

Who's Caring for Our Babies?

Early Care and Education in North Carolina



Child Care Services Association, 2017



Infant and Toddler Early Care and Education in North Carolina

Introduction

The last 25 years have seen a revolution in the need for and usage of child care for infants and toddlers in North Carolina. As more and more women have re-entered the workforce with children under a year old, the need for child care has grown. Nationwide, it is estimated that 58% of babies under one live in a household where their mothers work.¹ With the work requirements associated with TANF requiring mothers to go back to work as soon as possible after the birth of their children, babies living in both poor and middle income families are faced with spending their very earliest days in a child care setting.

With so much national and state attention focused on school readiness and on helping four year olds come to school better prepared, it is important to assess what is happening for our very youngest citizens. Numerous studies have identified the first years of life as critical for setting the foundation for future learning. These studies have identified key elements in providing an environment that maximizes the chances that each young infant can reach her potential. Examples of such factors include consistency, security, predictability, focus, encouragement, and age appropriate toys or objects.² However, providing excellent infant/toddler child care is expensive because of the need and requirements for low teacher to child ratios and well-educated teachers.

Given these factors, it is critical to examine the status of child care for our youngest citizens. This study examines three major pieces of data to help us look at child care and children from birth to three. The first data come from the regulatory database within the NC Division of Child Development and Early Education. In the first section of the report the reader will be able to look at the enrollment of infants and toddlers in licensed child care, examine the quality of care these young children are receiving and how this compares with the care of our preschool (three to five year old) children.

The second data group also comes from the NC Division of Child Development and Early Education. Using data from the state subsidy program, this study examines what type of child care our poorest children receive. This information is critically important as research has repeatedly shown that birth to three are critical formative years and that child care has a profound impact specifically for children from low income families. As more and more of our poor children's parents work, these same children are in child care at an earlier age thus needing access to high quality care.

Finally, data from the Working in Early Care and Education in North Carolina, 2015 Workforce Study will be examined to compare and contrast demographics, education, experience and compensation of infant toddler teachers and teachers of three to five year olds. This information will help to paint a picture of the qualifications of our young children's teachers.

The NC Division of Child Development and Early Education licenses programs that serve children birth through twelve and provides subsidy to children of this same age range (and to age 18 for

¹United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016. <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/famee.nr0.htm>

² The Program for Infant Toddler Caregivers, *A Guide to Cognitive Development and Learning*. California Department of Education and WestEd. Sacramento, 1995.

children with developmental disabilities). However, data in this report focus solely on child care programs serving children birth through five years old and the children in these programs. Data do not reflect total population, but only those birth to five children using licensed child care programs in North Carolina or waiting to use this care.

Throughout the report, licensing and subsidy data from 2008 and workforce data from 2003 are compared to 2016 data. Data from 2003 and 2008 are presented in the past tense and data from 2016 are presented in present tense to aid in ease of reading.



North Carolina Child Care Programs Serving Infants and Toddlers

Methodology

This section analyzes the following research questions:

- What is the availability and usage of infant and toddler care?
- Are infants and toddlers in NC enrolled in high quality programs?
- Are child care facilities that provide early care and education to infants and toddlers different from child care facilities that provide early care and education to children 3-5 years old?
- Are these differences statewide or specific to certain regions and counties?

To answer these questions licensing and enrollment data for October 2016 were obtained from the North Carolina Division of Child Development and Early Education. Child care programs that enrolled children birth up to 36 months (infants and toddlers) are compared to child care programs that enroll children three to five (not yet in kindergarten) years old.³

This section contains the following: data source, summary of key findings, data tables showing the comparison statewide and tables providing comparisons for each of the 14 North Carolina Child Care Resource and Referral (NC CCR&R) regions and counties across the state (see Appendix A). In each regional data table, a column on statewide infant and toddler data is included for comparison purposes. In each county data table, a column on the regional data in which that county is located is included for comparison purposes.

Data Source

All data in this section are from the North Carolina Division of Child Development and Early Education licensing and enrollment data for October 2016.

Summary of Key Findings

General Availability and Usage...

- When this study was completed in 2005, there were 76,461 children from birth to three in regulated child care settings. In 2008, the number of children in this age group had grown to 77,513. Currently, 66,353 children from birth to three are in regulated child care settings. This represents a 14% decrease from 2008. During this same period, enrollment of children from three to five years of age decreased by 2%.
- Of the 66,353 children under the age of three, 20% are infants, 35% are one-year-olds and 45% are two-year-olds. These percentages are nearly identical to those in 2008 (22% infants, 35% one-year-olds and 44% two-year-olds).
- Of those programs that serve children birth through five, 77% serve infants and/or toddlers and 92% serve three to five year olds.⁴
- 93% of infants and toddlers enrolled in licensed care are in child care centers (87% in 2008); 7% of infants and toddlers enrolled in licensed care are in child care homes (13% in 2008).

³ Programs that enroll both infants and toddlers and three to five year old children were counted in both data sets.

⁴ When examining all licensed programs, including school age only, 68% serve infants and/or toddlers; 81% serve preschoolers.

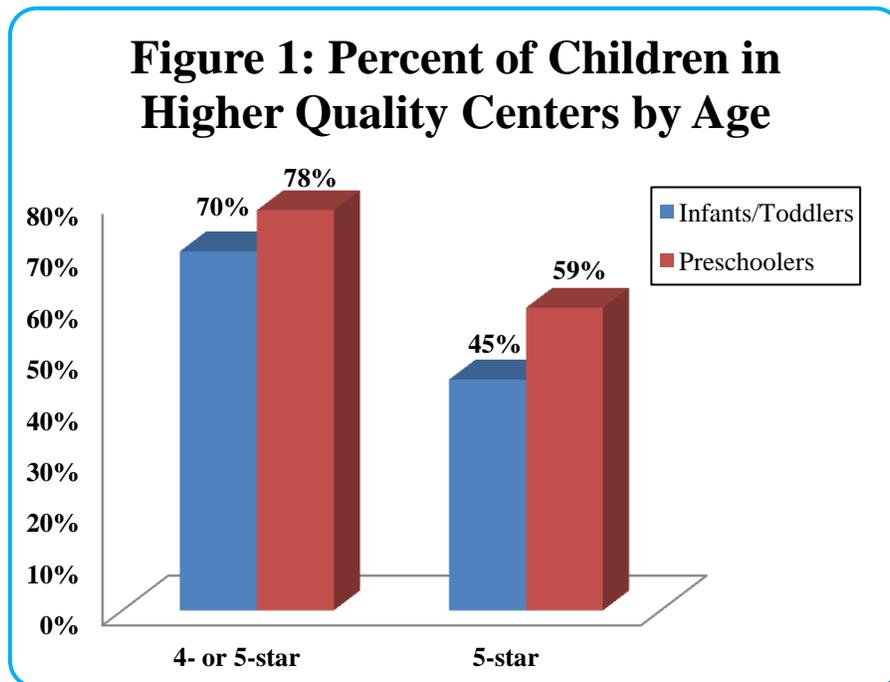
- 37% of children birth-5 years old enrolled in licensed child care centers and homes are infants and toddlers.
- 36% of children birth-5 years old in licensed centers are infants or toddlers; 64% of children birth-5 years of age in licensed homes are infants or toddlers.

Availability and Usage of Higher Quality Care...

- 53% of 5-star centers enroll infants and toddlers; 78% of 1-star centers enroll infants and toddlers. However, 99% of 5-star centers enroll children 3-5 years of age.
- Fewer infants and toddlers than preschoolers access the highest quality (5-star) child care centers. In only three regions, 50% or more of infants and toddlers are receiving care in 5-star child care centers. In half of the regions, 40% or fewer infants and toddlers in child care are enrolled in 5-star centers (Table 1). In six regions, 70% or more infants and toddlers are in 4- or 5-star centers.
- 90% of 5-star homes enroll infants and toddlers; 92% of 1-star homes enroll infants and toddlers. Unlike centers, a lower percentage (81%) of 5-star homes enrolls children three to five years of age than enrolls infants and toddlers.
- Infants and toddlers and preschoolers access the highest quality (5-star) child care homes at similar rates statewide (13%). However, these percentages (and numbers) regionally are far lower than children receiving high quality care in centers with the highest percentage of infants and toddlers enrolled in 5-star care at 21%. In only one region, 70% or more of infants and toddlers are receiving care in 4- or 5-star child care homes. In four regions 40% or fewer of infants and toddlers are enrolled in 4- or 5-star homes (Table 2).
- Region 5 has the lowest percentage (52%) and Region 2 has the highest percentage (78%) of 4- and 5-star centers that enroll infants and toddlers. Regions 5 and 1 have the lowest percentage of 5-star centers enrolling infants and toddlers while Region 2 has the highest percentage (55%) of programs enrolling this age group (Table 3).
- 70% of infants and toddlers are enrolled in 4- or 5-star centers as compared to 78% of children three to five years old (Table 4).
- In every region the percentage of infants and toddlers enrolled in 4- or 5-star centers is lower than preschoolers. Similarly, in every region, the percentage of infants and toddlers enrolled in 5-star centers is lower than preschoolers (Table 4).
- Region 1 has the lowest percentage (54%) and Region 2 has the highest percentage (86%) of infants and toddlers who are enrolled in 4- and 5-star centers. These two regions also have the lowest and highest percentage of infants and toddlers enrolled in 5-star programs at 22% and 64% respectively (Table 4).
- In 2016, all fourteen regions enrolled 70% or more of their preschoolers in 4- or 5-star centers. This enrollment in quality centers is true of only six regions for infants and toddlers.

Similarly, all fourteen regions enrolled 50% or more of their preschoolers in 5-star centers while only three regions enrolled this same percent of their infants and toddlers (Table 4).

- At the state level there is a difference of 14 percentage points in preschoolers accessing 5-star center care vs. infants and toddlers. Among the regions, however, the differences range from eight percentage points in Region 6 to 37 percentage points in Region 1 (Table 4).
- Regions 6 and 12 contain the counties with the largest population in North Carolina (Mecklenburg and Wake). Both regions are above the state average enrollment of infants and toddlers in 4- or 5-star centers.
- Regions 11, 10 and 5 contain the counties with the 3rd through 5th largest population in North Carolina (Guilford, Forsyth and Cumberland). All three regions are below the state average enrollment of infants and toddlers in 4- or 5-star centers.



- Across the counties of North Carolina the percentage of infants and toddlers enrolled in 4- or 5-star licensed centers depicts an even larger range. All (100%) infants and toddlers enrolled in centers in Avery and Madison Counties are in 4- or 5-star licensed centers while Ashe, Yancey, Transylvania, Macon and Davie Counties have over 90% in this quality of care. On the other hand, Tyrrell and Camden Counties have no (0%) infants or toddlers in 4- or 5- star centers. Surry and Warren Counties have less than 20% of their infants and toddlers in high quality centers (Table 5).
- Among the counties in North Carolina with the largest populations, one (Mecklenburg) is ranked in the top 20 counties with infants and toddlers in 4- or 5-star centers. Wake County is ranked 24th. Guilford County is ranked 59th. Forsyth County is ranked 53th and Cumberland County ranks 52nd in the state (Table 5).

