



Capital District
**Child Care
Council**

A Picture of Child Care in the Capital Region

2010

www.cdcccc.org

Our Mission

The Capital District Child Care Council is a resource and referral agency dedicated to promoting quality, accessible child care for all of the Capital Region's diverse communities. The Council assumes a leadership role in supporting children, parents, child care professionals, and employers through referral counseling, education, training, and advocacy.

Our Vision

The vision of the Capital District Child Care Council is to support the quality of care in early education and school-age programs in the Capital Region. Our goal is to provide technical assistance, education, and supports for caregivers and programs by promoting developmentally appropriate practice and the healthy growth and social-emotional competence of children.



**Capital District
Child Care
Council**

LEADING THE WAY TO QUALITY CARE





Capital District Child Care Council

91 Broadway
Menands, NY 12204
518 426-7181
fax 518 426-9649

www.cdcccc.org

Proudly serving
Albany, Fulton,
Montgomery,
Rensselaer,
Saratoga, and
Schenectady
Counties

July 5, 2011

Dear Community Members and Colleagues,

The Capital District Child Care Council is the local child care resource and referral agency for the six counties of the Capital Region of New York. Our agency is committed to promoting quality, accessible care for all of the region's communities. One of the ways that the Council does this is to publish an annual comprehensive report on the status of child care in our area. The report examines supply and demand for child care, indicators of child care quality, wages and benefits of child care staff and directors, the cost of care, the professional development of child care staff and the economic impact of the child care industry.

Information for the annual report is collected by various means; the Council's NACCRRAware database of registered child care programs, community surveys, and information from recent regional pilot programs or studies. Each fall, the information is collected and analyzed by the Council's Parent Services, Marketing and Executive Directors, for inclusion in this report, *The Picture of Child Care*, and published the following summer.

In previous years, the Picture of Child Care has been used by various stakeholder groups to:

- Compare tuition rates of area child care programs, resulting in tuition rates being raised and or maintained by regional programs.
- Compare salaries and benefits of child care center staff and directors, resulting in staff salaries and benefits being adjusted based on regional averages.
- Analyze potential locations for new child care programs, resulting in new programs being opened in growing areas of the region.
- Advocate for increased quality in regional programs, resulting in a pilot quality rating and improvement program in Albany County.

Past copies of the Picture of Child Care have been distributed to local, state and national policymakers, child care center staff and directors and representatives of new businesses moving into the area.

In comparing some of the key indicators over the past three years, it is clear that the shortage of regulated care for infants in centers and family child care homes in the Capital Region continues to be a problem. The number of child care centers has increased in the past few years, but there are fewer family and legally exempt child care homes. Our information shows that parents are requesting more center and group family care for their children, rather than family child care. There has been a rise in the number of family and group family child care providers who offer non-traditional forms of care, such as overnight, weekend or mildly ill care. Tuition rates have also increased, but only slightly, across all age groups. And in comparing salaries over the past three years, teachers in the Capital Region have maintained their salaries (although inadequate), with 55% of the teachers who responded to the survey making between \$6.75 and \$10.75 per hour. According to our data, the quality of the child care offered in the Region has improved, as measured by the increase in the number of accredited programs. In 2010 there were 10 NAEYC accredited child care centers, 2 NAFCC accredited family child care homes, and 7 NY Afterschool accredited school age programs.

We hope that you find the information in this year's Picture of Child Care 2010 useful. The key findings, as well as a county by county breakdown of the information, are included in the following pages of the report. Additional copies are available by contacting the Capital District Child Care Council or by downloading them from the Council's website, www.cdcccc.org.

Sincerely,

Patricia Skinner

Patricia Skinner
Executive Director
Capital District Child Care Council



LEADING THE WAY TO QUALITY CARE

Table of Contents

Key Findings	1
Capital Region Supply and Demand	2
Capital Region	2
Albany County	5
Fulton County	8
Montgomery County	11
Rensselaer County	14
Saratoga County	17
Schenectady County.....	20
The Quality of Child Care	23
Program Accreditation in the Capital Region	23
Regional Turnover Rates	24
QUALITYstarsNY.....	25
Infant/Toddler ITERS-R Results - Region 4.....	25
Child Development Associate (CDA).....	25
Wages and Benefits in Child Care Centers	26
Wages and Salaries.....	26
Benefits.....	33
The Cost of Child Care	34
Average Weekly Cost	34
Market Rates	35
The Economic Impact of Child Care	36
Child Care Workforce	
Professional Development	37
Definitions	37
Support Our Work in the Region	38

Key Findings

- ◆ **Supply & demand for care:** There is a shortage of infant and toddler child care across the six counties of the Capital Region, with the most need in Saratoga County.
- ◆ **Quality of child care:** Quality in the Capital Region is being supported by various new initiatives, such as the QUALITYstarsNY field test that was conducted in 2010 in Albany County. The preliminary results were mixed, with almost all public schools and centers rated at the 3 or 4 star (out of 5) level, while family/group family child care home provider settings were clustered at the 1 star and the 3 star levels. No field test participants were at the maximum – 5 star – level.
- ◆ **Wages & benefits for child care workers:** In a 2010 survey of Capital Region child care workers, 70% of full-time lead teachers in child care centers earned between \$8.76 and \$11.75 per hour or \$18,221 to \$24,440 per year. Only 20 of 821 occupations reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics have lower average wages than child care workers.
- ◆ **Cost of child care:** The average cost of full-time care for an infant in a child care center in the Capital Region in 2010 was \$196.31 or \$10,208 per year.
- ◆ **The economic impact of child care:** Expanding the current early care and education programs in New York State should be a critical part of New York’s economic recovery. For every \$1 invested in early care and education, \$1.86 is generated in additional spending.
- ◆ **Professional development of child care workers:** According to a recent professional development survey, 46% of the child care workforce possess a high school diploma or GED, 28% have an associate degree and 39% have a bachelor’s degree. Of the total respondents, 75% reported that they received their health and safety training from the Capital District Child Care Council.

Child Care Supply and Demand : Capital Region

SUPPLY:

Supply¹ And Estimated Utilization Rate² Of Regulated Child Care

Fig. A

Number of licensed child care centers ³ : 207	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Infant Slots	1,572	89%
Toddler Slots	2,751	89.5%
Preschool Slots	8,763	93.7%
School-Age Slots	2,021	77.3%
Total Slots	15,107	

Fig. B

Number of registered family child care homes ⁴ : 384	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Total Slots	2,688	79.2%

Fig. C

Number of licensed group family child care homes ⁵ : 220	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Total Slots	3,080	86%

Fig. D

Number of registered school-age programs ⁶ : 164	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Total Slots	11,587	92.3%

Fig. E

Number of legally exempt programs ⁷ : 1,195	Number of potential slots
Total Slots	2,390

Non-Traditional Forms of Care

Fig. F

	Number offering evening care ⁸	Number offering overnight care ⁹	Number offering weekend care ¹⁰	Number offering mildly/moderately ill care ¹¹
Family and Group Family Child Care	61	45	41	101
Child Care Center	3	0	0	14

1. Supply was calculated by reporting the number of regulated programs/providers in each age group in the New York State Child Care Facilities System and the number of potential spaces for children in each program.

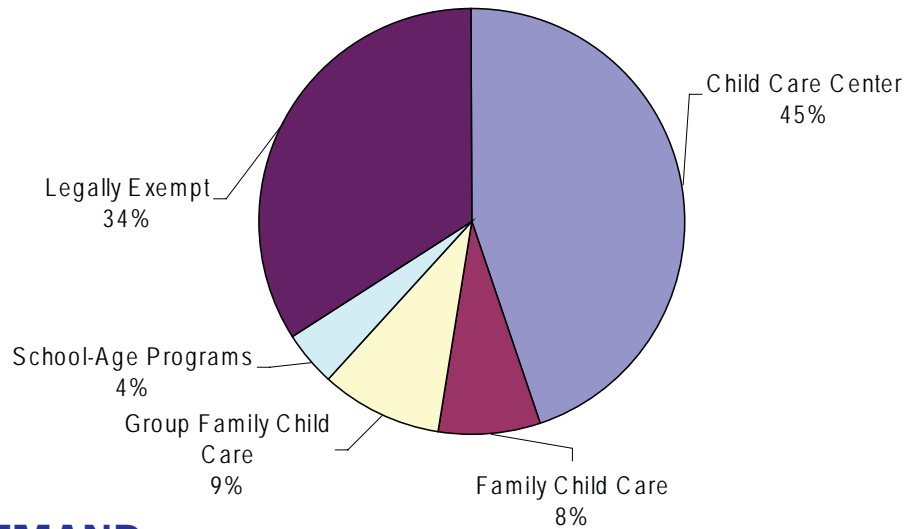
2. Utilization rates (the percentage of potential child care slots that are being used) were determined by interviewing a random representative sample (programs from each region or setting, including rural, urban, suburban of the service area, as well as programs of smaller and larger scale) and of each type of care (center, family child care and registered school-age programs). The maximum capacity (the maximum number of children authorized to be present at any one time) of each facility was checked for each age group and the utilization rate was determined by dividing the total number of slots used by the total number of slots in the sample.

3-11 See Definitions, page 38

Child Care Supply and Demand : Capital Region

Fig G. Percentage of potential child care slots was determined by dividing the number of potential slots in each type of care by the total number of potential child care slots.

Fig. G Percentage of potential child care slots by type of care



14. See Fig. J next page

DEMAND:

Fig.H. Requests for child care by age of child is based on the total number of requests received in 2010 by the Child Care Council from families seeking care for a child, or children of a specific age. Of the 5,832 children,

- ◆ 1,248 were under the age of one
- ◆ 676 were age one
- ◆ 679 were age two
- ◆ 963 were ages three to four
- ◆ 412 were age five
- ◆ 1,854 were age six and up

Fig. H Requests for child care by age of child

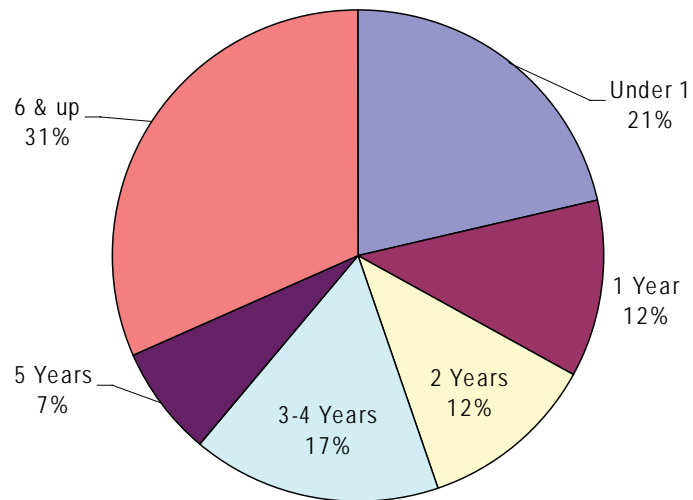
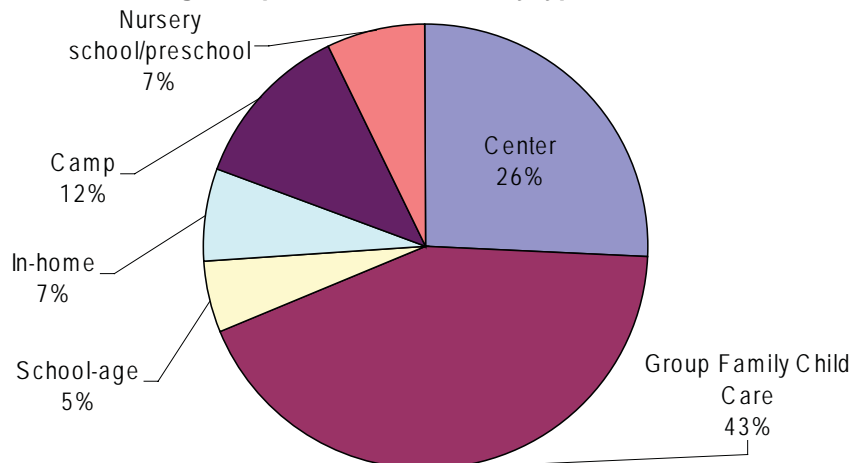


Fig. I. Requests for child care by type of care is based on the total number of requests received in 2011 by the Child Care Council from families seeking a specific type of care.

Of the 14,314 requests

- ◆ 3,700 were for center based care
- ◆ 6,118 were for family child care
- ◆ 747 were for school-age care
- ◆ 947 were for in-home care
- ◆ 1,763 were for camp
- ◆ 1,039 were for nursery school/preschool

Fig. I Requests for child care by type of care



Child Care Supply and Demand : Capital Region

DEMOGRAPHICS OF CHILDREN:

Fig. J

Age of Children	Number of Children	Number of Children Likely to Need Care ¹⁵ (Demand)
Under 1	10,404	6,450
1 and 2	21,331	13,225
3 and 4	22,251	13,796
5	11,697	7,252
6	11,778	7,773
7 to 9	37,737	24,906
10 and 11	25,323	16,713
12 and 13	25,057	16,538
Total children 0-13	165,578	106,654

source: 2000 Census Population

SHORTAGE AND SURPLUS OF CHILD CARE:

Supply of Child Care compared to Potential Demand¹⁶

Fig. K Child Care Slots Needed for Infants (ages 0-2) in Child Care Centers

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
2,755	1,572	-1,183

Fig. L Child Care Slots Needed for Infants (ages 0-2) in Family and Group Family Child Care

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
2,361	1,648	-713

Fig. M Child Care Slots Needed for Preschool Children (ages 3-4¹⁷) in Child Care Centers

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
5,380	8,763	+3,383

Fig. N Child Care Slots Needed for Preschool Children (ages 3-4¹⁷) in Family or Group Family Child Care

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
1,793	3,296	+1,503

Fig. O Child Care Slots Needed for School-Age Children (ages¹⁷ 6-9) in Regulated School-Age Programs or Child Care Centers

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
13,399	13,608	+206

15. Demand was calculated based on statewide statistics from the 2009 Kids Count Data online web site www.aecf.org/kidscount. The potential number of children who are likely to need child care is based on the number of parents in the work force. According to KIDS COUNT 2009, labor force statistics indicate that in New York State

- ◆ 62% of children ages 0-5
- ◆ 66% of children 6-13 are likely to need child care.

16. Shortage/surpluses (by age group for each modality of care) were calculated using data from the [State Profile of NY: Data from the 2002 National Survey of America's Families](#).

According to these statistics:

- ◆ 14% of children ages 0-2
- ◆ 39% of 3-4 year olds are in center care.

- ◆ 12% of children ages 0-2
- ◆ 13% of children ages 3-4 are in family child care.

- ◆ 41% of children ages 6-9 are in regulated school-age programs or child care centers.

The actual shortage/surplus was determined by multiplying the total number of children likely to need care in each age group by the percentage of children reported to be in each care modality. This number was subtracted from the number of slots available. (Example: There are 19,675 children ages 0-2 who are likely to need child care of some type. Of those, 14% are likely to be cared for in a child care center. By multiplying 19,675 by 14%, you will get 2,755, which is an estimate of the number of children who are likely to need center care. There are currently 1,572 child care center slots available for these children, so therefore there is a shortage of 1,183 slots.)

17. The child care arrangement patterns of 5 year olds are not displayed in this report because of the complexity of the arrangements for this age group. Age 5 is a transitional age when some children are in school and others are not. Additionally, data regarding probable child care arrangements for 10 - 13 year olds is not available.

Child Care Supply and Demand : Albany County

SUPPLY:

1. Supply was calculated by reporting the number of regulated programs/providers in each age group in the New York State Child Care Facilities System and the number of potential spaces for children in each program.

2. Utilization rates (the percentage of potential child care slots that are being used) were determined by interviewing a random representative sample (programs from each region or setting, including rural, urban, suburban of the service area, as well as programs of smaller and larger scale) and of each type of care (center, family child care and registered school-age programs). The maximum capacity (the maximum number of children authorized to be present at any one time) of each facility was checked for each age group and the utilization rate was determined by dividing the total number of slots used by the total number of slots in the sample.

