

Promoting Excellence in Child Care



Sacramento County Child Care Plan 2003-2007

Sacramento County Local Child Care and Development Planning Council

Sacramento County Local Child Care & Development Planning Council

Council Membership

Chair: **Alix Hall**, *Discovery Tree Schools*, Child Care Provider

Vice Chair: **Allyson Kurtz**, *National Human Development Foundation*, Child Care Provider

Members:

Marjorie Beazer, Consumer

Mary Breeding, *Kinder World, Inc.*, Public Agency

Mary Gary, *Sacramento City Unified School District*, Board Discretion

Catherine Goins, *SETA Head Start*, Child Care Provider

Pamela Haynes, *Employment Training*, Community

Alona Jennings, *Little Blessings*, Community

Norma Johnson, *SETA Head Start*, Public Agency

Anne Kress, *American River College*, Board Discretion

Patrick Mangan, *Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services*, Board Discretion

Dexter McNamara, *Interfaith Service Bureau*, Community

Michael Minnick, Consumer

Patrick Murphy, *SCOE*, Community
Carol Silvia, *Beanstalk*, Child Care Provider

Kathie Skrabo, *Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services*, Public Agency

Loretta Smith, *Sacramento County Family Child Care Licensing*, Board Discretion

Anette Smith-Dohring, Consumer

Dennis Vicars, Consumer

Billee Willson, *Sacramento County Department of Human Assistance*, Public Agency

Council Staff

Peter Lee, *Sacramento County Office of Education*

Jaclyn P. White, *Child Action, Inc.*

Donna Sneeringer, *Child Action, Inc.*

Joyce Stone, *Child Action, Inc.*

Lexy Kirk, *Child Action, Inc.*

Reuben Mendoza, *Child Action, Inc.*

Margaret Tomczak, Consultant

Cover Photograph from SETA Headstart

Mission

The mission of the Sacramento County Local Child Care and Development Planning Council is to provide a forum for the planning and development of child care services that meet the diverse needs of the Sacramento community.

Purpose

- To provide a forum for the planning of child care services that meet the diverse needs of families in Sacramento County.
- To promote public participation in the planning process.
- To advocate for the needs of families in Sacramento County with respect to child care.
- To advise the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors and the Sacramento County Board of Education with respect to the child care needs of families in Sacramento County.
- To serve as a forum for discussion of community child care issues.

Membership

The Sacramento Local Child Care Planning and Development Council is composed of twenty members. The Sacramento County Board of Supervisors appoints ten members and ten members are appointed by the Sacramento County Board of Education. Members are selected to represent one of five categories: child care consumer (4), child care provider (4), public agency (4), community representative (4), and board discretion (4).

Meetings

The Sacramento County Local Child Care and Development Planning Council meets the 2nd Wednesday of every month. All meetings are open to the public. For more information, please call (916) 369-3323.



Introduction

Over \$298,900,000 is spent annually on early care and education services for 65,000 Sacramento children ages birth through twelve years of age. These services are part of a comprehensive statewide delivery system that has evolved to meet the changing needs of American society since 1945 when the first California children's centers were funded during World War II. This system includes licensed child care centers and family child care homes, Head Start and State Preschool Programs, exempt school-age centers and enrichment programs, as well as individuals, relatives and family friends. In Sacramento County there is over \$5 million in additional funding for information, planning and professional development that supports the development of a skilled early learning workforce and a system of quality child care services for children and families.

The Sacramento County Local Child Care and Development Planning Council is mandated to develop a plan for the continued assessment and development of a strong system for early care and learning and provide a forum for the discussion of child care and family issues. In this capacity the Local Child Care Planning Council has worked since January 2001 to conduct a needs assessment for Sacramento County. This assessment included conducting a supply survey of over 2,000 child care providers, holding community forums, interviewing leaders in the field of early care and education, reviewing local and regional studies and reports, and developing maps of supply distribution. Public comment was solicited at community meetings and at three public hearings. The Local Planning Council adopted the plan in April 2003 and will submit it to the County Board of Education and County Board of Supervisors for final approval. It will then be submitted to the California Department of Education.

This report is organized in the following format: In Chapter 1 the current supply of child care services is described and projections for future need for services for all age groups of children are identified. Chapter 2 identifies and discusses the issues and trends that currently affect our children, families and community. Chapter 3 describes the Local Planning Council's five-year plan that will guide the development of child care services geographically, programmatically and financially. As mandated, Chapter 3 also identifies geographic areas of the county that are priorities for state and federal funding for future child care and state preschool programs. Chapter 4 identifies the achievements and changes in child care programs over the last five years, 1997-2002. In Chapter 5 the report describes in detail the scope of services and funding that supports Sacramento's subsidized child care services. Chapter 6 provides information on the mandate, history and local planning process. The data tables and maps that support the recommendations of the plan are included as an addendum.

Sources: The documentation for this report was provided by the Community Services Planning Council (CSPC) and Child Action, Inc.

The Community Services Planning Council provided population statistics from the 2000 census and generated the tables and maps for this report. We want to acknowledge Katrina Middleton and Kelly Grieve, of the CSPC for their assistance in developing the tables and maps.

Child Action, Inc. conducted the child care supply survey and provided all child care information and data included in this report. The supply survey was conducted in June-September 2001 and surveyed 2,813 licensed child care providers.

Other sources include:

- ◆ Sacramento County Children's Report Card- September 2002
- ◆ Putting the Pieces Together: State Actions to Encourage Smart Growth Practices in California- Urban Land Institute 2002
- ◆ Sacramento Region Quality of Life-Index 2002
- ◆ The Metropolitan Transportation Plan for 2025



Table of Contents

Introduction

Chapter 1 – Child Care Supply and Demand Page 1

Chapter 2 – Issues and Trends Page 3

Chapter 3 – The Child Care Plan and Priorities 2003-2007 Page 6

Chapter 4 – Where Have We Been? Page 12

Chapter 5 – Subsidized Child Care Services Page 15

Chapter 6 - Sacramento County Local Child Care and Development
Planning Council Page 19

Addendum – Maps and Tables



Sacramento County Child Care Supply & Demand

Sacramento County is a rapidly growing diverse county with a population of more than 1.25 million people with 18.5% of these between birth and twelve years of age. An estimated 155,714 of Sacramento children under the age of 12 live in families with working parents and need some form of child care. Approximately 51% of these children will use informal child care arrangements with family, neighbors and friends. The remaining 76,300 children will need child care, either in licensed family child care homes or child care centers, or licensed exempt school-age centers.

There are 1,186 family child care homes and 285 child care centers that are licensed to provide care for 37,200 children, or 49% of the need. Additional services are provided for 6,740 school age children in exempt after school enrichment programs.

Supply Demographics

- The Delta towns and communities in this county have virtually no licensed child care with the exception of the town of Courtland.
 - The middle to higher income communities of Folsom, Rancho Murieta, Midtown, Greenhaven and South Natomas have a higher than average supply of child care.
 - Citrus Heights, Galt, Herald, Rio Linda, Fruitridge and South Sacramento have a low supply compared to the number of children in those communities.
 - The downtown area has a low child population but is saturated with child care centers serving employees working in that community. The commercial downtown area of Sacramento is an anomaly in child care planning as it supports a child care supply that far exceeds the number of resident children. Child care programs in this community serve employees of the central business district, typically providing care for our youngest children, ages birth through five years. When children enter elementary school, there is a tendency for these same families to switch to care closer to home and nearer the neighborhood school.
 - Twenty-five percent of centers and home providers (372) speak a language other than English including, Spanish, Russian, Hmong, Vietnamese, and Farsi.
- Twenty-three percent of providers (340) report experience in caring for children with special needs.
 - Fourteen percent of providers (204) provide alternative hour care on weekends, overnights and evenings.

Currently licensed child care is available for 4,119 infants and toddlers, birth to two years of age. This represents almost 40% of the projected need of 10,697 infants and toddlers. This appears to be the most underserved of all age groups in most outlying regions of the county, particularly South Sacramento. Communities with a low supply of licensed infant care are Galt, Rio Linda, Curtis Park, Tahoe Park, Fruitridge, Bradshaw, Meadowview, Del Paso Heights and Antelope. The few notable exceptions are found mostly downtown, where many children are served whose parents are working in the area.

Preschool care is the most traditional form of child care and is more evenly represented throughout the county, with the same high density found in the downtown area. However, preschool care appears to be more readily available than infant care, with a capacity to serve 17,292 children. The availability of care remains extremely low in the majority of areas, again particularly in South Sacramento, which has a low-income, high child population.

The majority of children needing licensed care are of school-age, with 48,832 children between the ages of six and twelve. There is a capacity to serve 14,852 school age children in licensed after school programs. Available care for school-age children has a low service rate in predominantly low-income areas such as North Highlands, Rancho Cordova and South Sacramento. Exempt school-age programs, serving 6,740 children in programs generally run by school districts and private organizations (such as the YMCA, START and Boys & Girls Club), make quite a difference along the Highway 99 corridor through South Sacramento and Rancho Cordova. Even with these services, large gaps still remain in these areas as well as throughout the county.

Future Growth Areas: Projected growth for housing and business centers will be on the periphery of central Sacramento in Folsom, Elk Grove, Natomas and the Highway 50 corridor. Reflecting on the pattern of child care utilization in the central downtown with large numbers of “non-resident” children using child care services, it is likely that the expansion of these business districts will follow the same pattern. Planning for the development of child care in these areas is critical.

