program.
- Resource Lending Library including activities, programming ideas, books, toys, equipment and more for child care professionals
- 80 Registration of Family Child Care and School-Age Child Care Programs in Ontario, Seneca and Yates Counties

Employer Support

- 80 Technical assistance on site or off for employee's child care or parenting needs
- 80 Presentations about agency services

Community Support

- 80 Advocating for children at community, state, and federal levels
- 80 Community events to support children, parents and child care providers
- 80 Education about referrals for child care and what quality child care is to the community
- 80 Collection and statistics of supply and demand for child care in communities



Population Indicators



State and County indicators related to children and their welfare from Child Care Aware of America's *Child Care in America 2013 State Fact Sheets* and 2012 United States Census data

| | New York | | Onta | ario | Seneca | | Yates | |
|---|------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total Population: 2012 | 19,490,373 | 100 | 108,374 | 100 | 35,291 | 100 | 25,366 | 100 |
| Population under age 18: 2012 | 4,289,357 | 22 | 23,822 | 21.9 | 7,160 | 20.2 | 6,091 | 24 |
| Population under 18 that is under age 5: 2012 | 1,159,718 | 5.9 | 5,570 | 5.1 | 1,888 | 5.3 | 1,559 | 6.1 |
| Population under age 18 that is age 5-18: 2012 | 3,129,639 | 16.1 | 18,252 | 16.8 | 5,272 | 14.9 | 4,532 | 17.8 |
| Own children in single parent household: 2012 | 1,463,073 | 35.6 | 7,250 | 31.7 | 1,901 | 28.7 | 1,392 | 23.8 |
| Population ages 15-17 not enrolled in school: 2012 | 26,064 | 3.4 | 100 | 2.1 | 136 | 9.8 | 232 | 20.1 |
| Population ages 5-17 with a disability: 2012 | 91,717 | 2.1 | 698 | 2.9 | 174 | 2.4 | 201 | 3.3 |
| Population under age 18 who are below poverty: 2012 | 935,477 | 21.8 | 3,305 | 13.9 | 1,337 | 18.7 | 1,540 | 25.3 |

Statistics from the Children's Defense Fund, reported in May 2014

- 80 Nearly 100,000 NY Public School Students were homeless in 2011-2012
- 80 More than 1 in 5 children lived in households that lacked adequate food
- 89 NY Ranked 25th our of 50 states in food security
- More than 1 in 4 NY children access Supplimental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs
- 80 New York ranked 30th in child poverty among states²

¹ Unless otherwise noted, statistics in these sections are from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 one-year estimates, Table used; B17001, B01001, B23008, B14003, and B18101.

- ² The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome, 50th is the worst for children.
- 3 Children's Defense Fund.org/cits., New York State Data sheet, released May 2014

4 Child Care Aware of America, 2013 Child Care in the State of New York





Income and Employment Indicators



State and County indicators related to children and their welfare from the 2012 United States Census Data, American Community Survey

| Income Indicators ¹ | New York | Ontario | Seneca | Yates |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Median family income for Married couple families with own children: 2012 | \$91,525 | \$93,552 | \$70,719 | \$61,168 |
| Median family income for Single mother families with own children: 2012 | \$25,887 | \$26,325 | \$24,390 | \$25,335 |
| Median family income for Single father families with own children: 2012 | \$38,275 | \$37,128 | \$41,094 | \$16,914 |

- ∞ According to the Employment in New York State newsletter, issued in June 2014, unemployment rates dropped from 7.1 in April 2013 to 5.5 in April 2014²
- № The five upstate counties outside of metro areas with the most rapid private sector job growth between June 2013 and June 2014 included Seneca County (+1.2%)²
- The amount the U.S. spends per minute on corporate tax breaks would pay the salary of 16 child care workers. More than 220,000 children are currently on waiting lists for child care assistance. Expanding child care increases poor mothers' work participation.³

| Employment Indicators ¹ | New York | Ontario | Seneca | Yates |
|--|-----------|---------|--------|-------|
| Number of children under 6 with all parents in the work force: 2012 | 489,297 | 2,780 | 909 | 735 |
| Number of children under 6 with no parents in the work force: 2012 | 15,363 | 20 | 86 | 28 |
| Percent of children 6-17 with all parents in the work force: 2012 | 1,143,673 | 7,610 | 1,906 | 1,459 |
| Number of children 6-17 with no parents in the work force: 2012 | 35,878 | 154 | 158 | 7 |

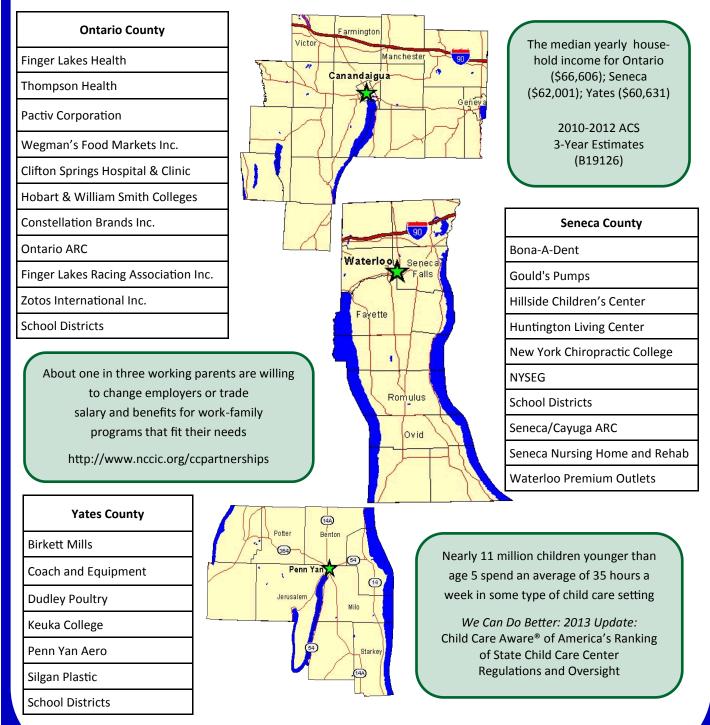
¹http://www.census.gov/2010-2012 American Community Survey, B23008 and B19126 reports

²Employment in New York State Newsletter, June 2014, http://www.labor.ny.gov

³http://www.childrensdefense.org/child-research-data-publications/data/2014-soac.pdf

Major Employers: Ontario, Seneca & Yates Counties

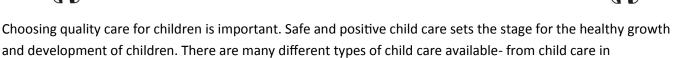
Employers depend on childcare to keep their workforce available and businesses viable



Employer information pulled from area Chambers of Commerce and the New York State Labor Department. Those listed above are the employers with the highest number of employees for that county.



Types of Legal Care in New York State



someone's home to center based child care.

- The fewer the children for each adult, the better for the children. The lower ratio of caregiver to child allows more time to be spent with each child, which could lead to a higher quality program.
- **80** Typically, a smaller group size lends to more individualized attention for children.

Care Excluded from OCFS (Office of Children and Family Services) regulation

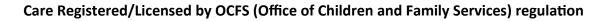
- Legal Exempt Care- 2 children, 3 or more hours a day (non-relative) or care for relatives or care for less than 3 hours per day, per child <u>And</u> subsidized (receiving subsidy payment from the county for the child care provided) The number of exempt care providers is greatly affected by subsidy dollars available.
- Legal Informal 2 children, 3 or more hours a day (non-relative) or care for relatives or care for less than 3 hours per day, per child <u>And</u> care is non-subsidized
- Nursery School and Preschools serve children ages 2-5 years old in a variety of settings
 Classes may meet anywhere from 1 5 days per week for less than 3 hours per class and follow the school year calendar
 These programs are not Registered/Licensed by OCFS
- In Home Child Care Providers (Nanny, Au-Pair) care for child/children in their home
 There is no limit to the number of children that can be cared for as long as all reside in the home where care is given

Child Care Aware of America states "Approximately 2.3 million individuals earn a living caring for and educating children under age 5 in the United States"

http://coreissues.usa.childcareaware.org/wp-content/ uploads/2013/03/Training-One-Pager-March28.pdf







School Age Child Care – Registered

- School Age Child Care programs care for more than 6 children from kindergarten through age 12 during non-school hours
- 80 Also may care for children during holidays and vacation

The maximum **child to caregiver ratios** permitted by New York State in **School Age Child Care** programs are:

| Childs Age | Group Size | Ratio |
|------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| | | (# of children per caregiver) |
| Kindergarten – 9 | 20 | 10 |
| 10-12 years | 30 | 15 |

Child Care Center

- 80 Small Day Care Centers with less than 7 children are registered
- 80 All other day care centers are licensed
- 80 Number of children depends on size of building and individual room square footage

The maximum **child to caregiver ratios** permitted by New York State in **Child Care Center** programs are:

| Childs Age | Group Size | Ratio |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| | | (# of children per caregiver) |
| 0-6 Weeks | 6 | 3 |
| 6 Weeks – 18 Months | 8 | 4 |
| 18 Months – 36 Months | 12 | 5 |
| 3 Years | 18 | 7 |
| 4 Years | 21 | 8 |
| 5 Years | 24 | 9 |
| 6 - 9 Years | 20 | 10 |
| 10-12 Years | 30 | 15 |

Types of Legal Care in New York Continued

Group Family Child Care – Licensed

- Group Family Child Care homes care for 8 to 12 children at a time in a residence; can add 1 -4 school age children
- **xo** There must be at least one caregiver present for every two children under the age of two.
- A provider or assistant alone may care for up to 6 children when none of the children are school-age
- 89 A provider or assistant alone may care for 7 children when one of the children is school-age
- A provider or assistant alone may care for up to 8 children when at least 2 children are school- age
- School-age children can fill slots for infants and toddlers up to the total capacity permitted
 (16) for Group Family Child Care
- A provider and assistant (s) may care for any combination of age groups up to a total of 12 children plus 4 school-age children.