3-11 See Definitions, page 38

Supply¹ And Estimated Utilization Rate² Of Regulated Child Care

Fig. A

Number of licensed child care centers ³ : 88	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Infant Slots	701	92%
Toddler Slots	1,227	94%
Preschool Slots	3,559	96%
School-Age Slots	784	97%
Total Slots	6,271	

Fig. B

Number of registered family child care homes ⁴ : 106	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Total Slots	848	88%

Fig. C

Number of licensed group family child care homes ⁵ : 55	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Total Slots	880	84%

Fig. D

Number of registered school-age programs ⁶ : 68	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Total Slots	5,337	93%

Fig. E

Number of legally exempt programs ⁷ : 375	Number of potential slots
Total Slots	750

Non-Traditional Forms of Care

Fig. F

	Number offering evening care ⁸	Number offering overnight care ⁹	Number offering weekend care ¹⁰	Number offering mildly/moderately ill care ¹¹
Family and Group Family Child Care	24	19	14	24
Child Care Center	0	0	0	4

Child Care Supply and Demand : Albany County

Fig. G Percentage of potential child care slots by type of care

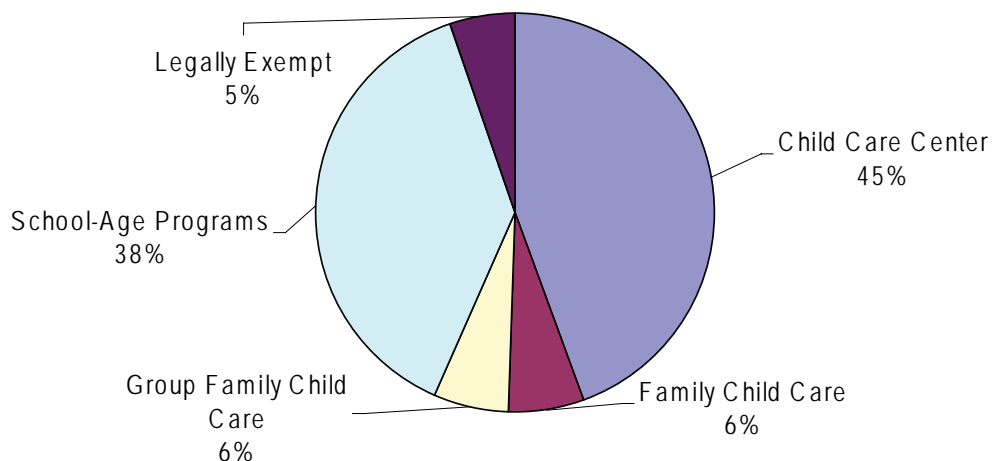
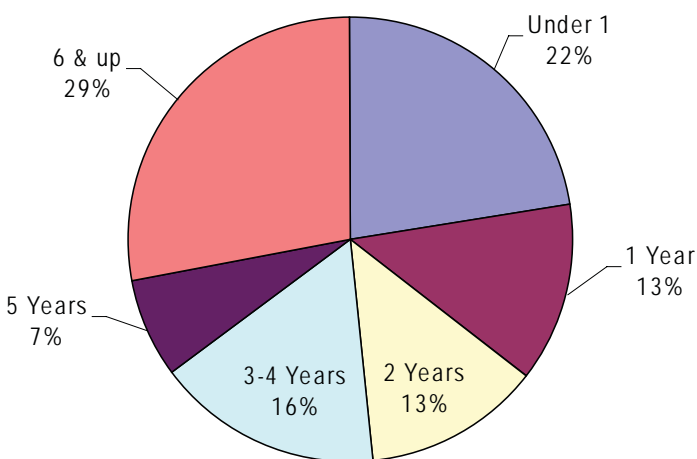


Fig G. Percentage of potential child care slots was determined by dividing the number of potential slots in each type of care by the total number of potential child care slots.

DEMAND:

Fig. H Requests for child care by age of child



14. See Fig. J next page

Fig.H. Requests for child care by age of child is based on the total number of requests received in 2010 by the Child Care Council from families seeking care for a child, or children of a specific age. Of the 2,691 children,

- ◆ 603 were under the age of one
- ◆ 354 were age one
- ◆ 344 were age two
- ◆ 443 were ages three to four
- ◆ 189 were age five
- ◆ 758 were age six and up

Fig. I Requests for child care by type of care

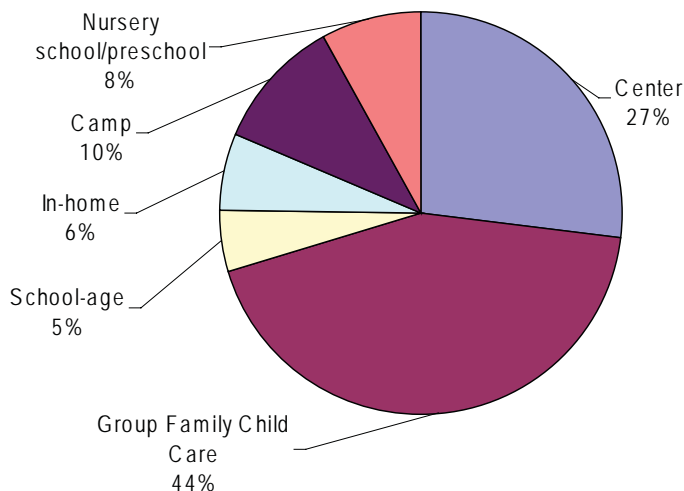


Fig. I. Requests for child care by type of care is based on the total number of requests received in 2010 by the Child Care Council from families seeking a specific type of care.

Of the 6,782 requests

- ◆ 1,823 were for center based care
- ◆ 2,946 were for family child care
- ◆ 339 were for school-age care
- ◆ 412 were for in-home care
- ◆ 712 were for camp
- ◆ 550 were for nursery school/preschool

Child Care Supply and Demand : Albany County

DEMOGRAPHICS OF CHILDREN:

Fig. J

Age of Children	Number of Children	Number of Children Likely to Need Care ¹⁵ (Demand)
Under 1	3,192	1,979
1 and 2	6,614	4,101
3 and 4	6,843	4,243
5	3,537	2,193
6	3,638	2,401
7 to 9	11,769	7,768
10 and 11	7,783	5,137
12 and 13	7,766	5,126
Total children 0-13	51,142	32,946

source: 2000 Census Population

15. Demand was calculated based on statewide statistics from the 2009 Kids Count Data online web site www.aecf.org/kidscount. The potential number of children who are likely to need child care is based on the number of parents in the work force. According to KIDS COUNT 2009, labor force statistics indicate that in New York State

- ◆ 62% of children ages 0-5
- ◆ 66% of children 6-13 are likely to need child care.

16. Shortage/surpluses (by age group for each modality of care) were calculated using data from the [State Profile of NY: Data from the 2002 National Survey of America's Families](#). According to these statistics:

- ◆ 14% of children ages 0-2
- ◆ 39% of 3-4 year olds are in center care.

- ◆ 12% of children ages 0-2
- ◆ 13% of children ages 3-4 are in family child care.

- ◆ 41% of children ages 6-9 are in regulated School-Age programs or child care centers.

The actual shortage/surplus was determined by multiplying the total number of children likely to need care in each age group by the percentage of children reported to be in each care modality. This number was subtracted from the number of slots available. (Example: There are 6,080 children ages 0-2 who are likely to need child care of some type. Of those, 14% are likely to be cared for in a child care center. By multiplying 6,080 by 14%, you will get 851, which is an estimate of the number of children who are likely to need center care. There are currently 701 child care center slots available for these children, so therefore there is a shortage of -150 slots.)

17. The child care arrangement patterns of 5 year olds are not displayed in this report because of the complexity of the arrangements for this age group. Age 5 is a transitional age when some children are in school and others are not. Additionally, data regarding probable child care arrangements for 10 - 13 year olds is not available.

SHORTAGE AND SURPLUS OF CHILD CARE:

Supply of Child Care compared to Potential Demand¹⁶

Fig. K Child Care Slots Needed for Infants (ages 0-2) in Child Care Centers

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
851	701	-150

Fig. L Child Care Slots Needed for Infants (ages 0-2) in Family and Group Family Child Care

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
730	432	-298

Fig. M Child Care Slots Needed for Preschool Children (ages 3-4¹⁷) in Child Care Centers

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
1,655	3,559	+1,904

Fig. N Child Care Slots Needed for Preschool Children (ages 3-4¹⁷) in Family or Group Family Child Care

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
1,793	3,296	+1,503

Fig. O Child Care Slots Needed for School-Age Children (ages¹⁷ 6-9) in Regulated School-Age Programs or Child Care Centers

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
4,169	6,121	+1,952

Child Care Supply and Demand : Fulton County

SUPPLY:

Supply¹ And Estimated Utilization Rate² Of Regulated Child Care

Fig. A

Number of licensed child care centers ³ : 6	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Infant Slots	36	92%
Toddler Slots	58	89%
Preschool Slots	186	92%
School-Age Slots	13	100%
Total Slots	293	

Fig. B

Number of registered family child care homes ⁴ : 18	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Total Slots	144	74%

Fig. C

Number of licensed group family child care homes ⁵ : 9	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Total Slots	144	81%

Fig. D

Number of registered school-age programs ⁶ : 4	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Total Slots	215	91%

Fig. E

Number of legally exempt programs ⁷ : 88	Number of potential slots
Total Slots	176

Non-Traditional Forms of Care

Fig. F

	Number offering evening care ⁸	Number offering overnight care ⁹	Number offering weekend care ¹⁰	Number offering mildly/moderately ill care ¹¹
Family and Group Family Child Care	0	0	1	3
Child Care Center	1	0	0	1

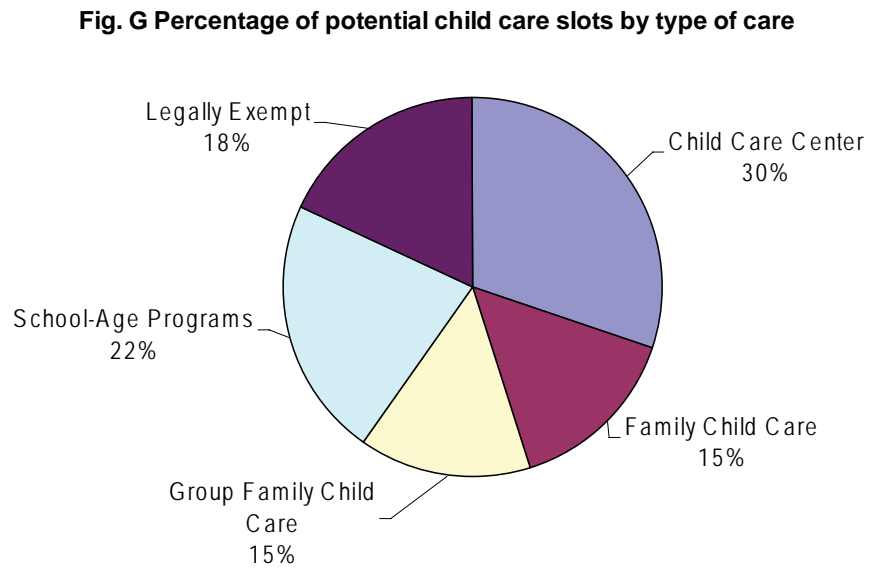
1. Supply was calculated by reporting the number of regulated programs/providers in each age group in the New York State Child Care Facilities System and the number of potential spaces for children in each program.

2. Utilization rates (the percentage of potential child care slots that are being used) were determined by interviewing a random representative sample (programs from each region or setting, including rural, urban, suburban of the service area, as well as programs of smaller and larger scale) and of each type of care (center, family child care and registered school-age programs). The maximum capacity (the maximum number of children authorized to be present at any one time) of each facility was checked for each age group and the utilization rate was determined by dividing the total number of slots used by the total number of slots in the sample.

3-11 See Definitions, page 38

Child Care Supply and Demand : Fulton County

Fig G. Percentage of potential child care slots was determined by dividing the number of potential slots in each type of care by the total number of potential child care slots.



14. See Fig. J next page

DEMAND:

Fig.H. Requests for child care by age of child is based on the total number of requests received in 2010 by the Child Care Council from families seeking care for a child, or children of a specific age. Of the 123 children,

- ◆ 19 were under the age of one
- ◆ 10 were age one
- ◆ 11 were age two
- ◆ 19 were ages three to four
- ◆ 16 were age five
- ◆ 48 were age six and up

Fig. H Requests for child care by age of child

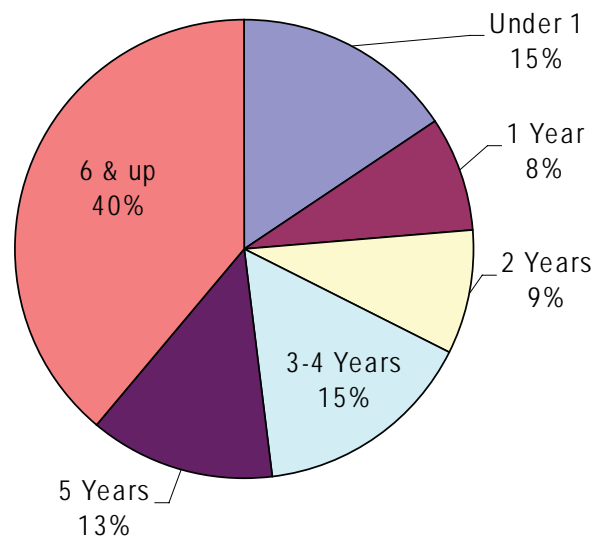
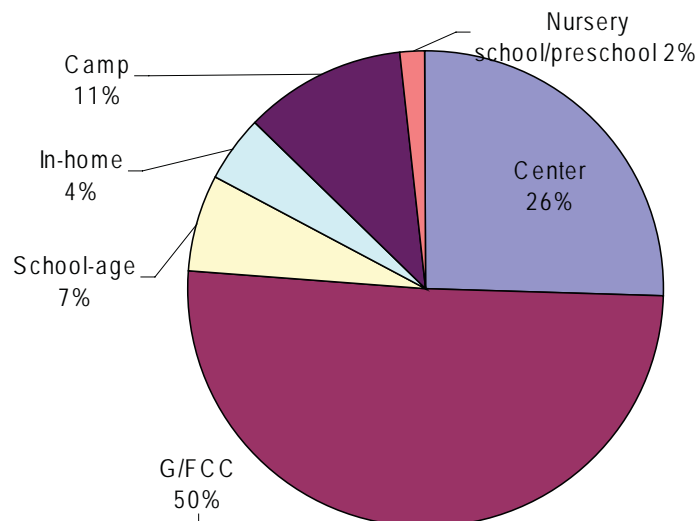


Fig. I. Requests for child care by type of care is based on the total number of requests received in 2010 by the Child Care Council from families seeking a specific type of care. Of the 313 requests

- ◆ 80 were for center based care
- ◆ 158 were for family child care
- ◆ 21 were for school-age care
- ◆ 14 were for in-home care
- ◆ 35 were for camp
- ◆ 5 were for nursery school/preschool

Fig. I Requests for child care by type of care



Child Care Supply and Demand : Fulton County

DEMOGRAPHICS OF CHILDREN:

Fig. J

Age of Children	Number of Children	Number of Children Likely to Need Care ¹⁵ (Demand)
Under 1	597	370
1 and 2	1,246	773
3 and 4	1,286	797
5	728	451
6	725	479
7 to 9	2,369	1,564
10 and 11	1,570	1,036
12 and 13	1,577	1,041
Total children 0-13	10,098	6,510

source: 2000 Census Population

SHORTAGE AND SURPLUS OF CHILD CARE:

Supply of Child Care compared to Potential Demand¹⁶

Fig. K Child Care Slots Needed for Infants (ages 0-2) in Child Care Centers

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
160	36	-124

Fig. L Child Care Slots Needed for Infants (ages 0-2) in Family and Group Family Child Care

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
137	72	-65

Fig. M Child Care Slots Needed for Preschool Children (ages 3-4¹⁷) in Child Care Centers

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
367	186	-181

Fig. N Child Care Slots Needed for Preschool Children (ages 3-4¹⁷) in Family or Group Family Child Care

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
104	144	+40

Fig. O Child Care Slots Needed for School-Age Children (ages¹⁷ 6-9) in Regulated School-Age Programs or Child Care Centers

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
837	228	-609

15. Demand was calculated based on statewide statistics from the 2009 Kids Count Data online web site www.aecf.org/kidscount. The potential number of children who are likely to need child care is based on the number of parents in the work force. According to KIDS COUNT 2009, labor force statistics indicate that in New York State

- ◆ 62% of children ages 0-5
- ◆ 66% of children 6-13 are likely to need child care.