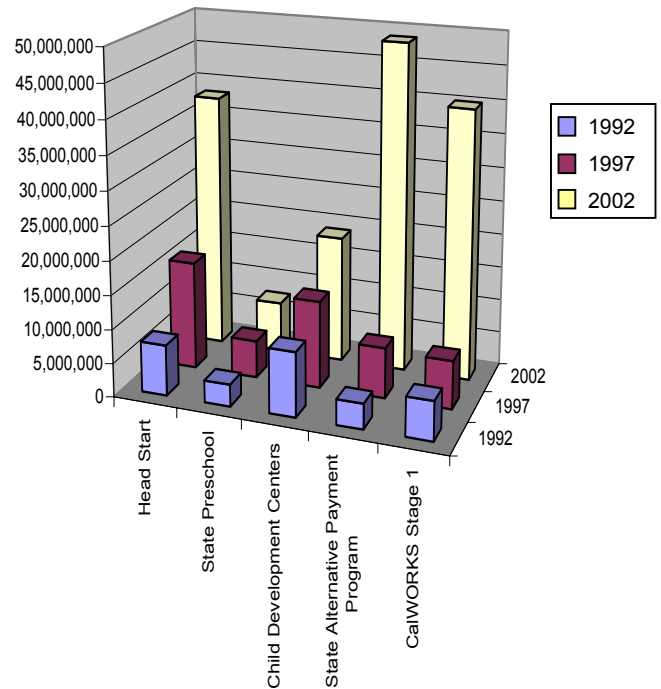
As suburban expansion continues, we project an increase in the number of family child care homes in the residential communities of Natomas, Elk Grove, Folsom and Rancho Cordova. Family child care is the first child care service to appear in new subdivisions as it is a permissible use for residential zoning and the licensing process is fairly straightforward.

The County of Sacramento, Department of Health and Human Services, is responsible for insuring the safety of children in child care by licensing and monitoring over 2,000 family child care homes in Sacramento County. As the number of family child care homes increases to meet the expanding child care need, it is critical that adequate funding for licensing and monitoring of these new providers also increases.

Child Care Costs: A family with an infant and a preschool age child, earning the state median income, can expect to pay \$13,156 for child care services in a year. This represents 26% of the family income. A single parent, earning minimum wage, would have to spend 94% of the family income for the care of the same two children. The cost of child care while expensive for the family, does not begin to cover the true cost of providing quality care for ten hours a day. The cost of care is subsidized by the wages of the child care workers.

Average Cost of Care in Sacramento County		
Age of Child	Family Child Care	Child Care Center
Infants (0-2)	\$127/week	\$173/week
Preschool (2-5)	\$112/week	\$126/week
School Age (6-12)	\$82/week	\$76/week

Subsidized Child Development Programs 1992-2002



Subsidized Child Care Programs: Over \$157,981,757 of federal and state funding is allocated annually for the care and education of 31,820 children from low-income families in Head Start, State Preschool, Child Development Programs and After School Enrichment Programs throughout Sacramento County.

There is an additional five million dollars that support the early care and learning industry in Sacramento County through the delivery of resource and referral, local planning, recruitment and training and professional development services.

In the last five years there has been tremendous growth in the amount and diversity of national, state and local funding for early care and learning programs. In 1997 over \$50 million of federal and state funds were allocated for child care services. In 2002 that number has increased to \$163 million. \$Five million is dedicated to education and quality enhancement services. Much of this growth was fueled by federal welfare reform.



Issues & Trends: The Current Child Care Picture

In 2001 and 2003 the Sacramento County Local Child Care and Development Planning Council conducted focus groups, community forums, and interviews with child care providers, parents, and other members of the community. In addition, the Council researched regional and county reports and identified the five major areas of concern about child care in Sacramento County. They are as follows:

1. Growth

As Sacramento County grows, the demand and need for quality child care will steadily increase. Growth projections for both employment and housing focus on the periphery of the existing urban area. Development of new child care facilities should be encouraged as expansion increases. It is important to ensure that covenants and codes for new subdivisions do not construct barriers or deed restrictions to the provision of family home child care. Actions must be taken to ensure that child care will be available for both the current and future children of our community

Changing Workforce: The region's economy, while remaining healthy, is changing in fundamental ways. The number of jobs in electronics manufacturing, information services, health care, agriculture, food processing and tourism are approaching those in government and are supplanting military-related jobs. Along with the population growth of one million people from 2002 to 2025, employment is expected to increase by about 60%, or about one-half million jobs, mainly centered in downtown Sacramento, South Placer County, and the U.S. 50 corridor. The fastest-growing communities during that period are expected to be Rancho Cordova, Vineyard and Cosumnes. If the downtown is an example, there will be an increased need for child care services for our youngest children in these areas of employment density.

As growth in the Sacramento region increases, one of the concerns is increased transportation time, and what that will mean to parents in terms of accessibility of child care. The Final Draft of the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) Metropolitan Transportation Plan for 2025 documents the spread of the urban area to encompass Elk Grove, Roseville, Rocklin and Folsom; the regular occurrence of traffic congestion in the area; the emergence of

Rancho Cordova as a major employment center; the predominance of low-density suburban development, necessitating the need for longer commuting distances; the normalization of two-worker households, resulting in increased need for one or more errand stops on the way to or from work.

- How will Sacramento County integrate planning for child care services into existing neighborhood, government and transportation planning systems?
- What planning is underway to insure child care services are included in the expansion of business centers, transportation hubs and housing developments?
- What does this mean for children in child care who spend longer hours in child care or automobiles traveling to child care due to increased commute time for their parents?
- What will be the impact on child care providers as they extend the hours to accommodate work schedules with longer commute times?
- What will the effects on families be if they are forced to pay more for extended hours, or if they have even less time to spend with their children?
- Is there planning for child care centers at light rail and transportation hubs?
- What is the impact of the region's air quality on children's health?

2. Needs of the Child Care Consumer

There has been a trend in public policy to shift responsibility for regulation of child care from the government regulatory agencies to the parent. While consumers need access to information to make informed choices about the care of their children, they also need a strong regulatory system to ensure the health and safety of their children while in child care.

There is a concern that funding for subsidized child care is unstable and families who have moved from welfare to work will not be able to maintain employment without continued child care subsidies. There is an ever-growing recognition that the working poor are excluded from basic family supports such as child care subsidies and health care for their children. The biggest challenges facing families are balancing work and family demands. In a weakening economy, maintaining employment, keeping up with the cost of living, and affording the basic essentials is going to be a struggle for working families. There is growing recognition that in order to raise healthy children, families need to earn a living wage.

Child care programs often serve as a resource and support for families, as well as the caregivers and teachers of their children. Recent research shows the importance of supporting the culture and language of the family in the child care setting. Recruitment, training and licensure of culturally and linguistically diverse child care workers is essential in providing Sacramento County families with culturally sensitive, responsive care for our youngest children.

Child care for children with special needs, mild or chronic illness, and alternative schedules remains the most difficult care for families to find. Continued recruitment and training of providers and development of integrated support services from community education and health services will expand the availability of these specific child care services. Enhanced consumer services for parents with these difficult child care needs is beneficial in helping the family find quality care for their children.

3. Child Care Quality

National studies of child care have found that only one in seven child care centers provide a level of quality that promotes healthy development and learning in young children. Eighty-six percent of centers have been found to be of "mediocre or poor quality".

In early 2003 WestEd completed a preliminary review of child care quality in 45 Sacramento centers and family child care homes. Results of these assessments echo those of national studies, with Sacramento child care hovering between minimal and good when assessing program elements. Assessment scores for caregiver interaction were only slightly above minimal. Relationship based care, which includes primary care giving and small groups, received minimal scores.

The recent brain development research clearly shows the importance of responsive care giving in the socio/emotional and intellectual development of children. Specifically identified was the need for infant/toddler caregiver training in both the socio-emotional and cognitive development of infants and toddlers.

"Studies show that quality child care depends on good, long-term relationships between children and well-trained child care providers. However many child care workers receive poverty level wages and have no incentive to further their training. Children will not receive quality care until workers earn a decent wage and receive high quality training. Compensation must be linked to professional development"
Statement of Principles National Council of Jewish Women Opening A New Window On Child Care, October 1999

Findings in the field suggest that the quality of care is closely related to the education, compensation and retention of staff. High staff turnover is one major component of early care that has a detrimental effect on the quality of programs on young children during a critical stage of their emotional, social and cognitive development. The efforts to keep child care services relatively affordable have placed the burden of costs onto Early Childhood Education staff themselves. In effect, low wages and poor benefits subsidize the current early care system.

In focus groups and public hearings, members of the community expressed a general concern about the quality of child care, and how quality is affected by the high turnover rates and lack of adequate compensation for child care providers and teachers. Quality child care is dependent upon the skill and knowledge of the people providing the care. Testimony at the public hearing placed emphasis on the need to develop and maintain systems that support quality standards for child care.

4. Children's Health and Development

Children's Mental Health: Child care providers have expressed concern over the increased number of children in care with challenging behaviors and the lack of professional support in coping with disruptive or emotionally disturbed children. Yet another challenge that child care providers now face is the increasing incidence of depression and other mental health problems in young children. The National Mental Health Association estimates that mental health problems affect as many as every one in five young people at any given point in time, with two-thirds of those affected not receiving the

help or treatment they need. As many as one in every 33 children is affected by depression.

Overmedication of Children: Prescription and non-prescription medications are becoming more common for children at an increasingly young age. It is believed by many that children are being overmedicated for mild or non-existing conditions. Child care providers have seen an increase in the use of over-the-counter medication to treat conditions as well as increased antibiotic use in children.

The National Mental Health Association reports that ADHD (Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder) is the most common psychiatric condition affecting children today. The report warned that medication might be seen as the only way to help children behave when they are unable to control their own behavior.

Recent trends in the funding of child care quality initiatives are exploring ways to integrate existing health and education services with child care services to provide consultation and resources to support child care providers in the education and care of our youngest children. In Sacramento there are several programs funded by state and local First 5 Commissions that are building models for child care consultation in health, mental health and special education.

5. Partnerships with Schools:

Two new initiatives that will foster the development of community partnerships with school districts have emerged in the last couple of years. These initiatives focus on preparing our youngest children for success in school and supporting our youth in developing successful life skills.

