

STATEWIDE SURVEY OF CHILDCARE RATES IN RHODE ISLAND

Sponsored by

Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training

and

Rhode Island Department of Human Services

Conducted by

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Section I. Introduction

This study is sponsored by the Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training (DLT) on behalf of the Rhode Island Department of Human Services (DHS), pursuant to section 40-6.2-1.1 of the General Laws of State of Rhode Island, as amended. The survey was conducted between October 1 and December 31, 2004 by the Schmidt Labor Research Center (SLRC) of the University of Rhode Island (URI). The questionnaire used in the survey was prepared jointly by SLRC researchers and employees of DLT and DHS with input from childcare providers.

This study was undertaken to determine childcare rates charged throughout Rhode Island and, particularly, to establish the 75th percentile rate. The 75th percentile rate indicates the rate at or below which 75% of respondents charge. For example, the 75th percentile weekly rate for toddler care in Family or Group Family Childcare Homes is \$160.00, which means that 75% of respondents who provide such care charge \$160.00 per week or less; or put another way, only 25% charge more than \$160.00 per week.

The ultimate purpose of this study is to assist DHS in determining the appropriate maximum reimbursement rates for childcare services provided to families participating in the DHS Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP). However, the questionnaire also included items to aid in the interpretation of the data and to allow us to learn more about the concerns of providers. For example, questions concerning the types of care provided, age groups cared for, number of children subsidized, and hours of operation were included. Also, providers were given the opportunity to include written comments. A copy of the questionnaire is appended to this report.

It should be noted that the data reported here indicate the cost to consumers—that is, the rates (or prices) that providers charge for childcare—not the cost of providing the care.

Section II. Methodology

The survey

This research was conducted with a mail survey using a questionnaire modeled after the one used by the SLRC in 2002 (and also earlier versions used by URI's Research Center in Business and Economics). A few items were eliminated from the 2002 questionnaire and others reworded or reformatted.

Questionnaires were sent to all Family or Group Family Childcare Homes (hereinafter, homes) and Childcare Centers (hereinafter, centers) certified or licensed by the Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF). A "home" refers to a provider who is certified to care for up to 12 children in a family home setting. A "center" is a facility licensed to care for children in a group setting. The largest center in our study is licensed to care for 645 children.

A postcard in English and Spanish was sent several weeks before the survey informing providers that they would be receiving a questionnaire and urging them to participate in the study. A cover letter in English and Spanish was included in the survey packet along with both English and Spanish questionnaires and instructions for returning, in a self-addressed stamped envelope, whichever questionnaire the respondent chose to fill out. A contact phone number was included for individuals with questions.

Providers were given approximately eight weeks to respond to the survey before followup calls were made. All non-respondents received at least one follow-up call.

Terms used

The letter "N" used in tables in this report indicates the number of responses to a particular item. The term "mean" refers to the mathematical average. "Standard deviation" is a measure of dispersion about the mean. The "median" is the middle occurring value—that is, the 50th percentile. The "range" is the distance between the lowest and highest value.

Response rate and response bias

Two separate mailing lists were provided by DCYF. The list of homes contained 1,330 providers, while the list of centers contained 463 providers. Hence, a total of 1,793 questionnaires were sent. By December 31, 874 questionnaires were returned: 578 from homes and 294 from centers. The overall response rate, therefore, is 50.26%, with 43.47% of homes and 63.50% of centers responding. There were 248 Spanish questionnaires returned.

Compared to the 2002 survey, the number of responses increased by 91 or 10.41%. However, controlling for the increase in the number of providers, total response rate actually decreased by about 2.4%. Nonetheless, the number of Spanish-language responses increased dramatically, from 62 in 2002 to 248 in 2004.

Since questionnaires were sent to *all* homes and centers certified by DCYF, there is no concern with sampling error. But since a 100% response rate was not achieved, there remains the possibility of response bias—that is, the possibility that non-respondents *would have* replied differently than respondents. Although our ability to estimate response bias is limited, we can compare the respondent pool with the total population on at least two variables.

First, as Chart 1 shows, the overall response rate is higher for centers than for homes. (Although on an item-by-item basis, the response rate varies). Therefore, most aggregate statistics are likely to be biased toward centers. To address this issue, all data are presented in three ways: all respondents, homes only, and centers only. By separating the responses, the separate contributions of homes and centers to aggregate totals can be examined.

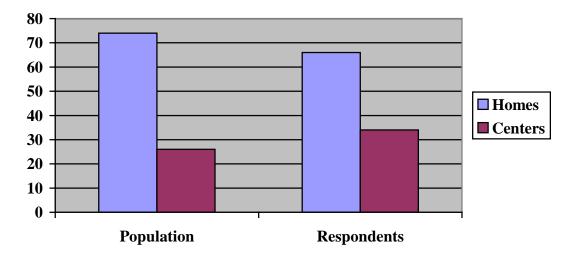


Chart 1. Homes and centers as percentages of the population and respondents.

Table 1 compares the geographic dispersion of respondents with the childcare provider population. Most communities are represented in the pool of respondents in relatively close relation to their presence in the population. Negatively signed numbers in the right-hand column indicate the percent point value of under-representation, while positive values show the degree of over-representation.

Concern over geographical basis should be linked to hypotheses concerning the effects of geography. Would urban providers respond differently from suburban or rural providers, for example? Would providers in Northern RI respond differently from those in Southern RI?

The response rates indicate some difference between cities and towns. Of the 8 cities in RI, 3 are under-represented among respondents, while only 5 of 31 towns are under-represented.

By county, we see that Providence County has the most under-represented communities with 6. Two of Washington County's 9 communities are under-represented. All of the cities and towns of Bristol, Kent and Newport counties are over-represented. Again, while these variances are noted, none are so severe as to compromise the integrity of the study. For the most part, communities are represented in the respondent pool in relation to their presence in the population.