- Of the 100 North Carolina counties, 92 increased the percentage of infants and toddlers in 4- or 5-star centers, two remained the same and six decreased the percentage of infants and toddlers in 4- or 5-star centers over the eight year period from 2008 to 2016 (Table 5).
- County increases or decreases from 2008 to 2016 in the percentage of infants and toddlers in 4- or 5-star centers vary dramatically. Pamlico, Yancey and Bertie saw the greatest percentage point increases while Alleghany, Graham and Hyde saw greater losses (Table 5).
- Not all programs choose to go through the Environment Rating Scales assessment; however, programs must be assessed to gain higher star levels. The Infant Toddler Environment Rating Scale (ITERS) is administered if infants or toddlers are enrolled. Likewise, the Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale (ECERS) is administered if three to five year olds are enrolled. Points are awarded in a variety of areas on a scale of 1 to 7 on each measured item with higher numbers indicating better quality.
- The statewide average ECERS score (5.51) is higher than the statewide ITERS score (4.98) with a greater percentage of programs electing to have the scales administered (65% vs. 53%).
- Across the regions, Region 8 has the highest average ITERS score (5.14) with 64% of programs enrolling infants or toddlers having the assessment completed. Region 4 has the lowest average at 4.69, though nearly half (49%) of their centers with infants or toddlers being assessed (Table 6).
- The highest average ITERS score (Region 8 at 5.14) is lower than the average lowest ECERS score (Region 1 at 5.24). The highest average ECERS score is Region 8 at 5.63 (Table 6).
- Washington County has the lowest average ITERS score (4.30) while Ashe County's 5.64 score is the highest average ITERS score (Table 7).



Enrollment Tables (Tables 1 through 11)

**Table 1: Enrollment of Infants and Toddlers in Child Care Centers
by Star Rating**

Region	5-star	4-star	3-star	2-star	1-star	GS-110	Other*
1	22%	32%	13%	6%	0%	22%	5%
2	64%	21%	9%	0%	0%	5%	0%
3	41%	18%	14%	2%	4%	18%	4%
4	41%	26%	21%	1%	3%	7%	1%
5	25%	34%	32%	0%	0%	7%	2%
6	52%	25%	6%	0%	4%	11%	2%
7	37%	33%	16%	0%	1%	13%	1%
8	47%	29%	10%	0%	5%	5%	4%
9	45%	25%	18%	0%	3%	4%	5%
10	38%	27%	17%	0%	1%	13%	4%
11	37%	25%	24%	0%	0%	11%	3%
12	56%	20%	11%	0%	2%	8%	2%
13	35%	26%	22%	1%	1%	13%	3%
14	39%	29%	16%	0%	0%	16%	0%
State	45%	25%	15%	0%	2%	10%	3%

*Includes all programs with Provisional, Probationary, and Temporary License.

**Table 2: Enrollment of Infants and Toddlers in Family Child Care Homes
by Star Rating**

Region	5-star	4-star	3-star	2-star	1-star	GS-110	Other*
1	12%	47%	16%	15%	10%	0%	0%
2	20%	50%	25%	4%	1%	0%	0%
3	12%	23%	34%	8%	24%	0%	0%
4	13%	34%	31%	8%	13%	0%	1%
5	10%	37%	30%	15%	7%	0%	0%
6	21%	32%	24%	12%	12%	0%	0%
7	21%	37%	23%	12%	8%	0%	0%
8	12%	28%	28%	18%	14%	0%	0%
9	15%	28%	30%	9%	15%	0%	2%
10	16%	32%	28%	13%	12%	0%	0%
11	7%	32%	43%	10%	8%	0%	0%
12	13%	36%	25%	7%	18%	0%	0%
13	3%	32%	33%	12%	19%	0%	0%
14	7%	39%	44%	7%	2%	0%	1%
State	13%	34%	29%	10%	13%	0%	0%

*Includes all programs with Provisional, Probationary, and Temporary License.

Table 3: Percent of Centers with Specified Age Group Enrolled with Indicated License

Region	Infants/Toddlers		Preschoolers (3-5 yo)	
	4- or 5-star	5-star	4- or 5 star	5-star
1	55%	20% (L)	64%	39%
2	78% (H)	55% (H)	81% (H)	62% (H)
3	49%	30%	63% (L)	45%
4	57%	31%	68%	44%
5	52% (L)	20% (L)	64%	38% (L)
6	70%	43%	73%	47%
7	71%	36%	78%	52%
8	71%	40%	75%	53%
9	61%	35%	72%	54%
10	61%	31%	73%	53%
11	55%	31%	65%	41%
12	67%	43%	71%	50%
13	54%	30%	63% (L)	40%
14	64%	35%	74%	51%
State	62%	35%	70%	47%

Table 4: Percent of Children in Centers by Age Enrolled with Indicated License

Region	Infants/Toddlers		Preschoolers (3-5 yo)	
	4- or 5-star	5-star	4- or 5 star	5-star
1	54% (L)	22% (L)	73%	59%
2	86% (H)	64% (H)	91% (H)	79% (H)
3	58%	41%	72% (L)	59%
4	67%	41%	81%	60%
5	59%	25%	75%	50% (L)
6	76%	52%	78%	60%
7	70%	37%	77%	54%
8	76%	47%	79%	61%
9	70%	45%	81%	63%
10	64%	38%	75%	58%
11	63%	37%	75%	55%
12	76%	56%	78%	64%
13	61%	35%	73%	51%
14	68%	39%	82%	59%
State	70%	45%	78%	59%

Table 5: Percent of Infants/Toddlers in Licensed Care Enrolled in 4- or 5-star Centers*

Rank	County	Region	2008 Percent	2016 Percent	Rank	County	Region	2008 Percent	2016 Percent
1	Avery (3)**	9	77.8%	100.0%	51	Catawba (18)	7	54.4%	61.4%
1	Madison (23)	8	52.3%	100.0%	52	Cumberland (82)	5	15.3%	60.8%
3	Ashe (1)	10	87.2%	98.9%	53	Forsyth (45)	10	40.1%	60.6%
4	Yancey (64)	9	26.0%	94.4%	54	Bladen (90)	4	7.9%	60.1%
5	Transylvania (5)	8	73.8%	94.3%	55	Pender (47)	4	39.2%	60.0%
6	Macon (14)	8	56.9%	93.9%	56	Clay (15)	8	56.5%	59.5%
7	Davie (41)	10	43.6%	93.2%	57	Granville (95)	12	3.3%	59.1%
8	Burke (6)	9	72.9%	88.5%	58	Johnston (58)	13	34.0%	59.0%
9	Pamlico (87)	2	13.2%	87.0%	59	Guilford (44)	11	40.5%	58.7%
10	Craven (63)	2	27.1%	83.8%	60	Duplin (53)	4	36.5%	57.2%
11	Jackson (4)	8	75.8%	82.1%	61	Hertford (76)	1	18.2%	55.3%
12	Rowan (7)	6	69.3%	82.0%	62	Person (33)	12	48.5%	55.2%
13	Watauga (8)	9	66.4%	81.9%	63	Vance (96)	12	2.5%	54.7%
14	Stanly (16)	6	54.5%	81.7%	64	Cabarrus (28)	6	49.5%	54.2%
15	Brunswick (10)	4	64.3%	81.2%	65	Dare (92)	1	7.4%	52.1%
16	Beaufort (25)	2	51.1%	80.0%	66	Wilkes (40)	10	43.9%	51.1%
17	Swain (39)	8	45.2%	76.5%	67	Pitt (85)	3	13.9%	50.2%
18	Wilson (30)	14	49.4%	76.1%	68	Iredell (38)	9	46.1%	50.2%
19	Randolph (35)	11	47.0%	76.1%	69	Nash (71)	14	21.9%	50.1%
20	Mecklenburg (9)	6	65.8%	74.6%	70	Halifax (49)	14	38.5%	49.5%
21	Lincoln (34)	7	48.4%	74.2%	71	Robeson (72)	5	20.8%	48.7%
22	Jones (57)	3	34.2%	73.7%	72	Lenoir (74)	3	20.4%	48.1%
23	Orange (11)	12	60.2%	73.1%	73	Hoke (91)	5	7.5%	47.5%
24	Wake (26)	12	51.0%	72.9%	74	Wayne (69)	13	23.5%	46.2%
25	McDowell (19)	9	53.3%	72.9%	75	Hyde (2)	2	79.0%	46.2%
26	Franklin (48)	12	38.8%	72.8%	76	Gates (77)	1	17.7%	45.7%
27	Haywood (13)	8	58.6%	72.4%	77	Moore (66)	5	25.2%	45.6%
28	Henderson (54)	8	35.7%	71.1%	78	Lee (81)	13	16.2%	44.9%
29	Cleveland (61)	7	29.8%	71.0%	79	Alexander (17)	9	54.4%	44.9%
30	Union (21)	6	53.2%	70.9%	80	Pasquotank (99)	1	0.0%	44.1%
31	Caldwell (27)	9	49.5%	70.6%	81	Northampton (68)	1	23.7%	44.0%
32	Scotland (73)	5	20.5%	70.6%	82	Richmond (78)	5	16.8%	43.9%
33	Buncombe (32)	8	49.3%	70.2%	83	Currituck (93)	1	4.5%	42.9%
34	Davidson (42)	10	40.8%	70.2%	84	Graham (12)	8	59.0%	41.5%
35	Montgomery (22)	5	52.7%	69.8%	85	Polk (29)	8	49.4%	41.0%
36	Perquimans (88)	1	12.9%	69.8%	86	Alleghany (24)	10	51.1%	40.3%
37	Columbus (52)	4	36.6%	68.9%	87	Caswell (59)	12	33.9%	39.0%
38	Durham (37)	12	46.3%	67.7%	88	Sampson (70)	4	22.8%	38.4%
39	Harnett (80)	13	16.3%	67.5%	89	Rockingham (62)	11	27.9%	37.2%
40	Carteret (20)	3	53.3%	66.7%	90	Anson (83)	5	14.6%	36.4%
41	Stokes (51)	10	36.6%	66.7%	91	Martin (56)	3	34.3%	35.3%
42	Rutherford (36)	8	47.0%	66.6%	92	Chowan (86)	1	13.2%	32.1%
43	Gaston (43)	7	40.7%	66.6%	93	Mitchell (89)	9	11.3%	30.3%
44	Edgecombe (55)	14	34.6%	66.3%	94	Greene (67)	3	24.9%	28.8%
45	New Hanover (46)	4	39.6%	66.2%	95	Yadkin (79)	10	16.4%	22.2%
	Statewide		41.4%	64.9%	96	Washington (84)	2	14.2%	21.2%
46	Chatham (65)	13	25.5%	64.7%	97	Warren (75)	14	19.5%	16.4%
47	Alamance (60)	12	33.0%	64.4%	98	Surry (94)	10	3.5%	9.6%
48	Bertie (97)	1	0.0%	64.0%	99	Camden (98)	1	0.0%	0.0%
49	Onslow (50)	3	37.8%	63.3%	99	Tyrrell (100)	2	0.0%	0.0%
50	Cherokee (31)	8	49.3%	62.2%					

*This is the number of infants and toddlers enrolled in 4- and 5-star centers only divided by the total number of infants and toddlers enrolled in all licensed care (homes and centers).