The maximum **child to caregiver ratios** permitted by New York State in **Group Family Child Care** programs are:

| Childs Age | Group Size (max. 16) | Ratio |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | (provider and 1 assistant) | (# of children per caregiver) |
| 6 Weeks – 2 Years | 4 | 2 |
| 2 – 5 Years | 12 | 6 |
| 5 – 12 Years | 4 | 2 |

Family Child Care – Registered

- Family Child Care homes care for 3 to 6 children at a time in a residence; they may add 1 2 school age children
- 80 There must be one caregiver present for every two children under the age of two
- School-age children can fill the slots for infants and toddlers up to the total capacity permitted
 (8) for Family Child Care

The maximum **child to care giver ratios** permitted by New York State in **Family Child Care** programs are:

| Childs Age | Group Size (max. 8) | Ratio |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| | provider only | (# of children per care giver) |
| 6 Weeks – 2 Years | 2 | 2 |
| 2 – 5 Years | 6 | 6 |
| 5 – 12 Years | 2 | 2 |



The Child Care Link to School Readiness



What is Quality Child Care?

There are some important things to look for that can help determine if a child care setting is a safe, nurturing, educational place for children. Here are some examples of important quality indicators:

- 80 Small Group Sizes: low number of children in each room, regardless of the ratio
- 80 Low Ratios: Program has low number of children for every one caregiver
- 80 Low Staff Turnover: Children have consistency in their caregivers
- 89 Knowledgeable Caregivers :
 - -who have appropriate expectations of children's abilities
 - -who use guidance techniques that foster positive behavior in children
 - -who are trained in first aid, CPR, children's health issues, and SIDS
 - -who have formal education as well as ongoing training, coaching and mentoring in child development
- 80 Individualized Written Curriculum: based upon the ages and interests of each child
- Health & Safety Policies and Procedures: Program takes steps daily to ensure children and the environment are free of health and safety hazards from hand washing, diapering and playground safety etc. to having an emergency preparedness plan that is practiced regularly

What is school readiness?

School readiness for young children goes beyond the academics of the alphabet and counting. Readiness is considered by:

- Social and Emotional Readiness: Children are able to have positive interactions with others and are able to self-regulate their behavior. They will understand and express their feelings. They will also be able to solve conflicts, empathize with others and have the ability to take turns and share.
- Physical Well-Being and Motor Readiness: Children will have developed gross motor skills like jumping and running as well as fine motor skills like drawing/writing, dressing and cutting. They will also be well-rested and well-nourished.
- Cognitive and Language Readiness: Children will be able to observe, ask questions, and solve problems based on what they see and hear. Children will also be able to communicate with others and understand that there is a connection between letters (print) and sounds. They will be curious and eager to learn and join in new activities.

What is the link between Quality Child Care and School Readiness?

There are many benefits and connections linking high-quality early childhood experiences to children's school readiness and later life success. Benefits include:

| Benefits in Kindergarten & Elementary School | Benefits in Middle & High School | Benefits in Adulthood |
|---|--|--|
| Improved school readiness skills Improved math and language ability Fewer cognitive and social issues Fewer behavior issues Less likely to be in special education Less likely to repeat a grade | Less likely to enter juvenile detention programs More likely to graduate from high school | More likely to be in a high-skilled job or higher education at age 21 Less likely to commit a crime or felony Less likely to rely on social assis- tance programs (e.g., TANF, food stamps, housing) |

¹National Scientific Council on the Developing Child. (2007). *The science of early childhood development*. <u>http://www.developingchild.net</u>. ²Garces, Eliana, Duncan Thomas and Janet Currie (2002). "Longer-Term Effects Of Head Start," *American Economic Review*, 92(4), 999-1012. Retrieved from <u>http://www.nber.org/papers/w8054</u>

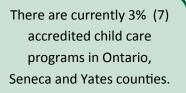


Quality Indicators



Accreditation- is a voluntary process in which a child care program demonstrates that they have met quality standards for child care. It is important to understand that state regulations are no guarantee of a quality program. Accreditation by a national organization requires that programs meet a higher standard than state regulations including:

- Programs strengths and weaknesses are rated
- Observation by a Professional Child Care expert
- Review of standards that programs must meet as per the organization assessing the provider
- Ongoing child development trainings
- Curriculum used with children is reviewed

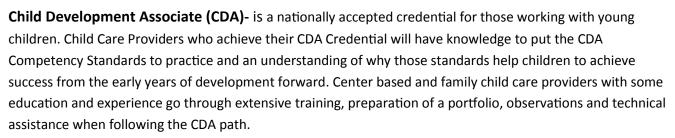


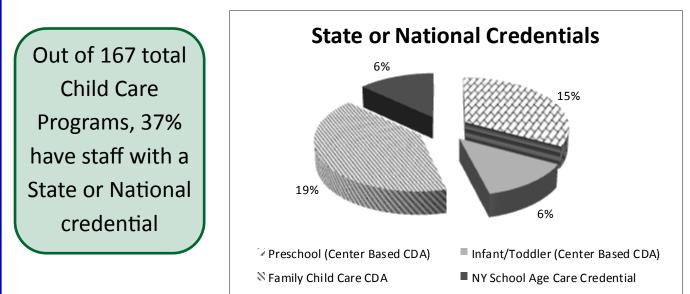
Education Levels of Child Care Providers– Education helps providers learn the key information and skills needed to support children's growth and development. A well-trained provider, is better prepared to offer quality care and learning opportunities to children and attract parents to their program. The American Academy of Pediatrics stated; when care is consistent, developmentally sound, and emotionally supportive, there is a positive effect on the child and the family. To focus only on the education of children beginning with kindergarten is to ignore the science of early development and deny the importance of early experiences (*Pediatrics Vol. 115 No. 1 January 1, 2005 pp. 187 - 191*). The better education a provider has, whether from formal education, certifications or trainings, the better care for the child. *The numbers below were collected from NACCRRAware active frequency count, updated annually.*

| | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ECE/Child Related Deg | ee anno | monon | | | | | |
| Health Related Deg | ee 🎹 | | | | | | |
| Master's Deg | 200000000 | | | | | | |
| Bachelor's Deg | | mmmmm | | | | | |
| 0 | | mmmm | | | | | |
| Associate's Deg | | | | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | | |
| High School Diplo | | 1 | | | | | |
| G | ED 📂 | J | | |) | | |
| | 0.0% | 20.0% | 40.0% | 60 | .0% | 80.0% | 100.0% |
| | GED | High School Diploma | Associate's Degree | Bachelor's Degree | Master's Degree | Health Related Degree | ECE/Child Related Degree |
| | | 04.00/ | 19.2% | 23.1% | 7.7% | 7.7% | 19.2% |
| Yates (Total Providers 26) | 0.0% | 84.6% | 1312/0 | | ,. | | |
| 14665 | 0.0% | 61.8% | 41.2% | 32.4% | 14.7% | 5.9% | 20.6% |



Quality Indicators Continued



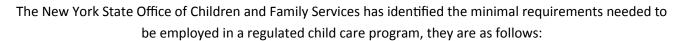


Medication Administration Training Certified (MAT)- Licensed, registered or legally exempt child care providers, who choose to administer medication to children in their care must be in compliance with Health and Infection Control regulations. Caregivers who administer actual medications must be trained in Medication Administration Training (MAT). They must also be at least 18 years of age and have a current certification in Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and First Aid. Caretakers that administer medications must hire a health care consultant who will review and approve the caretaker's health care plan and training certificates. The health care consultant must also visit the day care program to review the program's health care plan at least once every two years. Caregivers are not permitted to administer medications through injection except for epi-pens. Arrangements for injectable medications may be approved in specific circumstances and under the guidance of the child's medical provider. Approved, MAT trained caregivers are permitted to administer prescription and over-the-counter medications when they have written instructions from the prescriber and permission from the parent. (http://www.ocfs.state.ny.us/main/childcare/mat/default.asp)

Percent of providers or programs MAT certified in each County Ontario - 33.6%, Seneca - 14.7% and Yates 38.5%



Child Care Provider Requirements



- 1. At least 18 years of age unless employed through a child care center. An employee can be 16 years of age with applicable employment papers.
- 2. Applicants must have a background check, including a clearance through the state central registry as well as through the criminal history unit.
- 3. A prior employer reference and three personal references
- 4. A medical clearance attesting the employee is in good physical and mental health and an acceptable TB test.
- 5. Education and experience as applicable to their position in their modality of care.