Table 1. Geographic dispersion of the childcare provider population and
respondents.

respondents.	Percent of	Percent of	Percentage Point
	Population	Respondents	Difference
Providence	45.41	37.41	-8.00
Pawtucket	6.87	7.32	.45
Warwick	5.15	6.64	1.49
Cranston	3.12	7.09	3.97
Woonsocket	3.05	3.43	.38
East Providence	2.99	2.97	02
Central Falls	2.82	2.40	42
Coventry	1.99	2.17	.18
Johnston	1.99	2.17	.18
North Providence	1.94	2.17	.23
Cumberland	1.88	1.83	05
North Kingstown	1.66	2.29	.62
West Warwick	1.55	1.95	.40
South Kingstown	1.28	1.03	25
Smithfield	1.11	1.60	.49
Lincoln	1.05	.57	48
Barrington	1.05	1.83	.68
East Greenwich	1.00	1.26	.26
Newport	.94	1.37	.43
Westerly	.94	1.60	.66
Middletown	.94	1.14	.20
Bristol	.83	.92	.09
Burrillville	.72	.80	.08
Warren	.66	.92	.26
Portsmouth	.66	.92	.26
Tiverton	.66	1.03	.37
Glocester	.51	.69	.18
North Smithfield	.44	.69	.25
Richmond	.44	.57	.13
Scituate	.39	.34	05
Hopkinton	.28	.57	.29
Charlestown	.28	.34	.06
Exeter	.22	.00	22
West Greenwich	.22	.34	.12
Foster	.17	.34	.17
Jamestown	.17	.34	.17
Narragansett	.11	.23	.12
Little Compton	.06	.11	.05
New Shoreham	.06	.11	.05

Section III. Characteristics of respondents

Corporate status and affiliation

Nearly all homes are for-profit, independent (i.e. not part of a chain or multi-site organization) and not affiliated with a church or school (Table 2). In contrast, approximately 60% of centers are non-profit, just over 43% are part of a chain or multi-site organization, and approximately 30% are affiliated with a church or school.

Table 2. Hom	Table 2. Homes and centers, selected characteristics.								
	А	.11	Ho	mes	Cen	ters			
	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%			
For-profit	572	72.13	446	90.98	108	38.16			
Non-profit	221	27.87	46	9.02	175	61.84			
Independent	685	83.74	524	97.94	161	56.89			
Part of a chain	133	16.26	11	2.06	122	43.11			
Church- affiliated	28	3.30	2	.36	26	9.12			
School- affiliated	62	7.38	3	.54	59	20.70			
Not- affiliated	750	89.29	550	99.10	200	70.18			

Table 3. Types of programs								
	1	411	Ho	omes	Ce	nters		
	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%		
Infant	560	64.22	471	81.49	89	30.27		
Toddler	633	72.59	505	87.37	128	43.45		
Pre-school	679	77.87	500	86.51	179	60.88		
Before/after kindergarten	559	64.11	404	69.90	155	52.72		
School-age	550	63.07	372	64.36	178	60.54		
Youth	159	18.23	123	21.28	36	12.24		
Nursery school	82	9.40	15	2.60	67	22.79		
Kindergarten	74	8.49	17	2.94	57	19.39		
Headstart	38	4.36	26	4.50	12	4.08		
Other	28	3.20	16	2.92	12	4.08		

Types of programs offered

Homes are more likely than centers to provide programs for very young children (Table 3). Nearly all homes provide programs for infants (birth to 18 months), toddlers (18 to 36 months), and preschoolers (3 to 5 years). However, centers are much more likely than homes to provide nursery school and kindergarten programs, even though only about 20% provide either type of

program. Homes and centers provide programs for school-age children (6 to 12 years) in close proportion.

Age groups	Table 4. Age groups						
		I	411	Ho	omes	Cer	nters
Table 4 also shows that		Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%
homes provide care for	Infants	574	65.83	484	83.74	90	30.61
very young children at	Toddlers	634	72.71	509	88.06	125	42.52
a higher rate than	Preschoolers	698	80.05	522	90.31	176	59.86
centers. While Table 3	Kindergarteners	626	71.79	415	71.80	211	71.77
indicated that very few homes have	School-age children	585	67.09	403	69.72	182	61.90
nomes nave							

kindergarten programs, Table 4 shows that more than two-thirds of homes provide care for kindergarten-age children.

Providers' schedules and hours

According to Table 5, there are significant similarities in scheduled care between homes and centers. Homes and centers provide half-day, partial week, before school, after school, summer vacation, school year vacation, and single day out-of-school care in approximately the same proportion. There is more deviation on full-day care, which nearly all homes, but only two-thirds of centers provide. The largest differences are for weekend and evening care, which are offered by approximately 16 to 33% of homes, but are rarely offered by centers.

Table 5. Schedules	Table 5. Schedules of care.							
	A	All I	Ho	mes	Cen	iters		
	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%		
Full-day	717	82.22	537	92.91	180	61.22		
Half-day	511	58.60	360	62.28	151	51.36		
Partial week	454	52.06	333	57.61	121	41.16		
Before school	587	67.32	425	73.53	162	55.10		
After school	638	73.17	439	75.95	199	67.69		
Weekend care	94	10.78	93	16.09	1	.34		
Evening	197	22.59	196	33.91	1	.34		
School age only								
Summer vacation	541	62.04	387	66.96	154	52.38		
School year vacation	498	57.11	350	60.55	148	50.34		
Single day, school out-of-session	471	54.01	340	58.82	131	44.56		
Other	30	3.43	21	3.63	9	3.06		

Tables 6a, 6b, and 6c display the days and hours of operation for homes and centers. The figures presented are the most frequently reported begin/end times and the range of reported times. In a few cases, two times were reported with the same frequency and are displayed in the table as 5:30 pm/6:00 pm, for example. During the week, most homes report a starting time of 6:00 am and closing time of 5:00 pm. For centers, both start and end times are, typically, an hour later: 7:00 am and 6:00 pm, respectively.

Table 6a. Da	Table 6a. Days and hours of operation, all providers						
	Ν	From	То				
		(Range)	(Range)				
Sunday	37	8:00 am	6:00 pm				
		(5:00 am-3:00 pm)	(12:00 pm-12:00 am)				
Monday	697	7:00 am	5:30 pm				
		(2:00 am-4:00 pm)	(1:00 am-12:00 am)				
Tuesday	697	7:00 am	5:30 pm				
		(2:00 am-4:00 pm)	(3:00 am-12:00 am)				
Wednesday	697	7:00 am	5:30 pm				
		(2:00 am-4:00 pm)	(3:30 am-12:00 am)				
Thursday	698	7:00 am	5:30/6:00 pm				
		(2:00 am-4:00 pm)	(3:30 am-12:00 am)				
Friday	692	7:00 am	5:30 pm				
		(2:00 am-3:30 pm)	(3:30 am-12:00 am)				
Saturday	76	6:00/8:00 am	6:00 pm				
		(3:30 am-5:00 pm)	(12:00 pm-12:00 am)				