**Ranking from 2008 beside county name in ().

Table 6: Average Center Environment Rating Scales

Region	ITERS Avg.	# Centers with ITERS Scores	Centers with Infants & Toddlers	% Centers w/ Infants & Toddlers & ITERS	ECERS Avg.	# Centers with ECERS Scores	Centers with Preschoolers (3-5 yo)	% Centers with Preschoolers (3-5 yo) & ECERS
1	4.82	27	69	39%	5.24	57	103	55%
2	4.92	33	49	67%	5.44	55	73	75%
3	5.01	67	137	49%	5.55	132	205	64%
4	4.69	71	145	49%	5.30	133	211	63%
5	4.74	93	279	33%	5.39	224	419	53%
6	4.95	265	452	59%	5.48	332	520	64%
7	5.00	86	137	63%	5.60	168	218	77%
8	5.14	109	171	64%	5.63	199	262	76%
9	5.07	61	113	54%	5.59	139	197	71%
10	4.92	93	177	53%	5.56	205	293	70%
11	5.04	111	236	47%	5.56	209	335	62%
12	5.08	321	546	59%	5.56	442	666	66%
13	4.95	94	193	49%	5.52	152	252	60%
14	4.89	43	83	52%	5.35	87	129	67%
State	4.98	1474	2787	53%	5.51	2534	3883	65%

Table 7: Average Center Environment Rating Scales

County	ITERS				ECERS			
	Avg.	# Centers with ITERS Scores	Centers with Infants & Toddlers	% Centers w/Infants & Toddlers & ITERS	Avg.	# Centers with ECERS Scores	Centers with Preschoolers (3-5 yo)	% Centers with Preschoolers (3-5 yo) & ECERS
Alamance	5.04	22	42	52%	5.51	42	65	65%
Alexander	5.11	5	10	50%	5.59	9	16	56%
Alleghany	4.58	3	4	75%	5.49	7	8	88%
Anson	4.83	3	12	25%	5.38	8	14	57%
Ashe	5.64	5	5	100%	5.71	7	7	100%
Avery	5.12	3	3	100%	5.29	9	9	111%
Beaufort	5.07	9	13	69%	5.25	12	19	63%
Bertie	4.50	3	7	43%	5.17	8	12	67%
Bladen	4.73	4	14	29%	5.03	12	22	55%
Brunswick	4.79	11	16	69%	5.27	15	22	68%
Buncombe	5.31	32	54	59%	5.74	59	83	71%
Burke	5.17	10	13	77%	5.74	29	37	78%
Cabarrus	4.92	19	41	46%	5.55	27	50	54%
Caldwell	4.83	10	27	37%	5.54	22	38	58%
Camden	4.53	1	1	100%	5.18	2	3	67%
Carteret	5.03	7	12	58%	5.46	18	24	75%
Caswell	4.96	1	4	25%	5.12	6	8	75%
Catawba	4.86	25	36	69%	5.52	47	64	73%
Chatham	5.17	11	19	58%	5.71	21	27	78%
Cherokee	5.44	4	6	67%	5.87	13	18	72%
Chowan	4.70	3	9	33%	5.26	6	11	55%
Clay	5.00	3	5	60%	5.92	4	6	67%
Cleveland	4.90	20	34	59%	5.57	38	48	79%
Columbus	4.77	8	15	53%	5.28	22	29	76%
Craven	4.94	17	20	85%	5.57	25	29	86%
Cumberland	4.67	54	123	44%	5.31	104	183	57%
Currituck	4.90	1	5	20%	4.92	3	8	38%
Dare	5.00	4	8	50%	5.64	8	14	57%
Davidson	5.01	27	44	61%	5.53	48	63	76%
Davie	4.87	6	7	86%	5.40	14	15	93%
Duplin	4.47	9	23	39%	5.16	18	31	58%
Durham	5.10	74	118	63%	5.51	94	135	70%
Edgecombe	4.79	12	18	67%	5.34	21	27	78%
Forsyth	4.84	37	76	49%	5.47	60	103	58%
Franklin	4.91	9	15	60%	5.58	20	27	74%
Gaston	5.15	30	51	59%	5.64	61	80	76%
Gates	4.93	1	3	33%	5.01	3	5	60%
Graham	5.60	2	3	67%	5.61	7	8	88%
Granville	5.06	10	17	59%	5.63	18	26	69%
Greene	5.63	2	8	25%	5.58	4	10	40%
Guilford	5.03	79	192	41%	5.56	139	249	56%
Halifax	5.08	7	18	39%	5.35	19	30	63%
Harnett	4.88	23	38	61%	5.41	32	47	68%
Haywood	5.01	11	20	55%	5.43	18	28	64%
Henderson	5.11	18	25	72%	5.63	27	33	82%
Hertford	4.61	3	9	33%	5.30	5	12	42%
Hoke	4.62	5	20	25%	5.47	13	29	45%
Hyde	4.83	1	1	100%	5.40	4	4	100%
Iredell	4.93	19	35	54%	5.50	34	50	68%
Jackson	5.41	8	11	73%	5.68	10	12	83%
Johnston	4.99	26	56	46%	5.61	47	80	59%
Jones	4.52	3	3	100%	5.39	7	7	100%

County	ITERS				ECERS			
	Avg.	# Centers with ITERS Scores	Centers with Infants & Toddlers	% Centers with Infants & Toddlers & ITERS	Avg.	# Centers with ECERS Scores	Centers with Preschoolers (3-5 yo)	% Centers with Preschoolers (3-5 yo) & ECERS
Lee	5.14	12	31	39%	5.56	17	34	50%
Lenoir	4.61	6	19	32%	5.47	17	30	57%
Lincoln	5.07	11	16	69%	5.67	22	26	85%
Macon	5.14	5	7	71%	5.60	11	12	92%
Madison	4.32	2	3	67%	5.63	6	7	86%
Martin	5.23	1	7	14%	6.14	6	13	46%
McDowell	5.49	5	9	56%	5.82	16	19	84%
Mecklenburg	4.93	182	315	58%	5.43	217	345	63%
Mitchell	4.69	2	5	40%	5.70	3	7	43%
Montgomery	4.76	5	8	63%	5.35	10	14	71%
Moore	5.03	9	33	27%	5.49	18	43	42%
Nash	4.93	13	25	52%	5.40	25	37	68%
New Hanover	4.75	25	45	56%	5.51	32	56	57%
Northampton	5.28	3	7	43%	5.34	6	10	60%
Onslow	5.01	20	31	65%	5.70	32	45	71%
Orange	5.23	27	45	60%	5.77	43	56	77%
Pamlico	4.84	4	7	57%	5.53	7	8	88%
Pasquotank	4.89	5	17	29%	5.26	11	23	48%
Pender	4.57	5	12	42%	5.62	12	19	63%
Perquimans	4.70	3	3	100%	4.90	5	5	100%
Person	5.03	4	6	67%	5.29	8	11	73%
Pitt	5.09	28	57	49%	5.46	48	76	63%
Polk	5.53	2	3	67%	5.46	6	6	100%
Randolph	5.13	19	24	79%	5.59	32	39	82%
Richmond	4.84	7	14	50%	5.49	15	24	63%
Robeson	4.85	6	56	11%	5.48	40	88	45%
Rockingham	4.98	13	20	65%	5.51	38	47	81%
Rowan	5.00	17	22	77%	5.50	32	41	78%
Rutherford	4.73	14	20	70%	5.44	24	30	80%
Sampson	4.61	9	20	45%	5.14	22	32	69%
Scotland	4.75	4	13	31%	5.46	16	24	67%
Stanly	5.12	17	22	77%	5.68	19	26	73%
Stokes	4.56	6	8	75%	5.74	14	16	88%
Surry	5.00	1	13	8%	5.74	19	33	58%
Swain	4.84	3	6	50%	5.49	7	9	78%
Transylvania	5.11	5	8	63%	5.64	7	10	70%
Tyrrell	na	0	1	0%	5.75	2	3	67%
Union	5.02	30	52	58%	5.58	37	58	64%
Vance	5.04	11	19	58%	5.38	22	32	69%
Wake	5.07	163	280	58%	5.58	189	306	62%
Warren	4.38	1	2	50%	5.31	7	9	78%
Washington	4.30	2	7	29%	4.99	5	10	50%
Watauga	5.48	6	10	60%	5.67	13	16	81%
Wayne	4.75	22	49	45%	5.38	35	64	55%
Wilkes	5.10	6	14	43%	5.74	22	30	73%
Wilson	4.89	10	20	50%	5.31	15	26	58%
Yadkin	4.59	2	6	33%	5.44	14	18	78%
Yancey	4.77	1	1	100%	4.96	3	5	60%
Statewide	4.98	1474	2787	53%	5.51	2534	3883	65%

**North Carolina State Licensing Data
October 2016**

Table 8: Programs Characteristics	NC Programs With Children Birth - 5 Enrolled*		NC Programs With Infants and Toddlers Enrolled+		NC Programs With Preschoolers (3-5 yo) Enrolled+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
License Level						
5 Star Centers	1,854	47%	985	35%	1,830	47%
5 Star Homes	242	13%	219	13%	196	13%
4 Star Centers	900	23%	748	27%	884	23%
4 Star Homes	644	34%	601	35%	526	35%
3 Star Centers	658	17%	616	22%	636	16%
3 Star Homes	574	31%	515	30%	462	31%
2 Star Centers	22	1%	21	1%	22	1%
2 Star Homes	181	10%	171	10%	147	10%
1 Star Centers	69	2%	54	2%	68	2%
1 Star Homes	230	12%	211	12%	167	11%
GS-110 Centers	335	8%	269	10%	332	9%
GS-110 Homes	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Other Centers	114	3%	94	3%	111	3%
Other Homes	6	0%	6	0%	5	0%
Total Centers	3,952	100%	2,787	100%	3,883	100%
Total Homes	1,878	100%	1,723	100%	1,504	100%

+The number of programs may be a duplicate number since programs enrolling infants and/or toddlers may also enroll preschoolers.

*Programs with one or more of the age group indicated enrolled.

The table above indicates the percentage of each type of program (center vs. home) with the given star level and enrollment age group. For example, of the 2,787 centers serving infants and toddlers, 985 of them, or 35% have 5-stars.

Table 9: NC Birth - 5 Enrollment	2008		2016	
	#	%	#	%
Infants & Toddlers Enrolled in Centers	67,737	38%	61,804	36%
Preschoolers Enrolled in Centers	110,455	62%	111,213	64%
Infants & Toddlers Enrolled in Homes	9,776	61%	4,549	59%
Preschoolers Enrolled in Homes	6,214	39%	3,155	41%
Infants & Toddlers in Licensed Care	77,513	40%	66,353	37%
Preschoolers in Licensed Care	116,669	60%	114,368	63%

Table 10: Enrollment by License Level	NC Birth-5 Enrollment		NC Infant and Toddler Enrollment		NC Preschool (3-5 yo) Enrollment	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
5 Star Centers	92,806	54%	27,545	45%	65,261	59%
5 Star Homes	1,025	13%	605	13%	420	13%
4 Star Centers	36,214	21%	15,550	25%	20,664	19%
4 Star Homes	2,644	34%	1,553	34%	1,091	35%
3 Star Centers	19,500	11%	9,220	15%	10,280	9%
3 Star Homes	2,299	30%	1,306	29%	993	31%
2 Star Centers	724	0%	272	0%	452	0%
2 Star Homes	769	10%	465	10%	304	10%
1 Star Centers	3,877	2%	1,376	2%	2,501	2%
1 Star Homes	942	12%	605	13%	337	11%
GS-110 Centers	16,195	9%	6,257	10%	9,938	9%
GS-110 Homes	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Other Centers	3,701	2%	1,584	3%	2,117	2%
Other Homes	24	0%	15	0%	9	0%
Total Enrollment in Centers	173,017	96%	61,804	93%	111,213	97%
Total Enrollment in Homes	7,704	4%	4,549	7%	3,155	3%

The table above indicates the percentage enrolled in each type of program (center vs. home) with the given star level and enrollment age group. For example, of the 61,804 infants and toddlers enrolled in centers, 27,545 of them, or 45% are in 5-star centers.

Table 11: Programs Characteristics	NC Programs With Children Birth-5 Enrolled	NC Programs With Infants and Toddlers Enrolled		NC Programs With Preschoolers (3-5 yo) Enrolled	
	#	#	%	#	%
License Level					
5 Star Centers	1,854	985	53%	1,830	99%
5 Star Homes	242	219	90%	196	81%
4 Star Centers	900	748	83%	884	98%
4 Star Homes	644	601	93%	526	82%
3 Star Centers	658	616	94%	636	97%
3 Star Homes	574	515	90%	462	80%
2 Star Centers	22	21	95%	22	100%
2 Star Homes	181	171	94%	147	81%
1 Star Centers	69	54	78%	68	99%
1 Star Homes	230	211	92%	167	73%
GS-110 Centers	335	269	80%	332	99%
GS-110 Homes	1	0	0%	1	100%
Other Centers	114	94	82%	111	97%
Other Homes	6	6	100%	5	83%
Total Centers	3,952	2,787	71%*	3,883	98%*
Total Homes	1,878	1,723	92%**	1,504	80%**

*Indicates the number of centers enrolling each age grouping and the percent of the total centers in the state enrolling birth-5 (n=3,952).