16. Shortage/surpluses (by age group for each modality of care) were calculated using data from the [State Profile of NY: Data from the 2002 National Survey of America's Families](#).

According to these statistics:

- ◆ 14% of children ages 0-2
- ◆ 39% of 3-4 year olds are in center care.

- ◆ 12% of children ages 0-2
- ◆ 13% of children ages 3-4 are in family child care.

- ◆ 41% of children ages 6-9 are in regulated School-Age programs or child care centers.

The actual shortage/surplus was determined by multiplying the total number of children likely to need care in each age group by the percentage of children reported to be in each care modality. This number was subtracted from the number of slots available. (Example: There are 1,143 children ages 0-2 who are likely to need child care of some type. Of those, 14% are likely to be cared for in a child care center. By multiplying 1,143 by 14%, you will get 160, which is an estimate of the number of children who are likely to need center care. There are currently 36 child care center slots available for these children, so therefore there is a shortage of 124 slots.)

17. The child care arrangement patterns of 5 year olds are not displayed in this report because of the complexity of the arrangements for this age group. Age 5 is a transitional age when some children are in school and others are not. Additionally, data regarding probable child care arrangements for 10 - 13 year olds is not available.

Child Care Supply and Demand : Montgomery County

SUPPLY:

1. Supply was calculated by reporting the number of regulated programs/providers in each age group in the New York State Child Care Facilities System and the number of potential spaces for children in each program.

2. Utilization rates (the percentage of potential child care slots that are being used) were determined by interviewing a random representative sample (programs from each region or setting, including rural, urban, suburban of the service area, as well as programs of smaller and larger scale) and of each type of care (center, family child care and registered school-age programs). The maximum capacity (the maximum number of children authorized to be present at any one time) of each facility was checked for each age group and the utilization rate was determined by dividing the total number of slots used by the total number of slots in the sample.

3-11 See Definitions, page 38

Supply¹ And Estimated Utilization Rate² Of Regulated Child Care

Fig. A

Number of licensed child care centers ³ : 9	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Infant Slots	8	75%
Toddler Slots	44	78%
Preschool Slots	315	96%
School-Age Slots	0	0
Total Slots	367	

Fig. B

Number of registered family child care homes ⁴ : 21	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Total Slots	168	72%

Fig. C

Number of licensed group family child care homes ⁵ : 10	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Total Slots	160	90%

Fig. D

Number of registered school-age programs ⁶ : 10	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Total Slots	701	93%

Fig. E

Number of legally exempt programs ⁷ : 123	Number of potential slots
Total Slots	246

Non-Traditional Forms of Care

Fig. F

	Number offering evening care ⁸	Number offering overnight care ⁹	Number offering weekend care ¹⁰	Number offering mildly/moderately ill care ¹¹
Family and Group Family Child Care	2	0	1	5
Child Care Center	0	0	0	0

Child Care Supply and Demand : Montgomery County

Fig. G Percentage of potential child care slots by type of care

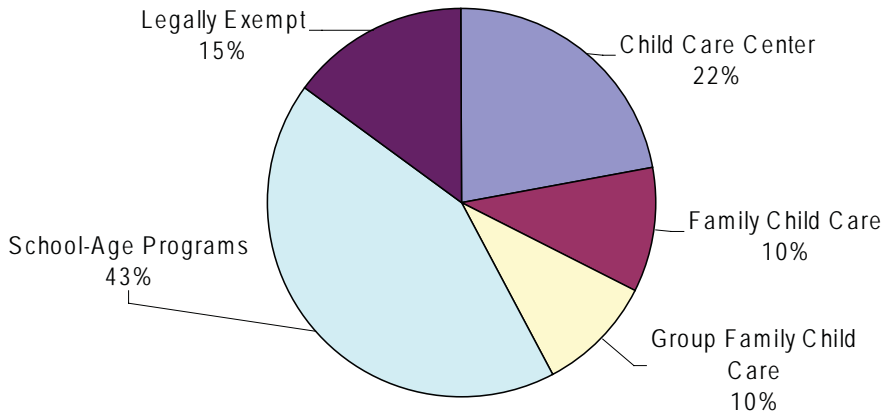
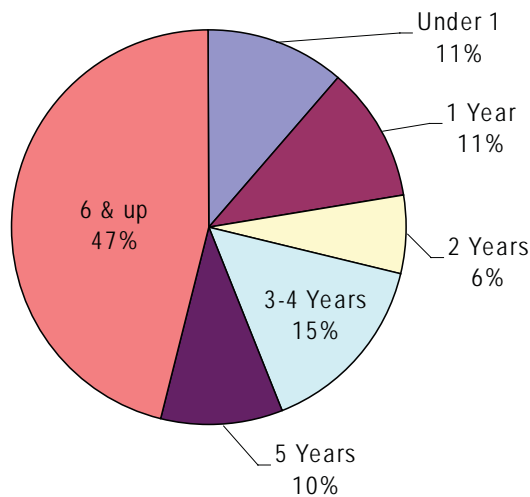


Fig G. Percentage of potential child care slots was determined by dividing the number of potential slots in each type of care by the total number of potential child care slots.

DEMAND:

Fig. H Requests for child care by age of child



14. See Fig. J next page

Fig.H. Requests for child care by age of child is based on the total number of requests received in 2010 by the Child Care Council from families seeking care for a child, or children of a specific age.

Of the 160 children,

- ◆ 18 were under the age of one
- ◆ 18 were age one
- ◆ 10 were age two
- ◆ 24 were ages three to four
- ◆ 16 were age five
- ◆ 74 were age six and up

Fig. I Requests for child care by type of care

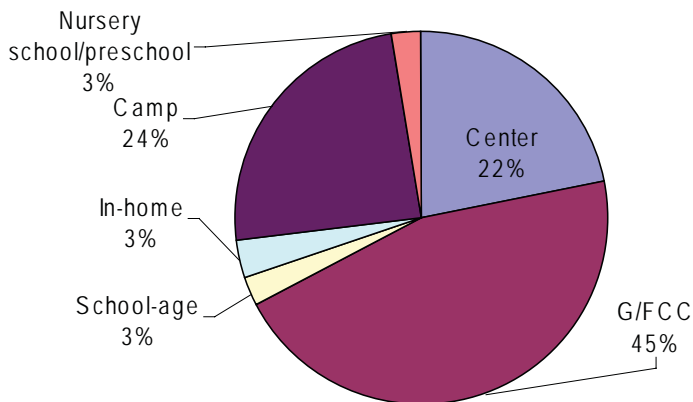


Fig. I. Requests for child care by type of care is based on the total number of requests received in 2010 by the Child Care Council from families seeking a specific type of care.

Of the 317 requests

- ◆ 70 were for center based care
- ◆ 143 were for family child care
- ◆ 8 were for school-age care
- ◆ 11 were for in-home care
- ◆ 77 were for camp
- ◆ 8 were for nursery school/preschool

Child Care Supply and Demand : Montgomery County

DEMOGRAPHICS OF CHILDREN:

Fig. J

Age of Children	Number of Children	Number of Children Likely to Need Care ¹⁵ (Demand)
Under 1	599	371
1 and 2	1,161	720
3 and 4	1,180	732
5	699	433
6	666	440
7 to 9	2,026	1,337
10 and 11	1,149	956
12 and 13	1,416	935
Total children 0-13	9,196	5,924

source: 2000 Census Population

SHORTAGE AND SURPLUS OF CHILD CARE:

Supply of Child Care compared to Potential Demand¹⁶

Fig. K Child Care Slots Needed for Infants (ages 0-2) in Child Care Centers

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
153	8	-145

Fig. L Child Care Slots Needed for Infants (ages 0-2) in Family and Group Family Child Care

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
131	82	-49

Fig. M Child Care Slots Needed for Preschool Children (ages 3-4¹⁷) in Child Care Centers

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
285	315	+30

Fig. N Child Care Slots Needed for Preschool Children (ages 3-4¹⁷) in Family or Group Family Child Care

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
95	164	+69

Fig. O Child Care Slots Needed for School-Age Children (ages¹⁷ 6-9) in Regulated School-Age Programs or Child Care Centers

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
728	701	-27

15. Demand was calculated based on statewide statistics from the 2009 Kids Count Data online web site www.aecf.org/kidscount. The potential number of children who are likely to need child care is based on the number of parents in the work force. According to KIDS COUNT 2009, labor force statistics indicate that in New York State

- ◆ 62% of children ages 0-5
- ◆ 66% of children 6-13 are likely to need child care.

16. Shortage/surpluses (by age group for each modality of care) were calculated using data from the [State Profile of NY: Data from the 2002 National Survey of America's Families](#). According to these statistics:

- ◆ 14% of children ages 0-2
- ◆ 39% of 3-4 year olds are in center care.

- ◆ 12% of children ages 0-2
- ◆ 13% of children ages 3-4 are in family child care.

- ◆ 41% of children ages 6-9 are in regulated School-Age programs or child care centers.

The actual shortage/surplus was determined by multiplying the total number of children likely to need care in each age group by the percentage of children reported to be in each care modality. This number was subtracted from the number of slots available. (Example: There are 1091 children ages 0-2 who are likely to need child care of some type. Of those, 14% are likely to be cared for in a child care center. By multiplying 1091 by 14%, you will get 153, which is an estimate of the number of children who are likely to need center care. There are currently 8 child care center slots available for these children, so therefore there is a shortage of -145 slots.)

17. The child care arrangement patterns of 5 year olds are not displayed in this report because of the complexity of the arrangements for this age group. Age 5 is a transitional age when some children are in school and others are not. Additionally, data regarding probable child care arrangements for 10 - 13 year olds is not available.

Child Care Supply and Demand : Rensselaer County

SUPPLY:

Supply¹ And Estimated Utilization Rate² Of Regulated Child Care

Fig. A

Number of licensed child care centers ³ : 29	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Infant Slots	224	92%
Toddler Slots	420	93%
Preschool Slots	1,485	89%
School-Age Slots	86	93%
Total Slots	2,215	

Fig. B

Number of registered family child care homes ⁴ : 40	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Total Slots	320	81%

Fig. C

Number of licensed group family child care homes ⁵ : 29	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Total Slots	464	85%

Fig. D

Number of registered school-age programs ⁶ : 26	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Total Slots	2,074	93%

Fig. E

Number of legally exempt programs ⁷ : 243	Number of potential slots
Total Slots	486

Non-Traditional Forms of Care

Fig. F

	Number offering evening care ⁸	Number offering overnight care ⁹	Number offering weekend care ¹⁰	Number offering mildly/moderately ill care ¹¹
Family and Group Family Child Care	7	4	5	13
Child Care Center	0	0	0	0

1. Supply was calculated by reporting the number of regulated programs/providers in each age group in the New York State Child Care Facilities System and the number of potential spaces for children in each program.

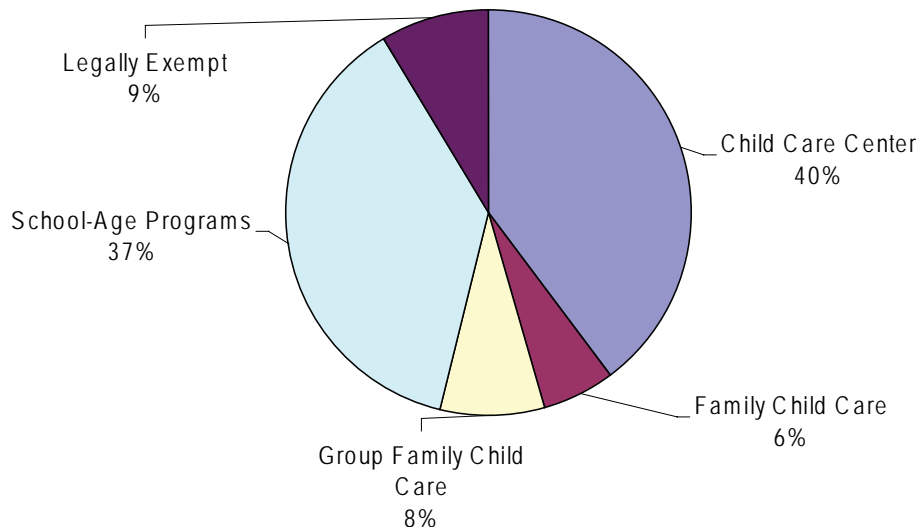
2. Utilization rates (the percentage of potential child care slots that are being used) were determined by interviewing a random representative sample (programs from each region or setting, including rural, urban, suburban of the service area, as well as programs of smaller and larger scale) and of each type of care (center, family child care and registered school-age programs). The maximum capacity (the maximum number of children authorized to be present at any one time) of each facility was checked for each age group and the utilization rate was determined by dividing the total number of slots used by the total number of slots in the sample.

3-11 See Definitions, page 38

Child Care Supply and Demand : Rensselaer County

Fig G. Percentage of potential child care slots was determined by dividing the number of potential slots in each type of care by the total number of potential child care slots.

Fig. G Percentage of potential child care slots by type of care



14. See Fig. J next page

DEMAND:

Fig.H. Requests for child care by age of child is based on the total number of requests received in 2010 by the Child Care Council from families seeking care for a child, or children of a specific age.

Of the 993 children,

- ◆ 257 were under the age of one
- ◆ 138 were age one
- ◆ 130 were age two
- ◆ 182 were ages three to four
- ◆ 45 were age five
- ◆ 241 were age six and up

Fig. H Requests for child care by age of child

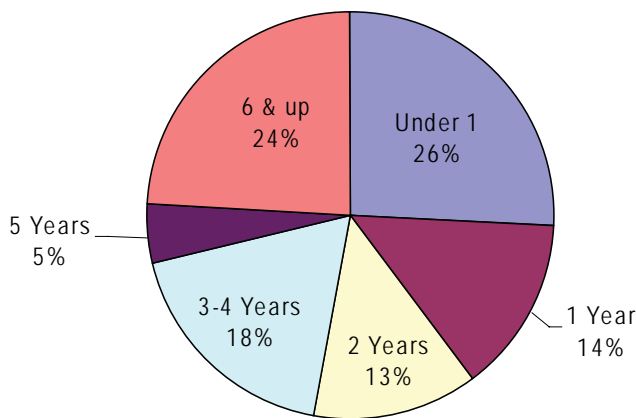
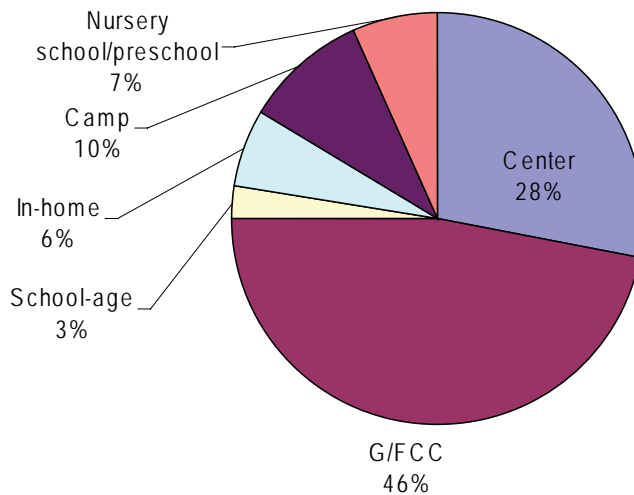


Fig. I. Requests for child care by type of care is based on the total number of requests received in 2010 by the Child Care Council from families seeking a specific type of care.

Of the 2,415 requests

- ◆ 679 were for center based care
- ◆ 1,129 were for family child care
- ◆ 65 were for school-age care
- ◆ 143 were for in-home care
- ◆ 241 were for camp
- ◆ 158 were for nursery school/preschool

Fig. I Requests for child care by type of care



Child Care Supply and Demand : Rensselaer County

DEMOGRAPHICS OF CHILDREN:

Fig. J

Age of Children	Number of Children	Number of Children Likely to Need Care ¹⁵ (Demand)
Under 1	1,805	1,119
1 and 2	3,598	2,231
3 and 4	3,869	2,399
5	1,980	1,228
6	1,958	1,292
7 to 9	6,422	4,239
10 and 11	4,355	2,874
12 and 13	4,378	2,889
Total children 0-13	28,365	18,271

source: 2000 Census Population

SHORTAGE AND SURPLUS OF CHILD CARE:

Supply of Child Care compared to Potential Demand¹⁶

Fig. K Child Care Slots Needed for Infants (ages 0-2) in Child Care Centers

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
469	224	-245

Fig. L Child Care Slots Needed for Infants (ages 0-2) in Family and Group Family Child Care

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
402	196	-206

Fig. M Child Care Slots Needed for Preschool Children (ages 3-4¹⁷) in Child Care Centers

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
936	1,485	+549

Fig. N Child Care Slots Needed for Preschool Children (ages 3-4¹⁷) in Family or Group Family Child Care

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
312	392	+80

Fig. O Child Care Slots Needed for School-Age Children (ages¹⁷ 6-9) in Regulated School-Age Programs or Child Care Centers

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
2,268	2,160	-108

15. Demand was calculated based on statewide statistics from the 2009 Kids Count Data online web site www.aecf.org/kidscount. The potential number of children who are likely to need child care is based on the number of parents in the work force. According to KIDS COUNT 2009, labor force statistics indicate that in New York State

- ◆ 62% of children ages 0-5
- ◆ 66% of children 6-13 are likely to need child care.