Additionally, each child care program must satisfy on-site inspections including the following categories:

- 1. Building and Equipment
- 2. Fire Protection
- 3. Safety
- 4. Transportation
- 5. Program Requirements
- 6. Supervision of Children
- 7. Discipline
- 8. Child Abuse and Maltreatment
- 9. Health and Infection Control
- 10. Nutrition
- 11. Staff Qualification
- 12. Training
- 13. Management and Administration

Regulatory Requirements

Inspections are conducted through announced and unannounced visits from Office of Children and Family Services contracted Licensor/Registrars. Inspections are conducted to Licensed, Registered and Legally Exempt care providers to help maintain compliance with child care regulations.



Provider Training Requirements & Topic Areas

According to New York State Child Care Regulations; Operators, Program Directors, Employees and Assistants of Registered School Age Child Care Programs, Registered Family Child Care Homes, Licensed Group Family Child Care Homes, Licensed Child Care Centers and Registered School Age Child Care Programs

Must meet the following requirements:

- Complete 30 hours of training every 2 years of their registration/license period. The 30 hours every 2 years must include the following nine training topics. There is no minimum number of hours required in each topic area.
 - Principles of Early Childhood Development
 - Nutrition and Health Needs of Infants & Children
 - Business Record Maintenance and Management
 - Child Day Care Program Development
 - Safety & Security Procedures
 - Child Abuse and Maltreatment Identification/Prevention
 - Identification and Prevention of Shaken Baby Syndrome
 - Statutes & Regulations Pertaining to Child Abuse
 - Statutes & Regulations Pertaining to Child Day Care



- Family and Group Family Providers must also receive approved Health and Safety Training and CPR/First Aid certification before being licensed or registered for the first time. This training may count towards the provider's overall 30-hour training requirement.
- New Providers must complete a minimum of 15 of their training hours within the first six months of their first registration/license or employment period. For FDC/GFDC homes, the mandated Health & Safety Training may fulfill this requirement if taken while provider's application is in-process.
- Center and SACC staff working less than 20 hours per week may pro-rate training hour requirements as per regulations.
- M All training documentation must be kept on file in the provider's home or center.
- All Providers must have atleast one employee that holds a valid certificate in CPR (Cardio Pulminary Resusitation) and First Aid on the premisis of the child care during the programs operating hours. Substitutes must also be trained, in the absence of the provider.

82 Provider training sessions were offered by Child & Family Resources (CFR) 2013

512 Child Care providers were served through training at CFR 2013

919 Providers were served through technical assistance, grants, training etc. 2013

Infant Toddler Project Investments during the first three years of a child have the greatest impact and the highest rate of return. The Infant Toddler Project promotes the importance of the infancy period through a variety of statewide activities. Whether babies are at home with their parents or in child care settings, we know that the quality of these early experiences matter. The Project's primary function is to provide coordination and support to the Regional Infant Toddler Resource Centers across the state. The project also works on numerous state level groups to provide a voice for babies and assure that state planning starts at birth. National experts have identified 10 research based components that are essential to high quality child care. Using these 10 components as a guide, The NYS Infant and Toddler Resource Network is helping child care programs improve the quality of care for our babies, toddlers and their families. (http://www.earlycareandlearning.org/programs/infant -toddler/)



Winning Beginning NY is a statewide coalition working toward the goal of high-quality, affordable and accessible early care and learning for all New York families. Its members include parents, employers, children's advocates, service providers, labor unions, educators,

pediatricians, law enforcement, research and community groups. Winning Beginning NY advocates for investment in quality early care and learning, promotes planning, coordination, and implementation strategies that strengthen early care and learning, supports implementation of Universal Prekindergarten through public information, policy analysis, and technical assistance and works to build a statewide, birth-to-five, early care and learning system that links: child care, Head Start, preschool special education, home visiting, afterschool programs and Universal Prekindergarten. (http://winningbeginningny.org/)



New York State is currently developing **QUALITYstarsNY** to support the efforts of early care and learning programs to improve the quality of their services and to give parents the information they need to make a more informed choice. This is a voluntary Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS) that is designed to increase quality in

early learning settings - homes, schools, and programs - throughout the state. QRIS offer clear, organized ways to assess, improve and communicate the quality of early care and education programs by empowering parents to become savvy consumers who choose high quality for their children, offering policymakers effective tools to improve early care and education quality, providing accountability so that donors, legislators and taxpayers feel confident investing in quality and giving providers a roadmap to, and supports for, quality improvement. (www.qualitystarsny.org)



Child Adult Care Food Program



The main goal of this program is to ensure that children in participating child care centers and family child care homes receive healthful meals and snacks and child care providers receive training in nutrition. Children and providers learn about food and healthy eating.

Nutrition is an important part of good child care and a healthy lifestyle. All children need well-planned meals and snacks that provide a variety of foods and the nutrients needed for good health and energy. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), through the New York State Department of Health, helps child care providers pay for meals and snacks that meet nutrition requirements for breakfast, lunch or supper, and snacks. A meal pattern outlines the kinds and amounts of food that must be served. Training and educational programs are also offered to child care providers that participate on CACFP. Child & Family Resources is a CACFP sponsor to Family and Group Family Child Care homes in Ontario, Seneca and Yates Counties.

Why providers would want to participate in CACFP:

- Child care facilities on this program care about good nutrition for children
- Helps plan nutritious meals and snacks
- Providers are offered nutrition training, sponsored and paid for by CACFP
- It's a great marketing tool for child care business
- Providers are reimbursed grocery dollars for serving CACFP approved meals to children in care

Child and Family Resources helps to reimburse 80 providers an average of \$22,000 each month for the food served to the children in their care.

Tips from Kidshealth.org Five of the best strategies to improve nutrition and encourage smart eating habits:

- **Have regular family meals**
- Serve a variety of healthy foods and snacks.
- Be a role model by eating healthy yourself.
- Avoid battles over food.
- Involve kids in the process.

Why choose a child care home that participates in CACFP?

- Working together, parents and caregivers can help children establish healthful food habits that will last a lifetime.
- Parents may receive other information from caregivers that will suggest ways to help their child learn about food and healthy eating.

For more information visit: Food Research and Action Center at www.frac.org



Child Care in America Today 2013 was published by Child Care Aware of America and stated the following, "Nearly 11 million children under age 5 in the United States are in some type of child care arrangement every week. On average, the children of working mothers spend 35 hours a week in child care. About one-third of these children are in multiple child care arrangements so their parents can meet the need for child care during traditional and nontraditional working hours."

| How many children and families are there? | New York | USA |
|---|------------|-------------|
| Number of residents | 19,389,160 | 309,231,244 |
| Number of children ages 0 through 4 | 1,155,764 | 20,153,302 |
| Children ages 0 through 4 living in poverty | 270,334 | 4,905,353 |
| Number of children ages 5 through 11 | 1,632,825 | 28,569,383 |
| Total families with children | 2,087,909 | 34,279,136 |
| Number of single parent families | 714,006 | 11,100,010 |
| Number of families in poverty | 407,788 | 6,633,851 |

| How many children age 6 potentially need child care? | New York | USA |
|---|----------|------------|
| Two parent families, both parents in the labor force | 489,010 | 8,753,696 |
| Single parent families, parent in the labor force | 344,315 | 6,323,572 |
| Total children under age 6 potentially needing child care | 833,325 | 15,077,268 |

| How many working mothers are there? | New York | USA |
|--|----------|------------|
| With infants under 1 year | 153,374 | 2,600,379 |
| With any children under age 6 | 592,598 | 30,157,515 |
| With children under age 6 only | 336,791 | 5,674,033 |
| With both children under age 6 AND children age 6-17 | 255,807 | 4,565,348 |
| With children under 18 | | |
| Married working mothers | 956,910 | 16,331,186 |
| Single working mothers | 452,565 | 6,967,264 |

¹ Unless otherwise noted, statistics in these sections are from the American Community Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov), 2009-2011 3-year estimates "http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml".

² Estimate based on data provided by Child Care Resources and Referral Agencies for Child Care Aware of America's 2013 State Fact Sheet Survey. Data Reflects the 2012 calendar year. Number of centers and/or FCC homes includes previous year's figures for Alabama and Pennsylvania.

NR: Not Reported



Child Care in America Today 2013 was published by Child Care Aware of America.

| How many centers/family childcare homes are available? ² | New York | USA |
|---|----------|-------------|
| Number of centers | 4,184 | 113,000 |
| Percent of centers that are nationally accredited | 7% | 11% |
| Family child care (FCC) homes | 14,736 | 180,000 |
| Percent of FCC that are nationally accredited | NR | 1% |
| Number of other child care programs | NR | 4,200 |
| Total spaces/slots | 453,771 | 9.5 Million |
| Percent of spaces in centers | 62% | 83% |
| Percent of spaces in FCC | 38% | 16% |
| Percent of spaces in other programs | NR | 1% |

| What kind of child care is requested? ² | New York | USA |
|---|----------|---------|
| Percent of request for referrals received by CCR&Rs | | |
| For infant/toddler care | 45% | 51% |
| For preschool-age care | 20% | 29% |
| For school-age care | 35% | 21% |
| For full-time care | 88% | 89% |
| For part-time care | 12% | 11% |
| For before/after—school care | 27% | 10% |
| For nontraditional hours care | 23% | 15% |
| Families receiving referrals from CCR&R's (annual) | NR | 860,000 |

¹ Unless otherwise noted, statistics in these sections are from the American Community Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov), 2009-2011 3-year estimates "http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml".