**Indicates the number of homes enrolling each age grouping and the percent of the total homes in the state enrolling birth-5 (n=1,878).

The table above indicates the percentage of each type of program (center vs. home) with the given star level that enrolls the indicated age group. For example, of the 1,854 centers that have 5-stars, 985 or 53% serve infants and toddlers.

North Carolina Infants and Toddlers Receiving Child Care Subsidy

Methodology

This section analyzes the following research questions:

- How does the number of infants and toddlers receiving subsidy compare to the number of preschoolers receiving subsidy?
- How does the number of infants and toddlers on the child care subsidy waiting list compare to the number of preschoolers waiting for subsidy?
- Do infants and toddlers receiving child care assistance access high quality care?
- Are these differences statewide or specific to certain regions and counties?

To answer these questions licensing, enrollment, and subsidy data for October 2016 were obtained from the NC Division of Child Development and Early Education. Children ages birth up to 36 months receiving child care subsidy were compared to children ages three to five years old receiving subsidy. Additionally, each NC county Department of Social Services and/or local purchase of care agency were contacted for information about its child care subsidy waiting list.⁵ The NC Division of Child Development and Early Education also provided information about children receiving services through the NC Pre-K program.

This section contains the following: data source; summary of key findings; data tables showing the comparison statewide; and tables providing comparisons for each of the 14 NC CCR&R Regions and counties across the state. In each regional data table, a column on statewide infant and toddler data is included for comparison purposes. In each county data table, a column on the regional data in which that county is located is included for comparison purposes. The data tables contain information on subsidized children enrolled in North Carolina licensed child care facilities only.

Data Source

All data in this section on children receiving child care subsidy are from the North Carolina Division of Child Development and Early Education licensing, enrollment and subsidy data for October 2016. Data include children receiving state and federal funds through the Division of Child Development and Early Education and state Smart Start funds provided for subsidy purposes and reported through the Smart Start Reimbursement System as having received a subsidy (enhancements scholarships were excluded to ensure an unduplicated count). Data do not include information on children that received financial assistance through independent, non-government sources or children receiving other sources of federal funds not administered through the NC Division of Child Development and Early Education. Information is also omitted on the 55 children who receive NC subsidy dollars but purchase child care outside of the state. Data on children waiting for child care subsidy were obtained from each local department of social services or local purchase of care agency. Agencies managing subsidy for 89 counties responded with information broken down by age groups. NC Pre-K information was also provided by the Division of Child Development and Early Education for October 2016.

⁵ Agencies maintaining child care subsidy waiting lists for 89 counties responded with numbers broken down by age groups; in 26 of the remaining 89 counties there was no child care subsidy waiting list.

Summary of Key Findings⁶

General Availability and Usage...

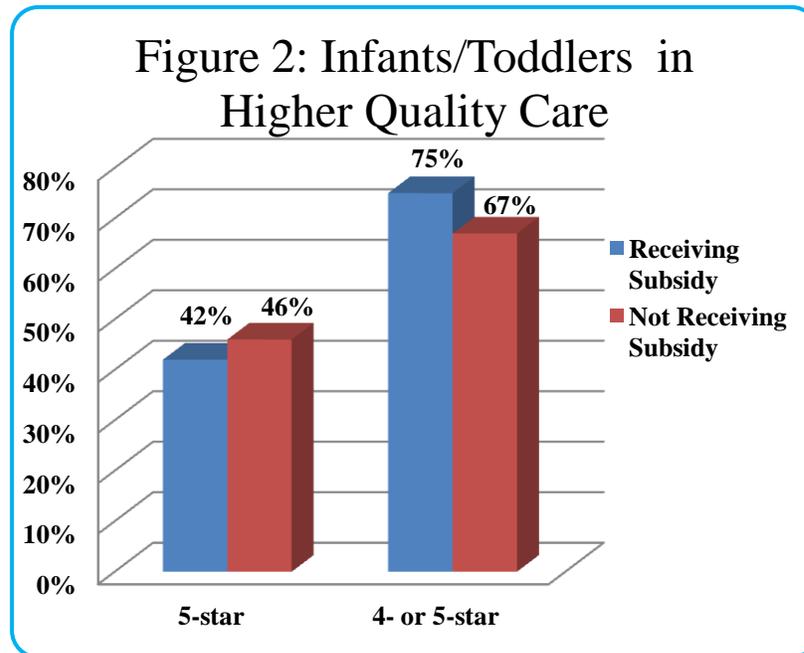
- 48% of children birth to five years of age receiving subsidy in licensed care are infants and toddlers.
 - 48% of children birth to five years of age receiving subsidy to attend centers are infants and toddlers.
 - 53% of children birth to five years of age receiving subsidy to attend homes are infants and toddlers.
- 22,859 infants and toddlers receive a child care subsidy. This represents 34% of all infants and toddlers receiving care in a licensed child care facility. In 2008, 30,932 infants and toddlers received a child care subsidy representing 40% of all infants and toddlers receiving care in a licensed child care facility.
- 92% of infants and toddlers receiving child care subsidy are enrolled in licensed child care centers.
- 34% of infants and toddlers in centers receive subsidy; 38% of infants and toddlers in homes receive subsidy (Table 12).
- Of these infants and toddlers receiving a subsidy, 19% of them are infants, 36% are one year-olds, and 45% are two year olds.
- 75% of infants and toddlers receiving child care subsidy are enrolled in 4-or 5-star centers as compared to 76% of three to five year olds receiving child care subsidy in centers. Further, 42% of infants and toddlers receiving child care subsidy are enrolled in 5-star centers compared to 44% of three to five year olds receiving child care subsidy in 5-star centers (Table 14).
- In 2008, 42% of the children birth to five years old receiving child care subsidy and attending 5-star centers or 5-star homes were infants and toddlers. In 2016, 47% of the children birth to five years old receiving child care subsidy and attending 5-star centers or 5-star homes are infants and toddlers.
- In 2008, 58% of the children birth to five years old receiving child care subsidy and attending 5-star centers or 5-star homes were preschoolers. In 2016, 53% of the children birth to five years old receiving child care subsidy and attending 5-star centers or 5-star homes are preschoolers.
- More than half (63%) of children ages birth to five years of age waiting for a child care subsidy are infants or toddlers (Table 17).

⁶ These statistics do not include children in the Early Head Start programs that do not receive child care subsidy to wrap around the Early Head Start day. These data also do not include NC Pre-K children who are in licensed settings for the school day but do not receive child care subsidies to either enhance the quality of care or extend their day.

- In every region reporting a waiting list, there are a larger number and percentage of infants and toddlers on the waiting list than preschoolers.

Availability and Usage of Higher Quality Care for Children Receiving Subsidy...

- 34% of the infant and toddler enrollment in centers in North Carolina are young children who receive a subsidy; 38% of the infant and toddler enrollment in homes receives a subsidy (Table 12).



- Although a higher percentage of infants and toddlers who do not receive subsidy are in 5-star centers than those who do receive subsidy, the opposite is true with 4-star centers are considered. Seventy-five percent (75%) of infants and toddlers who receive subsidy are in 4- or 5-star centers as oppose to 67% of infants and toddlers who do not receive subsidy (Figure 2). These figures do not reflect subsidized care for infants and toddlers provided through Early Head Start.
- The range of market penetration of infants and toddlers receiving subsidy in centers by region extends from a low of 24% in Region 12 to a high of 51% in Region 2 (Table 12).
- Of the 14 regions across the state, only four regions fall at or below the state overall average percentage (34%) of children receiving subsidy that are enrolled in centers; similarly four regions fall at or below the state overall average percentage (38%) of children receiving subsidy that are enrolled in homes (Table 12).
- The NC Pre-K program provides subsidized early care and education for four year olds across the state. In October 2016, 26,635 four year olds received subsidized early care and education through this program (not including those four year olds who received additional subsidy through the state subsidy system). This number represents 23% of all three to five year olds who are enrolled in licensed child care programs (Table 13).

- In total, 45% of three to five year olds enrolled in licensed child care programs receive subsidized care through either the state subsidy system or the NC Pre-K program (Table 13).
- The percentage of children who receive subsidized early care and education in the state does not include those birth to five year olds who receive subsidized care through Head Start or Early Head Start. These numbers are difficult to obtain, however, funding streams indicate a far lower number of infants and toddlers served through these programs than three to five year olds.
- Regionally there is variability in the access to 4- or 5-star center-based child care by infants and toddlers receiving subsidy from a low of 62% in Region 5 to a high of 89% in Region 6. Similarly, access to 4- or 5-star care for preschoolers varies from a low of 62% in Region 1 to a high of 89% in Region 6. Statewide, approximately three fourths of birth to five year olds receiving subsidy attend 4- or 5-star centers (Table 14).
- However, far fewer children, receiving subsidy in center based child care are in 5-star programs. For infants and toddlers in Region 5, approximately one in five (19%) receive this highest quality care. In Region 6, 59% of infants and toddlers receiving subsidy are in this highest level of care. Three to five year olds receiving subsidy show a similar pattern with 20% in Region 5 and 60% in Region 6 attending 5-star, center based child care. Statewide, 42% of infants and toddlers receiving subsidy and 44% of three to five year olds receiving subsidy attend 5-star centers (Table 14).
- Regions 6 and 12 consist of the two largest counties in North Carolina (Mecklenburg & Wake). Region 6 ranks first in the percentage of infants and toddlers receiving subsidy enrolled in 4- or 5-star centers at 89%. Region 12 is 10 percentage points below at 79%, though still above the statewide percentage of 75%. Similarly, Region 6 ranks first in the percentage of infants and toddlers receiving subsidy enrolled in 5-star centers at 59%. Again, Region 12 is lower at 47%, but above the statewide 42% (Table 14).
- Guilford, Forsyth, and Cumberland County (ranking 3rd, 4th, and 5th, respectively, in population size) are in Regions 11, 10, and 5 respectively. All three are below the statewide percentage (75%) of infants and toddlers receiving subsidy enrolled in 4- or 5-star centers and 42% in 5-star centers (Table 14). In fact, Region 5 has the lowest percentage of infants and toddlers in high quality care in the state (62% in 4- or 5-star care and 19% in 5-star care).
- Significant progress has been made since 2008 in the percentage of infants and toddlers receiving subsidy in quality child care centers. In 2008, 38% of infants and toddlers were in 4- or 5-star centers. In 2016, 75% are in 4- or 5-star centers with 42% in 5-star centers.
- Across the counties of North Carolina the percentage of infants and toddlers receiving subsidy enrolled in 4- or 5-star licensed centers depicts an even larger range (Table 15). Ashe, Avery, Macon and Madison counties all have 100% of infants and toddlers receiving a subsidy enrolled in 4- or 5-star licensed centers. On the other end of the spectrum, Alleghany, Camden and Tyrrell counties have no infants or toddlers receiving subsidy in 4- or 5-star centers.