16. Shortage/surpluses (by age group for each modality of care) were calculated using data from the [State Profile of NY: Data from the 2002 National Survey of America's Families](#). According to these statistics:

- ◆ 14% of children ages 0-2
- ◆ 39% of 3-4 year olds are in center care.

- ◆ 12% of children ages 0-2
- ◆ 13% of children ages 3-4 are in family child care.

- ◆ 41% of children ages 6-9 are in regulated School-Age programs or child care centers.

The actual shortage/surplus was determined by multiplying the total number of children likely to need care in each age group by the percentage of children reported to be in each care modality. This number was subtracted from the number of slots available. (Example: There are 3,350 children ages 0-2 who are likely to need child care of some type. Of those, 14% are likely to be cared for in a child care center. By multiplying 3,350 by 14%, you will get 469, which is an estimate of the number of children who are likely to need center care. There are currently 227 child care center slots available for these children, so therefore there is a shortage of 245 slots.)

17. The child care arrangement patterns of 5 year olds are not displayed in this report because of the complexity of the arrangements for this age group. Age 5 is a transitional age when some children are in school and others are not. Additionally, data regarding probable child care arrangements for 10 - 13 year olds is not available.

Child Care Supply and Demand : Saratoga County

SUPPLY:

Supply¹ And Estimated Utilization Rate² Of Regulated Child Care

Fig. A

Number of licensed child care centers ³ : 42	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Infant Slots	342	96%
Toddler Slots	576	91%
Preschool Slots	1,571	95%
School-Age Slots	550	87%
Total Slots	367	

Fig. B

Number of registered family child care homes ⁴ : 101	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Total Slots	808	84%

Fig. C

Number of licensed group family child care homes ⁵ : 60	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Total Slots	960	86%

Fig. D

Number of registered school-age programs ⁶ : 32	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Total Slots	1,816	88%

Fig. E

Number of legally exempt programs ⁷ : 107	Number of potential slots
Total Slots	214

Non-Traditional Forms of Care

Fig. F

	Number offering evening care ⁸	Number offering overnight care ⁹	Number offering weekend care ¹⁰	Number offering mildly/moderately ill care ¹¹
Family and Group Family Child Care	7	7	8	35
Child Care Center	1	0	0	5

1. Supply was calculated by reporting the number of regulated programs/providers in each age group in the New York State Child Care Facilities System and the number of potential spaces for children in each program.

2. Utilization rates (the percentage of potential child care slots that are being used) were determined by interviewing a random representative sample (programs from each region or setting, including rural, urban, suburban of the service area, as well as programs of smaller and larger scale) and of each type of care (center, family child care and registered school-age programs). The maximum capacity (the maximum number of children authorized to be present at any one time) of each facility was checked for each age group and the utilization rate was determined by dividing the total number of slots used by the total number of slots in the sample.

3-11 See Definitions, page 38

Child Care Supply and Demand : Saratoga County

Fig. G Percentage of potential child care slots by type of care

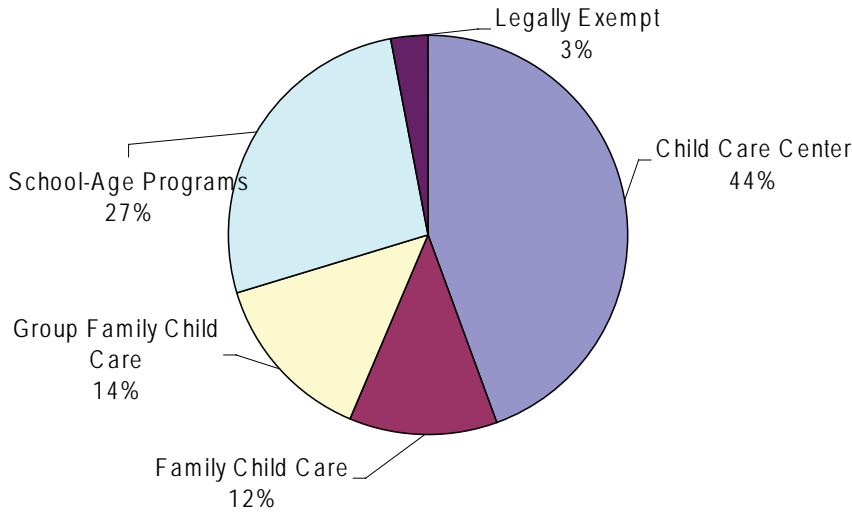
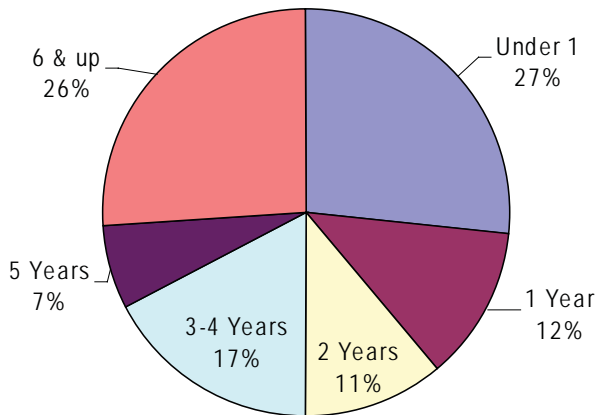


Fig G. Percentage of potential child care slots was determined by dividing the number of potential slots in each type of care by the total number of potential child care slots.

DEMAND:

Fig. H Requests for child care by age of child



14. See Fig. J next page

Fig.H. Requests for child care by age of child is based on the total number of requests received in 2010 by the Child Care Council from families seeking care for a child, or children of a specific age. Of the 753 children,

- ◆ 200 were under the age of one
- ◆ 92 were age one
- ◆ 85 were age two
- ◆ 130 were ages three to four
- ◆ 49 were age five
- ◆ 753 were age six and up

Fig. I Requests for child care by type of care

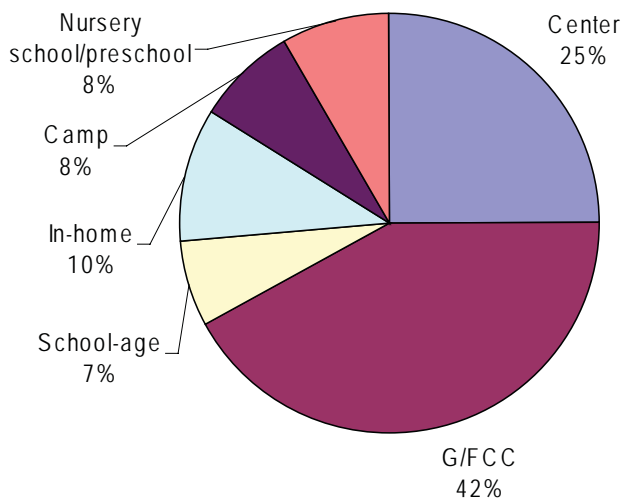


Fig. I. Requests for child care by type of care is based on the total number of requests received in 2010 by the Child Care Council from families seeking a specific type of care. Of the 2,108 requests

- ◆ 525 were for center based care
- ◆ 884 were for family child care
- ◆ 140 were for school-age care
- ◆ 217 were for in-home care
- ◆ 165 were for camp
- ◆ 177 were for nursery school/preschool

Child Care Supply and Demand : Saratoga County

DEMOGRAPHICS OF CHILDREN:

Fig. J

Age of Children	Number of Children	Number of Children Likely to Need Care ¹⁵ (Demand)
Under 1	2,464	1,528
1 and 2	5,147	3,191
3 and 4	5,384	3,338
5	2,774	1,720
6	2,811	1,855
7 to 9	8,777	5,793
10 and 11	5,885	3,884
12 and 13	5,799	3,827
Total children 0-13	39,041	25,136

source: 2000 Census Population

SHORTAGE AND SURPLUS OF CHILD CARE:

Supply of Child Care compared to Potential Demand¹⁶

Fig. K Child Care Slots Needed for Infants (ages 0-2) in Child Care Centers

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
661	342	-319

Fig. L Child Care Slots Needed for Infants (ages 0-2) in Family and Group Family Child Care

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
566	442	-142

Fig. M Child Care Slots Needed for Preschool Children (ages 3-4¹⁷) in Child Care Centers

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
1,302	1,571	+269

Fig. N Child Care Slots Needed for Preschool Children (ages 3-4¹⁷) in Family or Group Family Child Care

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
434	884	+450

Fig. O Child Care Slots Needed for School-Age Children (ages¹⁷ 6-9) in Regulated School-Age Programs or Child Care Centers

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
3,136	2,366	-770

15. Demand was calculated based on statewide statistics from the 2009 Kids Count Data online web site www.aecf.org/kidscount. The potential number of children who are likely to need child care is based on the number of parents in the work force. According to KIDS COUNT 2009, labor force statistics indicate that in New York State

- ◆ 62% of children ages 0-5
- ◆ 66% of children 6-13 are likely to need child care.

16. Shortage/surpluses (by age group for each modality of care) were calculated using data from the [State Profile of NY: Data from the 2002 National Survey of America's Families](#). According to these statistics:

- ◆ 14% of children ages 0-2
- ◆ 39% of 3-4 year olds are in center care.

- ◆ 12% of children ages 0-2
- ◆ 13% of children ages 3-4 are in family child care.

- ◆ 41% of children ages 6-9 are in regulated School-Age programs or child care centers.

The actual shortage/surplus was determined by multiplying the total number of children likely to need care in each age group by the percentage of children reported to be in each care modality. This number was subtracted from the number of slots available. (Example: There are 4,719 children ages 0-2 who are likely to need child care of some type. Of those, 14% are likely to be cared for in a child care center. By multiplying 4,719 by 14%, you will get 661, which is an estimate of the number of children who are likely to need center care. There are currently 342 child care center slots available for these children, so therefore there is a shortage of -319 slots.)

17. The child care arrangement patterns of 5 year olds are not displayed in this report because of the complexity of the arrangements for this age group. Age 5 is a transitional age when some children are in school and others are not. Additionally, data regarding probable child care arrangements for 10 - 13 year olds is not available.

Child Care Supply and Demand : Schenectady County

SUPPLY:

Supply¹ And Estimated Utilization Rate² Of Regulated Child Care

Fig. A

Number of licensed child care centers ³ : 33	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Infant Slots	261	87%
Toddler Slots	426	92%
Preschool Slots	1,647	94%
School-Age Slots	588	87%
Total Slots	2,922	

Fig. B

Number of registered family child care homes ⁴ : 98	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Total Slots	784	83%

Fig. C

Number of licensed group family child care homes ⁵ : 57	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Total Slots	912	90%

Fig. D

Number of registered school-age programs ⁶ : 24	Number of potential slots	Utilization Rate as determined by a random sample
Total Slots	1,444	96%

Fig. E

Number of legally exempt programs ⁷ : 259	Number of potential slots
Total Slots	518

Non-Traditional Forms of Care

Fig. F

	Number offering evening care ⁸	Number offering overnight care ⁹	Number offering weekend care ¹⁰	Number offering mildly/moderately ill care ¹¹
Family and Group Family Child Care	21	15	12	21
Child Care Center	1	0	0	4

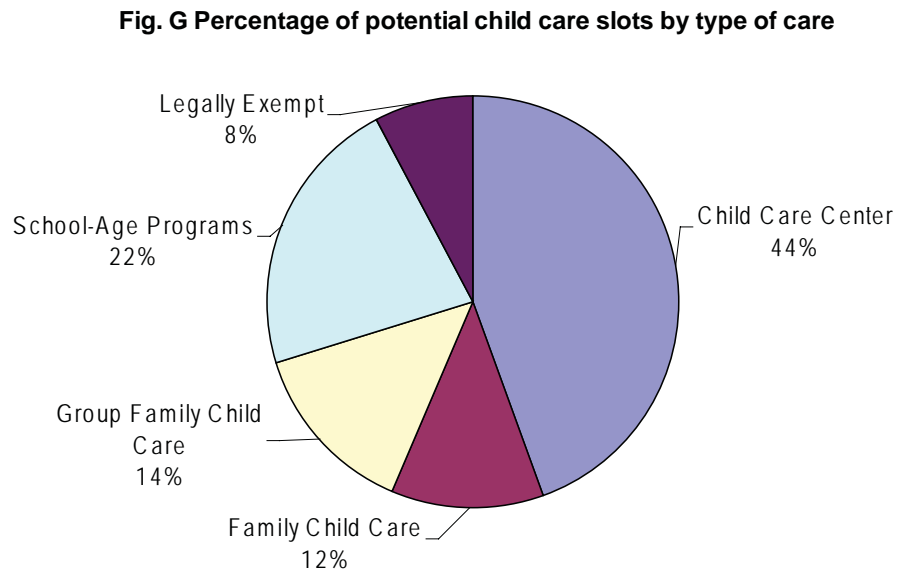
1. Supply was calculated by reporting the number of regulated programs/providers in each age group in the New York State Child Care Facilities System and the number of potential spaces for children in each program.

2. Utilization rates (the percentage of potential child care slots that are being used) were determined by interviewing a random representative sample (programs from each region or setting, including rural, urban, suburban of the service area, as well as programs of smaller and larger scale) and of each type of care (center, family child care and registered school-age programs). The maximum capacity (the maximum number of children authorized to be present at any one time) of each facility was checked for each age group and the utilization rate was determined by dividing the total number of slots used by the total number of slots in the sample.

3-11 See Definitions, page 38

Child Care Supply and Demand : Schenectady County

Fig G. Percentage of potential child care slots was determined by dividing the number of potential slots in each type of care by the total number of potential child care slots.