² Estimate based on data provided by Child Care Resources and Referral Agencies for Child Care Aware of America's 2013 State Fact Sheet Survey. Data Reflects the 2012 calendar year. Number of centers and/or FCC homes includes previous year's figures for Alabama and Pennsylvania.

NR: Not Reported



Child Care in America Today 2013 was published by Child Care Aware of America.

| How expensive is child care? ³ | New York | USA |
|---|----------|------------------|
| Average annual fees for full-time care | | |
| In a center | | |
| Infant | \$14,939 | \$4,850-\$16,450 |
| 4-year-old child | \$12,355 | \$4,300-\$12,350 |
| Before/after-school for school-age child | \$11,690 | \$1,050-\$11,700 |
| In a family child care home | | |
| Infant | \$11,046 | \$3,950-\$11,050 |
| 4-year-old child | \$10,295 | \$3,700-\$10,250 |
| Before/after-school for school-age child | \$10,137 | \$1,800-\$10,150 |
| Compared with: | | |
| Annual tuition and fees for public four-year college ⁴ | \$6,560 | \$8,745 |
| Affordability (cost of child care as percent of median family | | |
| income): | | |
| Infant and center, percent of income for MARRIED COUPLES | 15% | 7%-16% |
| Infant and center, percent of income for SINGLE MOTHERS | 54% | 26%-80% |

| Who gets help with paying for child care? | New York | USA |
|--|----------|-----------|
| Child Care Development Fund (Monthly Average) ⁵ | | |
| Families (monthly average) | 78,600 | 998,600 |
| Children (monthly average) | 130,800 | 1,694,200 |
| Participating Providers (annually) | 62,898 | 572,193 |

 ¹ Unless otherwise noted, statistics in these sections are from the American Community Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov), 2009-2011 3-year estimates "http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml".
 ² Estimate based on data provided by Child Care Resources and Referral Agencies for Child Care Aware of America's 2013 State Fact Sheet Survey. Data Reflects the 2012 calendar year. Number of centers and/or FCC homes includes previous year's figures for Alabama and Pennsylvania.

NR: Not Reported



Child Care in America Today 2013 was published by Child Care Aware of America.

| What are the numbers, income and support of the child care | New York | USA |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| workforce? | | |
| Child care workers (in centers) ⁶ | 68,460 | 624,520 |
| Average annual income ⁶ | \$24,770 | \$21,320 |
| Total paid early childhood workforce | Not Available | 2.2 million |
| Training sessions CCR&Rs held for providers ⁷ | 3,802 | Not Available |
| Average attendance per session | 20 | 8-190 |
| Providers trained by CCR&Rs | NR | 580,000 |
| On-site technical assistance visits by CCR&Rs to child care programs | 4,273 | 285,000 |
| Child care programs receiving technical assistance | 1,430 | 95,000 |



| CCR&R Contacts | New York | USA |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Early Care and Learning Council (Coordinating Network ⁸) | www.earlycareandlearning.org | |
| New York State Office of Children and Family Services Division of Child Care Services | http://www.ocfs.state.ny.us/main/bec | |
| Child Care Aware of America (formally NACCRRA) | htt | o://www. |
| | <u>www.chil</u> | dcareaware.org |

3 Data is provided by the State CCR&R Network and are derived from CCR&R data, or are provided by state licensing offices. National totals are estimates. Some states reported cost of care based on their state's most recent market rate survey.

4 Average price of 2011-2012 in state tuition and fees for public four-year colleges by state, from the College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges, Trends in College Pricing 2011. (http://trends.collegeboard.org/downloads/College_Pricing_2011.pdf)

5 These statistics are provided by the Office of Child Care from the 2009 Child Care Development Fund preliminary data, and are derived from monthly averages. Total number of child care providers includes paid relatives and other non-regulated caregivers. U.S. totals include all 50 states, the District of Columbia and all territories. (http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/data/ccdf_data/10acf800_preliminary/list.htm).

6 Bureau of Labor Statistics, US. Department of Labor, Occupational Employment Survey, May 2011 estimates. Does not include child care administrators/managers, preschool teachers, special education teachers, or self-employed workers such as family child care business owners. (http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm) 7 Weiss E. & Brandon, R. N. (2010). *The Economic Value of the U.S. Early Childhood Sector*. Partnership for America's Economic Success.

8 National estimates of training and technical assistance are derived from Child Care Aware of America's 2010 survey of CCR&R training. NR: Not Reported



Child Care Demand



According to Census 2012, the following graph shows the number of children in each county.

| County | Children Less than 5 years of age | Children 5-9 years of age | Children 10-14 years of age |
|---------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ontario | 5,570 | 6,717 | 6,818 |
| Seneca | 1,888 | 1,879 | 2,003 |
| Yates | 1,559 | 1,539 | 1,838 |

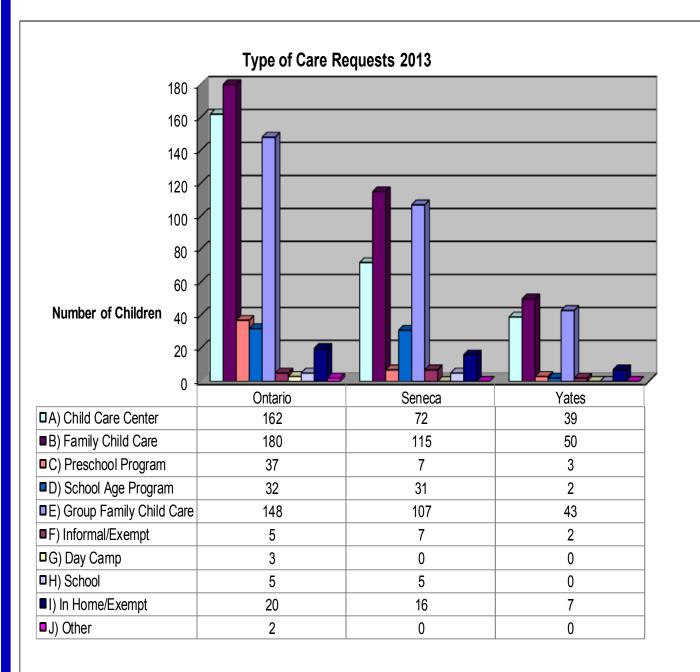
The following statistics reflect those who have requested child care referrals through our agency in 2013, by child count unless stated.

| | Ontario | Seneca | Yates |
|--|---------|--------|-------|
| Total Requests for Child Care in 2013 (by family) | 137 | 91 | 38 |
| Number of families who are eligible for subsidized child care | 72 | 43 | 20 |
| Number of families who are not eligible for subsidized child care | 36 | 34 | 16 |
| Number of single parent households who requested care | 60 | 39 | 15 |
| Number of 2 parent households who requested care | 43 | 36 | 18 |
| Number of teen parent households who requested care | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Number of foster parents, or legal guardians other than their parents who requested care | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| Number of families requested non-traditional hours of care | 45 | 38 | 16 |
| Number of families that requested special services | 27 | 12 | 22 |

| Total Requests for Child Care by Age (by children) | Ontario | Seneca | Yates |
|--|---------|--------|-------|
| Infant 6 weeks-23 Months | 70 | 31 | 18 |
| 2 years– 5 years Toddler & Preschool | 81 | 62 | 24 |
| School Age 6-12 | 51 | 32 | 9 |



Child Care Demand





Child Care Supply in Ontario County



Regulated and licensed care programs are authorized to care for children 6 weeks to 12 years.

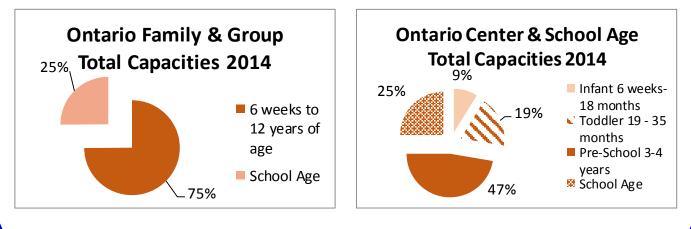
The number of Registered/Licensed Child Care Facilities as of June 2014

| Family Child Care | Group Family Child Care | Child Care Centers | School Age Child Care | Programs offering non-traditional care hours |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 57 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 15 |

Child Care Slots: this table reflects the maximum number of slots as per regulations and child caregiver ratios by the NYS regulations. Specific ratio information can be found on pages 8-10. This defines the variable slot availability for the number of children 6 weeks to 12 years. (this is not the number of vacancies)

| Licensed Capacity by | 6 weeks to 12 years of | School Age | Total Capacity |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------|----------------|
| Age | age | | |
| Family Child Care | 334 | 112 | 446 |
| Group Child Care | 192 | 54 | 246 |
| Totals | 526 | 166 | 692 |

| Licensed Capacity by Age | Infant 6 weeks- | Toddler 19 months- | Pre-School 3-4 years | School Age | Total Capacity |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------|
| | 18 months | 35 months | | | |
| Child Care Center | 172 | 366 | 920 | 486 | 1,944 |
| School-Age Program | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,206 | 1,206 |
| Totals | 172 | 366 | 920 | 1,692 | 3,150 |



¹ Information taken from New York State Office of Children and Family Services, Bureau Child Care Facilities System.