- Among the top five counties in North Carolina with the largest populations, two (Mecklenburg, 87.2%, and Wake, 75.1%) are above the overall percentage (69.3%) of infants and toddlers receiving subsidy enrolled in 4- or 5-star centers. Guilford County ranks 58th (63.7%), Forsyth ranks 66th (59.3%) and Cumberland County ranks 49th (68.7%) in the state (Table 15).
- The percentage of preschoolers receiving a subsidy accessing 5-star centers is higher than the percentage of infants and toddlers receiving a subsidy accessing a 5-star center. The percentage of preschoolers receiving a subsidy accessing 5-star homes is lower than the percentage of infants and toddlers receiving a subsidy accessing a 5-star home (Table 19). Because homes serve far fewer children overall, when combined, the percentage of preschoolers receiving subsidy accessing 5-star programs of either type is higher than the percentage of infants and toddlers receiving subsidy accessing 5-star programs (43% versus 41%).
- Across the counties of North Carolina the percentage of infants and toddlers enrolled in 4- or 5-star licensed centers who are receiving subsidy ranges from 100% to 0% (Table 16). Hyde, Madison and Warren counties all have 100% of infants and toddlers enrolled in 4- or 5-star licensed centers receiving a subsidy. On the other end of the spectrum, Alleghany, Camden and Tyrrell counties have no infants or toddlers in 4- or 5-star centers receiving subsidy.
- Among the top five counties in North Carolina with the largest populations, two (Guilford, 44% and Forsyth, 40%) are above the overall percentage (37%) of infants and toddlers enrolled in 4- or 5-star centers receiving subsidy. Cumberland County ranks 74th (32%), Mecklenburg County ranks 83rd (28%) and Wake County ranks 94th (20%) in the state (Table 16).

Waiting for Child Care Subsidies...

- In six of the regions, data by age of child waiting for child care subsidy are available for all counties in the region. In the other eight regions, some county data were missing. If waiting list data mirrored enrollment data, one could expect about 37% of those children birth-5 years of age who are waiting to be infants or toddlers. In fact, 63% of children who are waiting are infants or toddlers (Table 17).
- Of the six regions with complete data, in all of them, more than half of the children waiting for subsidy were infants and toddlers (ranging from 59% to 65%).
- Of the eight regions where data are missing, in all of the regions (with the exception of Region 7 which had no waiting lists reported), more than half of the children waiting for subsidy are infants and toddlers (ranging from 57% to 71%). In regions with missing data, all information from a county were excluded so missing numbers do not cause the data to be biased in one direction or the other.
- In every region across the state that has county waiting lists reported, there is a higher number of infants and toddlers on the subsidy waiting list than there are preschoolers (Table 17).

- Of the 13 regions with subsidy waiting lists reported, the proportion of children waiting for subsidy who were infants and toddlers ranged from 57% (Region 9) to 71% (Region 12).
- Throughout the state of North Carolina, 52% of children birth to five years of age receiving subsidy are infants and toddlers while 48% are preschoolers. The disparity of children birth to five years of age on the subsidy waitlist is far greater. Sixty-three percent of children birth to five years of age on the subsidy waitlist are infants and toddlers and 37% are preschoolers (Table 18). This distribution demonstrates the need for increased child care subsidies overall and specifically for infants and toddlers.



Subsidy Tables (Tables 12 through 19)

Table 12: Number and Percent of Total Infants/Toddlers Enrolled Receiving Subsidy in Centers and Homes October 2016

Region	# in Centers	% in Centers	# in Homes	% in Homes
1	428	44%	58	39%
2	412	51%	63	59%
3	1,366	43%	107	43%
4	1,098	32%	116	54%
5	1,837	38%	186	48%
6	2,899	25%	157	25%
7	1,291	42%	87	58%
8	1,641	49%	44	24%
9	1,099	50%	72	43%
10	1,691	40%	185	53%
11	2,123	43%	122	40%
12	3,354	24%	342	28%
13	1,065	28%	88	33%
14	808	49%	120	69%
State	21,112	34%	1,747	38%

The table above indicates the number and percentage of infants and toddlers in each type of program (centers vs. homes) that receive subsidy. For example, of the 61,804 infants and toddlers enrolled in centers, 21,112 or 34% receive subsidy.

Table 13: Percent Receiving Subsidy, Early Head Start/Head Start or NC Pre-K October 2016

Region	IT Subsidy	IT Early Head Start	Preschool		
			Preschool Subsidy	Head Start	Preschool NC Pre-K
1	44%	unknown	18%	unknown	32%
2	52%	unknown	28%	unknown	25%
3	43%	unknown	24%	unknown	28%
4	33%	unknown	19%	unknown	31%
5	38%	unknown	22%	unknown	34%
6	25%	unknown	20%	unknown	15%
7	43%	unknown	23%	unknown	30%
8	47%	unknown	23%	unknown	21%
9	49%	unknown	27%	unknown	25%
10	41%	unknown	22%	unknown	27%
11	43%	unknown	26%	unknown	29%
12	24%	unknown	19%	unknown	13%
13	29%	unknown	20%	unknown	24%
14	51%	unknown	21%	unknown	26%
State	34%	unknown	21%	unknown	23%

When children receive subsidized care through both the state subsidy system and NC Pre-K, they are counted in the subsidy column.

Table 14: Number and Percent of Children in Centers Receiving Subsidy by Age Enrolled with Indicated License								
Region	Infants/Toddlers				Preschoolers (3-5 yo)			
	4- or 5-star		5-star		4- or 5-star		5-star	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1	297	69%	111	26%	262	62% (L)	116	27%
2	346	84%	220	53%	433	84%	288	56%
3	1,050	77%	781	57%	1,145	76%	858	57%
4	727	66%	402	37%	903	73%	499	40%
5	1,132	62% (L)	344	19% (L)	1,371	63%	443	20% (L)
6	2,566	89% (H)	1,715	59% (H)	2,880	89% (H)	1,932	60% (H)
7	1,029	80%	453	35%	1,133	83%	525	38%
8	1,328	81%	705	43%	1,334	82%	761	47%
9	822	75%	553	50%	942	76%	646	52%
10	1,133	67%	546	32%	1,191	69%	610	35%
11	1,461	69%	863	41%	1,553	70%	940	42%
12	2,634	79%	1,589	47%	2,899	78%	1,865	50%
13	724	68%	361	34%	891	70%	442	35%
14	588	73%	282	35%	512	71%	248	34%
Statewide	15,837	75%	8,925	42%	17,449	76%	10,173	44%

The table above indicates the number and percentage of the specified age group receiving subsidy enrolled in centers in 4-or 5 star and 5-star only care. For example, of the 21,112 infants and toddlers enrolled in centers receiving subsidy, 8,925 or 42% are in 5-star centers.

Table 15: Percent of Infants/Toddlers Receiving Subsidy in Licensed Care Enrolled in 4- or 5-star Centers*

Rank	County	Region	2008 Percent	2016 Percent	Rank	County	Region	2008 Percent	2016 Percent
1	Ashe (1)**	10	88.4%	100.0%	51	Catawba (14)	7	62.5%	68.4%
1	Avery (19)	9	58.5%	100.0%	52	Perquimans (95)	1	3.6%	66.7%
1	Macon (5)	8	75.5%	100.0%	53	Pasquotank (98)	1	0.8%	66.5%
1	Madison (18)	8	60.4%	100.0%	54	Alamance (66)	12	25.9%	65.1%
5	Davie (21)	10	56.7%	98.6%	55	Durham (46)	12	39.9%	64.6%
6	Watauga (23)	9	56.2%	96.7%	56	Lee (81)	13	17.1%	64.4%
7	Jackson (2)	8	80.1%	95.4%	57	Columbus (35)	4	48.9%	63.9%
8	Swain (9)	8	69.9%	93.8%	58	Guilford (55)	11	34.7%	63.7%
9	Carteret (29)	3	52.4%	92.3%	59	Johnston (60)	13	29.6%	62.5%
10	Randolph (32)	11	50.6%	90.3%	60	Vance (97)	12	1.5%	62.4%
11	Brunswick (12)	4	67.6%	89.6%	61	Pitt (91)	3	7.6%	62.2%
12	Dare (90)	1	8.3%	89.1%	62	Duplin (56)	4	33.3%	62.1%
13	Transylvania (6)	8	73.3%	88.5%	63	Edgecombe (49)	14	37.3%	61.0%
14	Mecklenburg (10)	6	69.7%	87.2%	64	Chowan (85)	1	13.2%	60.6%
15	Orange (15)	12	66.0%	86.4%	65	New Hanover (64)	4	26.5%	59.9%
16	Davidson (33)	10	49.8%	85.8%	66	Forsyth (69)	10	25.2%	59.3%
17	Jones (57)	3	31.6%	85.7%	67	Iredell (39)	9	47.5%	59.1%
18	Rowan (11)	6	67.9%	85.1%	68	Chatham (65)	13	26.2%	57.6%
19	Scotland (77)	5	18.2%	85.0%	69	Robeson (73)	5	20.9%	57.4%
20	Gaston (30)	7	51.3%	84.7%	70	Clay (4)	8	75.9%	56.3%
21	Pamlico (72)	2	22.7%	84.0%	71	Person (37)	12	48.7%	55.7%
22	Wilson (26)	14	53.6%	83.8%	72	Bladen (82)	4	16.9%	54.8%
23	Onslow (43)	3	40.8%	83.2%	73	Wilkes (41)	10	44.2%	54.7%
24	Henderson (50)	8	37.1%	82.9%	74	Pender (53)	4	35.6%	53.8%
25	Rutherford (47)	8	39.7%	82.3%	75	Wayne (62)	13	27.1%	53.6%
26	Hyde (27)	2	52.9%	81.8%	76	Montgomery (20)	5	57.6%	52.5%
27	McDowell (24)	9	54.9%	81.4%	77	Currituck (92)	1	7.4%	50.0%
28	Franklin (59)	12	30.5%	80.6%	78	Halifax (52)	14	36.4%	44.5%
29	Beaufort (44)	2	40.7%	80.4%	79	Lenoir (79)	3	17.5%	44.1%
30	Burke (7)	9	72.3%	80.3%	80	Rockingham (70)	11	24.8%	42.3%
31	Yancey (68)	9	25.4%	80.0%	81	Richmond (67)	5	25.5%	42.1%
32	Harnett (75)	13	18.7%	76.9%	82	Sampson (71)	4	23.1%	40.3%
33	Lincoln (34)	7	49.7%	76.0%	83	Alexander (31)	9	50.6%	38.7%
34	Union (17)	6	60.6%	75.8%	84	Hoke (94)	5	4.5%	38.0%
35	Buncombe (38)	8	48.0%	75.3%	85	Anson (78)	5	18.0%	37.7%
36	Caldwell (25)	9	54.2%	75.2%	86	Caswell (28)	12	52.9%	37.0%
37	Wake (42)	12	41.0%	75.1%	87	Northampton (80)	1	17.5%	34.1%
38	Craven (74)	2	20.5%	75.0%	88	Washington (86)	2	11.3%	33.3%
39	Hertford (88)	1	9.6%	75.0%	89	Greene (54)	3	34.7%	29.6%
40	Cabarrus (36)	6	48.8%	74.5%	90	Mitchell (58)	9	31.4%	25.5%
41	Cherokee (13)	8	65.0%	74.1%	91	Gates (61)	1	28.6%	25.0%
42	Bertie (99)	1	0.0%	72.9%	92	Moore (76)	5	18.5%	23.4%
43	Stanly (45)	6	40.0%	72.2%	93	Polk (22)	8	56.5%	23.3%
44	Haywood (16)	8	61.3%	72.0%	94	Warren (83)	14	14.4%	22.8%
45	Stokes (51)	10	36.8%	71.7%	95	Graham (3)	8	80.0%	20.0%
46	Martin (40)	3	47.0%	70.2%	96	Yadkin (84)	10	13.4%	10.0%
47	Cleveland (48)	7	38.6%	70.0%	97	Surry (96)	10	3.6%	6.3%
48	Granville (93)	12	7.4%	69.6%	98	Alleghany (8)	10	70.3%	0.0%
	Statewide		38.0%	69.3%	98	Camden (99)	1	0.0%	0.0%
49	Cumberland (89)	5	9.1%	68.7%	98	Tyrrell (87)	2	11.1%	0.0%
50	Nash (63)	14	26.6%	68.5%					

*This is the number of infants and toddlers in 4- and 5- star centers only divided by the total number of infants and toddlers in all licensed care (homes and centers).