14. See Fig. J next page

DEMAND:

Fig.H. Requests for child care by age of child is based on the total number of requests received in 2010 by the Child Care Council from families seeking care for a child, or children of a specific age. Of the 1,112 children,

- ◆ 151 were under the age of one
- ◆ 64 were age one
- ◆ 99 were age two
- ◆ 165 were ages three to four
- ◆ 97 were age five
- ◆ 536 were age six and up

Fig. H. Requests for child care by age of child

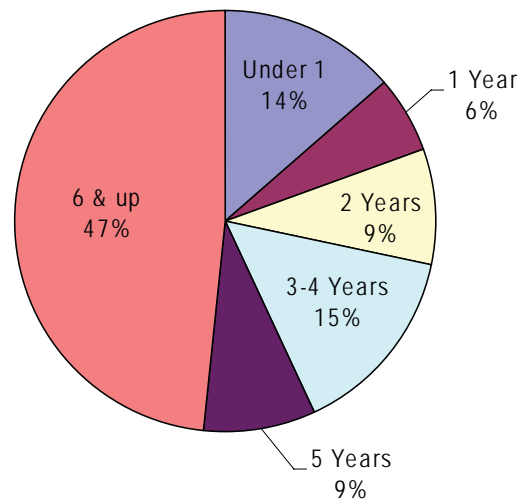
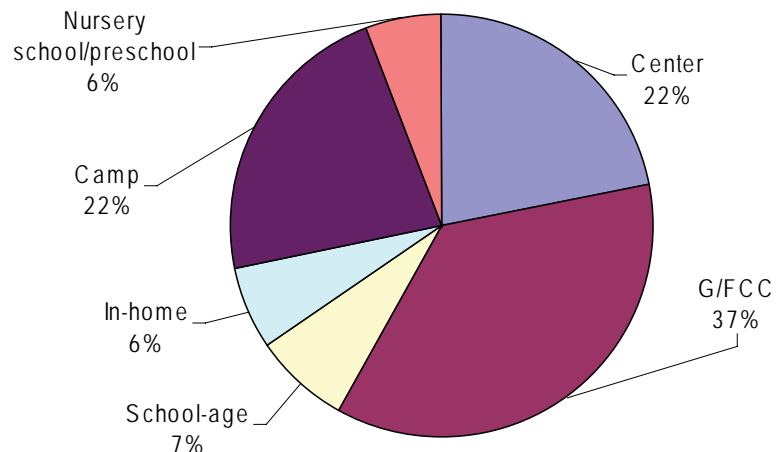


Fig. I. Requests for child care by type of care is based on the total number of requests received in 2010 by the Child Care Council from families seeking a specific type of care. Of the 2,379 requests

- ◆ 523 were for center based care
- ◆ 858 were for family child care
- ◆ 174 were for school-age care
- ◆ 150 were for in-home care
- ◆ 533 were for camp
- ◆ 141 were for nursery school/preschool

Fig. I Requests for child care by type of care



Child Care Supply and Demand : Schenectady County

DEMOGRAPHICS OF CHILDREN:

Fig. J

Age of Children	Number of Children	Number of Children Likely to Need Care ¹⁵ (Demand)
Under 1	1,747	1,083
1 and 2	3,565	2,210
3 and 4	3,689	2,287
5	1,979	1,227
6	1,980	1,307
7 to 9	6,374	4,207
10 and 11	4,281	2,825
12 and 13	4,121	2,720
Total children 0-13	27,736	17,867

source: 2000 Census Population

SHORTAGE AND SURPLUS OF CHILD CARE:

Supply of Child Care compared to Potential Demand¹⁶

Fig. K Child Care Slots Needed for Infants (ages 0-2) in Child Care Centers

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
461	261	-200

Fig. L Child Care Slots Needed for Infants (ages 0-2) in Family and Group Family Child Care

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
395	424	+29

Fig. M Child Care Slots Needed for Preschool Children (ages 3-4¹⁷) in Child Care Centers

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
892	1647	+755

Fig. N Child Care Slots Needed for Preschool Children (ages 3-4¹⁷) in Family or Group Family Child Care

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
297	848	+551

Fig. O Child Care Slots Needed for School-Age Children (ages¹⁷ 6-9) in Regulated School-Age Programs or Child Care Centers

Demand	Number of Slots	Shortage (-) or Surplus (+)
2,261	2,032	-229

15. Demand was calculated based on statewide statistics from the 2009 Kids Count Data online web site www.aecf.org/kidscount. The potential number of children who are likely to need child care is based on the number of parents in the work force. According to KIDS COUNT 2009, labor force statistics indicate that in New York State

- ◆ 62% of children ages 0-5
- ◆ 66% of children 6-13 are likely to need child care.

16. Shortage/surpluses (by age group for each modality of care) were calculated using data from the [State Profile of NY: Data from the 2002 National Survey of America's Families](#).

According to these statistics:

- ◆ 14% of children ages 0-2
- ◆ 39% of 3-4 year olds are in center care.

- ◆ 12% of children ages 0-2
- ◆ 13% of children ages 3-4 are in family child care.

- ◆ 41% of children ages 6-9 are in regulated School-Age programs or child care centers.

The actual shortage/surplus was determined by multiplying the total number of children likely to need care in each age group by the percentage of children reported to be in each care modality. This number was subtracted from the number of slots available. (Example: There are 3,293 children ages 0-2 who are likely to need child care of some type. Of those, 14% are likely to be cared for in a child care center. By multiplying 3,293 by 14%, you will get 461, which is an estimate of the number of children who are likely to need center care. There are currently 261 child care center slots available for these children, so therefore there is a shortage of 200 slots.)

17. The child care arrangement patterns of 5 year olds are not displayed in this report because of the complexity of the arrangements for this age group. Age 5 is a transitional age when some children are in school and others are not. Additionally, data regarding probable child care arrangements for 10 - 13 year olds is not available.

The Quality of Child Care

ACCREDITATION:

Accreditation is a process many different industries use to identify exemplary practices in that particular field. Accreditation is both a status and a process. As a status, accreditation provides public notification that an institution or program meets standards of quality set forth by an accrediting agency. As a process, accreditation reflects the fact that in achieving recognition by the accrediting agency, the institution or program is committed to self-study and external review by one's peers in seeking not only to meet standards but to continuously seek ways in which to enhance the quality of the services provided. (from: <http://nafcc.org>)

National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) Accreditation¹⁸

In the Capital Region, there are 10 child care centers that are NAEYC Accredited:

- Club Fed Child Care Center
- Unity House of Troy, Inc. at YWCA
- Bright Horizons at Corporate Woods
- Viking Child Care Center
- Mercy Cares for Kids
- Samaritan Rensselaer Children's Center
- Unity House of Troy, Inc. at St. Paul
- Kingsway Kids Center
- YWCA Children's Center
- Unity House of Troy, Inc.

National Association for Family Child Care (NAFCC) Accreditation¹⁹

In the Capital Region, there are 2 NAFCC Accredited family child care programs:

- Mama Deb's Day Care, Debbie Engel
- Miss Kathy's FCC, Kathleen Curtis

AfterSchoolWorks! NY Afterschool Accreditation²⁰

Seven programs in the Capital District embarked on a self-study process in September of 2010 and were successful in achieving After-School Works! NY Program Accreditation in the spring of 2011.

- Albany YMCA - Pine Hills Elementary Y's Time
- Albany YMCA - Eagle Point Elementary Y's Time
- Bethlehem YMCA - Y's Time
- Greenbush Child Caring - Bell Top Elementary
- Greenbush Child Caring - Green Meadow Elementary
- Kidz Korner
- Troy YMCA - Menands Elementary Y's Time

18. NAEYC Accreditation of programs for young children represents the mark of quality in early childhood education. NAEYC accredited programs invest in early childhood education because they believe in the benefits to children and families. Early childhood experiences—from birth to age 8—have an enormous impact on children's lifelong learning and positively contribute to their health and development. Early childhood education programs with the mark of quality benefit children with greater readiness for and success in school. (from: www.naeyc.org)

19. NAFCC sponsors the only nationally recognized accreditation system designed specifically for family child care providers. This system was designed by hundreds of providers, parents, and early care and education experts in an effort to create a quality indicator for family child care programs across the country. NAFCC Accreditation is recognized as the highest indicator that a family child care program is a quality environment. In states where Quality Rating Systems have been implemented, NAFCC Accreditation is often the "top" level in the rating system.

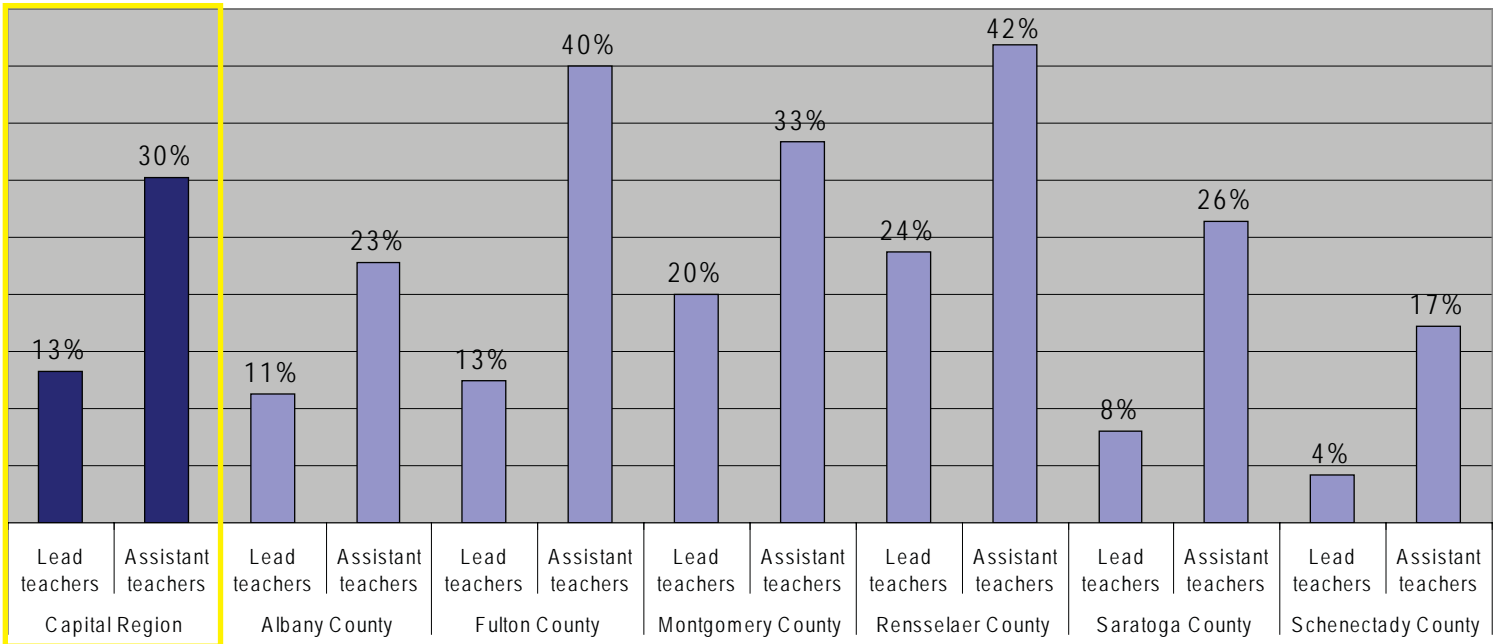
20. The New York State Afterschool Program Accreditation Model is rooted in an authentic self-study process designed to guide practitioners from direct service staff to program directors and administrators, through an examination of their program as a first step towards Accreditation. High quality afterschool programs can have strong positive effects on children's academics, social and emotional lives, especially for at-risk youth. Recent reviews of afterschool program evaluations done on well-run and effective afterschool programs showed that participation in quality afterschool programs improved: feelings of self-confidence and self-esteem, attitude towards school, grades, achievement test scores, and incidence of problem behaviors.

The Quality of Child Care

REGIONAL TURNOVER RATES:

Low compensation and high job turnover adversely affect the quality of care that child care workers are able to provide. In a field where continuity is of primary importance, the national child care workforce experiences an annual job turnover rate of between 25 and 40 percent. High turnover often means that experienced teachers are replaced by novice teachers, who may not share the educational qualifications of their predecessors. (from: http://www.naccrra.org/randd/child-care-workforce/cc_workforce.php)

Average staff turnover rate at child care centers by region and county



The Quality of Child Care

QUALITYstarsNY FIELD TEST

In 2010, Albany County was identified as one of 13 communities to participate in the field test of QUALITYstarsNY. The other communities were; Binghamton, Brooklyn (NYC), Buffalo, Chemung County, Clinton and Franklin Counties, East Harlem (NYC), Long Island, Rockland County, Rochester, Syracuse, Queens (NYC), and Westchester County. Eligible programs and providers in these areas were invited to attend local community orientation sessions throughout January and February 2010. Approximately 240 programs in the 13 communities completed the self-assessment using the QSNY Standards, the independent Environment Rating Scale (ERS) assessment and the one-on-one consultations with a Consultant to create a Quality Improvement Plan. Funds were available through QUALITYscholarsNY to help programs implement their plans.

According to the recent evaluation report of the field test for all of the 13 communities:

- Across all participating programs and providers, the average number of points assigned was 45, out of the maximum of 100 possible.
- Based on the points assigned, on average, almost all public schools and centers were at the 3 or 4 star level, while family/group family child care home provider settings were clustered at the 1 star and the 3 star levels. No field test participants were at the maximum – 5 star – level.

(Field Test Evaluation Report, Executive Summary, Stephens, Kreader, McCabe, Dohm, Cramer & Davidson, 2011).

The NYC Early Childhood Professional Development Institute (PDI), housed at the City University of New York, coordinated the QUALITYstarsNY field test. The field test will provide data to guide decisions necessary for statewide implementation. The NYS Early Childhood Advisory Council (ECAC) is charged with coordinating the statewide implementation.

INFANT TODDLER ITERS-R RESULTS - REGION 4

In order to improve caregiving practice and improve the quality of care that is offered to children in all early care and learning settings in the Capital Region, the Council provides intensive technical assistance (ITA). This assistance is offered to programs through on-site modeling, coaching, and instruction. It is provided in person and is usually aimed at a specific concern, such as a licensing violation or a classroom management concern. One of the measures that the Council uses to measure the effectiveness of the ITA on program quality is the Infant Toddler Environment Rating Scale-R (ITERS-R). In Infant/Toddler programs, there was a 40% increase in the scores on this scale.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATE (CDA)

The Council's Child Development Associate Preparatory Program is available to family child care providers and child care center teachers. Preparatory programs are designed for those individuals who want to improve their skills and confidence in working with children and to advance professionally.

In a professional development survey distributed to approximately 1,000 early care and learning programs, 13% of the respondents reported holding a CDA Credential (with a 20% response rate).

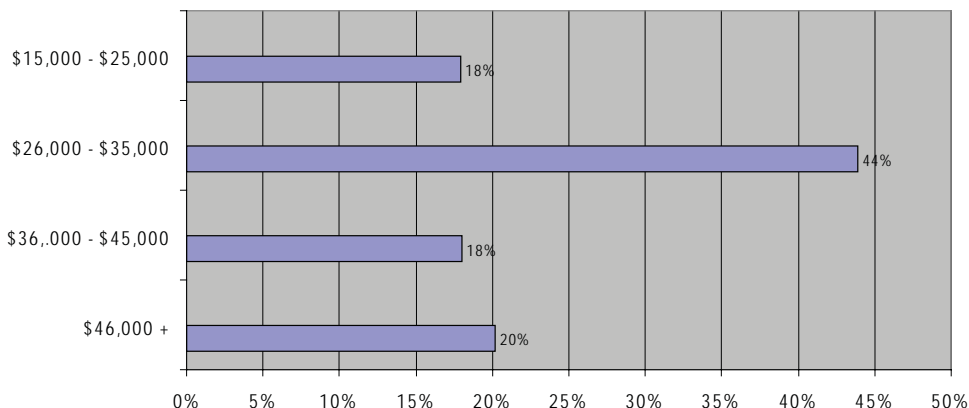
When fully implemented, QUALITYstarsNY is designed to be New York State's quality improvement and recognition system for early childhood programs of all kinds. It's goal is to recognize programs that demonstrate quality above and beyond meeting New York's strong regulatory standards, while helping to improve program quality by providing support, such as technical assistance and professional development. Participation in QUALITYstarsNY will be voluntary; programs that choose to participate will gain access to support services and financial resources. Once QUALITYstarsNY is fully implemented, any program regulated by the State of New York or the City of New York can apply for a one-Star rating by completing a simple application. The quality of participating programs at five levels – One-Star to Five-Stars – will be communicated to the public to support families in their search for early childhood services.

Wages and Benefits in Child Care Centers

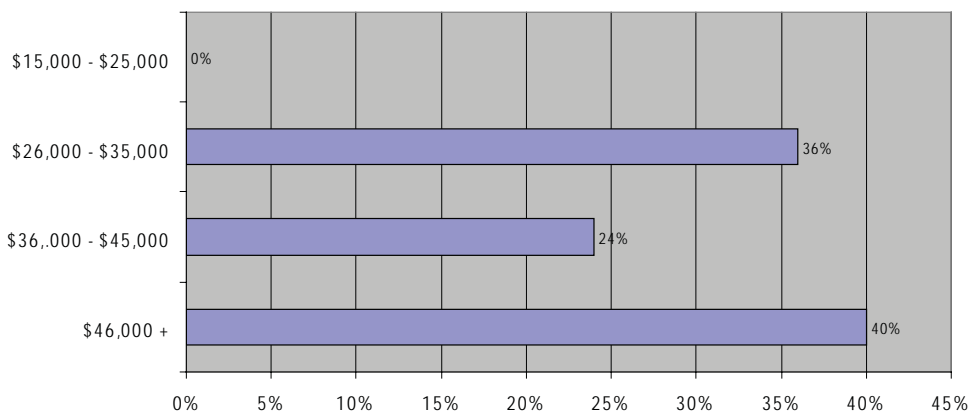
WAGES AND SALARIES:

Child Care Center Director Average Salary

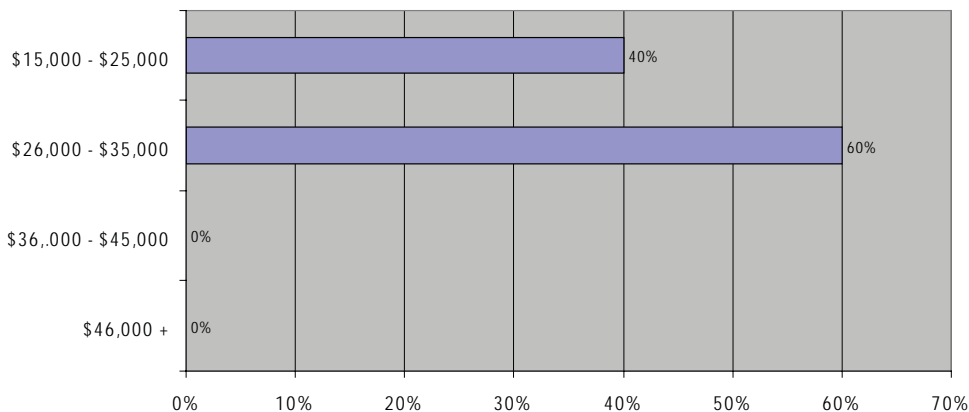
Child care center director average salary for the Capital Region



Child care center director average salary for Albany County



Child care center director average salary for Fulton County



Despite the important role they play in child development, child care workers are among the lowest paid workers in the United States. Only 20 of 821 occupations reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics have lower average wages than child care workers.