Child Care Supply in Seneca County



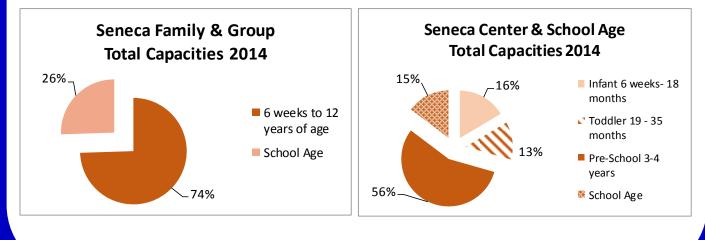
The number of Registered/Licensed Child Care Facilities as of June, 2014

| Family Child Care | Group Family Child Care | Child Care Centers | School Age Child Care | Programs offering non-traditional care hours |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 25 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 7 |

Child Care Slots: this table reflects the maximum number of slots as per regulations and child caregiver ratios by the NYS regulations. Specific ratio information can be found on pages 8-10. This defines the variable slot availability for the number of children 6 weeks to 12 years. (this is not the number of vacancies)

| Licensed Capacity by | 6 weeks to 12 years of | School Age | Total Capacity | |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------|----------------|--|
| Age | age | | | |
| Family Child Care | 146 | 50 | 196 | |
| Group Child Care | 60 | 18 | 78 | |
| Totals | 206 | 68 | 274 | |

| Licensed Capacity by Age | Infant 6 weeks- 18 months | Toddler 19 months- 35 months | Pre-School 3-4 years | School Age | Total Capacity |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------|
| Child Care Center | 28 | 22 | 95 | 25 | 170 |
| School-Age Program | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 50 |
| Totals | 28 | 22 | 95 | 75 | 220 |



¹Information taken from New York State Office of Children and Family Services, Bureau Child Care Facilities System.



Child Care Supply in Yates County



Regulated and licensed care programs are authorized to care for children 6 weeks to 12 years.

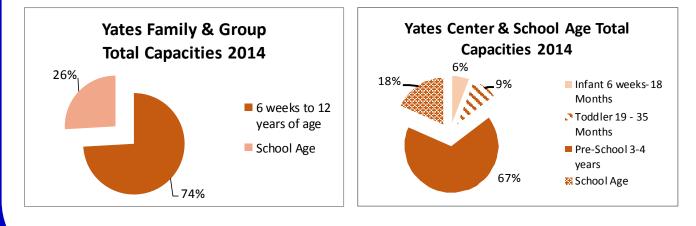
The number of Registered/Licensed Child Care Facilities as of June, 2014

| Family Child Care | Group Family Child Care | Child Care Centers | School Age Child Care | Programs offering non-traditional care hours |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 18 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 3 |

Child Care Slots: this table reflects the maximum number of slots as per regulations and child caregiver ratios by the NYS regulations. Specific ratio information can be found on pages 8-10. This defines the variable slot availability for the number of children 6 weeks to 12 years. (this is not the number of vacancies)

| Licensed Capacity by Age | 6 weeks to 12 years of age | School Age | Total Capacity |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| Family Child Care | 103 | 36 | 139 |
| Group Child Care | 36 | 10 | 46 |
| Total | 139 | 46 | 185 |

| Licensed Capacity | Infant | Toddler | Pre-School | School Age | Total Capacity |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| by Age | 6 weeks- 18 months | 19 months- 35 months | 3-4 years | | |
| Child Care Center | 16 | 24 | 185 | 51 | 276 |
| School-Age Program | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 16 | 24 | 185 | 51 | 276 |



¹Information taken from New York State Office of Children and Family Services, Bureau Child Care Facilities System.

Ontario County Child Care Slots Offered by Geographic Location

Although there is a maximum capacity, providers have the option to enroll children up to the maximum capacity. Therefore, the actual number of slots offered could be less than the maximum slots permitted by New York Regulations. The following table reflects the actual number of *maximum* slots.

| Town Name | Type of Care | # of Providers | Infant/ Toddler | Preschool (3-5) | School Age (6+) |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Family Day Care | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 1 | 4 | 12 | 4 |
| Bloomfield | School-Age | 1 | 0 | 0 | 75 |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 3 | 6 | 18 | 81 |
| | Family Day Care | 12 | 24 | 72 | 24 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 8 | 32 | 96 | 32 |
| Canandaigua | School-Age | 3 | 0 | 0 | 232 |
| | Child Care Centers | 6 | 122 | 293 | 108 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 29 | 178 | 461 | 396 |
| | Family Day Care | 7 | 14 | 42 | 14 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clifton Springs | School-Age | 1 | 0 | 0 | 80 |
| | Child Care Centers | 1 | 28 | 48 | 55 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 18 | 42 | 90 | 149 |
| | Family Day Care | 9 | 18 | 54 | 18 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 2 | 8 | 24 | 8 |
| Farmington | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Child Care Centers | 1 | 56 | 92 | 20 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 12 | 82 | 170 | 46 |
| | Family Day Care | 13 | 26 | 78 | 26 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 1 | 4 | 12 | 4 |
| Geneva | School-Age | 2 | 0 | 0 | 205 |
| | Child Care Centers | 4 | 103 | 229 | 60 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 20 | 133 | 319 | 295 |

*See pages 8-10 For the maximum child to care giver ratios permitted by New York State in each child care setting.



Ontario County Continued



| Town Name | Type of Care | # of | Infant/Toddler | Preschool | School Age |
|------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Providers | (0-2) | (3-5) | (6+) |
| | Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gorham | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hemlock | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Family Day Care | 3 | 6 | 18 | 6 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 1 | 4 | 12 | 4 |
| Honeoye | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 4 | 10 | 30 | 10 |
| | Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ionia | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Livonia | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Family Day Care | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manchester | School-Age | 1 | 0 | 0 | 58 |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 2 | 2 | 6 | 60 |

| | Ontario | County | Continued | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Town Name | Type of Care | # of Providers | Infant/Toddler (0-2) | Preschool (3-5) | School Age (6+) |
| | Family Day Care | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 1 | 4 | 12 | 4 |
| Naples | School-Age | 1 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 3 | 6 | 18 | 46 |
| | Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oaks Corners | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Family Day Care | 5 | 10 | 30 | 10 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Phelps | School-Age | 1 | 0 | 0 | 81 |
| | Child Care Centers | 1 | 20 | 36 | 0 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 7 | 30 | 66 | 91 |
| | Family Day Care | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rushville | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| | Family Day Care | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Seneca Castle | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| | Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 1 | 4 | 12 | 4 |
| Shortsville | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 1 | 4 | 12 | 4 |



Ontario County Continued



| Town Name | Type of Care | # of | Infant/Toddler | Preschool | School Age |
|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Providers | (0-2) | (3-5) | (6+) |
| | Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stanley | School-Age | 1 | 0 | 0 | 60 |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 1 | 0 | 0 | 60 |
| | Family Day Care | 3 | 6 | 18 | 6 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 2 | 8 | 24 | 8 |
| Victor | School-Age | 4 | 0 | 0 | 375 |
| | Child Care Centers | 5 | 189 | 222 | 243 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 26 | 203 | 264 | 632 |

Seneca County Child Care Slots Offered by Geographic Location

Although there is a maximum capacity, providers have the option to enroll children up to the maximum capacity. Therefore, the actual number of slots offered could be less than the maximum slots permitted by New York Regulations. The following table reflects the actual number of *maximum* slots.

| *See pages 8-10 For the maximum | والمشاركة والمتعارية والمتعارية والمتعاد المتعاد والمتعاد | the strength of the strength o | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|
| *See hades x_{-111} For the maximum | ι child το care σίνει raπos | nermimed nv ivew vol | rk State in each child care seming |
| | | | |

| Town Name | Type of Care | # of | Infant/Toddler | Preschool | School Age |
|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Providers | (0-2) | (3-5) | (6+) |
| | Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Covert | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fayette | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

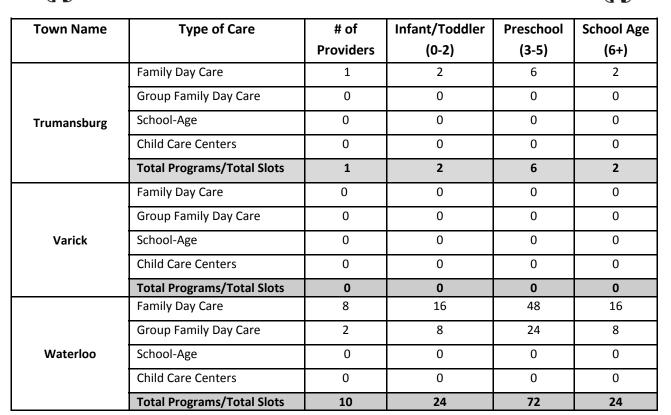


Seneca County Continued



| Town Name | Type of Care | # of | Infant/Toddler | Preschool | School Age |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Providers | (0-2) | (3-5) | (6+) |
| | Family Day Care | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| Interlaken | Group Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| | Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Junius | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lodi | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 1 | 4 | 12 | 4 |
| Ovid | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Child Care Centers | 1 | 22 | 14 | 20 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 2 | 26 | 26 | 24 |
| | Family Day Care | 2 | 8 | 12 | 8 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Romulus | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 2 | 8 | 24 | 8 |
| | Family Day Care | 13 | 26 | 78 | 13 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 2 | 8 | 24 | 8 |
| Seneca Falls | School-Age | 1 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| | Child Care Centers | 2 | 28 | 81 | 5 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 18 | 62 | 183 | 76 |

Seneca County Continued



Yates County Child Care Slots Offered by Geographic Location

Although there is a maximum capacity, providers have the option to enroll children up to the maximum capacity. Therefore, the actual number of slots offered could be less than the maximum slots permitted by New York Regulations. The following table reflects the actual number of *maximum* slots.