Youth Development: Out of school time encompasses any waking hours young people are not in school. This critical time – more hours

than youth spend in school – is too often spent without adequate supervision. Studies show that youth without adult supervision experience greater stress, perform more poorly at school, and engage in more risk-taking behavior than those who have adult supervision.

With traditional child care programs for school-age children currently giving way to youth development initiatives such as the California After School Learning and Safe Neighborhoods Partnerships Program, it is contingent upon the child care community to work with youth developers to ensure that youth have access to the highest quality out of school time experiences possible.

School Readiness: In January 2001, Governor Gray Davis created the School Readiness Task Force to develop a comprehensive program to prepare children to enter school equipped with the learning tools necessary to succeed in an academic environment. Recent initiatives funded by the First 5 California Commission have increased the ability of schools to develop programs to promote school readiness, which help level the playing field and give all children, regardless of socio-economic or cultural background, an opportunity to be successful in school.

Concerns were raised in community interviews and focus groups about the danger of the “push-down” curriculum placing emphasis on academic performance of our youngest children at the expense of socio-emotional development. Providers expressed concern that the existing resources and school infrastructure, necessary to support an expansion of preschool programs is inadequate. However, the child care community is excited about the renewed interest in preschool as a place of learning that fosters healthy development.



The Child Care Plan and Priorities 2003 - 2007

As we begin to plan our community for the next generation of families, we must ensure a quality of life in Sacramento County that supports families in their efforts to raise healthy, competent children. Looking to the future, Sacramento County must consider and incorporate the needs of families into the planning and development of our communities.

Child Care must be included in the planning and expansion of housing developments, business centers and transportation hubs in order to meet the needs of Sacramento families.

A coordinated state and county system of regulation and education must be maintained to support the development of quality child care services and retain an experienced and skilled child care work force.

We must build partnerships with the health and education community to integrate family support and education services into the child care delivery system.

The level of quality in Sacramento child care services must be raised to promote best practices and support the socio-emotional and intellectual development of children.

A professional, skilled early childhood workforce must be recruited, promoted, and retained through a coordinated system for professional development that provides adequate compensation and benefits.

Basic family supports for child care and health care must be available to families.

Mandate to Develop a Child Care Plan and Funding Priorities

In 1997 Local Child Care and Development Planning Councils were mandated by state law, AB 1542, to assess the local child care need and identify existing gaps in services for children ages birth to twelve years. Councils are also required to develop a five year local child care plan, which incorporates the above information and forwards it to the California Department of Education to assist their decisions regarding allocation of funds. Pursuant to statutes, Education Code, Sections 8499.3 and 8499.5, local planning councils are required to develop priorities for funding of child care and development and state preschool programs. These priorities are to be based upon a needs assessment, which shall include data on supply, demand, and cost and market rates for each category of child care in the county. Opportunities for public input on the priorities shall be provided in public hearings. The county board of supervisors (CBS) and county superintendent of schools (CSS) must approve the priorities prior to submittal to the Child Development Division of the California Department of Education (CDD). When legislation does not identify specific target populations or geographic areas to be served in allocating expansion funds, the CDD will use the LPC priorities for the purpose of allocating new state and federal funds within each county.

The Sacramento County Local Child Care and Development Planning Council approved a child care plan for 2003-2007 and funding priorities at its regular meeting in April 2003. The planning process was initiated in January 2001 and included research, data collection, parent and provider surveys, key informant interviews, community forums and public hearings. The proposed Child Care Plan for 2003-2007 is described on pages 11 and 12 of this report.

The Sacramento County Local Child Care and Development Planning Council has also developed a set of funding priorities for General Child Development Programs and State Preschool Programs. The priorities were based on supply and demand data and zip code mapping that identified areas with low service ratios. The priorities can be found on pages 13 through 15 of this report.

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SACRAMENTO COUNTY CHILD CARE PLAN
2003-2007**

CHILD CARE AVAILABILITY

Ensure that quality child care services are available throughout Sacramento County.

Goal 1: Sacramento regional, local county and city government general and transportation plans support the planning and development of quality child care services for families.

1. The Sacramento County Child Care and Development Planning Council will work to ensure that child care issues are integrated into the following local plans:
 - a. Sacramento County General Plan and Human Service Plan;
 - b. Regional Transportation Master Plan;
 - c. Sacramento City Redevelopment of Southern Pacific Railyard;
 - d. SHRA redevelopment and affordable housing projects.
2. City and County Planning Departments will review and revise zoning codes and fees to facilitate the inclusion of child care centers and family child care homes in residential and commercial zones. Special attention will be paid to the newly incorporated City of Rancho Cordova.
3. No use fees or business fees for family child care homes.
4. Affordable use fees for child care centers.

Goal 2: All families will have a choice of affordable, quality child care services that meet the unique needs of their family.

1. Recruit and develop alternative hour child care services for families whose work hours are non-traditional and require employment or training during the evening, graveyard and week end hours.
2. Facilitate the development of dependable, quality child care services for school-age children during non-school hours.
 - a. Promote community education and collaboration in the implementation of the after school Initiative (Proposition 49).
 - b. Promote legislation to facilitate the ability of child care centers and family child care homes to provide affordable care for sick children.

CHILD CARE AFFORDABILITY

Ensure that families have access to affordable, quality child care services in their community.

Goal 1: Advocate for the maintenance and expansion of federal and state funding for child care and development programs.

1. Support the reauthorization and expansion of the federal programs including the Child Care and Development Block Grant, Head Start, Child Care Food Program, and Temporary Assistance To Needy Families.
2. Advocate for the increased funding for California's child care and development system.
3. Promote awareness of the Earned Income Tax Credit for working families.

Goal 2: Promote and develop employer supported child care programs that include benefits plans, discount programs, and on-site services for employees.

CONSUMER INVOLVEMENT

Ensure that the community has information and opportunities to influence the development of quality child care services.

Goal 1: Child Care Consumers are knowledgeable about child care issues and services in Sacramento County.

1. Conduct regular outreach to consumers and parents about child care quality standards, child care issues and child care services in Sacramento County.
2. Provide information on current issues, policy and trends through press releases, op editorials and web site.
3. Conduct an ongoing awareness campaign for the Local Child Care and Development Planning Council.
4. Coordinate the Child Care Coalition Annual Awards Ceremony.

Goal 2: Consumers and community members are involved in the planning, development and funding of child care services.

1. Develop a forum for parents and other consumers of child care to voice their concerns, needs, and opinions for the development and implementation of responsive child care services.
2. Promote the rights of parents to information about child care services prior to and after enrollment of a child.
3. Collaborate with community organizations and advisory bodies to promote the health and well being of children and families in Sacramento County.

CHILD CARE QUALITY

Ensure that quality child care services that promote and nurture the healthy growth and development of children are available in Sacramento County.

Goal 1: Improve the quality of child care services through the creation of professional development opportunities for child care providers in Sacramento County.

1. Develop and conduct outreach, support and training programs for child care providers.
2. Promote, expand and develop opportunities for professional growth and development of child care workers.
3. Promote the delivery of community college classes in languages other than English and in community settings.
4. Promote standards consistent with accreditation practices in child care programs in Sacramento County.

Goal 2: Recruit and retain a highly skilled workforce of child development professionals who will provide consistent, high quality care for Sacramento children and families.

1. Improve the compensation and benefits for child care workers.
2. Expand the Sacramento CARES program, which provides stipends to child care workers who remain in the field and improve their professional skills.

3. Create incentives for staff to enter and stay in the child care profession.

Goal 3: Facilitate linkages between child care and children's service providers.

1. Promote the development of relationships between child care providers and elementary schools to ensure children's readiness for school and smooth transition to kindergarten.
2. Promote the development of relationships between children care providers and health professionals to meet the health and mental health needs of families and improve the health and safety of child care programs.

CHILD CARE ACCESSIBILITY

Ensure that parents have access to a broad range of quality child care services that meet the needs of their family and children.

Goal 1: Child care services are conveniently located and accessible to families throughout the county.

1. Develop child care facilities at transit and business centers.
2. Promote employer supported child care services.

Goal 2: Child care services meet the special needs of children and families.

1. Expand the ability of child care centers and family child care home providers to care for children with special needs.
2. Expand the availability of training for child care workers and providers in the areas of health, mental health and special needs.
3. Promote the development of relationships between child care providers and special education services to improve the delivery of inclusive child care services for all children.

Goal 3: Families have equal access to subsidized child care services.

1. Develop a centralized eligibility system for subsidized child care services for Sacramento County families.

The following are the recommendations for priority funding for State Preschool and General Child Development Programs.