Table 6a. Da	Table 6a. Days and hours of operation, homes							
	Ν	From	То					
		(Range)	(Range)					
Sunday	36	8:00 am	6:00 pm					
		(5:00 am-3:00 pm)	(12:00 pm-12:00 am)					
Monday	450	6:00 am	5:00 pm					
		(3:30 am-4:00 pm)	(1:00 am-12:00 am)					
Tuesday	450	6:00 am	5:00 pm					
		(5:00 am-4:00 pm)	(3:00 am-12:00 am)					
Wednesday	450	6:00 am	5:00 pm					
		(5:00 am-4:00 pm)	(3:30 am-12:00 am)					
Thursday	450	6:00 am	5:00 pm					
		(5:00 am-3:30 pm)	(3:30 am-12:00 am)					
Friday	445	6:00 am	5:00 pm					
		(5:00 am-3:30 pm)	(3:00 am-12:00 am)					
Saturday	74	6:00 am	6:00 pm					
		(3:30 am-5:00 pm)	(12:00 pm-12:00 am)					

Table 6a. Da	Table 6a. Days and hours of operation, centers							
	Ν	From	То					
		(Range)	(Range)					
Sunday	1	9:00 am	6:00 pm					
Monday	247	7:00 am	6:00 pm					
		(2:00 am-3:15 pm)	(5:30 am-9:00 pm)					
Tuesday	247	7:00 am	6:00 pm					
		(2:00 am-3:15 pm)	(5:30 am-9:00 pm)					
Wednesday	247	7:00 am	6:00 pm					
		(2:00 am-3:15 pm)	(5:30 am-9:00 pm)					
Thursday	247	7:00 am	6:00 pm					
		(2:00 am-3:15 pm)	(5:30 am-9:00 pm)					
Friday	247	7:00 am	6:00 pm					
		(2:00 am-3:15 pm)	(3:30 am-9:00 pm)					
Saturday	2	8:00/9:00 am	4:00/6:00 pm					

Most homes and	Table 7a. Hours of distribution.	f operation	, Monday th	rough	Friday,	, freq	uency
centers operate		A	A 11	Homes		Centers	
for between 11	Hours	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%
to 13 hours per	2-4	46	6.65	2	.46	44	16.99
day from	5-7	24	3.47	13	3.02	11	4.25
Monday through	8-10	189	27.31	130	30.52	57	22.00
Friday. Table 7b	11-13	249	35.98	158	36.66	91	35.14
shows that the average hours of	14-	58	8.38	50	11.60	8	3.09

operation is 10.38 overall, with homes, on average, operating approximately two more hours per day than centers. The median for all groups is approximately 10.5 hours. Very few providers (N=37) hold Sunday hours, and nearly all that do are homes. The average hours of operation on Sunday is approximately nine. Saturday hours are somewhat more common (N=78), but also not widespread. The average hours of Saturday operation is also about nine.

Table 7b. Hours of operation, Monday through Friday, descriptive statistics.							
	All	Homes	Centers				
Mean	10.38	11.02	9.29				
Standard Deviation	2.99	2.72	3.13				
Median	10.5	10.9	10.5				
Range	2-18.5	3-18.5	2-17				

Table 8a. Weeks per year in operation, frequency distribution.									
	All		H	omes	Centers				
Weeks	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%			
0-50	143	18.45	84	17.00	58	20.71			
50	136	17.55	107	21.66	29	10.36			
51	71	9.16	40	8.10	31	11.07			
52	425	54.84	263	53.24	162	57.86			

Tables 8a and 8b provide statistics for the number of weeks in operation per year. Table 8a shows that more than half of all providers operate

for 52 weeks per year. The relative frequencies of weeks of operations are quite comparable for both homes and centers.

Table 8b. Weeks per year in operation, descriptive statistics.								
	All Homes Centers							
Mean	49.77	50.10	49.20					
Standard Deviation	5.17	5.07	5.32					
Median	52	52	52					
Range	5-52	5-52	13-52					

Number of children

Centers, of course, generally care for more children than do homes. Among respondents, the average (or mean) number of children permitted by their license is 6.68 for homes and 67.60 for centers.

Table 9a. Number of children permitted by certificate or license, frequencydistribution.									
	All Homes			Co	enters				
1-5	68	8.19	68	12.43	0	0.00			
6-12	483	58.19	480	87.57	3	1.06			
13-49	108	13.01	0	0.00	108	38.30			
50+	171	20.60	0	0.00	171	60.64			

The frequency distribution shows that a majority of homes are certified for between 6 and 12 children, while most centers may accommodate more than 50 children.

Table 9b. Number of children permitted bycertificate or license, descriptive statistics.							
All Homes Centers							
Mean	27.37	6.68	67.60				
Standard deviation	42.12	1.33	52.65				
Median	8.00	6	56				
Range	2-645	0-12	7-645				

While Tables 9a and 9b concern the number of children homes and centers are certified or licensed for, the following tables (10a and 10b) display statistics concerning the number of children for which providers

are willing to care.

Table 10a. Number of children for which providers are willing to care, frequencydistribution.										
	All Homes Centers									
	N	%	N	%	N	%				
1-5	64	8.00	64	11.76	0	0.00				
6-12	471	58.88	467	85.85	3	1.18				
13-49	120	14.75	13	2.39	105	41.17				
50-	145	18.37	0	0.00	147	57.65				

We see that the average number of children homes are willing to care for is approximately 8, while the centers are willing to accept, on average, 69 children.

Table 10b. Number of children for which providers arewilling to care, descriptive statistics.							
All Homes Centers							
Mean	27.23	7.62	69.14				
Standard deviation	42.95	2.85	56.53				
Median	8	8	54				
Range	1-645	1-31	9-645				

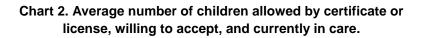
Since homes, by definition, are certified to care for up to 12 children, it is not surprising that nearly all indicate caring for 12 children or fewer (Tables 11a and 11b).