*See pages 8-10 For the maximum child to care giver ratios permitted by New York State in each child care setting.

| Town Name | Type of Care | # of | Infant/Toddler | Preschool | School Age |
|-------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Providers | (0-2) | (3-5) | (6+) |
| | Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bluff Point | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



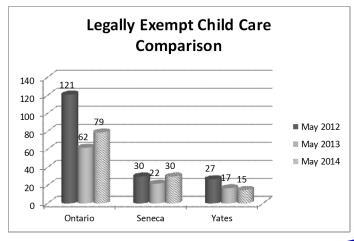
Yates County Continued



| Town Name | Type of Care | # of | Infant/Toddler | Preschool | School Age |
|------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Providers | (0-2) | (3-5) | (6+) |
| Branchport | Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dresden | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Family Day Care | 3 | 6 | 18 | 6 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 1 | 4 | 12 | 4 |
| Dundee | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Child Care Centers | 1 | 0 | 10 | 21 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 5 | 10 | 40 | 31 |
| | Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Group Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Himrod | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Programs/Total Slots | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Legally Exempt child care providers are allowed to care for 2 children who are not related to them and can have up to 8 children in care that are related. *(see page 8 for definition)*

The average number of children in Legally Exempt care, in Ontario, Seneca and Yates is 2.5 children per provider.



| Yates County Continued | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|------------|--|
| Town Name | Type of Care | # of | Infant/Toddler | Preschool | School Age | |
| | | Providers | (0-2) | (3-5) | (6+) | |
| | Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Group Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Keuka Park | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Total Slots | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Family Day Care | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | |
| | Group Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Middlesex | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Total Slots | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | |
| | Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Group Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Naples | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Total Slots | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Family Day Care | 14 | 28 | 84 | 28 | |
| | Group Family Day Care | 1 | 4 | 12 | 4 | |
| Penn Yan | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Child Care Centers | 4 | 40 | 175 | 30 | |
| | Total Slots | 19 | 72 | 271 | 62 | |
| | Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Group Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Potter | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Total Slots | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Family Day Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Group Family Day Care | 1 | 4 | 12 | 4 | |
| Rushville | School-Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| NASITANIC | Child Care Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Total Slots | 1 | 4 | 12 | 4 | |



Universal Pre Kindergarten & Head Start

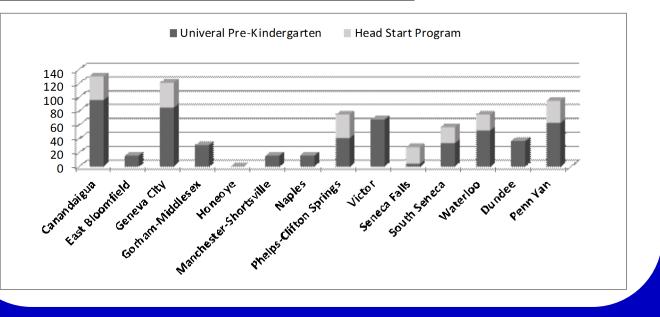
The charts show the availability of Head Start and Universal Pre-Kindergarten slots in Ontario. Seneca and Yates Counties for the 2013-2014 school year.

| Untario, Seneca and | Yates | Counties | for the | 2013-20. | L4 SChool | yea |
|---------------------|-------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|-----|
| | | | | | | |

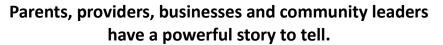
| School District | Universal | Head Start | Total Slots |
|------------------------|------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Pre-Kindergarten | Program | available |
| Ontario | | | |
| Canandaigua | 96 | 34 | 130 |
| East Bloomfield | 16 | 0 | 16 |
| Geneva City | 85 | 36 | 121 |
| Gorham-Middlesex | 31 | 0 | 31 |
| Honeoye | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manchester-Shortsville | 16 | 0 | 16 |
| Naples | 16 | 0 | 16 |
| Phelps-Clifton Springs | 41 | 34 | 75 |
| Victor | 68 | 0 | 68 |
| Seneca | | | |
| Seneca Falls | 4 | 24 | 28 |
| South Seneca | 34 | 23 | 57 |
| Waterloo | 52 | 23 | 75 |
| Yates | | | |
| Dundee | 37 | 0 | 37 |
| Penn Yan | 63 | 32 | 95 |

Studies have shown that Head Start children experience:

- increased achievement test scores
- decreased grade repetition & special education needs
- increased graduation rates







Advocacy is a way to share your story to help children. By contacting or joining groups that share your concern for families, you can help build or change policies. Make a difference in your children's lives.

Child and Family Resources is a member of the Early Care and Learning Council, Winning Beginnings New York, and Child Care Aware of America. These organizations are leaders in state and national early care and education advocacy efforts. CFR supports their public policy agendas.

Quality child care requires affordable child care. Quality child care is expensive and hard to find. Investing in quality child care is to everyone's benefit.

What can you do to help support and improve the quality of early care and education in New York State? Parents, child care providers and employers need to tell their personal story. Quality child care is needed to make a strong community. Stay connected to make a difference!

- \Rightarrow Parents who are confident about their childcare program are more confident employees!
- ⇒ Children who attend high quality early childhood programs are 50% less likely to need special education services and 25% less likely to be held back before third grade!
- ⇒ Children who attend high quality early childhood programs are less likely to drop out of school and are more likely to obtain higher levels of education!



Geneva Site



Seneca Falls Site



Penn Yan Site

Gorham Site



2014 Child Care Parent Survey Results



Parents were asked what they

care

№ \$0-34%

₺ \$10-17%

№ \$20-8%

№ \$30-8%

would be able to pay per child a week for after school

Child and Family Resources recently surveyed Parents, Child Care Centers, School Age Child Care programs, Group/Family Child Care Providers, Community Leaders and Businesses in Ontario, Yates and Seneca Counties.

*Percentages and facts stated below are taken from actual survey results received

80 67% of Parents responding are satisfied with their current child care setting

Percentage of responses for child care settings currently in use by parents

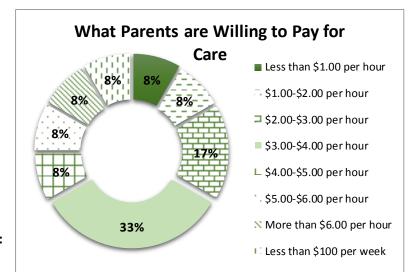
- 80 67% Home with a parent or sibling
- 17% Family or Group Family Day Care setting
- 80 17% School-Age/After School
- 80 34% Relative care

Parents were asked to check all the types of child care that would have been accessed if available within the last 12 months

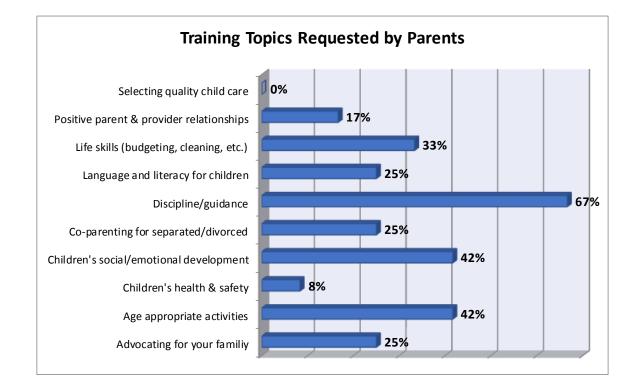
- 🔊 34% Full time care
- >>>> 34% Before/After school care
- 🔊 42% Part time care
- >>>> 17% School vacation/snow days
- 8% Summers only
- № 17% Evening care
- 🔊 34% Weekend care

When asked why they needed child care parents responded with the following:

- 80 75%- work
- 80 25%- recreational activities
- 80 58%- personal errands/appointments