Priorities for General Child Development Programs					
Priority 1					
Rio Vista	94571	North Highlands	95660	Fruitridge	95824
Carmichael	95608	Orangevale	95662	Parkway	95823
Citrus Heights	95610	Rancho Cordova	95670	Rosemont	95826
Courtland	95615	Rio Linda	95673	Bradshaw	95827
Citrus Heights	95621	Delta	95690	Florin	95828
Elk Grove	95624	Wilton	95693	Vineyard	95829
Elverta	95626	Laguna	95758	Meadowview	95832
Fair Oaks	95628	Downtown	95814	South Natomas	95833
Folsom	95630	North Sacramento	95815	South Natomas	95834
Galt	95632	Midtown	95816	North Natomas	95835
Herald	95638	Oak Park	95817	Del Paso Heights	95838
Hood	95639	Curtis Park	95818	Foothill Farms	95841
Isleton	95641	Tahoe Park	95820	Foothill Farms	95842
Mather	95655	Arden Arcade	95821	Antelope	95843
		Land Park	95822		
Priority 2					
Sloughhouse	95683	Greenhaven/Pocket	95831		
Rancho Cordova	95742	North Natomas	95836		
East Sacramento	95819	North Natomas	95837		
Arden Arcade	95825	Arden	95864		
Vineyard	95830				

Priorities for State Preschool Programs					
Priority 1					
Carmichael	95608	Downtown	95814	Rosemont	95826
Citrus Heights	95610	North Sacramento	95815	Florin	95828
Citrus Heights	95621	Oak Park	95817	Vineyard	95829
Mather	95655	Curtis Park	95818	Del Paso Heights	95838
North Highlands	95660	Town and Country	95821	Foothill Farms	95841
Rancho Cordova	95670	Parkway	95823	Foothill Farms	95842
Rio Linda	95673	Fruitridge	95824	Antelope	95843
Elk Grove/Laguna	95758	Arden	95825	Arden Oaks	95864
Priority 2					
Rio Vista	94571	Isleton	95641	Bradshaw	95827
Courtland	95615	Orangevale	95622	Vineyard	95830
Elk Grove	95624	Sloughhouse	95683	Greenhaven	95831
Elverta	95626	Walnut Grove	95690	Meadowview South	95832
Fair Oaks	95628	Wilton	95693	South Natomas	95833
Folsom	95630	Rancho Cordova	95742	North Natomas	95834
Galt	95632	Midtown	95816	North Natomas	95835
Herald	95638	Tahoe Park	95820	North Natomas	95835
Hood	95639	Land Park	95822	North Natomas	95837

Funding for General Child Care and Development Programs Recommendations for Priority Areas

Communities	Zip Code	Map Priority December 2002	Staff Recommendations January 2003	Council Recommendations February 2003
Rio Vista	94751			1
Carmichael	95608	2	1	1
Citrus Heights	95610	3	2	1
Courtland	95615	3	2	1
Citrus Heights	95621	3	2	1
Elk Grove	95624	2	1	1
Elverta	95626	1	1	1
Fair Oaks	95628	4		1
Folsom	95630	4		1
Galt	95632	1	1	1
Herald	95638		2	1
Hood	95639	3	2	1
Isleton	95641	2	1	1
Mather	95655	1	1	1
North Highlands	95660	2	1	1
Orangevale/Citrus Heights	95662	4		1
Rancho Cordova/Gold River	95670	3	2	1
Rio Linda	95673	3	2	1
Sloughhouse/Rancho Murieta	95683			2
Walnut Grove	95690	2	1	1
Wilton	95693	3	2	2
Rancho Cordova/Gold River	95742	5		2
Elk Grove/Laguna	95758	3	2	1
Downtown	95814	1	1	1
North Sacramento	95815	1	1	1
Midtown	95816	4		1
Oak Park	95817	1	1	1
Curtis Park	95818	4		1
East Sacramento	95819	5		2
Tahoe Park	95820	2	1	1
Arden Arcade	95821	4		1
Land Park	95822	3	2	1
Parkway	95823	2	1	1
Fruitridge	95824	1	1	1
Arden Arcade	95825	5		2
Rosemont/College Greens	95826	3	2	1
Bradshaw	95827	3	2	1
Florin	95828	2	1	1
Vineyard	95829	3	2	1
Vineyard	95830	5		2
Greenhaven/Pocket	95831	5		2
Meadowview	95832	1	1	1
South Natomas	95833	3	2	1
North Natomas	95834	1	1	1
North Natomas	95835	4		1
North Natomas	95836	5		2
North Natomas	95837	5		2
Del Paso Heights	95838	2	1	1
Foothill Farms	95841	4		1
Foothill Farms	95842	3	2	1
Antelope	95843	4		1
Arden	95864	5		2

Color Codes		
Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Priority 4	Priority 5	

Funding for State Preschool Programs Recommendations for Priority Areas				
Communities	Zip Code	Map Priority December 2002	Staff Recommendations January 2003	Council Recommendations February 2003
Rio Vista	94751			2
Carmichael	95608	3	2	1
Citrus Heights	95610	3	2	1
Courtland	95615	5		2
Citrus Heights	95621	3	2	1
Elk Grove	95624	4		2
Elverta	95626	5		2
Fair Oaks	95628	4		2
Folsom	95630	3		2
Galt	95632	3		2
Herald	95638			2
Hood	95639	5		2
Isleton	95641	5		2
Mather	95655	5		1
North Highlands	95660	2	2	1
Orangevale/Citrus Heights	95662	4		2
Rancho Cordova/Gold River	95670	2		1
Rio Linda	95673	4		1
Sloughhouse/Rancho Murieta	95683			2
Walnut Grove	95690	5		2
Wilton	95693	5		2
Rancho Cordova/Gold River	95742	5		2
Elk Grove/Laguna	95758	4		1
Downtown	95814	4	2	1
North Sacramento	95815	2	2	1
Midtown	95816	4		2
Oak Park	95817	3	1	1
Curtis Park	95818	3	1	1
East Sacramento	95819	5		2
Tahoe Park	95820	2		2
Arden Arcade	95821	2	1	1
Land Park	95822	2		2
Parkway	95823	1	2	1
Fruitridge	95824	2	2	1
Arden Arcade	95825	3	1	1
Rosemont/College Greens	95826	3	1	1
Bradshaw	95827	4		2
Florin	95828	2	2	1
Vineyard	95829	5		1
Vineyard	95830	5		2
Greenhaven/Pocket	95831	4		2
Meadowview	95832	3		2
South Natomas	95833	3		2
North Natomas	95834	4		2
North Natomas	95835	5		2
North Natomas	95836	5		2
North Natomas	95837	5		2
Del Paso Heights	95838	1		1
Foothill Farms	95841	3	1	1
Foothill Farms	95842	3	1	1
Antelope	95843	4		1
Arden	95864	4	2	1

	Color Codes	
Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Priority 4	Priority 5	



Where Have We Been? Changes in Child Care in Sacramento County 1997 - 2002

In 1997, the Sacramento County Local Child Care and Development Planning Council developed a five-year plan to increase the availability and quality of child care services in Sacramento County. The plan identified four goals that address the needs of the Sacramento families and child care providers.

- Expansion of the supply of licensed child care centers and family child care homes.
- Expansion of access and development of facilities for child care services.
- Improvement of the quality of child care services available to families.
- Increased funding for child care subsidies for low-income families.

In the last five years we have seen an incredible increase in the political interest and subsequent funding of child care and development programs. In the coming years, with budget cutbacks, limits on government spending, and with a questionable economy, it will be important to maintain quality child care services for our children, while meeting the needs of a community destined for accelerated growth in its child and family population.

Over \$15,000,000 for After School Enrichment Programs at 65 community sites.

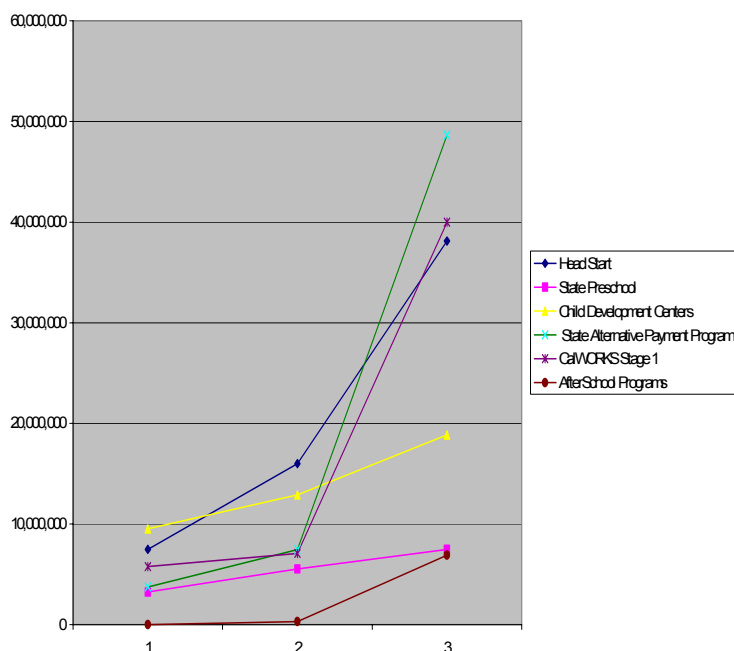
The Council identified a great need for the development of services for over 20,000 of Sacramento's school-age children. Federal and state legislation was passed that funded a new model for after school care. This model focused on improving school performance while offering a safe place during non-school hours. The "After School Enrichment and Safe Neighborhoods Act" were passed in 1997 and have been continually expanded during the last five years. At the national level, the 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program provides funding for similar services. In Sacramento County, this combined funding provides over \$15,000,000 to 65 programs serving over 6,740 elementary and middle school children. The Irvine Foundation awarded \$90,000,000 for a new Youth Development Collaborative in the communities of Meadowview and North Sacramento to provide community-based youth

programs at 8 sites serving 800 school-age children. The Boys and Girls Club has opened 3 new sites in the communities of Galt, Downtown Sacramento and Lemon Hill serving youth in a recreational model. In addition to these new programs, the 4th R and Beanstalk have expanded their School-Age Community Child Care Programs, which are subsidized by the California Department of Education.

\$103,000,000 for new and expanded child care programs serving 18,000 more children.

The most significant change occurred in the Council's goal to increase the funding for child care subsidies. With a growing awareness of the importance of the early years in school success and with the implementation of Welfare Reform legislation in 1997, the federal and state governments approved significant increases in funding for child care, state preschool, and Head Start programs. In Sacramento County that resulted in a 300% increase in funding, or \$103,000,000, for expanded child care and development programs, serving 18,000 more children than in 1997.

Sacramento County Child Development Programs 1992-2002



\$2,000,000 for Child Care Quality Improvement Activities

In an effort to improve the quality of care, the Sacramento County Local Child Care and Development Planning Council identified several areas for improvement. One area was to encourage collaboration between existing programs to maximize existing resources, in order to enhance and improve the level of quality provided in our community. A second area focused on retention and recognition of the child care workforce because the quality of any child care program is seriously jeopardized with high staff turnover and low levels of education and training. In the last five years, these two goals have been realized with the implementation of the following programs:

Head Start Collaborative: In 1997, SETA Head Start created the Head Start Collaborative, with the goal of providing Head Start Services to eligible children enrolled in private child care centers and family child care homes. This project now provides comprehensive education, health and family support services to 405 children in full day child care. This Collaborative project seeks to improve the quality of child care services by also providing educational assistance and training to the family child care home providers and center staff of the programs.