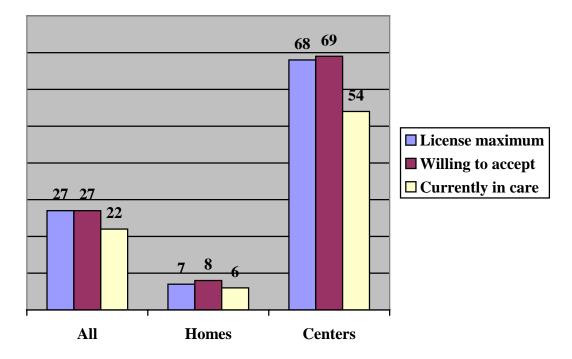
Table 11a. Number of children for which providers are currently caring, frequencydistribution.									
	All Homes Centers								
Number	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%			
1-5	266	33.42	263	49.62	2	.75			
6-12	265	33.29	257	48.49	8	3.02			
13-49	145	17.84	10	1.89	132	55.85			
50-	120	15.45	0	0.00	123	40.38			

Several of the 10 homes	Table 11b. Number of children for which providers are				
that care for more than	currently caring, des	criptive stati	stics.		
12 children included a		All	Homes	Centers	
marginal comment in	Mean	21.66	5.51	54.05	
the questionnaire	Standard deviation	30.91	2.30	35.79	
indicating that the	Median	7	6	44	
figure represented more	Range	0-215	0-30	1-215	
than one session or					

shift. They may have one group of children in the morning and another in the afternoon, totaling more than 12 different children.

Chart 2 provides a visual display of the differences between the number of children providers are certified or licensed to care for, the number they are willing to care for, and the number for which they currently care. The figures presented on top of the columns are rounded averages.





There appears to be some underutilization of current capacity. On average, homes are willing to accept 2 more children than they currently care for and centers 15 more children.

Section IV. Rates and subsidies

Ways of charging

Approximately two-thirds of homes and 70% of centers indicate that they charge families on a weekly basis. This holds true overall and for school age children only.

Table 12a. Most common way of charging.									
	I	411	He	omes	Centers				
	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%			
Hourly	52	6.15	36	6.43	16	5.61			
Daily	64	7.57	46	8.21	18	6.32			
Weekly	557	65.84	357	63.75	200	70.18			
Monthly	154	18.20	112	20.00	41	14.39			
Semester/Year	9	1.06	2	.36	7	2.46			
Other	10	1.18	7	1.25	3	1.05			

Months for increases

Table 13 below shows that January and September are when rate increases usually occur. For homes, rates are typically raised in January, while for centers rate increases usually occur in September. No

Table 12b. Most common way of charging, school age only.								
	1	411	Homes		Centers			
	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%		
Hourly	50	8.33	35	8.58	15	7.85		
Daily	49	8.17	30	7.35	19	9.95		
Weekly	381	63.50	258	63.24	123	64.40		
Monthly	115	19.17	83	20.34	31	16.23		
Semester/Year	4	.67	1	.25	3	1.57		
Other	1	.17	1	.25	0	.00		

doubt, this reflects the fact that centers are more likely to care for school-age children, while homes have a higher percentage of infants and toddlers. The distribution is approximately the same for the month when rates were raised during the past year.

Table 13. Months when rates are raised.										
Month when rates are normally raised.										
	I	A11	Ho	mes	Cen	ters				
	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%				
September	260	43.70	103	30.84	157	60.38				
January	207	34.79	177	52.99	30	11.54				
June	52	8.74	24	7.19	28	10.77				
July	29	4.87	9	2.69	20	7.69				
August	20	3.36	3	.90	17	6.54				
All other	27	4.53	18	2.70	9	3.06				
	Month	when rates w	vere raised d	luring the pa	st year.					
September	153	43.71	50	31.45	103	52.55				
January	80	22.86	60	39.52	20	10.20				
June	49	14.00	18	4.84	31	15.82				
July	19	8.33	2	9.68	17	8.67				
August	16	3.26	3	4.03	13	6.63				
All other	33	13.64	23	10.48	20	6.12				

Weekly rates

The following three tables (14a, 14b, and 14c) provide data on weekly rates for all respondents and for homes and centers separately.

Table 14a. Reported	d weekly rates.	, all providers			
	N	Mean	50 th	75^{th}	90 th
		(S.D.)	Percentile	Percentile	Percentile
School age, before	442	\$53.23	\$55.00	\$60.00	\$70.00
school only		(\$16.27)			
School age, after	492	75.14 (18.83)	80.00	85.00	90.00
school only					
School age, before and after school	476	122.15 (28.75)	135.00	135.00	145.00
		· · · ·			
School age, summer vacation	489	142.75 (19.63)	140.00	150.00	160.00
School age, school year vacations	467	142.64 (20.18)	135.00	150.00	160.00
Youth, before	39	58.65	55.00	65.00	80.00
school only	39	(20.67)	55.00	03.00	00.00
Youth, after school only	41	76.62 (23.61)	80.00	83.00	85.00
Youth, before and after school	40	121.63 (37.48)	135.00	135.50	162.50
Youth, summer vacation	46	139.02 (35.35)	135.00	150.00	165.00
Youth, school year vacations	46	138.26 (41.02)	135.00	150.00	165.00
Infant care	580	162.30 (27.47)	150.00	175.00	193.50
Toddler care	638	159.34 (27.82)	150.00	170.00	186.00
Preschool care	683	152.25 (25.65)	150.00	155.00	175.00
Kindergarten care	510	140.57 (29.06)	150.00	150.00	165.00

Table 14b. Reporte	d weekly rates	, homes only			-
	Ν	Mean	50 th	75^{th}	90 th
		(S.D.)	Percentile	Percentile	Percentile
School age, before school only	301	\$54.44 (\$15.40)	\$55.00	\$60.00	\$70.00
School age, after school only	308	73.62 (19.28)	80.00	80.00	85.00
School age, before and after school	323	123.72 (29.05)	135.00	135.00	150.00
School age, summer vacation	332	141.89 (19.23)	135.00	150.00	155.00
School age, school year vacations	316	142.05 (19.59)	135.00	150.00	155.00
Youth, before school only	36	59.93 (20.98)	55.00	65.00	80.00
Youth, after school only	38	75.95 (24.42)	80.00	80.00	90.00
Youth, before and after school	37	12203 (38.84)	135.00	135.00	170.00
Youth, summer vacation	42	139.05 (36.98)	135.00	150.00	165.00
Youth, school year vacations	42	138.21 (42.92)	135.00	150.00	165.00
Infant care	471	156.17 (18.82)	150.00	160.00	180.00
Toddler care	491	153.40 (19.21)	150.00	160.00	175.00
Preschool care	489	150.38 (18.90)	150.00	150.00	170.00
Kindergarten care	359	143.38 (22.53)	150.00	150.00	160.00