2014 Child Care Parent Survey Results



Community/Businesses

- Of the employers responding, 17% have over 250 employees, 7% have 100-250 employees, 10% have 50-100 employees and 66% have 1-50 employees
- 86% of employers responding to the survey have staff needing child care for their family
 - 52% of the employers have up to 25% of their workforce needing child care to work
 - 34% of employers have 26%-75% of their workforce dependent on child care in order to work
- 83% of employees are in need of care on weekdays, 14% are rotating days and 3% on weekends
- 76% of employees are in need of daytime child care, the remaining 24% need evening, nights and weekend child care
- When employers were asked the most common reasons for employee's absenteeism or lost time, the top 3 reasons were; employee illness 24%, child care needs 31% and child's illness 41%
- 83% of employers had between 5-10% employee turnover last year, 17% had between 10-50%

86% of employers were able to provide financial support to employees needing child care
 2013 Employer survey results

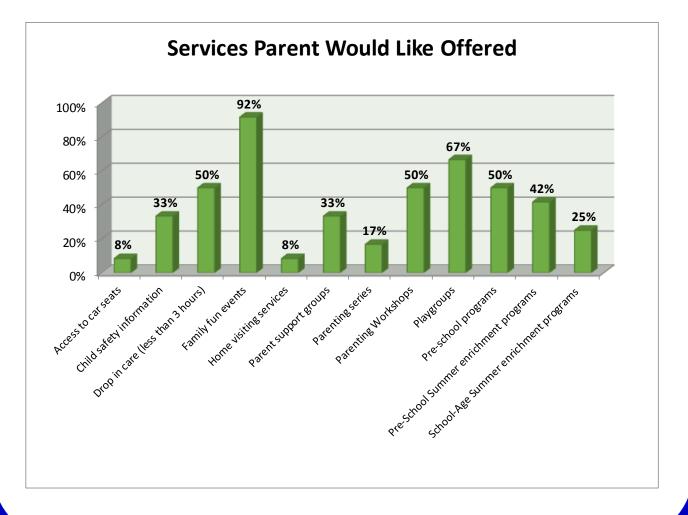


2014 Child Care Survey Results Continued

When surveyed, parents indicated that the top 3 services they were interested in having offered were:

- family fun events
- playgroups
- Drop in care, parenting workshops and Pre-school programs (tie)

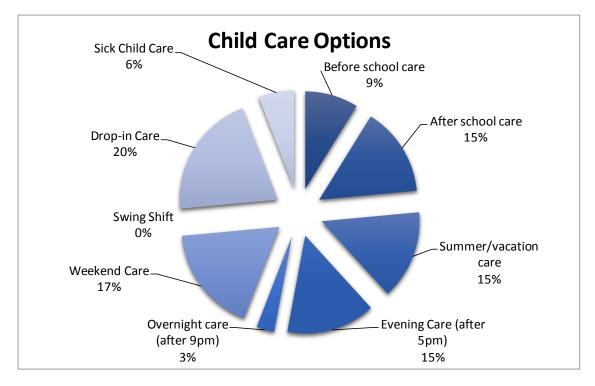
*Parents were asked to check all that apply on the questionnaire, the graph indicates the percentage of the total of answers not the percentage of parents.



2014 Child Care Parent Survey Results

Parents were asked what child care services they would use if they were available. From the list given, the top three choices were drop in care (58%), summer/ weekend care (50%) and tie for third highest (42%) for after school care, evening care and summer vacation care.

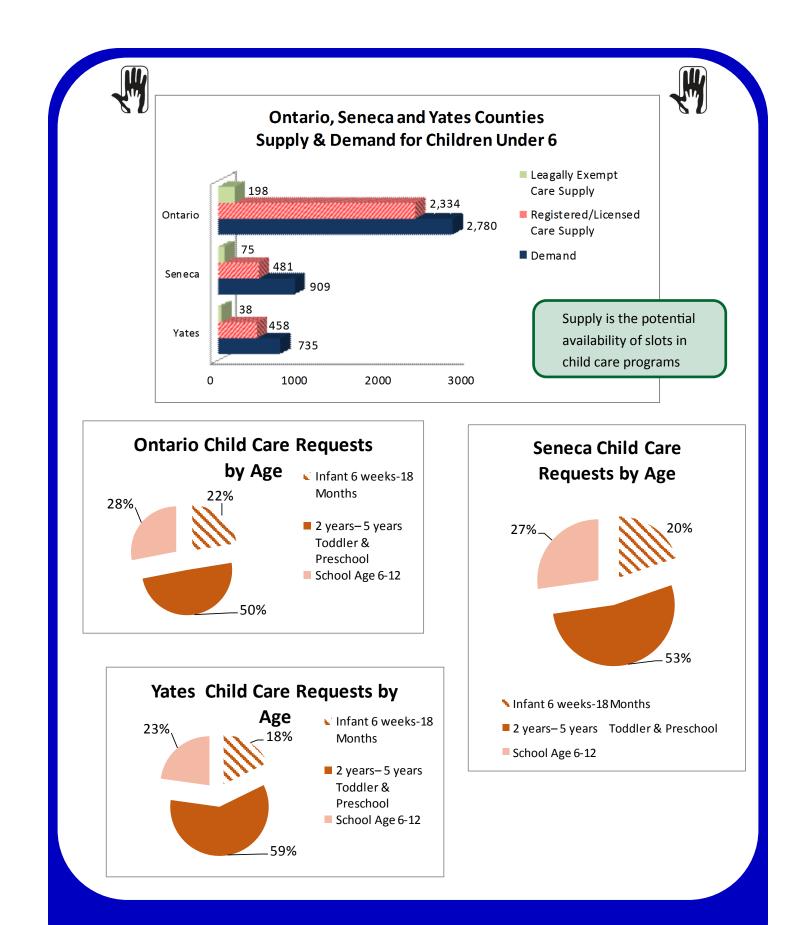
*Parents were asked to check all that apply on the questionnaire, the graph indicates the percentage of the total of answers not the percentage of parents.





Nearly half of [the US's] youngest children, under age 6, live in households earning less than twice the federal poverty level, or \$23,550 for a family of four

The Academic Pediatric Association (APA)





Market Rates



NYS OCFS sets maximum reimbursement rates for child care subsidies every 2 years. Payment rates ensure equal access for eligible families to child care services comparable to those provided to children whose parents are not eligible to receive assistance. Market rates must take into account the variations in costs of providing child care in different settings and to children of different age groups as well as the additional cost of providing child care for children with special needs. Federal regulation requires that payment rates be based on a local market rate survey. State law requires the Office of Children and Family Services to establish, in regulation, the applicable market-related payment rate, which establishes a ceiling for State and Federal reimbursement for payments for child care services.

| Ontario County Market Rates | Age of child | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| Modality | Under age 1 ½ | 1 ½ - 2 | 3-5 | 6-12 | | |
| | Years Old | Years Old | Years Old | Years Old | | |
| Center Based | \$242 | \$231 | \$215 | \$200 | | |
| Weekly | ŞZ4Z | \$251 | \$215 | \$200 | | |
| Family Child Care | | | | | | |
| Weekly | \$175 | \$175 | \$170 | \$160 | | |
| Group Family Child Care | | | | | | |
| Weekly | \$190 | \$180 | \$175 | \$170 | | |
| Registered School Age Care | | | | | | |
| | - | - | - | \$200 | | |
| Weekly Legally Exempt & | \$114 | \$114 | \$111 | \$104 | | |
| In Home Care (enhanced rate given | | \$114 | \$111 | Ş104 | | |
| if training requirement met) | *Enhanced Rate | *Enhanced Rate | *Enhanced Rate | *Enhanced Rate | | |
| | \$123 | \$123 | \$119 | \$112 | | |
| Weekly | | | | | | |
| Seneca & Yates County | | | | | | |
| Market Rates | Age of child | | | | | |
| Modality | Under age 1 ½ | 1 ½ - 2 | 3-5 | 6-12 | | |
| Center Based | Years Old | Years Old | Years Old | Years Old | | |
| Center Based | \$190 | \$180 | 6470 | \$160 | | |
| AA/ = = Lili i | | 2100 | \$170 | 2100 | | |
| Weekly | | \$180 | \$170 | \$100 | | |
| Family Child Care | \$150 | | | | | |
| Family Child Care Weekly | \$150 | \$140 | \$170 | \$140 | | |
| Family Child Care | | \$140 | \$140 | \$140 | | |
| Family Child Care Weekly | \$150 \$150 | | | | | |
| Family Child Care Weekly Group Family Child Care | | \$140 | \$140 | \$140 \$140 | | |
| Family Child Care Weekly Group Family Child Care Weekly Registered School Age Care | | \$140 | \$140 | \$140 | | |
| Family Child Care Weekly Group Family Child Care Weekly | | \$140 | \$140 | \$140 \$140 | | |
| Family Child Care Weekly Group Family Child Care Weekly Registered School Age Care Weekly | \$150 - \$98 | \$140 \$150 - \$91 | \$140 \$148 - \$91 | \$140 \$140 \$160 \$91 | | |
| Family Child Care Weekly Group Family Child Care Weekly Registered School Age Care Weekly Legally Exempt & | \$150 - \$98 *Enhanced Rate | \$140 \$150 - \$91 *Enhanced Rate | \$140 \$148 - \$91 *Enhanced Rate | \$140 \$140 \$160 \$91 *Enhanced Rate | | |
| Family Child Care Weekly Group Family Child Care Weekly Registered School Age Care Weekly Legally Exempt & In Home Care (enhanced rate | \$150 - \$98 | \$140 \$150 - \$91 | \$140 \$148 - \$91 | \$140 \$140 \$160 \$91 | | |