It is an excellent example of true collaboration. Head Start has broadened its approach to serving young children by creating partnerships with private sector child care providers to better serve eligible families. In doing so, they have shared their expertise and improved the quality of care for many more children enrolled in those programs.

Sacramento CARES: In 2001 Sacramento County was awarded almost \$2 million to create a program that would improve the quality of child care through retention and training of the child care workforce. Two grants, one from the California Department of Education and the other from the First 5 Sacramento Commission, provided cash stipends to child care workers who made a commitment to working with children and to their own professional development. Over 700 child care workers received over \$500,000 in cash stipends in 2002. Stipends ranged from \$250 for workers with a minimum of six college units, to \$1,500 for those with 24 units or more. Second and third year stipends will be awarded to those recipients who continue their professional development

through college coursework or other professional growth activities.

Sacramento County Child Care Quality Collaborative: A community collaborative with various funding sources joined together to develop a comprehensive approach to improving the quality of child care in Sacramento County. A "Quality Wheel of Services" was developed to provide child care centers and homes with a menu of training and support services. Services include assistance in the development of policies, best practices and programs in the areas of health, special needs, school readiness, infant/toddler care giving, and preschool program development.

\$3,200,000 for Recruitment and Training of the Child Care Workforce

In 1997 one of the most critical issues that faced Sacramento County child care programs was the shortage of qualified workers. The Class Size Reduction Act, combined with a robust economy, expanded job opportunities for child care workers and reduced the child care workforce. The Local Planning Council identified the need to implement programs that would recruit, train and retain a workforce that could sustain the child care industry. In the last five years the following programs responded to that challenge:

Careers in Early Childhood Education: A community partnership among the Los Rios Community College District, Child Action, Inc. and the Department of Human Assistance was funded in 2000 to recruit CalWORKs recipients for a two year educational plan that would result in earning a Child Development Teacher Permit and employment in a child care center. There are three cohorts for this project and the first cohort of 26 participants completed the two and a half year project in June 2002. Twelve participants have earned their Child Development Teacher Permits and are currently working in child care centers. The remainder of Cohort One and Cohort Two are completing their educational requirements. Cohort Three began their two year program in June 2002.

Slavic Child Care Project: In response to the need to develop a culturally and linguistically diverse child care delivery system, the First 5 Sacramento Commission provided funding to recruit and train family child care providers who speak Slavic languages. This project initiated in 2002 will create 125 new family child care homes by the year 2004.

California Child Care Initiative Project: This project has recruited and trained over 100 family child care providers each year with funding from the Sacramento County Department of Human Assistance and the California Child Care Initiative Project. Support services, which include training, technical assistance and start-up incentives, were provided in the English, Spanish, Hmong and Russian languages and resulted in an average of fifty new licensed homes each year. There is an emphasis on the development of infant/toddler care.

Capacity Building for Children with Special Needs: This project provides recruitment, training and technical assistance services to child care centers and family child care home providers in order to expand the capacity to serve children with special needs.

\$11 Million For Working Families Realized Through Consumer Education

In partnership with the community, the Sacramento County Department of Human Assistance launched a campaign in 2000 to educate low-income working families about the Earned Income Tax Credit. This credit provides families with tax relief for their child care expenses. The Sacramento County Department of Human Assistance provided on-site technical assistance to low-income working families in completing their tax forms and applying for the Earned Income Tax Credit at all their social service offices throughout the county in 2000. This effort resulted in \$4,600,000 returned to working families. This effort was repeated in 2001 and resulted in returning \$6,738,020 in tax returns to families. In just two years, 4,064 families have realized over \$11,000,000 in income. This amounts to about \$2,790 for each family.



Subsidized Early Care and Learning Programs in Sacramento County Summary

In Sacramento County over \$298,900,000 is spent on child care and development services for children while their parents work or attend school. We estimate that \$135,668,388 of this funding is paid directly to the child care provider by parents for the care of over 25,950 children. The remaining funds are allocated each year from state and federal funds in the amount of \$158,718,817 serving an estimated 31,820 children in Sacramento County. An additional \$5,263,309 is allocated for child care infrastructure and quality enhancement programs. These funds are distributed through a comprehensive statewide delivery system that has evolved to meet the changing needs of our society since 1945 when the first centers were funded during World War II.

Head Start and State Preschool: Twenty-nine percent of these funds are designated for Compensatory Education Programs, better known as Head Start or State Preschool Programs. These programs were designed in the 1960's as part of the War On Poverty. They are early intervention programs that provide preschool education and parenting education to low-income children and families. Programs are primarily part-time, 3 1/2 hours a day and are not designed to address the needs of a working family for child care. There are, however, an increasing number of Head Start programs serving full day child care.

Subsidized Child Development Programs: Forty-three percent of the funds are allocated for Child Development Programs, which began to grow in earnest in the late seventies as women joined the work force in increasingly larger numbers. The Child Development Division of the California Department of Education allocates funds to contracted centers and alternative payment programs for the care of children, birth through thirteen years of age.

CalWORKs Child Care Assistance: In 1997, Congress passed welfare reform legislation, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, which has expanded the role of child care programs in an effort to move people from public assistance to self-sufficiency. The Sacramento County Department of Human Assistance administers over forty million dollars for child care services for clients moving from welfare to work. These funds are available to pay a provider of the parent's choice (licensed center or home, exempt providers, in-home providers or relatives) for care for children, birth through twelve.

After School Enrichment Programs: Three percent of the funding is allocated for after school enrichment programs passed by the state and federal governments in the late 1990's. These programs are not regulated as child care programs and seek to improve academic performance through recreation and enrichment activities to elementary and middle school children. The state After School Learning and Safe Neighborhoods Partnership Programs and the national 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program govern these programs, which serve approximately 3,300 children in Sacramento County. Each of these government subsidies was developed for specific and unique purposes and serve families in very different ways.

Child Care Information and Quality Improvement Programs: Over \$5 million in state and federal funds support child care resource and referral programs, local planning councils, and professional development programs. These programs work cooperatively within the county to provide information to parents and child care providers, provide a forum for local child care planning, and provide incentives, training, and professional development opportunities for child care programs.

I. HEAD START AND STATE PRESCHOOL ENRICHMENT PROGRAMS

Head Start and State Preschool Programs account for \$45,588,012 of federal and state dollars in Sacramento County. Head Start funds are administered by the Federal Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children, Families and Youth. State Preschool funds are administered by the State Department of Education, Child Development Division. Currently, we are seeing expansion of both Head Start and State Preschool Programs through School Readiness Initiatives.

Head Start administers part-time programs for three and four-year-old children, running primarily three and one-half hours a day, five days a week. Parent participation is desired and strongly encouraged. Both programs are designed for low-income families. Head Start, however, can serve up to 10% of families that are over income guidelines. The programs are designed to prepare low-income children for school and provide parent education and support services to the family. Head Start has expanded beyond its original service model and now provides Early Start Programs for Infants and Toddlers; full-day child care programs with wrap-around CalWORKs Child Care funding; Community based head start services serving eligible children enrolled in private child care centers and homes; and home-based services, which are provided in the child's home environment.

These programs are seen as preventative services, moving families out of poverty and intended to save the government from the more expensive social costs of welfare, incarceration, and special education.

Head Start: The Sacramento Employment and Training Agency contracts with local school districts and community based organizations for provision of Head Start Programs. SETA also operates Head Start Programs in areas of the county not served by the school districts. Currently \$38,119,324 is allocated for part-time Head Start Preschool Programs in Sacramento County.

State Preschool: \$7,468,688 dollars in State Preschool funds are currently allocated by the State Department of Education to the major school districts and a few community based organizations.

II. CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Over \$67,493,250 is allocated to School Districts, Public Municipalities, and Community Based Organizations for the delivery of child care and development services funds are available to the lowest-income families who:

- 1) need child care in order to work, attend school, or participate in a job training program;
- 2) are at risk of child abuse or neglect; or,
- 3) have a child or parent incapacitated because of medical or psychiatric needs are eligible.

These funds are administered by the State Department of Education, Child Development Division. There are thirteen different program types and two service delivery mechanisms, center/home based care and certificate payments. Many of the programs have the same rules and regulations for program eligibility and reimbursement. There are two types of delivery systems:

Home and Center Based Child Care: Full day child care programs for children, age birth to fourteen years, from low-income families who need child care in order to work, attend school or participate in job training programs. Title 22 of the Health and Safety Code and Title 5 of the Education Code regulate programs. Parent participation, educational curriculum components and support services for the family are required. These programs are operated by school districts and not-for-profit organizations. They are usually center based although some family day care home systems exist. They are subsidized totally by contract with the California Department of Education, Child Development Division.

Alternative Payment/Certificate Programs: Child care subsidies are distributed through a voucher mechanism to private child care centers, family child care homes and exempt child care providers. These programs are based on parent choice. The parent selects the care that best meets the family's needs and the Alternative Payment Program pays for the child care. Non-profit agencies, school districts and county government typically operate these programs under contract with the California Department of Education

**Center-based Child Care Program Types:
\$18,848,135**

Campus Child Care: This program supports child care for low-income parents who are students in the University of California, California State University, and Los Rios Community College systems. Children must be under age fourteen.

Federal Child Care Block Grant: The Federal Child Care Block Grant was authorized to provide states with child care funding for low-income families who are working, in training, seeking employment or in need of protective services. Programs were funded based on how well their applications met the priorities for funding set by the Local Planning Council.