Table 14c. Reported	d weekly rates,	centers only.			
	Ν	Mean	50 th	75^{th}	90 th
		(S.D.)	Percentile	Percentile	Percentile
School age, before school only	134	\$50.23 (\$17.87)	\$50.00	\$60.00	\$62.00
School age, after school only	176	77.95 (17.95)	82.50	90.00	95.00
School age, before and after school	145	118.80 (27.96)	125.64	14000	145.00
School age, summer vacation	148	144.95 (20.83)	140.00	150.00	170.00
School age, school year vacations	142	144.07 (21.95)	139.00	150.00	165.00
Youth, before school only	2	45.00 (7.07)	45.00	50.00	50.00
Youth, after school only	2	85.00 (0.00)	85.00	85.00	85.00
Youth, before and after school	2	112.50 (17.67)	112.50	125.00	125.00
Youth, summer vacation	2	135.00 (0.00)	135.00	135.00	135.00
Youth, school year vacations	2	135.00 (0.00)	135.00	135.00	135.00
Infant care	101	190.61 (41.07)	185.00	200.00	225.00
Toddler care	138	180.20 (41.11)	182.00	190.00	220.00
Preschool care	186	157.27 (38.05)	152.50	165.00	190.00
Kindergarten care	143	134.15 (40.24)	140.00	160.00	180.00

Number of hours in a week

The weekly rates are displayed above. Table 15 shows the median number of hours covered by the weekly rates. Overall, the median number of hours used in calculating the weekly rates is usually a somewhat higher for centers than for homes.

Table 15. Median n	Table 15. Median number of hours covered by weekly rate.									
	All	Homes	Centers							
School age, before school only	10	10	10							
School age, after school only	15	15	17							
School age, before and after school	25	25	27							
School age, summer vacation	40	40	49							
School age, school year vacations	40	40	50							
Youth, before school only	10	10	Too few observations							
Youth, after school only	15	15	Too few observations							
Youth, before and after school	25	25	Too few observations							
Youth, summer vacation	40	40	Too few observations							
Youth, school year vacations	40	40	Too few observations							
Infant care	40	40	45							
Toddler care	40	40	45							
Preschool care	40	40	45							
Kindergarten care	35	35	37.5							

Comparisons with the previous survey

Table 16, as well as Charts 3a, 3b, and 3c, show comparisons between the current survey data and figures from the 2002 survey. The overall increase from 2002 is 5.33%. Increases for school age and youth care, have been just under 4.00%, but the increase for infants, toddlers, preschoolers and kindergarteners was 8.33%. In a couple of cases—home school age care and center youth care—prices decreased.

Table 16. Comparison of 75 th percentile weekly rates, 2002 and 2004.											
	A			mes		iters					
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004					
School age, before school	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$75.00	\$60.00	\$50.00	\$60.00					
only	φ00.00	φ00.00	φ75.00	φ00.00	φ50.00	ψ00.00					
School age, after school only	83.00	85.00	80.00	80.00	85.00	90.00					
School age, before and after school	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	140.00					
School age, summer vacation	140.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	135.00	150.00					
School age, school year vacations	140.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	135.00	150.00					
School age average	111.60	116.00	118.00	115.00	108.00	118.00					
Youth, before school only	60.00	65.00	80.00	65.00	50.00	50.00					
Youth, after school only	80.00	83.00	80.00	80.00	85.00	85.00					
Youth, before and after school	132.50	135.50	120.00	135.00	135.00	125.00					
Youth, summer vacation	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	135.00	135.00					
Youth, school year vacations	140.00	150.00	140.00	150.00	135.00	135.00					
Youth average	112.50	116.70	114.00	116.00	108.00	106.00					
Infant care	170.00	175.00	150.00	160.00	185.00	200.00					
Toddler care	160.00	170.00	150.00	160.00	180.00	190.00					
Infant and toddler average	165.00	172.50	150.00	160.00	182.50	195.00					
Preschool care	130.00	155.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	165.00					
Kindergarten care	140.00	150.00	135.00	150.00	150.00	160.00					
Preschool and kindergarten average	135.00	152.50	142.50	150.00	150.00	162.50					
Note: Averages indicate th	e average	of the 75 th	percentile	rates.	·	·					

The following charts provide a visual comparison of 75th percentile rates in the 2002 and 2004 surveys.

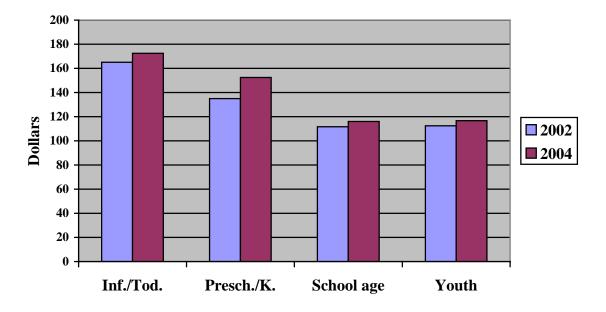
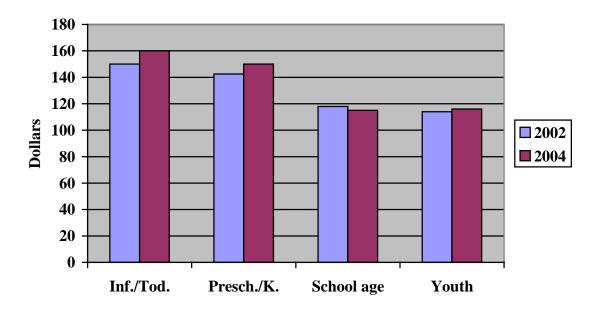


Chart 3a. Comparison of average 75th percentile rates, 2002-2004, all providers.

Chart 3b. Comparison of average 75th percentile rates, 2002-2004, homes only.



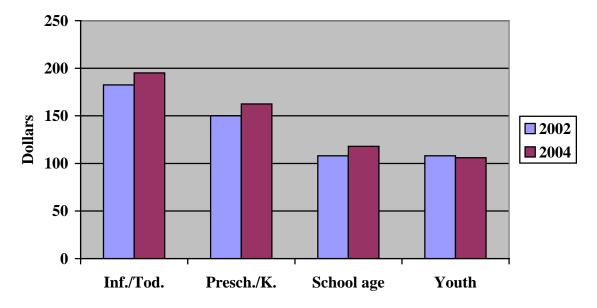


Chart 3c. Comparison of average 75th percentile rates, 2002-2004, centers only.