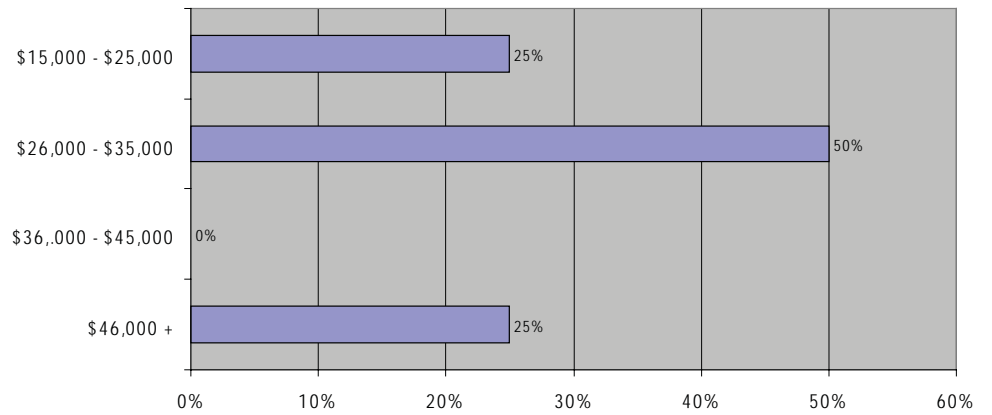
Child care providers earn an average wage of only \$9.46 an hour. With average salaries of \$19,670 a year for child care workers, many individuals holding these jobs do not earn very much more than the 2007 federal poverty level of \$17,170 annually for a family of three. (From: The Self-Sufficiency Standard for New York State 2010)

*Wage and benefit data was collected in a separate and confidential survey. The response rates for each county were:

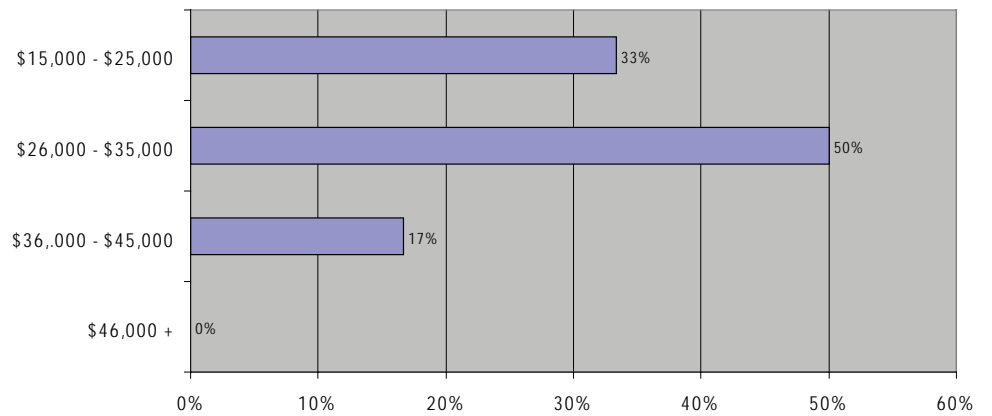
- ◆ 28% Albany County
- ◆ 83% Fulton County
- ◆ 44% Montgomery County
- ◆ 21% Rensselaer County
- ◆ 12% Saratoga County
- ◆ 33% Schenectady County

Wages and Benefits in Child Care Centers

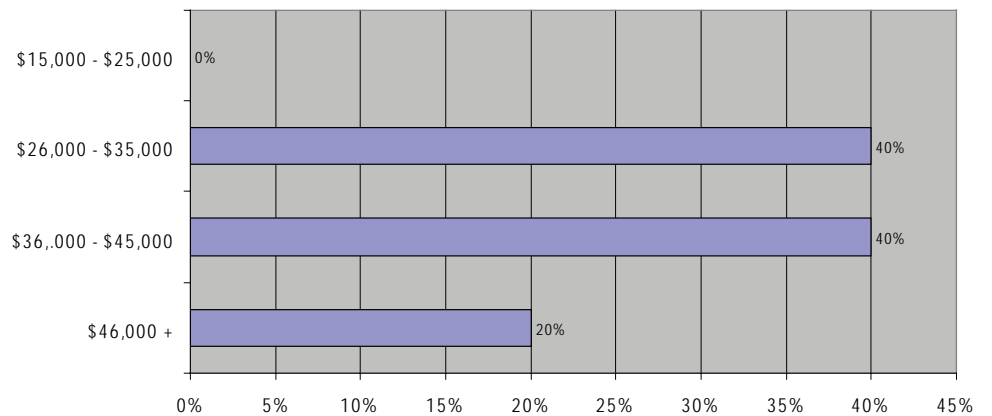
Child care center director average salary for Montgomery County



Child care center director average salary for Rensselaer County

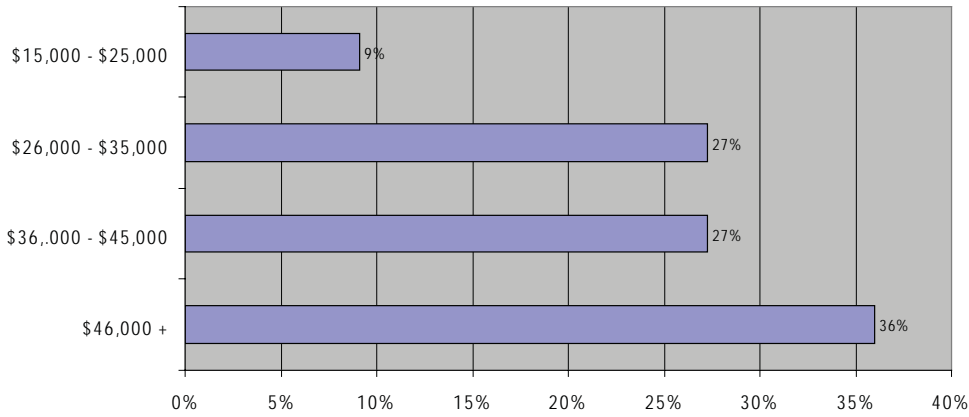


Child care center director average salary for Saratoga County



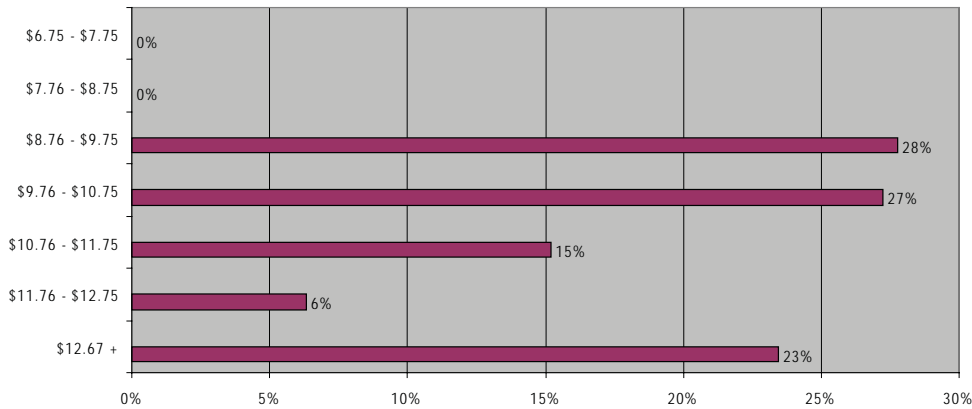
Wages and Benefits in Child Care Centers

Child care center director average salary for Schenectady County

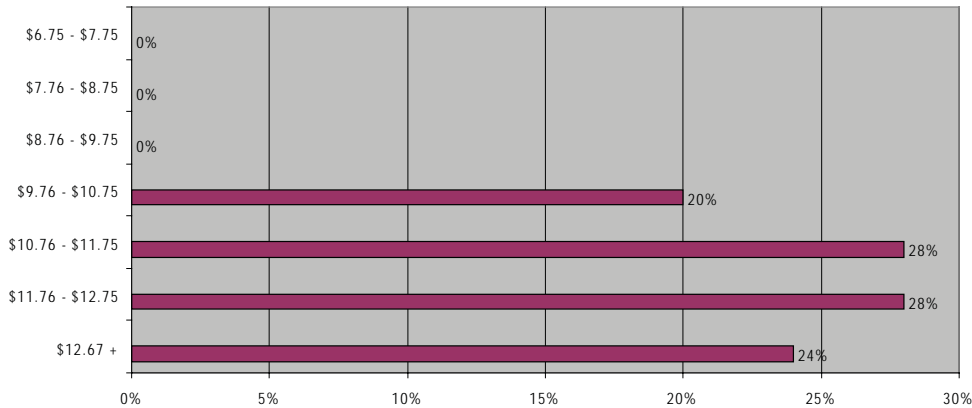


Child Care Center Lead Teacher Average Hourly Wage

Lead teacher average hourly wage for the Capital Region

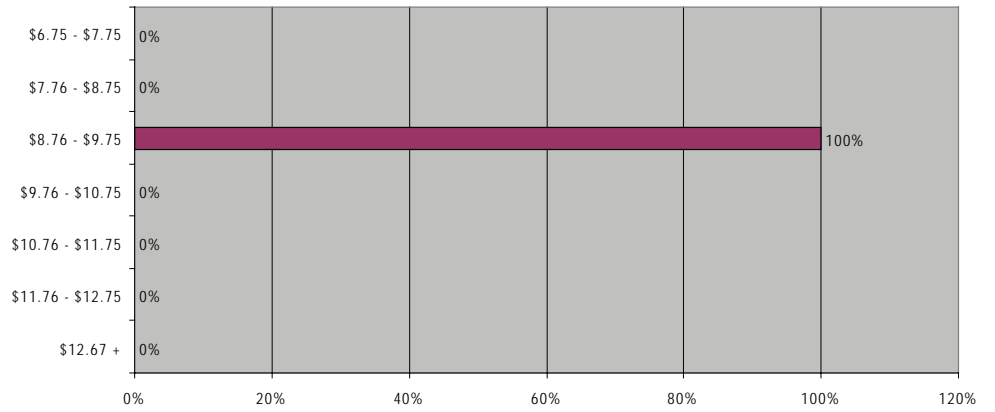


Lead teacher average hourly wage for Albany County

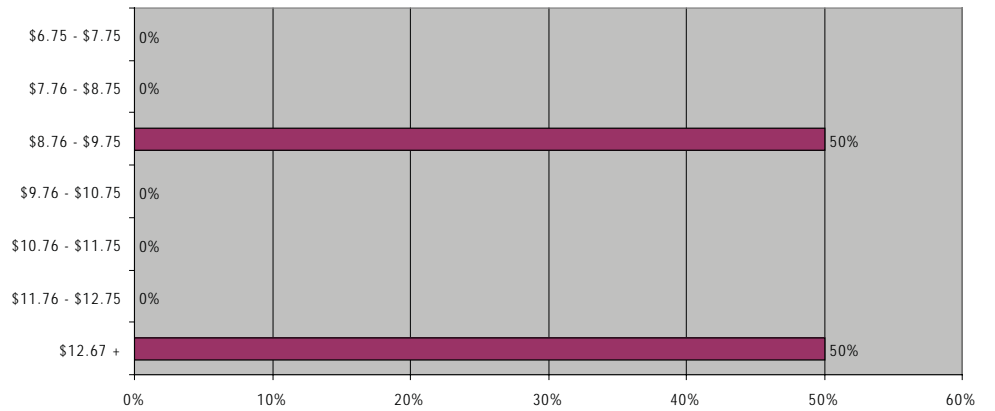


Wages and Benefits in Child Care Centers

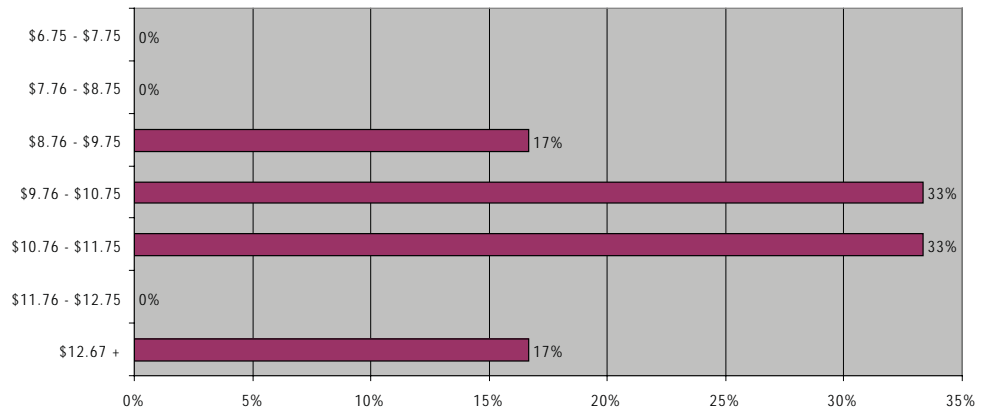
Lead teacher average hourly wage for Fulton County