Average Child Care Costs



Based on data gathered by our agency the average costs of care per modality is listed below. The data for these averages are collected annually from surveying child care providers in all three counties and entered into our referral database. NACCRRA database report "cost analysis by age group"

The average cost of care for a School Age Child Care Program per County:

| County | Child's Age Group | Average Cost of Care—Full-Time |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ontario | Enrolled in school (under 13) | \$63 |
| Seneca | Enrolled in school (under 13) | \$75 |
| Yates | Enrolled in school (under 13) | \$72 |

The average weekly cost of care for a Child Care Center or Family/Group Family Child Care Program per County:

| County | Child's Age Group | Average Cost of Full Time | Average Cost of Full | Average Cost of Full |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | | Care in a Child Care Center | Time Care in a Family | Time Care in a |
| | | | Child Care Home | Group Family Child |
| | | | | Care Home |
| Ontario | Under 1 1/2 years | \$220 | \$156 | \$165 |
| | 1 ½ - 3 | \$196 | \$150 | \$161 |
| | 3 - 5 | \$180 | \$149 | \$160 |
| | 6 - 13 | \$133 | \$130 | \$122 |
| Seneca | Under 1 1/2 | \$168 | \$136 | \$134 |
| | 1 ½ - 3 | \$166 | \$123 | \$131 |
| | 3 - 5 | \$163 | \$117 | \$128 |
| | 6 - 13 | \$110 | \$88 | \$89 |
| Yates | Under 1 1/2 | \$193 | \$134 | \$127 |
| | 1 ½ - 3 | \$161 | \$129 | \$127 |
| | 3 - 5 | \$161 | \$129 | \$127 |
| | 6 - 13 | \$105 | \$96 | \$127 |

85% of person's intellect, personality and social skills are developed by age 5

http://www.winningbeginningny.org/publications/documents/UPK_Brochure.pdf

The Economic Dimensions of Child Care...

348 Small Businesses, 3000+ Working Parents, 8800+ Children

Child Care is often an invisible industry in today's economy. It is not recognized for its critical value and role as an industry for working parents. Working parents know the value of child care on a daily basis, it allows them to support their families and to participate in the work force. As an industry, child care is not only invisible but also underdeveloped.

- According to *The State of America's Children 2014*, published by the Children's Defense Fund, all poor infants and toddlers could have been served by Early Head Start if the government diverted just 18 days of defense spending. Currently only about 4 percent of eligible children reap the benefits of this high quality early learning experience. Quality early education programs return 7 to 10 percent a year for every dollar invested. Studies have shown that children enrolled in high quality early childhood programs are more likely to graduate from high school, hold a job, and make more money and less likely to commit a crime than their peers who do not participate.¹
- The child care industry is complex. According to current New York State licensing data, there are 322 regulated and legally-exempt child care establishments operating in Ontario, Seneca and Yates Counties. This has decreased from 348 from the previous year. These include not-for-profit and for-profit child care centers, family and group family child care homes, and school age care programs, nursery schools and targeted programs such as Head Start and state funded Universal Pre-Kindergarten (UPK). Care is offered in private for-profit and not-for-profit centers, in homes and in churches. . The hours of service are varied, the ages of children accepted are different, the services and facilities offered are as differentiated as the qualifications of the persons offering care.
- The amount the U.S. spends per minute on corporate tax breaks would pay the salary of 16 child care workers. More than 220,000 children are currently on waiting lists for child care assistance. Expanding child care increases poor mothers' work participation. ¹
- Based on 2006 economic impact study results, the early care and education sector, (consisting of 293 programs serving 4,100 children) in Ontario County alone generates nearly \$28.1 million in gross receipts.² Gross receipts are comprised of parent tuition, government subsidies, and government funded industry supports. Government subsidies and industry supports include money for start-up grants for new child care programs, funding for the Child and Adult Food Program. (CACFP), State University of New York and City University of New York child care programs and several other quality initiatives.
- In this same study of Ontario County over 850 individuals work within the early care and education sector, making the sector a significant employer. Jobs within the sector include teachers (caregivers), teachers' assistants (aides), center directors, administrators, janitors, and other support staff. Collectively these workers earn over \$14.5 million annually. This money is primarily spent locally, supporting other local industries as well as the larger regional economy.

¹http://www.childrensdefense.org/child-research-data-publications/data/2014-soac.pdf ²Based on Economic Impact study information conducted by Child & Family Resources 2006



INVESTMENTS IN THE CHILD CARE SECTOR PROMOTE



REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Regional economic impact analysis shows that in New York State each dollar invested in child care generates a total of \$1.52 - \$2.00 in the state economy as a whole.

EACH DOLLAR OF STATE INVESTMENT LEVERAGES MORE THAN \$3.50 IN FEDERAL FUNDS:

The federal government invests \$1.3 billion in the early care and education sector in New York. For every one of these federal dollars, more than \$2 is generated in the state economy, resulting in a \$2.7 billion regional economic impact. The combined impact of these leverage and linkage effects is more than \$7 for every state dollar spent.

The majority of revenues to child care providers come directly from parents. Unlike higher education where tuition represents only 35% of total costs (Mitchell et al., 2001), parent tuition costs represent the largest portion of the gross receipts of the child care sector. Estimates for New York show that parent tuition accounts for 63 percent of the gross receipts of the child care sector, and government investment in quality early education and subsidies for low-income parents account for the rest.

Source: An Economic Analysis of the Early Care and Education Sector, Cornell University Department of City and Regional Planning for the New York State Child Care Coordinating Council (Early Care and Learning Council, 2004.

The basis of all economic development is investment. The well being of a community depends in large measure on the number of children it has and the investment made in them during their formative years. Today's research shows informative years begin at birth and not at age 5 years which we once believed. Advocates of increased access to affordable, quality child care, point to studies that frame child care as an economic development issue.



Conclusion



This document is intended to provide child care professionals, families, elected and public officials, and child advocates with a profile of the current status of child care in Ontario, Seneca and Yates Counties. The following were identified as current concerns and gaps in child care.

Additional investments need to be made to support Child Care Subsidy funds which impact the local economy.



• The cost of registered or licensed child care can consume as much as 42% of a single parent household (and 16% of a two parent household) earnings at the median family income level in the three counties served.

• There has been in increase in poverty rates for children under age 18 in comparison to last year's rates in ALL three counties served (see page 5), yet due to child care subsidy funding cuts to an already insufficient fund, parents are unable to afford child care. This places parents in the predicament of pulling children from existing quality settings and placing them in either poor quality care, unregulated care, having family members or siblings caring for young children and placing more school age children home alone. Parents should not have to give up quality!

- There has been a 22% decrease in child care slots in Yates County and 13% in Seneca County as programs have closed. Programs are struggling to stay open and maintain quality! Child care subsidy cuts also impacts existing child care programs who can no longer support their businesses due to low enrollment -thus impacting staff retention and child care slot availability. Displaced employees are no longer working and spending money in our communities. According to the Department of labor the private sector job growth between June 2013 and June 2014 increased in Seneca County by 1.2%. Who will care for the children so parents can work?
- Lack of parent funds and demand for quality child care, high staff turnover, lack of business skills, and lack of professionalism in the child care workforce contribute to low compensation rates. Child care workers are some of the lowest paid workers in our communities– averaging \$8.50 per hour.



Conclusion



There are insufficient slots in registered or licensed care during non-traditional hours .

• The majority of the employers in the area request employees to work a variety of shifts, including evening and over night. The standard 9-5 job is no longer the norm for parents needing care.



Parents were asked what child care services they would use if they were available. From the list given, the top three choices were
 ⇒ drop in care (58%)
 ⇒ summer/ weekend care (50%)
 ⇒ after school care, evening care and summer vacation care tied for third highest (42%)

- One of the top three reasons parents are unable to locate care is due to not having flexible scheduling options available in programs. Most registered /licensed settings operate 6am-6pm. Ontario and Yates county parents need providers willing to offer non-traditional care hours
- Of the families requesting care in **Ontario County** 32% need non-traditional care hours- *an increase from* 31% during last year. 14% of the registered/licensed programs offer care during these hours
- Of the families requesting care in **Yates County** 52% need non-traditional care hours- *an increase from 32% during last year.* 17% of the registered/licensed programs offer care during these hours
- Of the families requesting care in **Seneca County** 25% need non-traditional care hours *a decrease from* 27% during last year. 15% of the registered/licensed programs offer care during these hours

Child Care programs need to improve the quality of their care by increasing knowledge and retention of qualified staff.

- Investments in child care through subsidy, specialized training and improved benefits for staff will improve the quality of child care. 34% of child care providers in the three county area have a Bachelor's Degree. Only 28% of child care providers in the three county area have an early childhood related degree.
- Child care workers are some of the lowest paid workers in our communities- averaging \$8.50 per hour.

"Remember that children, marriages, and flower gardens reflect the kind of care they get." ~ H. Jackson Brown, Jr.