Youth differentials

Only 27 respondents (4.91%) indicate that they charge a different rate for youths. Two hundred and forty (240) respondents (43.64%) indicate that they do not charge a different rate, and 283 respondents indicate that the item "does not apply." All the respondents who indicate a different youth rate are homes.

Subsidies

Providers were asked a series of questions about the subsidies that children in their care receive. Table 17 shows that the rate of acceptance of DHS subsidized children is very high in both homes and centers, 90% or above. However, the table also reveals that homes are much more likely than centers to limit the number of DHS subsidized children. This is likely due to the limited capacity of homes. However, approximately 57% or homes, but only about 18% of centers increased the number of subsidized children in their care. The table also shows that centers are more likely than homes to receive other sorts of government or private subsidies. About one-fifth of centers receive some other form of government subsidy, and approximately one-quarter receive some sort of private subsidy.

Table 17. Information concerning su	bsid	ies.					
		Α	11	Ho	mes	Cen	ters
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Accepts DHS subsidized children.	Ν	776	67	502	53	273	14
	%	92.05	7.95	90.45	9.55	95.12	4.88
Limits the number of DHS	Ν	292	467	272	217	20	249
subsidized children.	%	38.47	61.53	55.62	44.38	7.43	92.57
Increased the number of DHS	Ν	198	188	187	141	10	47
subsidized children last year.	%	51.30	48.70	57.01	42.99	17.54	82.46
Accepts children during the	Ν	521	219	304	176	216	43
pending period.	%	70.41	29.59	63.33	36.67	83.40	16.60
Receives private subsidies.	Ν	74	761	2	549	72	211
	%	8.86	91.14	.36	99.64	25.44	74.56
Receives government subsidies.	Ν	65	760	12	534	53	225
	%	7.88	92.12	2.20	97.80	19.06	80.94

According to Table 17, most homes and centers accept children during the "pending period". This is the period during which DHS is deciding on a child's eligibility for a subsidy. Table 18 shows that both homes and centers are likely to charge full rates during the pending period. Table 18 also displays the amount charged if a child goes to pending status during re-certification.

Table 18. Charges during pending period.											
	All		Ho	mes	Centers						
	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%					
Are families cha	Are families charged during the pending period?										
Yes	427	74.78	248	71.68	178	79.46					
No	144	25.22	98	28.32	46	20.54					
If so, how much	?		_			_					
Full rates	316	73.15	199	79.28	116	64.44					
Partial rates	116	26.85	52	20.72	64	35.56					
Amount charge	d if child ş	goes to per	nding statu	us during	re-certific	ation.					
Full rates	420	58.91	298	65.49	121	47.08					
Partial rates	127	17.81	53	11.65	74	28.79					
Do not charge	166	23.28	104	22.86	62	24.12					

Table 19a. DHS subsidized children, frequency distribution.										
	All		He	ome	Center					
Number of children	N	%	N	%	Ν	%				
0	86	12.13	75	16.23	11	4.07				
1	60	8.46	50	10.82	10	4.07				
2	77	10.86	62	13.42	15	6.10				
3	74	10.44	58	12.55	16	6.50				
4	51	7.19	42	9.09	9	3.66				
5	47	6.63	36	7.79	11	4.47				
6	63	8.89	54	11.69	9	3.66				
7	33	4.65	27	5.84	6	2.44				
8	41	5.78	37	8.01	4	1.63				
9	15	2.12	8	1.73	7	2.85				
10	17	2.40	7	1.52	10	4.07				
11-25	73	9.89	6	1.30	68	27.64				
26-100	67	9.45	0	0.00	67	26.83				
101+	4	.56	0	0.00	4	1.63				

Table 19b. Subsidized children, descriptive statistics.								
All Homes Centers								
Mean	10.53	3.72	23.37					
Standard deviation	19.01	2.89	27.84					
Median	5	3	13					
Range	0-211	0-15	0-211					

The percentage of providers by the number of subsidized children is displayed in Table 19a. Approximately 16% of homes have no subsidized children, but otherwise the number of homes caring for

between 1 and 8 subsidized children is fairly evenly dispersed. Approximately half of the centers have between 11 and 100 subsidized children. The table of descriptive statistics shows that the average and median number of subsidized children for homes is approximately 3. The average for centers is 23, but with a median of 13, indicating that the average is skewed by larger facilities.

Table 20. Providers by percentage of children subsidized by DHS.										
	4	All	He	omes	Centers					
Percentage of children	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%				
0	74	11.49	64	14.99	10	4.61				
+0-25%	132	20.49	45	10.54	87	40.09				
+25-50%	93	14.44	38	8.90	55	25.35				
+50-75%	72	11.18	39	9.13	33	15.21				
+75-100%	275	42.70	241	56.44	34	15.67				

Table 20 shows the number of providers by the percentage of children in their care subsidized by DHS. The table reveals that homes tend more toward the extremes, while centers toward the middle. Most homes have either no subsidized children or more than 75% subsidized. Centers, on the other hand mainly fall in the positive range up to 50%.

With Tables 21a, 21b and 21c we can examine whether rates are affected by subsidies. Overall, there does not appear to be a uniform trend suggesting any impact of subsidies on rates. For the most part, rates rise and fall randomly. The only obvious trend is the rates charged for infants, toddlers, preschoolers, and kindergarteners by homes. Here, there appears to be a negative correlation between the rate charged and the level of subsidy. The likely explanation is that homes receiving no subsidies have wealthier clientele and are, therefore, able to charger higher rates, while homes with an increasing number of subsidized children must charge lower rates.

Table 21a. Weekly	Table 21a. Weekly rates by percentage of children subsidized, 75 th percentile, all providers.										
		Percent of DHS subsidized children in care									
	0	0 +0 to 25% +25 to 50% + 50 to 75% +75 to 1									
School age, before	\$50.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$58.00	\$60.00						
school only											
School age, after	75.00	85.00	85.00	90.00	85.00						
school only											
School age, before	130.00	140.00	137.50	135.00	135.00						
and after school											
School age,	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00						
summer vacation											
School age, school	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00						
year vacations											
Infant care	175.00	195.00	185.00	180.00	160.00						
Toddler care	175.00.	185.00	182.00	175.00	160.00						
Preschool care	170.00	175.00	155.00	155.00	150.00						
Kindergarten care	150.00	160.00	155.00	150.00	150.00						
Note: Youth care data are not presented. Nearly all youth care is provided by homes and centers											
where 75-100% of ch	where 75-100% of children are subsidized. Therefore, there are too few observations in lower										
categories to allow fo	or valid interpret	tation.									