Development/Family Housing Demonstration Project: This program provides child care in public housing projects. Children must be between the ages of eighteen months and eight years and their families must meet Federal Block Grant eligibility requirements.

General Child Care: These full-day and Before and After School Programs are operated by public and private non-profit agencies under contract to the State Department of Education. Programs must meet program requirements in Title 5 of the Education Code, which monitor staff ratios and education, as well as the educational, health, and social service components of the program. Eligibility is based on lowest income.

Migrant Child Care: Migrant Child Care Programs operate full-day child care programs from May through October for children, ages birth to thirteen, whose families are migrant and seasonal agricultural workers. Centers are typically located in Migrant Housing Projects.

School-Age Community Child Care (Latchkey): This program provides funds to local not-for-profits, school districts and municipalities for before and after school child care for children enrolled in kindergarten through the ninth grade. Fifty percent of the families must be low-income working, in training or enrolled in school. The other fifty percent of the families pay equivalent parent fees, providing a match for the subsidy.

**Alternative Payment/ Program Types:
\$48,645,115 Certificate**

Alternative Payment Program: This program provides child care payments for children, ages birth to fourteen years, from low-income families who are working, enrolled in school or training programs, or in need of protective services. Parents select child care of their and monthly payments are made to the provider upon documentation of attendance. The subsidy stays with the family until they are no longer eligible. Parents may pay a portion of the family fee, depending upon their income.

Federal Block Grant Certificate: This program provides certificate payments for child care to the lowest income families who are working, enrolled in school or training programs, or in need of protective services. Parents have a choice of licensed or exempt child care providers. Children must be under the age of fourteen to receive services. Funds must be expended according to the Local Planning Priorities.

Stage 2 Child Care: This program provides payment for working families who are enrolled in a welfare to work program. Families successfully transitioning from welfare to work will have child care services for two years after termination from public assistance.

Stage 3 Child Care: This program provides payment for lowest income, working families who are at risk of welfare dependency. Children must be under thirteen years of age. Payments are made to licensed and exempt child care providers upon documentation of child attendance. Stage three is designated for families who do not receive public assistance.

III. COUNTY CalWORKs CHILD CARE SERVICES: \$40,000,000

The County of Sacramento administers child care services for families who are currently receiving public assistance (TANF) or at risk of welfare dependency. The funds for these child care support services are from the federal welfare entitlement program, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and are administered by the County Department of Human Assistance

Stage One Child Care

This program is funded by federal dollars as part of TANF, which mandates work, training and education programs for welfare recipients. The parent chooses licensed or exempt child care and payment is made to the provider based upon child attendance.

**IV. After School Enrichment Programs:
\$4,420,761**

The City of Sacramento and four school districts (Elk Grove, Folsom Cordova, San Juan and Sacramento City) received \$4,900,495 for the operation of 54 school based enrichment programs under the After School Learning and Safe Neighborhoods Partnership Program. These programs, serving an estimated 6,740 children, provide an educational and literacy component to provide tutoring or homework assistance and an educational enrichment component which may include recreation and prevention activities such as arts, music, physical activity, health promotion. After school programs must be open a minimum of 3 hours a day until at least 6:00 pm on every regular school day. Middle schools may choose a flexible schedule of 9 hours within three days per week. Before school programs must operate a minimum of one and one-half hours with a maximum two hours per day.

V. Child Care Resource, Planning and Quality Enhancement Programs

Child Care Resource and Referral Program: This program provides child care information and referrals to the community regardless of family income and assists in the recruitment, licensure and training of child care providers

Local Child Care and Development Council: This council serves as a forum for the planning and discussion of child care issues and services. The Council develops a child care plan for the county, which includes priority recommendations for allocation of federal child care block grant funds.

Quality Improvement Programs: Federal funds support a wide range of state and local quality improvement activities that are designed to improve the quality child care programs and encourage the professional development of child care workers. Programs funded by this include the California Child Care Initiative Project, Health and Safety Scholarships, Program for Infant Toddler Caregivers, Health Line, Child Care Consortium and Desired Results.

First Five Commission: This commission funds programs at the state and county levels that serve children birth to five years of age. Sacramento Programs supported by these funds include Health Linkages, Mental Health Child Care Project, Slavic Child Care Project, Sacramento CARES and Child Care Quality Collaborative.

COMPARISON OF CHILD CARE FUNDING

Type of Funding	1992	1997	2002
Parent Fees			\$135,668,388.00
Subsidized Early Learning Programs			
Head Start	\$ 7,482,736.00	\$ 16,000,000.00	\$ 38,119,324.00
State Preschool	\$ 3,235,667.00	\$ 5,527,404.00	\$ 7,468,688.00
Child Development Centers	\$ 9,523,771.00	\$12,891,996.00	\$ 18,848,135.00
State Alternative Payment Program	\$ 3,736,427.00	\$ 7,457,368.00	\$ 48,645,115.00
CalWORKs Stage 1	\$ 5,763,532.00	\$ 7,065,338.00	\$ 40,000,000.00
After School Programs		\$ 300,000.00	\$ 4,900, 495.00
Quality Programs			
R &R	\$ 297,000.00	\$ 408,246.00	\$ 594,688.00
Local Planning Council		\$ 90,455.00	\$ 622,106.00
First Five			\$ 2,532,000.00
Quality Block Grant			\$ 1,083,000.00
Special Needs			\$ 431,515.00
Total Subsidized Programs	\$ 30,039,133.00	\$ 49,542,106.00	\$157,981,757.00
Total Quality Program	\$ 297,000.00	\$ 498,701.00	\$ 5,263,309.00
Total Parent Fees			135,668,388
Total Child Care Industry	\$ 30,336,133.00	\$ 50,040,807.00	\$298,913,454



The Sacramento County Local Child Care and Development Planning Council

Mandate for Local Planning Councils

It is the intent of the California Legislature that local child care and development planning councils shall provide a forum for the identification of local priorities for child care and the development of policies to meet the needs identified within those priorities.

The County Board of Supervisors and the County Superintendent of Schools shall select members of the local planning council and establish the term of appointment for members of the local planning council. The local planning council is comprised of consumers (20%), child care providers (20%), public agencies (20%), community representatives (20%) and board discretionary members (20%). The Sacramento Planning Council consists of twenty members selected by the appointing bodies.

The Child Development Division of the California Department of Education allocates child care funding to each county based on the amount of state and federal funding that is available. The department notifies each local planning council of the amount of funding allocated within its county and the timeline for the allocations annually. Upon approval by the county board of supervisors and the county superintendent of schools each local planning council shall submit to the department the local priorities it has identified.

The priorities shall be identified in a manner that ensures that all child care needs in the county are met to the greatest extent possible.

No member of a local planning council shall participate in a vote if s/he has a proprietary interest in the outcome of the matter being voted upon.

The Department of Education shall allocate funding within each county in accordance with the priorities identified by the local planning council.

Development of Local Plans and Priorities

To accomplish the development of a five year plan and identification of funding priorities the local planning council must do all of the following:

1. Conduct an assessment of child care needs in the county no less than once every five years.
2. Document information gathered during the needs assessment, which shall include data on supply, demand, cost and market rates for each category of child care in the county.
3. Encourage public input in the development of the priorities, which shall include at least one public hearing during which members of the public can comment on the proposed priorities.
4. Prepare a comprehensive countywide child care plan designed to mobilize public and private resources to address identified need.
5. Conduct periodic review of child care programs funded by the Department of Education and the Department of Social Services to determine if identified priorities are being met.
6. Collaborate with subsidized and non-subsidized child care providers, county welfare department and human service agencies, job training programs, employers, integrated child and family service councils, parent organizations and other interested parties to foster partnership designed to meet local child care needs.
7. Submit the results of the needs assessment and the priorities identified by the local planning council to the board of supervisors and county superintendent for approval before submitting them to the California Department of Education.

Sacramento Local Planning Process 2001 – 2003

The Sacramento Planning Council began the development of a five year child care plan in January 2001. In June 2003 the Council will submit its plan for 2003 – 2007 to the county board of education and board of supervisors for approval.

Milestones in the Development of the Five-Year Plan for 2003-07

January – March 2001: Staff created timeline for development of plan and presented a draft to the Sacramento County Child Care Local Planning and Development Council in February. Staff developed procedures for supply survey.

April – June 2001: The child care provider survey was conducted in June. Surveys were mailed to 2,813 providers in the County. Survey data was compiled and analyzed as received.

July – September 2001: Survey data completed and analysis continued. Copies of planning documents were collected from other counties as examples of content and format. Three public forums were held in September, which were promoted by the distribution of 10,000 flyers to the community.

October – December 2001: Analysis of the survey data continued. The LPC worked with the Community Services Planning Council to collect appropriate census data for the needs survey.

January – March 2002:
Work continued on collection and compilation of needs data.

April – June 2002: Council members were presented with draft findings of the child care supply survey, as well as supply and needs tables and maps by zip code. Staff conducted interviews with representatives of the largest child care and development programs and related organizations to collect information on current services, and challenges and trends for the next five years.

July – September 2002: In August the LPC held a full-day retreat, most of which was devoted to the development of the five-year plan. Small groups addressed the issues of supply data and maps, subsidy program funding, and trends and issues, and followed by a full-group brainstorming about the content and format of the plan. The plan documents included a history of local planning, a report on the 1997-2001 plan, a report on subsidized child care, and a

review of current child care. A draft outline was developed and presented to the LPC for discussion in September. In addition, a parent survey was developed and approved to get input from parents on child care needs, and translated into Hmong, Russian, and Spanish.

October – December 2002: The plan documents continued to be refined during this period. The parent survey was tested at the Head Start Family Day in October, with 67 parents responding. The recommendations developed from the August retreat and funding priorities were presented to the Council for discussion in November. A public hearing was held in December at the Sacramento County Office of Education. Parents, providers and other community members were invited to make public comment on the draft plan documents. Council members received a binder of the plan reports, data tables and maps.