Lead teacher average hourly wage for Montgomery County

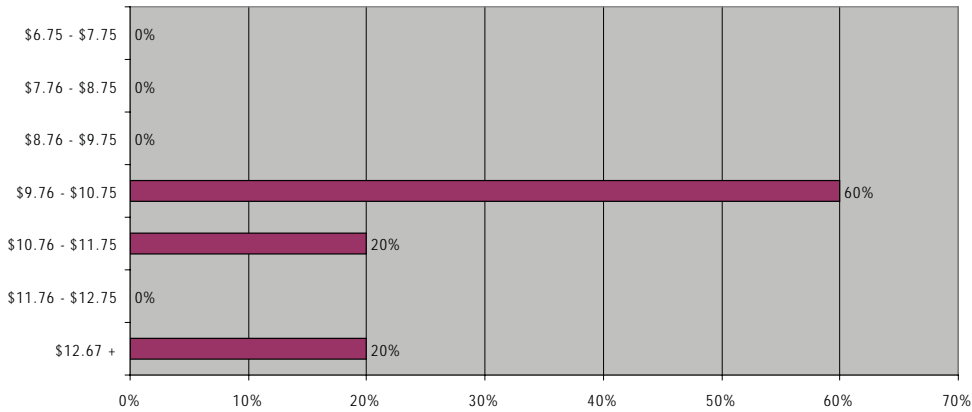


Lead teacher average hourly wage for Rensselaer County

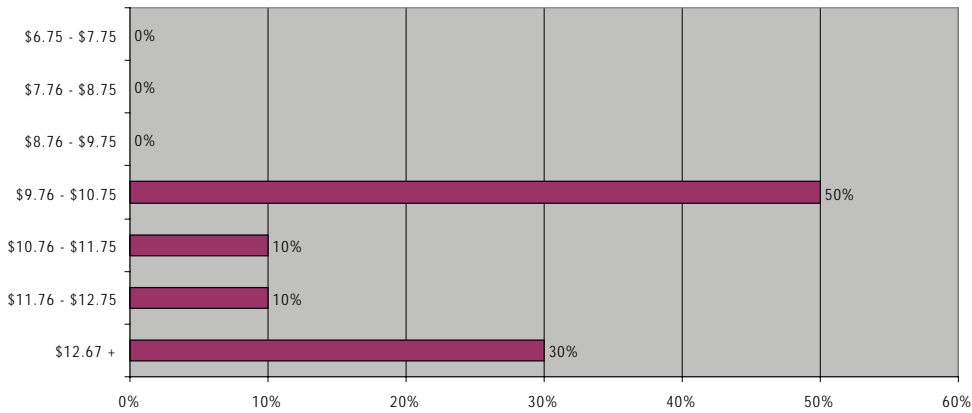


Wages and Benefits in Child Care Centers

Lead teacher average hourly wage for Saratoga County

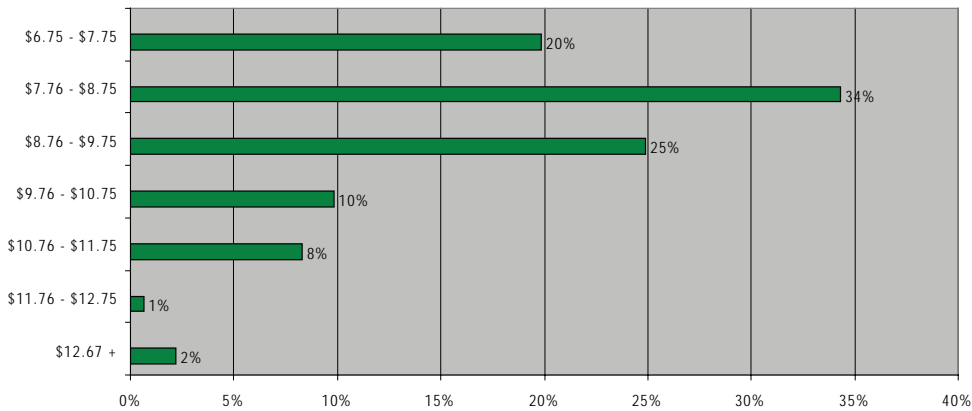


Lead teacher average hourly wage for Schenectady County



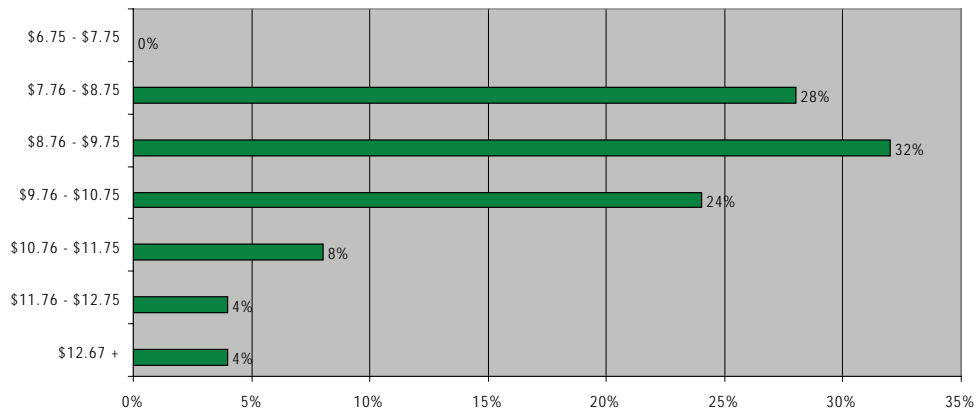
Child Care Center Assistant Teacher Average Hourly Wage

Assistant teacher average hourly wage for the Capital Region

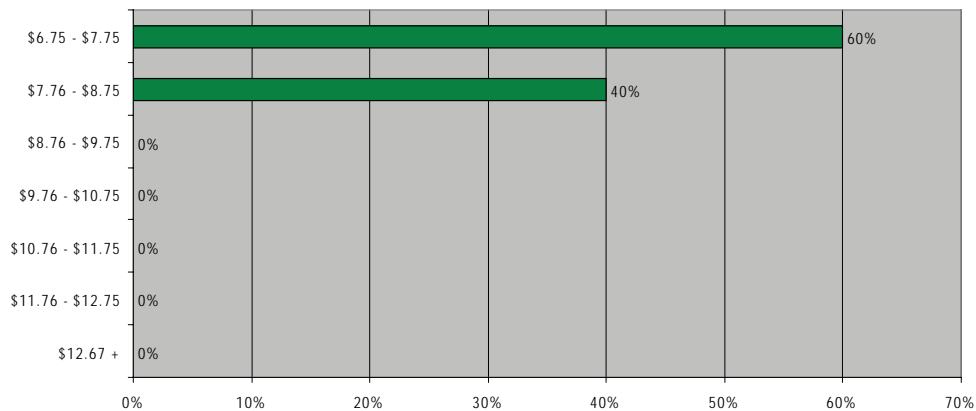


Wages and Benefits in Child Care Centers

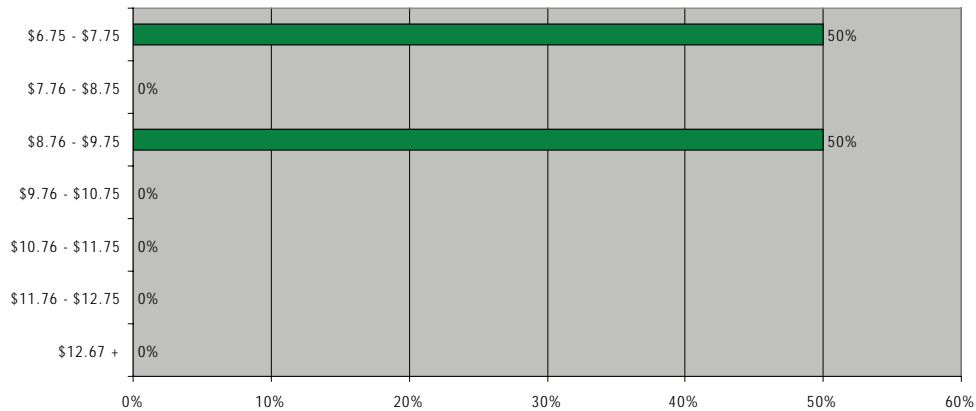
Assistant teacher average hourly wage for Albany County



Assistant teacher average hourly wage for Fulton County

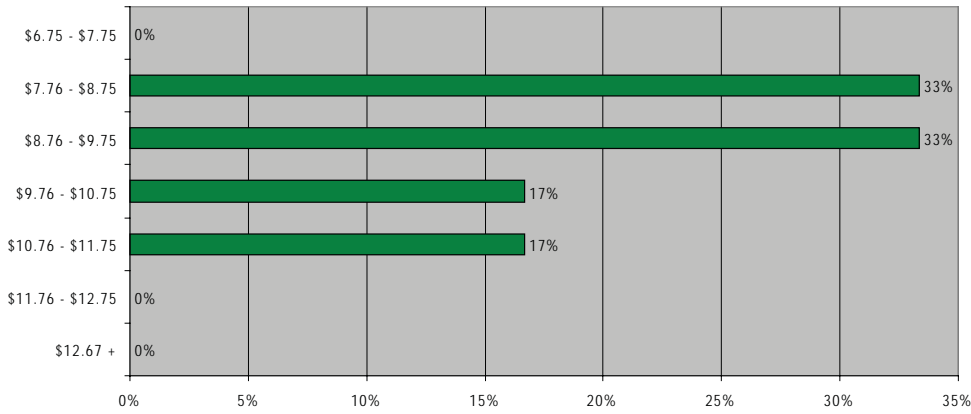


Assistant teacher average hourly wage for Montgomery County

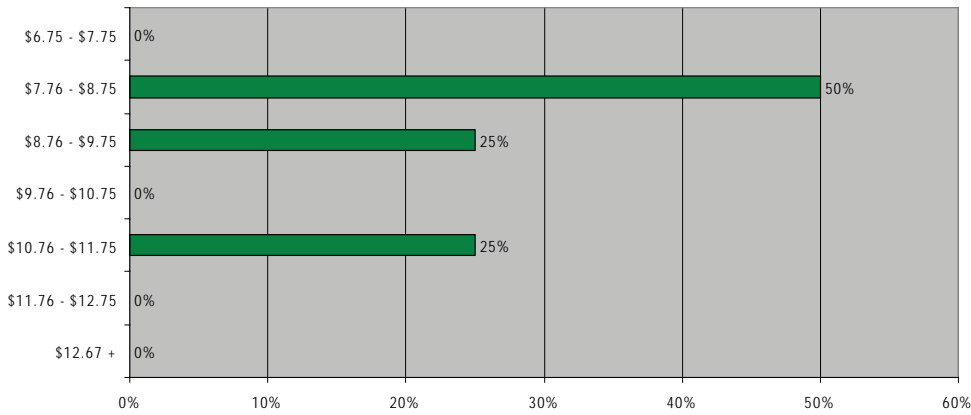


Wages and Benefits in Child Care Centers

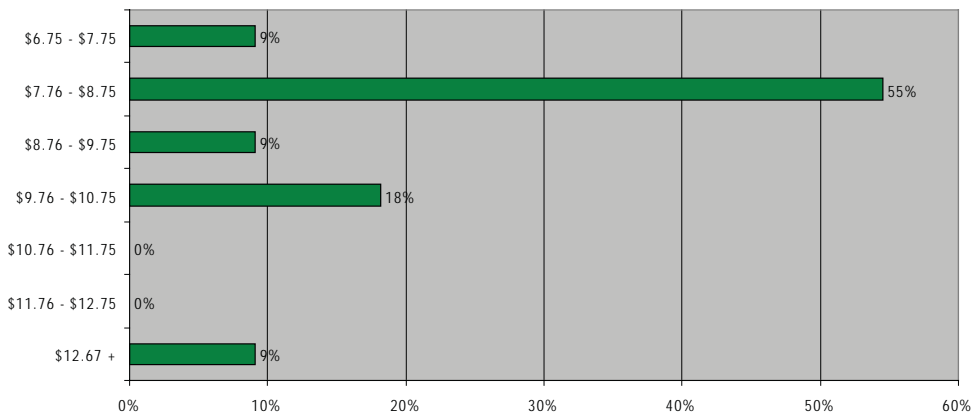
Assistant teacher average hourly wage for Rensselaer County



Assistant teacher average hourly wage for Saratoga County



Assistant teacher average hourly wage for Schenectady County

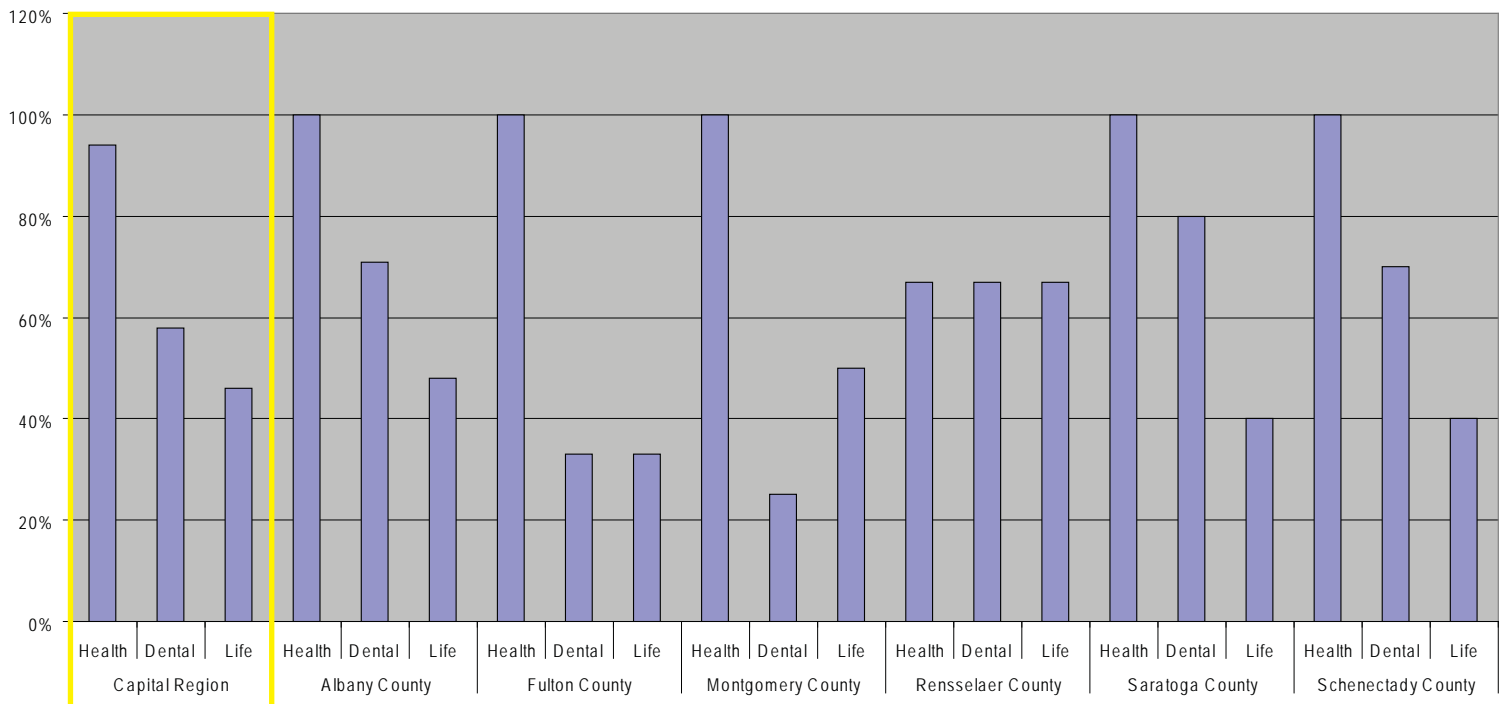


Wages and Benefits in Child Care Centers

BENEFITS:

Benefits for child care workers are minimal and inconsistent. A 2002 Study of the Kansas workforce showed that only 41 percent of center staff received partially or fully paid health benefits. Family child care providers, who work out of their homes, invariably have fewer benefits. (From: http://www.naccrra.org/randd/child-care-workforce/cc_workforce.php)

Percentage of child care centers offering benefits in the Capital Region



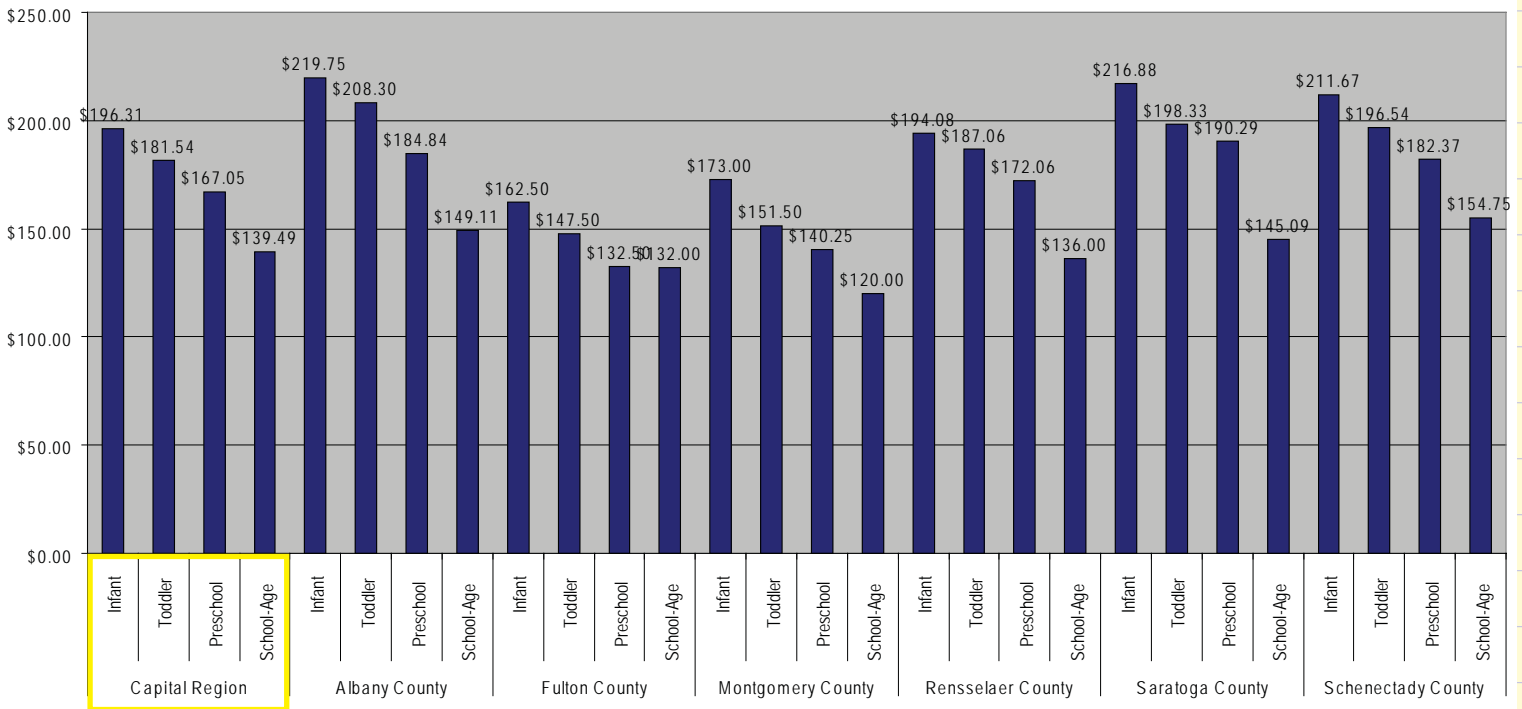
The Cost of Child Care

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST:

Finding affordable child care is one of the most difficult challenges a family in our region faces. In fact, in 2009, the average annual cost for an infant in center-based care was more than double the average cost of college tuition. New York ranks the second least-affordable state for an infant and preschooler and the most least-affordable for a school-age child in the nation. While there are subsidies for low income families so that they can better afford child care, according to the latest figures from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, only about 17% of the eligible children actually receive assistance with fees (NACCRRRA, 2010). This high cost of care has forced many families in our region to make some difficult choices, such as moving children to lower cost, more informal care with questionable quality.