**Ranking from 2008 indicated in ().

Table 16: Percent of Infants/Toddlers in 4- or 5-star Centers That Receive Subsidy

Rank	County	Percent	Rank	County	Percent
1	Hyde	100%	52	Guilford	44%
1	Madison	100%	52	Gates	44%
1	Warren	100%	54	Craven	43%
4	Halifax	96%	55	Buncombe	42%
5	Martin	95%	55	Northampton	42%
6	Bertie	90%	57	Duplin	41%
7	Jones	86%	57	Carteret	41%
8	McDowell	83%	57	Hertford	41%
9	Washington	79%	57	Clay	41%
10	Onslow	77%	61	Franklin	40%
10	Swain	77%	61	Forsyth	40%
10	Cherokee	77%	63	Perquimans	38%
10	Currituck	77%		Statewide	37%
14	Scotland	73%	64	Wayne	37%
14	Anson	73%	64	Brunswick	37%
16	Yancey	71%	64	Stokes	37%
17	Vance	67%	64	Surry	37%
17	Caldwell	67%	64	Harnett	37%
19	Catawba	66%	69	Iredell	34%
20	Rowan	65%	69	Hoke	34%
21	Rockingham	64%	71	Caswell	33%
22	Burke	63%	71	Granville	33%
22	Pasquotank	63%	71	Watauga	33%
24	Person	62%	74	Lenoir	32%
25	Haywood	60%	74	Orange	32%
25	Macon	60%	74	Alamance	32%
25	Randolph	60%	74	Cumberland	32%
25	Beaufort	60%	78	Columbus	31%
29	Robeson	59%	78	Lincoln	31%
29	Richmond	59%	80	Pender	30%
31	Henderson	58%	81	Stanly	29%
32	Avery	57%	81	Bladen	29%
32	Mitchell	57%	83	Cleveland	28%
34	Sampson	56%	83	Durham	28%
34	Chowan	56%	83	Mecklenburg	28%
36	Edgecombe	53%	83	Polk	28%
37	Ashe	52%	83	Montgomery	28%
37	Jackson	52%	88	Johnston	27%
37	Rutherford	52%	89	Union	26%
40	Davie	48%	90	Cabarrus	25%
40	Gaston	48%	91	New Hanover	24%
40	Dare	48%	91	Graham	24%
43	Nash	47%	91	Greene	24%
43	Alexander	47%	94	Chatham	20%
43	Transylvania	47%	94	Wake	20%
46	Lee	46%	96	Moore	15%
47	Davidson	45%	97	Yadkin	11%
47	Pitt	45%	98	Alleghany	0%
47	Wilson	45%	98	Camden	0%
47	Wilkes	45%	98	Tyrrell	0%
47	Pamlico	45%			

This table is the percentage of all infant/toddlers in 4- or 5-star centers that receive subsidy. For example, statewide, of the 43,095 infants/toddlers in 4- or 5-star centers, 15,837 or 37% receive subsidy.

Table 17: Number and Percent of Children Waiting for Subsidy by Region

October 2016

Region	Infants/Toddlers	Preschoolers (3-5 yo)		
1	190	59%	130	41%
*2	286	63%	169	37%
**3	720	58%	532	42%
4	788	63%	453	37%
*5	962	59%	662	41%
6	2123	65%	1139	35%
**7	0	na	0	na
8	218	60%	144	40%
*9	13	57%	10	43%
*10	285	62%	176	38%
11	440	59%	311	41%
**12	987	71%	413	30%
*13	520	59%	362	41%
14	262	65%	141	35%
State	7794	63%	4642	37%

*Data missing from one county in the region

**Data missing from two counties in the region

Table 18: Number and Percent of Each Age Group Receiving and Waiting for Subsidy by Year

	October 2016				April 2008			
	Infants & Toddlers		Preschoolers		Infants & Toddlers		Preschoolers	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Receiving Subsidy**	22,885	48%	24,605	52%	31,125	51%	29,788	49%
Waiting For Subsidy*	7,794	63%	4,642	37%	10,963	63%	6,539	37%

*Missing data for 2016 from Washington County in Region 2, Greene and Martin counties in Region 3, Anson County in Region 5, Cleveland and Gaston counties in Region 7, Iredell County in Region 9, Wilkes County in Region 10, Granville and Wake counties in Region 12, and Wayne County in Region 13.

Table 19: NC Children Receiving Subsidy In Regulated Child Care by Star Rating

	NC Birth-5 Receiving Subsidy		NC Infants & Toddlers Receiving Subsidy		NC Preschoolers (3-5 yo) Receiving Subsidy	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
5 Star Centers	19,098	43%	8,925	42%	10,173	44%
5 Star Homes	597	18%	326	19%	271	17%
4 Star Centers	14,188	32%	6,912	33%	7,276	32%
4 Star Homes	1,521	46%	778	45%	743	47%
3 Star Centers	9,219	21%	4,490	21%	4,729	21%
3 Star Homes	1,152	35%	611	35%	541	34%
2 Star Centers	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
2 Star Homes	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
1 Star Centers	3	0%	0	0%	3	0%
1 Star Homes	46	1%	26	1%	20	1%
GS-110 Centers	1,276	3%	598	3%	678	3%
GS-110 Homes	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Other Centers	325	1%	187	1%	138	1%
Other Homes	10	0%	6	0%	4	0%
Total Subsidized Children Enrollment in Centers**	44,109	93%	21,112	92%	22,997	94%
Total Subsidized Children Enrollment in Homes**	3,326	7%	1,747	8%	1,579	6%

**Children with no license number listed are included in the total number receiving subsidy listed in Table 18, but they are not included in the data in the Table 19.

Infant and Toddler Early Care and Education Workforce in North Carolina

Methodology

This section analyzes the following research questions:

- Who are the people educating and caring for infants and toddlers in our state?
- Are child care teachers who provide care and education to infants and toddlers different from child care teachers who provide care and education to preschoolers?
- Do they have access to different kinds of compensation and support?
- Are these differences statewide or specific to certain regions?

To answer these questions the 2015 North Carolina Child Care Workforce⁷ data on center-based teachers were reexamined on key variables. Child care teachers who indicated having responsibilities for children birth to 36 months are compared to child care teachers who indicated having responsibilities for children three to five years old.⁸

This section contains the following: data source, summary of key findings; data tables showing the comparison statewide; and tables providing comparisons for each of the 14 NC CCR&R Regions across the state. In each regional data table, a row on statewide infant and toddler data is included for comparison purposes.

Data Source

All data in this section are from the 2015 North Carolina Child Care Workforce study conducted by Child Care Services Association as part of the Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge Grant. Unless otherwise noted, “teacher” refers to all teaching staff; teachers, lead teachers, assistant teachers, etc.

Summary of Key Findings

- Across the state, infant and toddler teachers are similar to teachers of children ages three to five years in gender, ethnicity and their status as parents. Their median age is one year younger than teachers of children three to five years old (Table 23).
- Infant and toddler teachers tended to have slightly less experience in their current child care programs (approximately 10 months less) and 1.4 years less experience in the child care field overall than their counterparts teaching three to five year olds (Table 23).
- In every region across North Carolina the percent of infant and toddler teachers who had earned a degree in any field was lower than the percent of preschool teachers who had done so. Five regions (4, 7, 9, 13 & 14) have less than 40% of their infant and toddlers teachers with a two or four year degree. Regions 3, 8 and 12 have more than half of their infant toddler teachers with a two or four year degree (Table 20).
- Statewide, the percentage of infant toddler teachers with at least a two year degree in any field has increased from 23% in 2003 to 45% in 2015.

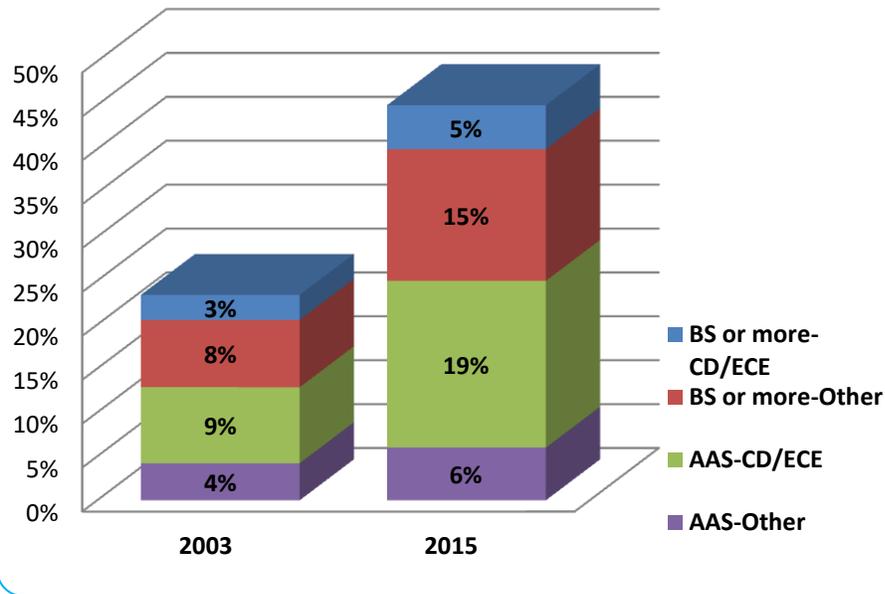
⁷ For a detailed description of the methodology used in the 2015 North Carolina Child Care Workforce Study please see the full state report post on www.childcareservices.org

⁸ If a teacher reported working with both age groups they were included in both groups for analysis.

- The percentage of infant toddler teachers with access to health insurance has increased since 2003. In 2003, about a third of the infant toddler teaching staff (32%) did not have health insurance. In 2015, this percentage had dropped to 23%.
- In 12 of 14 regions across North Carolina the percentage of infant and toddler teachers that reported not having health insurance was higher than the percentage of preschool teachers who reported not having it. (Regions 9 and 14 have a higher percentage of preschool teachers with no health insurance.) Despite the passage of the Affordable Care Act, nine regions have at least one out of every five infant toddler teachers (20% or more) with no health insurance (Table 22).
- In every region across North Carolina except Region 14 the percentage of infant and toddler teachers that reported receiving public assistance in the past three years is higher than the percentage of preschool teachers who had received it. Across the regions, 33% - 71% of the infant and toddler workforce report receiving public assistance in the past three years with 44% statewide reporting that they had done so (Table 22). In fact, there has been a 13% increase in the percentage of infant toddler teachers who reported having used public assistance in the previous three years from 39% in 2003 to 44% in 2015.
- The average hourly wage for infant toddler teachers has increased over the years. In 2003, the average hourly wage for infant toddler teachers was \$7.75 per hour. In 2015, this wage had increased to \$10.00. While this increase may seem significant, when adjusted for inflation, infant toddler teachers have only seen a \$.02 increase despite their increase in education levels.⁹
- In every region across North Carolina infant and toddler teachers reported earning a lower hourly wage than preschool teachers. The overall average hourly wage for infant toddler teachers was \$1.39 per hour lower than the average hourly wage for preschool teachers. In six regions (1, 2, 5, 9, 13 & 14) the hourly wage for infant and toddler teachers was below \$9.00 an hour (Table 22).
- In four regions (3, 5, 13 & 14) 70% or more of the infant and toddler workforce has a family income of less than \$30,000. Statewide, nearly three-fourths (74%) of infant toddler teachers have children of their own (Table 22).
- Statewide, 45% of infant toddler teachers have at least a two year degree in any field compared to 23% in 2003 (Figure 3).
- Gains in educational attainment have occurred at all levels for infant-toddler teachers, however, larger gains have occurred in the Associate in Early Childhood degrees and the Bachelor's in subjects other than Early Childhood degrees (Figure 3).