January – March 2003: The Policy Committee and the Council continued to revise and refine the plan documents. The Council approved the recommendations and funding priorities in February. Another public hearing was scheduled in March at the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors. Outreach packets were mailed to more than 100 state funded programs and other community representatives, and announcement postcards were mailed to all licensed providers in the County. More than 100 citizens attended the hearing. Amendments based on public comment were made to the recommendations, and the recommendations and priorities were given final approval by the Council.

April – May 2003: The approved plan documents were finalized into a report to the Sacramento County Board of Education and the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors for approval at the June meetings of the two appointing boards. The report is to be presented to the Council for approval on May 14, 2003.

History– Thirty Years of Child Care Planning in Sacramento

Sacramento County has been involved in local child care planning for the past thirty years.

The Board of Supervisors established the Child Care Commission in 1973 to provide them with recommendations on the allocation and distribution of Federal Block Grant funds as well as coordinate the various child care programs in the county: family day care; center based care; private and public sector care.

1976 In December 1976, the Board of Supervisors established the Children's Commission and incorporated the former Child Care Commission into the broader purpose of the Children's Commission. The Children's Commission's purpose was to provide policy guidance and recommendations on a broad spectrum of issues facing children and families in Sacramento, including child care services. In addition, in 1976, Child Action Inc. was funded as the Child Care Resource and Referral Agency, providing referrals, technical assistance and financial aid to parents. A member of the staff was a member of the Commission from inception to dissolution in 1994. Under contract with the County until 1994, Child Action Inc. conducted an annual child care supply survey.

1988 Both the City and County of Sacramento established Child Care Coordinator positions in 1988. The purpose of these positions was to assess the child care needs of both city and county employees and to develop strategies for meeting those needs, including working with developers, providers and planning departments to streamline planning processes in both entities. Both full time positions have been eliminated in the past several years as a consequence of budget reductions. In Sacramento County, the child care coordination responsibility rests with the Executive Officer of the Civil Service Commission and represents a resource allocation of approximately 1/10 as a full time position. Policies adopted by both the City and County relating to family leave, use of flex time, dependent care benefit plans, use of sick leave for family illnesses, etc. remain in place in both entities.

1990 On February 13, 1990, the County Board of Supervisors created and appointed a Child Care Authority Task force consisting of 18 members representing employers, providers, developers, banking and philanthropic foundations, to

address the issue of child care affordability at the local county level. The scope of work included, but was not limited to:

- Examination and analysis of all existing child care authorities in California;
- Examination of other special purpose authorities;
- Development of the structure of a local child care authority;
- Funding strategies; and
- Legislative proposals (local and state), if necessary.

1991 The work of the task force concluded in early 1991, after determining on advice of the County Counsel that there were significant barriers and current legal challenges to the effective establishment of a single purpose authority with general assessment and allocation powers. Members of the Task Force were recruited to serve as members of the Local Child Care Planning Council.

Congress passed the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act in 1990, which created the first national child care services. In California, Assemblywoman Jackie Speier introduced AB 2124 (Chapter 1187, Statutes of 1991) which allowed the County Boards of Supervisors and Education to designate a single child care planning body, with representatives from specific areas. On April 23, 1991, the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors designated the Sacramento County Children's Commission as the local child care planning body for purposes of meeting state and federal requirements. On May 21, 1991, the Sacramento County Board of Education made an identical designation. A specific committee of the Commission was established that included representatives from the Child Care Authority Task Force, the Child Care Coalition and the Child Care Committee of the Children's Commission, fulfilling the requirements specified in legislation.

In 1991, the County of Sacramento received \$2,444,000, which was allocated by the State Department of Education, utilizing the priorities established by the Children's Commission acting as the Local Planning Council and approved by the County Boards of Supervisors and Education. The priorities were established by providing specific information on the child care supply, children in need of care and the cost of care in each of five Local Planning areas aggregated from the twenty-four community plan areas to a large public forum.

Data cards were solicited from each participant who stated areas of concern and priorities for service. Key persons in the community who were not present at the forum received individual mailings of the priorities set forth by the larger group and their input was tallied along with those present. This data was compiled and presented to the Local Child Care Planning Council who then refined the priorities and adopted the final recommendations which were forwarded to the elected bodies and approved by them with the final approved plan being forwarded to the California Department of Education on August 20, 1991.

1992 The Child Care Fund established by the City of Sacramento in 1992, consisting of funds deposited by developers of properties in the downtown area, also remains intact although unallocated. These funds were to be utilized for the establishment of child care facilities for the use of employees in the downtown area. To date, a sum of approximately \$180,000 has been contributed to the fund. It is not known when the City Council will approve priorities for the use of these funds.

1995 That body continues today, having succeeded the dissolution of the Sacramento County Children's Commission as the Council responsible for Local Child Care Planning, with different members, but with the areas of representation intact, and supported since 1995 by annual grants from the California Department of Education carryover funds which are contracted to Child Action, Inc. for staff services.

1996 The original priorities, developed in 1991 for very specific ages, populations and locales, proved very limiting when it came to administering funds and meeting the needs of children and parents in the community. As a consequence, amendments/adjustments in the allocation were made over time. The amount of the allocation for Sacramento County also increased to \$5,484,793. Additional adjustments were made in 1995-1996, becoming permanent for FY 96-97 and beyond, with funds in the amount of \$121,986 being reassigned from the Elk Grove

Parks and Recreation District to a contract with the National Human Development Foundation.

AB 1542 was passed, which amended Sections 8499 – 8499.7 of the Education Code, changing the name, composition and appointing authorities of the Local Child Care and Development Planning Council. The role of this body was to remain one of assessment of local child care need, and identification of existing gaps in services for children ages birth to thirteen. This bill also required the development of a five year local child care plan which would incorporate the above information and forward it to the California Department of Education, to inform their decisions regarding allocation of funds. Further, the plan should be modified on an annual basis as needs were met and/or services shifted.

1997 In 1997 the Local Child Care and Development Planning Council published "Parents Earning, Children Learning," the five-year plan for years 1997 through 2001.

2000 AB 212 was passed, amending Section 8300 of the Education Code, which allocated funds to Local Child Care and Development Planning Councils for the issuance of stipends to staff of state subsidized child care centers within the Council's jurisdiction. Sacramento County was allocated for FY 2001-2002 \$531,651,000.

The Council was also funded by the First 5 Sacramento Commission to provide stipends for those employed in private child care centers or family day care homes.

SB 1703 (Chapter 704, Statutes of 2000) was passed, allocating funds for child care services to the special needs populations in each county. For Sacramento, that represents \$431,515.

These changes have created the added responsibility to the Council of becoming a funding body whose decisions can have direct impact on the employees or programs directed by some of the Council's members. This required the adoption of a strict conflict of interest code and the annual filing of statements of financial interest.



Addendum – Maps and Tables

Contents

- I. Sacramento County Priorities
 - A. Funding for General Child Development Programs
 - 1. Child Care Index of Need
 - 2. Index of Need Map
 - 3. Index of Need Table
 - B. Funding for State Preschool Programs
 - 1. Contracted Preschools and Part Day Headstart and Children Under 5 In Poverty
 - 2. Preschool Programs—Poverty Index Map
 - 3. Preschool Programs—Poverty Index Table

- II. Sacramento County Child Care Supply
 - A. Sacramento County Cities and Zip Codes
 - 1. Sacramento Cities and Zip Codes
 - 2. Sacramento Cities and Zip Codes Map
 - B. Full Day Child Care Birth to 12
 - 1. Licensed Full Day Child Care (Age 0-12) per 1,000 Children
 - 2. Licensed Full Day Child Care 0-12 Map
 - 3. Licensed Full Day Child Care 0-12 Table

- III. Growth, Housing & Employment
 - A. Housing & Centers 2000
 - 1. Licensed Full Day Child Care Centers (0-12) and Total Housing by Minor Zone 2000 Map
 - B. Housing & Centers Growth 2000-2010
 - 1. Licensed Full Day Child Care Centers (0-12) and Housing Growth 2000-2010 by Minor Zone Map
 - C. Employment & Centers 2000
 - 1. Licensed Full Day Child Care Centers (01-12) and Total Employment by Minor Zone 2000 Map
 - D. Employment & Centers Growth 2000-2010
 - 1. Licensed Full Day Child Care Centers (01-12) and Total Employment Growth 2000-2010 by Minor Zone Map



Sacramento County Priorities

Funding for General Child Development Programs

Child Care–Index of Need

An index of need was developed for two reasons. First, the specific data required to determine need was not available. For state funded programs, children qualify based on their family earning less than 80% of the median state family income. Census data does not currently tabulate the number of children in families by income range. Second, as mentioned before, child-care services are frequently delivered in areas other than where the child resides.

In an attempt to help determine where new dollars might be invested to meet need, an Index of Need was created. Five variables were considered in determining need:

- (A) Percentage of families earning less than 75% of the state median family income
- (B) Average family size
- (C) Percent of children below poverty
- (D) Percent of single working parent households and two parent working households
- (E) The availability of subsidized child care slots (yes = -1/no = 0)

The first four variables (A-D) were assigned a value of one, two or three based on the value of the variable as it related to the distribution of the universe. For example, the universe of average family sizes showed that 1/3 of the total fell below 3 persons per family, 1/3 fell between 3 and 3.49 and another 1/3 fell over 3.5. A value of “1” was assigned for zip code areas that have a family size of less than 3. A value of “2” was assigned for zip code areas that have a family size between 3 and 3.49 and a value of “3” was assigned for zip code areas with an average family size greater than 3.5.