Child care is essential for the economy and for the family. Safe, affordable, nurturing child care allows parents to concentrate on their jobs, and it helps their children learn the social, emotional, intellectual and physical skills needed to succeed in school. Each week more than 11 million children under age 5 are in some type of child care setting.” (NACCRRRA, 2010)

Average Weekly Tuition in Child Care Centers (by age group)



The Cost of Child Care

MARKET RATES:

Federal and New York State law require the establishment of payment rates for child care subsidies. Federal regulation requires that payment rates be based on a local market rate survey. State law requires the Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) to establish, in regulation, the applicable market-related payment rate. This rate establishes the ceiling for state and federal child care subsidies.

Payment rates must be sufficient to ensure equal access to child care services for eligible families comparable to those provided to children whose parents are not eligible to receive assistance under any federal or state child care programs. In addition, 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.

Weekly Market Rates for Albany County				
	Age of Child			
	Under 1 ½	1 ½ - 2	3 - 5	6 - 12
Child Care Center	\$241	\$223	\$205	\$200
Registered Family Child Care	\$200	\$191	\$185	\$185
Group Family Child Care	\$220	\$200	\$195	\$195
School-Age Child Care	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$200
Legally Exempt Family Child Care and In-home Child Care Standard Rate	\$130	\$124	\$120	\$120
Legally Exempt Family Child Care and In-home Child Care Enhanced Rate	\$140	\$134	\$130	\$130

Weekly Market Rates for Fulton and Montgomery Counties				
	Age of Child			
	Under 1 ½	1 ½ - 2	3 - 5	6 - 12
Child Care Center	\$180	\$171	\$160	\$150
Registered Family Child Care	\$140	\$139	\$135	\$130
Group Family Child Care	\$150	\$145	\$140	\$140
School-Age Child Care	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150
Legally Exempt Family Child Care and In-home Child Care Standard Rate	\$91	\$90	\$88	\$85
Legally Exempt Family Child Care and In-home Child Care Enhanced Rate	\$98	\$97	\$95	\$91

**Legally exempt family child care and in-home child care enhanced rates are for Montgomery County only.*

Weekly Market Rates for Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Schenectady Counties				
	Age of Child			
	Under 1 ½	1 ½ - 2	3 - 5	6 - 12
Child Care Center	\$226	\$215	\$196	\$190
Registered Family Child Care	\$170	\$161	\$152	\$150
Group Family Child Care	\$180	\$175	\$175	\$160
School-Age Child Care	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$190
Legally Exempt Family Child Care and In-home Child Care Standard Rate	\$111	\$105	\$99	\$98
Legally Exempt Family Child Care and In-home Child Care Enhanced Rate	\$119	\$113	\$106	\$105

The Economic Impact of Child Care

The Early Learning sector generates as much or more additional spending in the economy as other major economic sectors	
Economic Sectors	Output Multipliers
Early Care and Education ¹	\$1.86
Other Major Sectors	
Construction	\$1.86
Wholesale Trade	\$1.83
Retail Trade	\$1.83
Farming, Logging, Fishing, Hunting	\$1.75
Manufacturing	\$1.72
Transportation	\$1.72
Mining, Oil, Gas	\$1.67
Utilities	\$1.53
1. The early care and education sector is part of the larger services sector, which on average generates a multiplier of \$1.98 for every \$1 invested.	
Source: IMPLAN, 2008 analysis of Type SAM Output Multipliers for New York State	



For every \$1 invested in early care and education, \$1.86 is generated in additional spending. Capital Region businesses are recognizing the importance of quality early care and education to the Region's economic growth.

Source: *Strengthening New York Businesses through Investments in Early Care and Education*

Quality, accessible and affordable child care is crucial to the Capital Region's economic development. It is not only about the immediate investment in children, but it's an investment in their readiness for school and in the long term workforce. Economic investment in child care also provides more choices to working families, making them more productive workers. The child care industry is a powerful economic force in New York State (Warner, Adriance, Barai, Hallas, Markeson, Morissey, and Soref, 2004), employing over 119,000 workers in 2004. Child care should be a part of New York's economic development strategy. According to a newly released report entitled, "Strengthening New York Businesses through Investments in Early Care and Education" (America's Edge, 2010), expanding the current early care and education programs in New York State should be a critical part of New York's economic recovery. Fully investing in early care and education programs in New York State would generate billions of dollars in the sale of goods and services for businesses and would also create thousands of new jobs. For every \$1 invested in early care and education, \$1.86 is generated in additional spending. Capital Region businesses are recognizing the importance of quality early care and education to the Region's economic growth.

In April, 2011, business leaders and early education advocates met in Albany at a forum sponsored by the Birth to Five Policy Alliance, to discuss cross-connections between businesses and early care and education. In addition, many meetings have been held with the Saratoga County Economic Development Corporation and the Saratoga Chamber of Commerce regarding the newly located Global Foundries Corporation in Malta. Other larger corporations, such as Golub Corporation of Schenectady, and Capital District Physicians Health Plan of Albany, have also met with the Council over the past year in order to learn how to support their employees' child care needs.

Professional Development

In a recent on-line professional development survey of the Capital Region's child care workforce, respondents were asked:

- ◆ What type of child care they provide.
- ◆ What is their current educational background.
- ◆ What trainings have they utilized that were conducted by the Child Care Council.

There were 25 responses in the "other" category by survey respondents for their educational backgrounds.

Responses included:

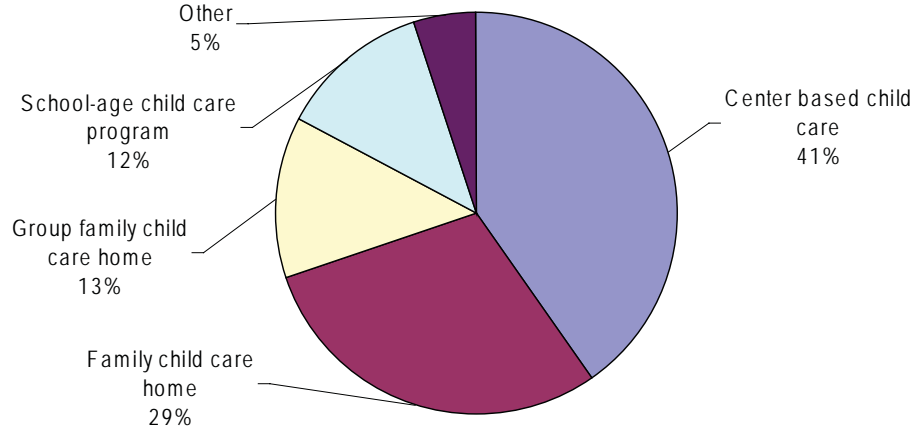
- Medical assistant
- Doctorate in Early Childhood
- Masters in Social Work
- School-age Child Care Credential
- Licensed Cosmetologist
- Emergency Medical Technician

There were 25 responses in the "other" category for trainings taken by survey respondents at the Child Care Council.

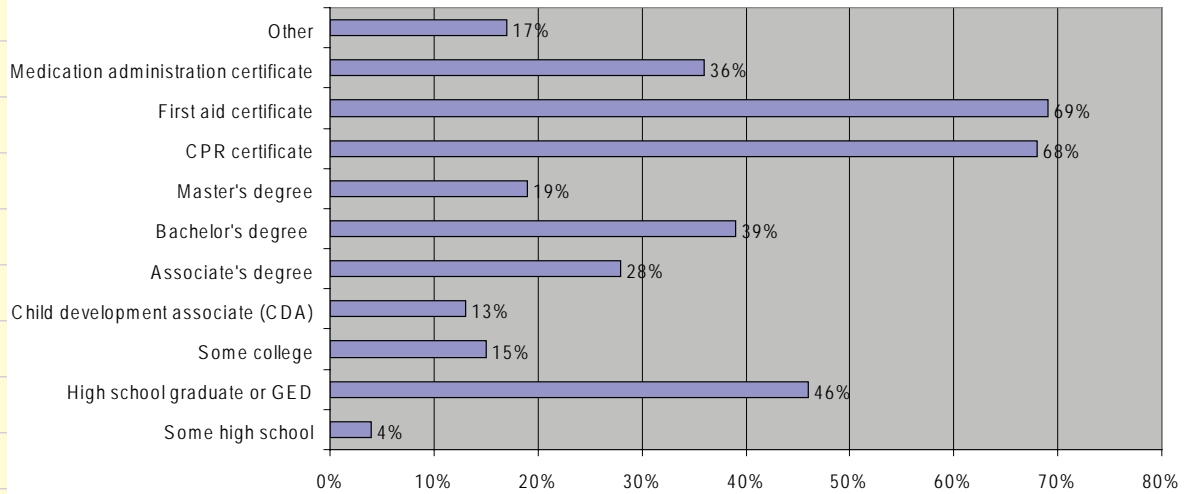
Responses included:

- Fire safety
- Nutrition
- Conference
- Parent communication
- CDA
- Developmentally appropriate practice
- Shaken baby syndrome
- How to write a Health Care Plan
- Brain development

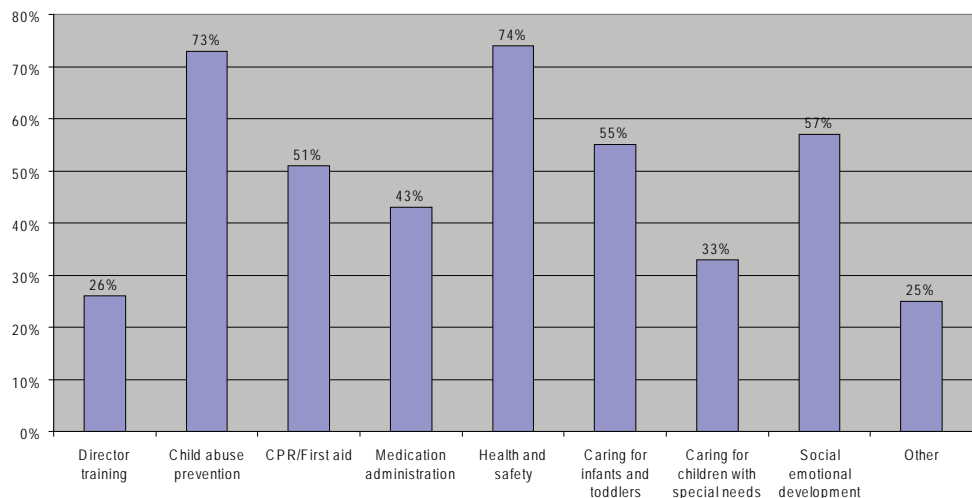
Percentage of child care types who responded to the professional development survey



Educational background of child care work force in the Capital Region



Trainings that survey respondents have taken at the Child Care Council



DEFINITIONS

Child care centers

Center based care is provided for a group of children for more than three hours per day, not in a personal residence, which must meet state licensing regulations for facility, health, safety, staffing and its educational program. In addition to becoming state licensed, child care centers may strive to become accredited through the National Association For The Education Of Young Children, www.naeyc.org.

Registered family child care

Registered family child care is provided in a home setting by one primary caregiver. When any children are under the age of two, the maximum number of children allowed in care is five, with an expanded capacity to care for two more school-age children, upon approval from the New York State Office of Children and Family Services. No more than two children under the age of two may be cared for at any one time. When all children are over the age of two, the maximum number of children allowed in care is six, with an expanded capacity to care for two more school-age children, upon approval from the NYS Office Of Children And Family Services. Family child care programs must be registered through the New York State Office of Children and Family Services if care is provided for three or more children. If care is provided for only two children in the home setting, it is legally exempt from state licensing. Family child care programs may be accredited through the National Association Of Family Child Care, www.nafcc.org.

Licensed group family child care

Licensed group family child care is provided in a home setting by a primary caregiver and an assistant. When any child is under the age of two, the maximum number of children allowed in care is ten, with an expanded capacity to care for two more school-age children. There must be at least one adult present for every two children under the age of two. A provider or assistant may care for up to six children when alone, and only two of those children can be under the age of two. When all children are over the age of two, the maximum number of children allowed in care is 12, with an expanded capacity to care for two more school-age

children. Group family child care programs are licensed through the New York State Office of Children and Family Services and may be accredited through the National Association Of Family Child Care, www.nafcc.org.

School-age child care

Care is provided for a group of school-age children from kindergarten through age twelve before and after school and at times when school is not in session. Many school-age programs provide care during school vacation periods and holidays. School-age child care may be provided by child care centers, family child care homes, public schools, youth recreation groups, religious organizations, and other community groups. School-age programs are registered through the New York State Office of Children and Family Services and may be accredited through the National Afterschool Association, www.naaweb.org.

Legally exempt

Legally-exempt (informal) caregivers provide care for families receiving subsidies and are exempt from the family child care licensing process by caring for no more than two children.

In-home care

Care provided by a relative or non-relative within a child's home.

Camp

A program or facility that operates during the summer months and is typically monitored by Department of Health guidelines.

Nursery school

Educational and social programs are provided for three to five year olds for less than three hours per day, two to five times per week, and often follow a school-year schedule. Preschools which operate more than three hours per day are required to become licensed through the NYS Office of Children and Family Services. Preschools operated by public or private schools are exempt from licensing. Preschools may voluntarily register with the NYS Education Department, which sets guidelines for facility, staff and program.

Evening care

Care provided from late afternoon or evening until children begin their night's sleep.

Overnight care

Care provided during the hours when children have begun or will be continuing their night's sleep.

Weekend care

Care provided on a Saturday or Sunday.

Mildly ill care

Care for a child who has symptoms of a minor childhood illness which does not represent a serious risk to other children and who is able to participate in the routine program activities with minor accommodations.

Moderately ill care

Care for a child whose health status requires a level of care and attention that cannot be accommodated in a child care setting without the specialized services of a health professional.



**Capital District
Child Care
Council**

LEADING THE WAY TO QUALITY CARE

**Support
the work of the
Capital District
Child Care Council**



MEMBERSHIP
Membership Form

Name of Individual _____

Name of Program/Organization _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip+4 _____ Phone _____

County _____ E-mail _____

Membership is valid January 1 - December 31.

phone 518 426-7181 fax 518 426-9649

Mail with payment to *(make checks payable to CDCCCC)*:
CDCCCC/Membership
91 Broadway, Menands, NY 12204

Choose a membership level

- \$75 child care centers or school-age programs licensed for 50 or more children (each site)
- \$50 child care centers or school-age programs licensed for fewer than 50 children (each site)
- \$30 family and group family child care homes
- \$25 student/CDA, SACC Credential holder/ Council Food Program participant
- \$100 Benefactor
- \$55 Advocate
- \$35 Sponsor
- \$25 Friend

Office Use Only:

Date Rec'd _____ Mem. Card Sent _____

Nsltr List _____

Payment Type/Amount _____