⁹ Adjusted for CPI using wage calculator from the BLS Website, http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm

Figure 3: Infant-Toddler Teacher Educational Gains Over Time



- Across the regions of North Carolina the education level of infant and toddler teachers was low. Ten regions have less than half of their infant and toddler teachers with a two or four year degree. Across the state the percent ranges from 30% in Regions 4 and 7 to 57% in Region 3 (Table 21).
- The proportion of infant/toddler teachers and teachers of children three to five years accessing the T.E.A.C.H. program was the essentially the same. Although a higher percentage of teachers of three to five year olds receive salary supplements through the Child Care WAGES\$ project (41% vs. 38%). A higher proportion of preschool teachers indicated having completed a course in the last 12 months. Similarly, a higher percentage of teachers of three to five year olds have taken a class specifically in the early childhood field, 93% vs. 89% for infant toddler teachers (Table 23).
- A higher percentage of infant toddler teachers have the NC Child Care Credential (79% vs. 67%), however, a higher percentage of three to five year old teachers are B-K Licensed, 17% vs. 2% for infant toddler teachers (Table 23).

Workforce Tables (Tables 20 through 23)

Table 20: 2015 Education Levels of Workforce Caring For Infants and Toddlers by Region

Region	Less than HS	HS or HS + Workshops	HS + College Courses	AA Degree	BA Degree or Higher
1	6%	7%	38%	41%	8%
2	0%	0%	50%	33%	17%
3	0%	1%	43%	29%	28%
4	0%	13%	58%	18%	12%
5	0%	7%	52%	35%	7%
6	0%	5%	46%	28%	21%
7	0%	6%	64%	21%	9%
8	0%	0%	47%	28%	25%
9	0%	6%	55%	33%	6%
10	9%	4%	45%	28%	13%
11	0%	5%	50%	22%	23%
12	0%	4%	44%	19%	33%
13	1%	2%	63%	27%	7%
14	0%	23%	42%	29%	6%
State	1%	5%	49%	26%	20%

Table 21: Percent of 2015 Infant/Toddler Teachers with a Degree By Region

Region	Percent
1	49%
2	50%
3	57% (H)
4	30% (L)
5	42%
6	49%
7	30% (L)
8	53%
9	39%
10	41%
11	45%
12	52%
13	34%
14	35%
State	45%

Region	% with No Health Insurance from Any Source	% Receiving Government Assistance in Last 3 Years	Median Hourly Wage	% with Family Income Below \$30,000	% with Children
1	46%	66%	\$8.68	66%	80%
2	25%	71%	\$8.50	57%	79%
3	34%	33%	\$9.25	70%	81%
4	28%	34%	\$9.50	65%	63%
5	22%	53%	\$8.93	81%	66%
6	16%	38%	\$10.25	61%	73%
7	26%	51%	\$9.00	68%	83%
8	14%	40%	\$11.50	34%	76%
9	16%	39%	\$8.75	43%	72%
10	26%	37%	\$9.00	59%	80%
11	19%	42%	\$9.18	56%	75%
12	30%	49%	\$11.50	66%	77%
13	24%	49%	\$8.75	74%	73%
14	4%	37%	\$8.50	75%	54%
State	23%	44%	\$10.00	63%	74%

**Table 23: North Carolina's Child Care Teacher Workforce
Infant & Toddler Teachers & Preschool Teachers**

	2003			2015		
	All Teachers	Infant & Toddler Teachers	Preschool Teachers	*All Teachers	Infant & Toddler Teachers	Preschool Teachers
Percent of Total Teachers	100%	55%	45%	100%	50%	52%
Titles/ Positions						
Lead Teacher/ Teacher	73%	75%	72%	73%	78%	71%
Assistant Teacher	21%	19%	24%	23%	19%	26%
Other	6%	6%	5%	4%	3%	3%

Demographic Profile	2003			2015		
	All Teachers	Infant & Toddler Teachers	Preschool Teachers	*All Teachers	Infant & Toddler Teachers	Preschool Teachers
Median Age	33	33	35	38	38	39
Female	99%	100%	99%	99%	100%**	99%
Teachers of Color	47%	47%	46%	47%	47%	46%
Have Children	74%	74%	76%	74%	74%	73%
Single Parent (children under 18)	22%	23%	21%	14%	16%	14%

Training & Education	2003			2015		
	All Teachers	Infant & Toddler Teachers	Preschool Teachers	*All Teachers	Infant & Toddler Teachers	Preschool Teachers
Received a T.E.A.C.H Scholarship	24%	25%	25%	22%	23%	22%
Taken College Course in Past 12 Months	47%	46%	49%	30%	30%	32%
Currently Taking ECE Courses	33%	32%	35%	18%	18%	18%
Have Taken Early Childhood Courses				90%	89%	93%
Have Earned a College Degree	27%	23%	33%	58%	45%	70%
Highest Level of Education						
Bachelors Degree or Higher in Early Childhood	4%	3%	5%	11%	5%	17%
Bachelors Degree or Higher in Other Field	9%	8%	11%	20%	15%	23%
Associate Degree in Early Childhood	10%	9%	13%	21%	19%	25%
Associate Degree in Other Field	4%	4%	4%	5%	6%	4%
HS Diploma + College Courses	55%	57%	52%	38%	49%	28%
HS Diploma + Workshop/Training	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%
High School Diploma	13%	15%	12%	2%	3%	1%
Some High School	2%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Credentials						
NC Early Childhood Credential	68%	70%	67%	72%	79%	67%
NC Administrative Credential	15%	14%	17%	24%	23%	25%
Early Childhood Diploma	5%	4%	5%	8%	6%	10%
Early Childhood Certificate	10%	10%	10%	14%	14%	15%
Child Development Associate (CDA)	8%	5%	11%	10%	10%	12%
B-K or Preschool add-on Teacher Licensure	2%	1%	3%	9%	2%	17%

Living Conditions	2003			2015		
	All Teachers	Infant & Toddler Teachers	Preschool Teachers	*All Teachers	Infant & Toddler Teachers	Preschool Teachers
Median Wage	†\$10.18	†\$9.67	†\$10.63	\$10.46	\$10.00	\$11.39
Has Received WAGES Salary Supplement				39%	38%	41%
Family Income below \$30,000	63%	66%	58%	56%	63%	49%
Work More than 40hrs per Week	44%	43%	45%	47%	45%	49%
Work Another Job	10%	9%	10%	12%	11%	14%
Median Number of Hours at Other Job	15.0	15.0	15.0	11.0	10.0	11.0
No Health Insurance	29%	32%	24%	18%	23%	15%
Use of Gov. Assistance in Last 3 Years						
TANF	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Medicaid for Myself	14%	16%	11%	9%	9%	8%
Child Care Subsidy	16%	18%	13%	11%	12%	9%
Subsidized Housing/Section 8	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	3%
Medicaid for my Child	25%	27%	22%	28%	33%	24%
SNAP	14%	15%	12%	22%	25%	20%
Health Choice for my Child	11%	11%	11%	5%	4%	5%
WIC				11%	12%	10%
Receive no Assistance	64%	61%	67%	61%	56%	65%

Experience & Turnover	2003			2015		
	All Teachers	Infant & Toddler Teachers	Preschool Teachers	*All Teachers	Infant & Toddler Teachers	Preschool Teachers
Median # of Years in Center	2.3	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.8
Median # of Years in Child Care Field	5.5	5.0	6.8	10.5	10.0	11.4
Teachers w/Less than One Year in Center	26%	29%	23%	21%	23%	19%
Leaving Field in 3 years	21%	23%	18%	19%	21%	17%

In 2003, data were gathered from a larger sample than in 2015, however, no weights were applied to the data as in 2015.

*Some teachers reported working with both age groups and so are counted in both. Others did not report an age group, so are reported only in the "All Teachers" column.

**99.7% is the more accurate percent

†2003 Salaries adjusted to 2015 amounts using calculator at www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm

Conclusion

In North Carolina, a significant decrease has occurred in the numbers of infants and toddlers in regulated child care settings over the last eight years. In 2008, data from the NC Division of Child Development indicated that there were 77,513 children enrolled in child care settings under the age of three. In 2016, the number of children under the age of three had declined to 66,353; a 14% decline. Similarly, a decline has occurred in the number of infants and toddlers receiving subsidy. In 2008, 31,125 infants and toddlers received subsidy (40% of the infants and toddlers in licensed care). By 2016, that number had decreased to 22,885 (34% of the infants and toddlers in licensed care) despite the fact that the median household income has dropped \$3,413 during this time.¹⁰

According to the American Fact Finder, in 2015, 27% of children under 5 in North Carolina lived below the federal poverty level.¹¹ Research shows that poor children are at a greater risk for social, emotional and cognitive deficiencies. These difficulties result in greater rates of school dropout, delinquency, engaging in high risk activities, lower wage occupations and perpetuation of poverty status.¹² However, negative consequences of childhood poverty do not stop with the individual. ETS Center for Research on Human Capital and Education estimated in 2013 that the educational and economic impact of child poverty hovers around \$500 billion per year.¹³ While this figure may sound daunting, the good news is that access to high quality, affordable child care can provide a solid footing to change the path for those young children who find themselves starting life with an adverse life situation.

Accessibility of Infant Toddler Care

In North Carolina, most infants and toddlers enrolled in regulated care (93%) are in child care centers. This percentage has increased in the last eight years, up from 87% in 2008. Yet at the same time, fewer centers are enrolling infants and toddlers. In 2008, 74% of centers enrolled infants and toddlers; eight years later, this had decreased to 71% making it more difficult for parents to find child care for their babies. Further, a lower percentage of family child care homes are enrolling infants and toddlers in 2016 (92%) than in 2008 (94%). As would be expected, actual enrollment of infants and toddlers in regulated child care programs decreased significantly, 14% during this eight-year period, unlike the enrollment for preschoolers, which decreased by just 2%.

Supply of infant and toddler care is not keeping pace with demand. Data from child care resource and referral agencies across the state for FY 2016 found that families were looking for care for over 12,500 infants and toddlers. This represents 61% of the children from birth to five years of age whose families sought child care referrals in FY 2016. Yet infants and toddlers only make up 37% of the children from birth to five years of age in regulated child care. Between 2008 and 2016, the population of infants and toddlers in North Carolina decreased by 4.4%,¹⁴ yet enrollment in regulated child care decreased by 14%. On the other hand, though preschool growth dropped 1.5%, enrollment for preschoolers dropped only slightly more with a 2.0% decrease. Slots available for and used by preschoolers essentially kept up with population growth; slots for infants and toddlers

¹⁰ American Community Survey 1-year estimates 2008 (\$51,243) and 2015 (\$47,830).

¹¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-year estimate, Table B17001.

¹² <https://www.childtrends.org/indicators/children-in-poverty/> and http://www.nccp.org/publications/pub_911.html.

¹³ https://www.ets.org/s/research/pdf/poverty_and_education_report.pdf

¹⁴ Office of State Budget and Management, County/State Population Projections, State Single Age, 2008 and 2016.

did not. Overall, the high demand for infant/toddler care as evidenced by requests for referrals coupled with the insufficient growth in slots for these same children has left many parents struggling to find sufficient care for their babies.

Quality of Infant/Toddler Care

Following successful, concerted efforts by the Division of Child Development and Early Education, the North Carolina Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) Council and local CCR&R agencies, local Smart Start Partnerships and others, it is clear that efforts to maintain or improve quality have been successful in most counties. In 2008, 46% of infants and toddlers in regulated care were in 4- or 5- star centers or homes. By 2016, that percentage had increased to 68%. While this reflects a great increase in quality of care for our youngest children, the reality is that preschoolers in regulated care are also seeing a greater increase in quality. In 2008, 58% of preschoolers were in 4- or 5- star programs; three years later, this had increased to 76%.