Table 21b. Weekly	rates by perce	ntage of childr	en subsidized,	75 th percentile,	homes only.						
		Percent of DHS subsidized children in care									
	0	0 +0 to 25% +25 to 50% + 50 to 75% +75 t									
School age, before	\$50.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$60.00						
school only											
School age, after	75.00	80.00	75.00	80.00	80.00						
school only											
School age, before	130.00	122.50	130.00	135.00	135.00						
and after school											
School age,	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00						
summer vacation											
School age, school	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00						
year vacations											
Infant care	175.00	175.00	170.00	160.00	150.00						
Toddler care	175.00	170.00	150.00	157.50	150.00						
Preschool care	170.00	160.00	150.00	150.00	150.00						
Kindergarten care	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00						
Note: Youth care dat	Note: Youth care data are not presented. Nearly all youth care is provided by homes and centers										
where 75-100% of ch	ildren are subsi	dized. Therefo	re, there are too	few observation	ons in lower						

categories to allow for valid interpretation.

		Percent of DHS subsidized children in care									
	+0 to 25%	+25 to 50%	+ 50 to 75%	+75-100%							
School age, before	\$57.50	\$60.00	\$55.00	\$55.00							
school only											
School age, after	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00							
school only											
School age, before	145.00	145.00	135.00	140.00							
and after school											
School age,	155.00	155.00	150.00	145.00							
summer vacation											
School age, school	155.00	155.00	150.00	138.00							
year vacations											
Infant care	216.00	206.00	192.50	195.00							
Foddler care	196.00	200.00	185.00	195.00							
Preschool care	180.00	164.00	162.50	161.00							
Kindergarten care	165.50	160.00	160.00	160.00							

Note: Youth care data are not presented. Nearly all youth care is provided by homes and centers where 75-100% of children are subsidized. Therefore, there are too few observations in lower categories to allow for valid interpretation. Also, there are too few centers that have no subsidized children to allow for valid interpretation.

Other fees charged

Providers were asked to indicate other fees that they charge. We can see in Table 22 that many providers charge for registration/application and field trips, although the tendency to do so is much higher with centers that with homes. Most homes and nearly all centers charge for the late pick up of children. Late payment charges are also levied by approximately one-third of homes and over half of centers. Other charges appearing with some frequency are extended day fees and security deposits.

Table 22. Other fees charged.											
		All	H	omes	Centers						
	Ν	%	Ν	%	N	%					
Registration/Application	230	30.91	49	10.10	181	70.16					
Field trips	268	37.48	90	19.07	178	73.55					
Transportation	67	10.53	52	11.45	15	8.29					
Meals	39	6.16	28	6.15	11	6.21					
Late pick up	539	68.49	303	58.72	236	87.41					
Late payment	299	42.35	180	37.58	119	52.65					
Diapers/Wipes	77	12.58	70	15.73	7	4.22					
Art/Activity Supplies	21	3.29	13	2.84	8	4.44					
Extended day	210	33.33	173	37.61	37	21.89					
Security deposit	102	16.04	52	11.58	50	26.88					

Written comments

The questionnaire includes a section where respondents could provide written comments indicating other factors (in addition to those mentioned elsewhere in the questionnaire) that would affect their rates and a section for any other comments respondents wished to make. Many respondents did make additional comments on a variety of topics. These were recorded and summarized and are available from RI DHS upon request as an addendum to this report.

RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

2004 STATEWIDE SURVEY OF CHILDCARE RATES

Conducted by

Schmidt Labor Research Center University of Rhode Island

The information you provide is needed by the RI Department of Human Services (DHS) to determine the usual rate charged for childcare in Rhode Island. Although your participation is voluntary, collecting this information is required by state law.

Individual responses will be kept completely confidential and will not be identified with a particular center or program. Only summary statistics will be reported. No respondents will be identified by name to any state or federal agency.

Please fill out a separate questionnaire for each site you operate. This is important in order to obtain accurate information on response rates and childcare capacity. You may photocopy all answers that are the same across all sites. However, please be sure to provide all code numbers for all sites.

Section 1. ALL PROVIDERS SHOULD RESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING ITEMS.

- 1) For which type of facility are you responding?
 - a. Family or Group Family Childcare Home (i.e. you are certified by the RI Department of Children, Youth & Families (DCYF) to care for up to 12 children in a family home setting)
 - b. ____ Childcare Center (i.e. you are licensed by DCYF to care for children in a group setting)
- 2) Is your program classified as for-profit or not-for-profit?
 - a. ____ For-profit
 - b. Not-for-profit (i.e. a 501(c)(3) corporation)
- 3) Does your facility operate as an independent, stand-alone program or is it a part of a multi-site organization or chain?
 - a. Independent, stand alone program
 - b. ____ Part of a multi-site organization or chain
- 4) Is your facility affiliated with a church or school?
 - a. ____ Church
 - b. ____ School
 - c. ____ Neither

What is the most common way that you charge? 5)

- a. ____ Hourly d. ____ Monthly
- b. ____ Daily

- e. ____ Semester/Year

c. ____ Weekly

- f. ____ Other (please specify)

- 6) Please check the program(s) that you provide (**check all that apply**):
 - a. ____ Infant programs: birth to 18 months old
 - b. ____ Toddler programs: 18 to 36 months old
 - c. ____ Pre-school programs: 3 to 5 years old
 - d. ____ Before and after kindergarten care
 - e. ____ School-age programs: 6 to 12 years old and in at least first grade (i.e. you are licensed by DCYF to care for school-aged children in a group setting before and/or after school)
 - f. ____ Youth programs: 12 to 15 years old
 - g. ____ Nursery school programs (i.e. you are licensed by the Department of Education (DOE) to provide educational programs for young children)
 - h. ____ Kindergarten programs (i.e. you are licensed by RIDE to provide educational programs for kindergarten children)
 - i. ____ Head Start programs (i.e. you are an accredited Head Start provider)
 - j. ____ Other program(s) (please specify) ______
- 7) For which age groups do you provide childcare services? (check all that apply)
 - a. ____ Infants: Birth to 18 months old d. ____ Kindergarteners: 5 year olds
 - b. ____ Toddlers: 18 to 36 months old e. ____ School-age children: in first
 c. Preschoolers: 3 to 5 years old grade or above
 - c. ____ Preschoolers: 3 to 5 years old g years old g

8) Which type(s) of childcare program(s) do you provide? (check all that apply)

- a. ____ Full-day: 8 or more hrs. g. ____ Evening care
- b. ____ Half-day
- h. ____ School-age, summer vacation
- c. ____ Partial week i. ____ School-age, school year vacation
- d. ____ Before school care j. ____
- j. ____ School-age, single days, school
- e. ____After school care _____out-of-session
- f. ____ Weekend care
- k. ____ Other (please specify):

9) What are your usual hours of operation? Cross out the days you are closed.

