A question regarding the size of an early care and education (ECE) program and overall compliance with licensing rules was asked by ECE providers in the State of Washington. The purpose of this technical research note is to answer this question and other associated questions.

State of Washington staff pulled a random sample of approximately 200 ECE providers representing the state as a whole. Various descriptive and correlational analyses were used to analyze any relationships amongst the data.

Based upon the following chart (Chart 1) it is clear that there is no relationship between the size of an ECE program and the level of non-compliance with licensing rules ($r = .113; -.017; .178$ are all non-significant results). What are significant results are the correlations across the years of the non-compliance with licensing rules as one would expect ($r = .747; .623; .47$ are all significant at the $p < .0001$ level).

Another very interesting question asked by State of Washington staff was the relationship between QRIS scores and non-compliance (NC) with licensing rules. Again, although the correlation did not reach significance ($r = -.20$) there is definitely a trend in the data (see Figure 1). There is a trend which demonstrates that as the QRIS Star Level increases, overall non-compliance with licensing rules decreases.
In further analyses however, there was a significant correlation between the size of an ECE program and QRIS scores ($r = .47$). And when the Star levels (1-4) were compared via One-Way ANOVA for non-compliance with licensing rules, a significant difference was found ($p < .01$)(see Chart 2). This is the first demonstration of a positive relationship between QRIS (PQ) and Licensing (PC). As compliance in one goes up (PC – Program Compliance), there is a corresponding increase in the other (PQ – Program Quality).

Chart 2 – QRIS Scores and Non-Compliance with Licensing Rules (PC x PQ)