This difference in quality is reflected to a greater degree when looking at 5-star care. Fewer than half (45%) of our youngest children are in 5-star centers yet 59% of 3-5 year old receive care in 5-star centers. While the gains in both age groups represent strides in improving quality, infants and toddlers continue to lack access to the highest quality care compared to their preschool counterparts.

Affordability

Thirty-four percent (34%) of infants and toddlers in regulated child care are supported with a child care subsidy through the state's subsidized child care program. A much higher percent of the infant and toddler regulated market is supported with child care subsidy than the preschool market (21%) though this figure is misleading. While a number of infants and toddlers as well as preschoolers receive child care through the state subsidy system, these numbers do not include those children receiving subsidized care through Early Head Start, Head Start or the NC Pre-K system. Early Head Start, serving children under three, and Head Start, serving children three to five, numbers are difficult to obtain, however, far more children are served in Head Start than Early Head Start. NC Pre-K, which provides subsidized care for approximately 23% of three to five year olds in licensed care, greatly increases the percentage of three to five year olds whose families' receive some type of help affording the high cost of quality early care and education. Most of the infants and toddlers receiving subsidy (92%) are enrolled in child care centers. Most of the children from birth to five years of age (63%) who are waiting for a child care subsidy are infants and toddlers.

Infants and toddlers receiving a child care subsidy are slightly less likely to be enrolled in a 4- or 5- star program than preschoolers receiving a subsidy. This percentage has, however, greatly increased since 2008. In April 2008, fewer than half (43%) of all infants and toddlers receiving child care subsidies were in 4- or 5- star programs compared to nearly three-quarters (74%) of infants and toddlers receiving subsidy in 2016. Again, this dataset does not include children in licensed child care who are funded by NC Pre-K or Head Start/Early Head Start and who do not receive a child care subsidy. Since most NC Pre-K and Head Start/Early Head Start sites have 4- or 5- stars, the discrepancy between the care infants and toddlers with low incomes receive and the care preschoolers with low incomes receive is even greater.

The Infant Toddler Early Childhood Workforce

The North Carolina infant toddler early childhood workforce mirrors the preschool early childhood workforce in many ways, yet differs in important areas as well. Demographically, infant and toddler teachers are similar to teachers of children ages three to five in terms of gender, ethnicity and status as parents. However, infant toddler teachers have slightly less experience in their current child care programs as well as in their overall years of experience in the field than preschool teachers. Similarly, infant toddler teachers have lower levels of education and make a lower hourly wage than their preschool teacher counterparts.

Regardless of these differences, infant toddler teachers have made gains since 2003. In 2003, infant toddler teachers had 2.0 years experience in their current centers and 5.0 years experience in the field. By 2015, these numbers increased to 3.0 years in their current centers and 10.0 years experience in the field. Further, education levels for infant toddler teachers nearly doubled from 23% of infant toddler teachers having some type of degree in 2003 to 45% of infant toddler teachers having some type of degree in 2015. However, despite these enormous gains in both education and experience, the buying power of infant and toddler teachers' compensation has not grown to the same degree. Though salaries have increased from \$7.75 per hour in 2003 to \$10.00 in 2015, when adjusting for inflation, teacher salaries have only grown by \$0.02 per hour.

Disparity Across North Carolina

Like most services, the cost of providing child care, and more specifically, high quality child care, varies across the state. These higher market rates, coupled with reimbursement rates that have not been adjusted in years in some counties, can have a dramatic impact on ability to serve large numbers of children receiving subsidy resulting in great disparity among regions and counties in the availability of high quality care for all infants and toddlers. In Region 1, 54% of infants and toddlers in regulated child care centers are in 4- or 5-star licensed care; in Region 2, 86% of infants and toddlers in regulated child care centers are in 4- or 5-star licensed care. In two rural counties in our state, no infants and toddlers (0%) in regulated child care are in 4- or 5-star centers; in two rural counties, 100% of infants and toddlers in regulated child care are in 4- or 5-star centers. The discrepancy between urban counties is not quite as large, but it is still very significant, with 75% of infants and toddlers in regulated child care in 4- or 5-star centers in Mecklenburg County and only 59% of infants and toddlers in regulated child care in 4- or 5-star centers in Guilford County.

The discrepancy of care for infants and toddlers receiving child care subsidies between counties and regions is also great. In Region 5, only 62% of infants and toddlers receiving a child care subsidy are in 4- or 5-star licensed centers; in Region 6, 89% of infants and toddlers receiving a child care subsidy are in 4- or 5-star licensed centers. Eleven counties have 25% or fewer of their infants and toddlers who receive a child care subsidy in 4- or 5-star centers; thirteen counties have 75% or more of their infants and toddlers who receive a child care subsidy in 4- or 5-star centers.

Characteristics of the infant toddler workforce vary across the regions of the state. Though statewide about 45% of infant toddler teachers have at least a two-year degree, in regions 4 and 7, less than a third (30%) of these teachers has such a degree. This figure compares to 57% of infant toddler teachers in Region 3 who have some type of degree. Similarly, across the regions infant toddler teachers make a high of \$11.50 per hour in regions 8 and 12, but only make \$8.50 per hour in regions 2 and 14.

Recommendations

Since 2008, the state of North Carolina has made great strides in improving the quality of care for children birth to five years of age. Preschoolers have seen a great increase in the quality and availability of care in the last eight years. However, the improvement in quality and availability of care for infants and toddlers has not been as great. The development of children is at its most critical point during the ages of birth to three years, and though the quality of care for this age group has increased in the last three years, there is much room for improvement. These recommendations provide a solid foundation for increasing the quality of care for all of North Carolina's young children.

1. Incentives for expansion of 5-star slots for infants and toddlers are needed to meet the needs for high quality care. Such incentives may include sufficiently funded grants for expansion or development of high quality infant and toddler slots, higher subsidy rates for infants and toddler slots in 5-star programs, and supplemental rates for high quality care for all children.
2. Reimbursement rates for center based care at the 4 and 5 star levels should be raised, with a goal of reaching the 85th percentile of current market rates in all counties. Subsidized rates for infants and toddlers in particular, need to be raised to reflect the real costs for providing high quality care. While market rate studies reflect the cost charged to parents, they often do not reflect the true cost of that care. Funding from NC Pre-K has helped increase the quality of spaces for preschoolers because the payment rate is tied to a modeled estimated of what it costs to deliver this high quality. A similar infusion of dollars needs to be available to ensure that infants and toddlers living in low-income families have access to the very best care. Additional federal Head Start dollars to support the expansion of Early Head Start could help increase the development of and access to higher quality child care for infants and toddlers.
3. The Community Early Childhood Profile-Smart Start Measures of Impact (formerly the Performance Based Incentive System within the Smart Start system) needs to specifically address the needs of infants and toddlers for high quality infant and toddler care in all counties. Counties should be held accountable for meeting the same high standards for infant toddler care as for preschool care.
4. The Federal Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit needs to be raised to more accurately reflect the high cost of high quality infant/toddler child care. Currently the maximum amount on which the credit is based for child care expenditures for one child is \$3,000 a year. This is far below what it costs in every county for high quality infant and toddler care. The Credit should be raised for families of infants and toddlers using four- and five-star care to at least \$6,000 a year. This will help low and middle income families who are not able and/or eligible to access a form of assistance for early care and education to access higher quality care. The similar North Carolina tax credit should also be reinstated.
5. The reinstatement of the Earned Income Tax Credit for North Carolina Families could really make a difference. This tax credit for low and moderate income families was eliminated in 2014 forcing families to fall further behind. Allowing families to increase their expendable income each month results in more tax dollars for the state. And the tax credit would benefit a large proportion of the infant toddler workforce.

6. Higher Education systems, both at the community college and four-year university level, provide the foundational knowledge for new and continuing early childhood professionals. These systems should examine their curricula to ensure that all early childhood degrees include sufficient coursework specifically addressing the unique needs of infants and toddlers. These systems should further consider providing concentrations for those students wishing to focus specifically on teaching infants and toddlers, going beyond the Infant Toddler Certificate within the NC Community College System.
7. Compensation for those directly working with infants and toddlers needs to be addressed. Statewide, infant toddler teachers make significantly less than their preschool counterparts. Our youngest citizens deserve the right to begin their school careers with the most qualified teachers in charge of their early education. In addition, incentives to encourage infant toddler teachers to go back to school on T.E.A.C.H. scholarships should be enhanced. These teachers have the lowest education levels and salaries, making accessing college both important and unaffordable.
8. The number of Infant Toddler Specialists available to help with technical assistance and training through the statewide Quality Enhancement Project should be expanded. These specialists work directly with infant toddler teachers and their directors to help improve quality in the classroom as measure by the rating scales, CLASS assessments and through the use of the Pyramid model for improved social-emotional health. Incentives to help programs improve their learning environments as they work with these Specialists used to be offered. These incentives should be reinstated.
9. The state subsidized child care system should maintain three separate waiting lists for infants and toddlers, for preschool and for schoolage children. Equity of access to child care subsidies should be required among these waiting lists.
10. Current, effective strategies that are being used by the Division of Child Development and Early Education, local child care resource and referral agencies, local Smart Start Partnerships and early childhood workforce development initiatives to address the accessibility, quality and affordability needs of infants and toddlers in regulated child care need to be continued.
11. Employers and consortia of employers should be encouraged to support the development and/or provision of high quality infant/toddler slots for their employees.
12. Further study is needed. While a statewide child care workforce study was conducted in 2015, a county by county analysis of the workforce has not been completed since 2003. Consequently, this reexamination was unable to fully explore the characteristics of child care providers in relation to age of children in care and those who did and did not receive subsidy at the county level. Additionally, data are needed to understand why some counties that are able to serve a high proportion of all children and/or children receiving a child care subsidy in higher quality care and other counties with similar demographics are not.

Appendix A

North Carolina Regional Child Care Resource and Referral System County and Region List

Region 1	Region 5	Region 9	Region 11
Bertie County	Anson County	Alexander County	Guilford County
Camden County	Cumberland County	Avery County	Randolph County
Chowan County	Hoke County	Burke County	Rockingham County
Currituck County	Montgomery County	Caldwell County	Region 12
Dare County	Moore County	Iredell County	Alamance County
Gates County	Richmond County	McDowell County	Caswell County
Hertford County	Robeson County	Mitchell County	Durham County
Northampton County	Scotland County	Watauga County	Franklin County
Pasquotank County	Region 6	Yancey County	Granville County
Perquimans County	Cabarrus County	Region 10	Orange County
Region 2	Mecklenburg County	Alleghany County	Person County
Beaufort County	Rowan County	Ashe County	Vance County
Craven County	Stanly County	Davidson County	Wake County
Hyde County	Union County	Davie County	Region 13
Pamlico County	Region 7	Forsyth County	Chatham County
Tyrrell County	Catawba County	Stokes County	Harnett County
Washington County	Cleveland County	Surry County	Johnston County
Region 3	Gaston County	Surry County	Lee County
Carteret County	Lincoln County	Wilkes County	Wayne County
Greene County	Region 8	Yadkin County	Region 14
Jones County	Buncombe County		Edgecombe County
Lenoir County	Cherokee County		Halifax County
Martin County	Clay County		Nash County
Onslow County	Graham County		Warren County
Pitt County	Haywood County		Wilson County
Region 4	Henderson County		
Bladen County	Jackson County		
Brunswick County	Macon County		
Columbus County	Madison County		
Duplin County	Polk County		
New Hanover County	Rutherford County		
Pender County	Swain County		
	Transylvania County		

This publication was written by Child Care Services Association’s staff: Mary Martin and Sue Russell. It was based on the 2008 study also by Child Care Services Association, *Who’s Caring for Our Babies Now?* Child Care Services Association is a member of the NC Child Care Resource and Referral Council, working to improve access to higher quality child care for all children.

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