Sı	ın	М	on	Tu	les	W	ed	Th	urs	F	ri	S	at
Start	End												

Section 2. RESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING ITEMS *ONLY IF* YOU CARE FOR SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN OR YOUTH (I.E. THOSE 6 TO 15 YEARS OLD AND IN AT LEAST FIRST GRADE).

IF YOU *DO NOT* CARE FOR SUCH CHILDREN *SKIP TO* SECTION 3.

- 1) For school-age children, what is the most common way that you charge?
 - a. ____ Hourly d. ____ Monthly
 - b. ____ Daily e. ____ Semester/Year
 - c. ____ Weekly f. ____ Other (please specify)
- 2) Please provide your usual, full-time, maximum weekly rate for school-age children. Do not include discounts, subsidies, sliding-scale rates, or scholarships. Answer only for the type(s) of care you provide. Even if you normally do not charge on a weekly basis, please estimate what your weekly rate *would* be.

Usual, Full-time, Maximum Weekly Rates—School Age Children Only (in first grade or above).							
Before School Only	After School Only	Both Before & After School	Summer Vacation	School Year Vacations			
For each weekly rate you included above, in the row below indicate							
how many hours are covered by this weekly rate.							

- 3) Do you charge a different rate for youth (12 to 15 years old)?
 - a. ____Yes
 - b. ____ No
 - c. ____ Does not apply

IF YOU ANSWERED NO OR DOES NOT APPLY, SKIP TO SECTION 3 BELOW

4) Please provide your usual, full-time, maximum weekly rate for youth. Do not include discounts, subsidies, sliding-scale rates, or scholarships. Answer only for the type(s) of care you provide. Even if you normally do not charge on a weekly basis, please estimate what your weekly rate *would* be.

Usual, Full-time, Maximum Weekly Rates— Youth Only (12 to 15 years old).							
Before School Only			Summer Vacation	School Year Vacations			
For each weekly rate you included, in the row below indicate how							
many hours are covered by this weekly rate.							

Section 3. *ALL PROVIDERS* SHOULD RESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING ITEMS.

1) Please provide your usual, full-time, maximum weekly rate for each age group listed below. Do not include discounts, subsidies, sliding-scale rates, or scholarships. Answer only for the type(s) of care you provide. Even if you normally do not charge on a weekly basis, please estimate what your weekly rate *would* be.

Usual, Full-time, Maximum Weekly Rates by Age Group.						
Infant	Toddler	Preschool	Kindergarten			
(Birth-18 mos.)	(18-36 mos.)	(3 to 5 yrs.)				
D 1 11		• .• • • •	1 1			
For each weekly rate you included, in the row below indicate how						
many hours are covered by this weekly rate.						

Section 4. *ALL PROVIDERS* SHOULD RESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING ITEMS.

- 1) Do you accept DHS subsidized children in your facility?
 - a) ____Yes
 - b) ____No

IF YOU ANSWERED NO, SKIP TO ITEM 8 BELOW

- 2) How many DHS subsidized children are currently in your care?
- 3) Do you have limits on the number of DHS subsidized children you will accept?
 - a) ____Yes
 - b) ____No
- 4) If yes, have you increased the number of DHS subsidized children you will accept since January 2004?
 - a) ____Yes ___No
- 5) During the "pending period," when DHS support is not guaranteed, do you accept new children?
 - a) ____Yes
 - b) ____No

IF YOU ANSWERED NO, SKIP TO ITEM 8 BELOW

- 6) Do you charge families during the pending period?
 - a) ____Yes
 - b) ____No
- 7) If you answered Yes on item 6, do you charge full or partial rates to families during the pending period?
 - a) ____ Full rates
 - b) ____ Partial rates
- 8) When childcare assistance is being re-certified, if a child's case goes to pending status, how much do you charge?
 - a) _____ Full rates
 - b) ____ Partial rates
 - c) ____ Do not charge

9) Do you charge any special fees in addition to your base rate? Check proper boxes.

	Yes	No
Registration/Application		
Field trips		
Transportation fee		
Meals		
Late pick-up		
Late payment		
Diapers/Wipes		
Art/Activity Supplies		
Extended day		
Security deposit		

- 10) Please list any other special fees that you charge that were not included in item 9:
- 11) Do you receive any **private** money from sources other than children's families (e.g. United Way grants, church sponsorships, employer subsidies)?

- a) ____Yes
- b) _____No
- 12) Do you receive any **government** money (e.g. subsidies from school systems for special needs children, subsidies from early intervention agencies, or Medicaid)? **Do not include DHS CCAP assistance payments or Child and Adult Food Program** (CACFP) payments.
 - a) ____ Yes b) ____ No
- 13) If you answered yes to either question 11 or 12, how many children currently in your care are subsidized by private and/or government sources? (Skip if you answered no to both question 11 and 12) _____
- 14) During which month do you (or would you) normally raise rates?
- 15) Did you raise rates during the past year?
 a) ____ Yes (If yes, during which month? _____)
 b) ____ No
- 16) How many weeks per year does your program operate? _____ weeks.
- 17) How many children are you licensed/certified to care for?
- 18) What is the maximum number of children you would be willing to care for in your current space? Include both full- and part-time _____

- 19) How many children are you currently caring for? Include both full- and part-time
- 20) Are there any other factors that affect your rates for childcare services (either raise or lower them)? Please explain.

21) Please include any additional comments you wish to make:

Thank you for participating in the 2004 Rhode Island Department of Human Services Childcare Rate Survey!