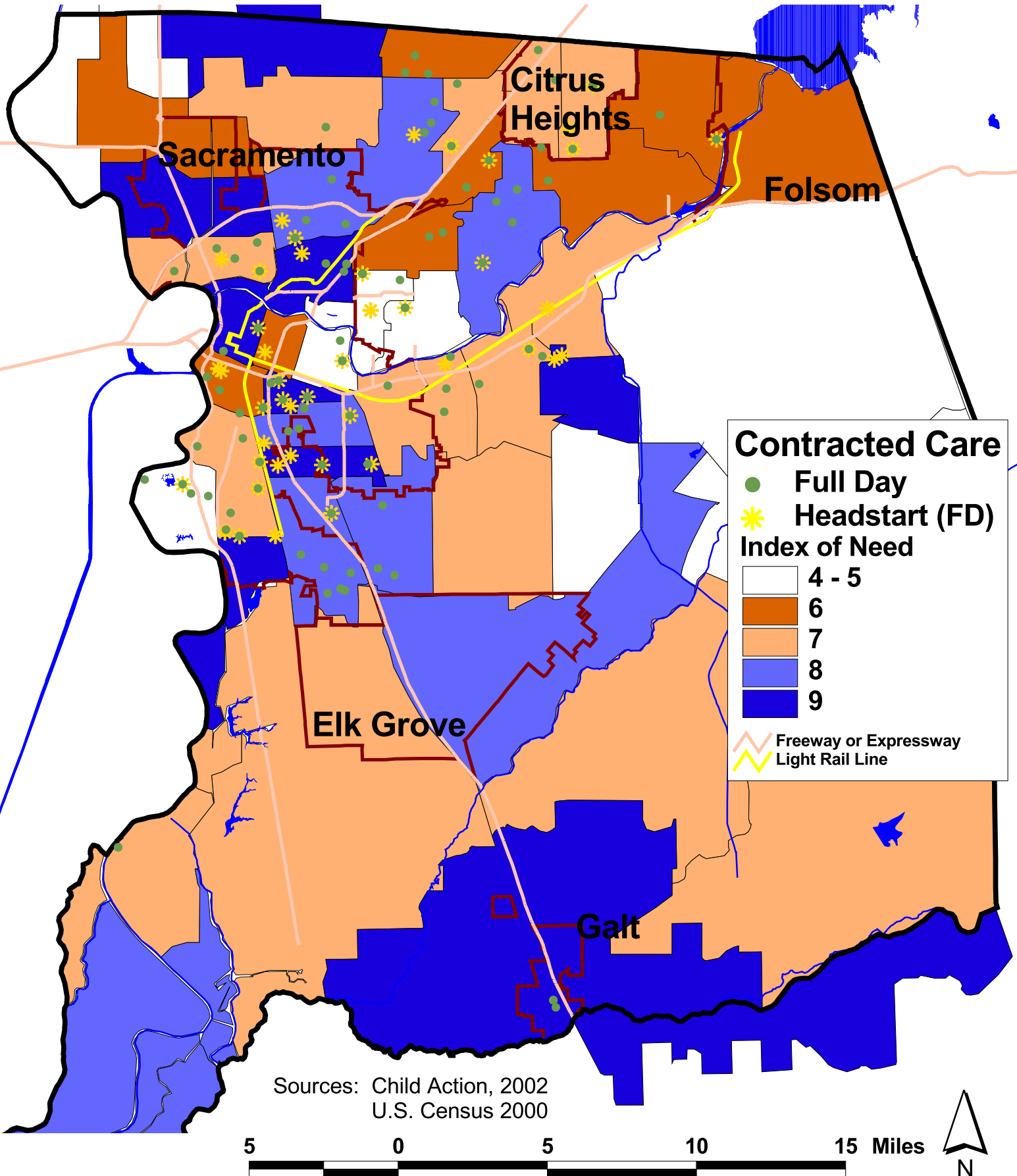
The weighted values were summed for the first four variables and then for the fifth variable (E), zip code areas with subsidized child care slots available were given a negative 1 value, while zip codes with no subsidized child care slots were given a value of 0.

Weighted values for all zip codes resulted in a weighted score between 4 and 9. Those zip codes with the highest needs (weighted score of 8-9) are shown in blue. These are the areas of greatest need based on the above characteristics.

This map also displays the location of all facilities that offer both full day Contracted full day child care and full day Headstart programs.

Table Child Care – Index of Need includes the total number of children ages 0-12 in each zip code. This total will assist in determining the magnitude of the need. It is interesting to note that 95814 and 95655 show as high need areas despite the high number of slots available when compared to the population of children 0-12. On the other hand, it is equally enlightening to see the lack of facilities in other areas of high need such as 95832, 95626, 95818 and 95834.

Child Care--Index of Need



Child Care--Index of Need

Communities	Zip Code	Weighted Score	Children Age 0-12	Percent 75% Less Than Median Family Income (A)	Average Family Size (B)	Percent Children Below Poverty (C)	Percent Working Parents (D)	Full Day Subsidized Slots Available (E)	Weight of "A"	Weight of "B"	Weight of "C"	Weight of "D"	Weight of "E" (Minus)	Weighted Score
Rio Vista	94571	6	919	32.2%	2.95	18.2%	48.1%	0	2	1	2	1		6
Carmichael	95608	8	9,243	30.7%	2.88	14.0%	66.3%	358	2	2	2	3	1	8
Citrus Heights	95610	7	8,209	33.3%	3.10	12.1%	59.2%	195	2	2	2	2	1	7
Courtland	95615	7	116	44.3%	3.33	0.0%	66.5%	44	2	2	1	3	1	7
Citrus Heights	95621	7	7,574	36.4%	3.03	10.5%	65.6%	29	1	2	2	3	1	7
Elk Grove	95624	8	8,298	18.0%	3.36	4.2%	68.3%	0	2	2	1	3	0	8
Elverta	95626	9	1,279	35.6%	3.50	16.9%	58.3%	0	2	3	2	2	0	9
Fair Oaks	95628	6	6,462	22.8%	2.94	10.5%	62.6%	18	1	1	2	3	1	6
Folsom	95630	6	9,353	16.0%	3.08	4.5%	59.9%	0	1	2	1	2	0	6
Galt	95632	9	5,852	39.7%	3.51	13.7%	60.4%	137	2	3	2	3	1	9
Herald	95638	7	328	18.3%	3.18	5.8%	70.9%	0	1	2	1	3	0	7
Hood	95639	7	33	62.3%	3.11	0.0%	0.0%	0	3	2	1	1	0	7
Isleton	95641	8	264	43.3%	2.88	18.9%	60.7%	0	2	1	2	3	0	8
Mather	95655	9	224	100.0%	3.32	100.0%	53.3%	136	3	2	3	2	1	9
North Highlands	95660	8	7,811	60.0%	3.42	34.1%	51.1%	318	2	2	3	2	1	8
Orangevale/Citrus Heights	95662	6	5,800	26.4%	3.11	7.3%	65.4%	49	1	2	1	3	1	6
Rancho Cordova/Gold River	95670	7	10,291	37.6%	3.16	22.4%	57.0%	60	2	2	2	2	1	7
Rio Linda	95673	7	2,892	42.5%	3.35	21.2%	56.9%	42	2	2	2	2	1	7
Sloughhouse/Rancho Murieta	95683	5	714	15.2%	2.69	9.9%	51.4%	0	1	1	1	2		5
Walnut Grove	95690	8	427	47.4%	3.37	23.5%	55.1%	0	2	2	2	2	0	8
Wilton	95693	7	1,070	21.5%	3.22	3.6%	60.5%	0	1	2	1	3		7
Rancho Cordova	95742	4	24	10.8%	2.63	0.0%	0.0%	0	1	1	1	1		4
Elk Grove	95758	7	11,527	16.8%	3.34	5.5%	64.1%	0	1	2	1	3		7
Sacramento	95814	9	1,271	65.1%	2.75	36.3%	61.7%	208	3	1	3	3	1	9
Sacramento	95815	9	5,843	67.7%	3.51	46.1%	33.6%	343	3	3	3	1	1	9
Sacramento	95816	6	1,301	36.1%	2.62	16.1%	55.7%	20	2	1	2	2	1	6
Sacramento	95817	9	3,307	65.2%	3.41	45.0%	51.7%	422	3	2	3	2	1	9
Sacramento	95818	6	3,298	40.1%	2.87	29.6%	57.5%	260	2	1	2	2	1	6
Sacramento	95819	5	1,793	18.4%	2.66	5.3%	68.6%	81	1	1	1	3	1	5
Sacramento	95820	8	8,558	57.6%	3.58	35.6%	42.8%	204	2	3	3	1	1	8
Sacramento	95821	6	6,173	46.4%	2.92	28.5%	56.8%	29	2	1	2	2	1	6
Sacramento	95822	7	9,182	49.5%	3.42	34.1%	49.1%	512	2	2	3	1	1	7
Sacramento	95823	8	18,412	53.0%	3.66	29.9%	50.0%	438	2	3	2	2	1	8
Sacramento	95824	9	8,198	66.5%	3.93	41.4%	37.1%	420	3	3	3	1	1	9
Sacramento	95825	5	4,092	49.4%	2.79	26.2%	49.2%	233	2	1	2	1	1	5
Sacramento	95826	7	6,020	36.1%	2.98	13.6%	66.3%	78	2	1	2	3	1	7
Sacramento	95827	7	3,696	40.8%	3.16	15.1%	58.5%	54	2	2	2	2	1	7
Sacramento	95828	8	13,054	40.9%	3.68	21.3%	53.5%	68	2	3	2	2	1	8
Sacramento	95829	7	2,629	18.3%	3.35	4.5%	66.1%	0	1	2	1	3	0	7
Sacramento	95830	5	86	27.7%	3.18	0.0%	49.5%	0	1	2	1	1	0	5
Sacramento	95831	5	6,538	22.5%	2.91	5.9%	69.7%	56	1	1	1	3	1	5
Sacramento	95832	9	2,567	63.8%	4.59	50.0%	33.2%	122	3	3	3	1	1	9
Sacramento	95833	7	6,633	43.2%	3.28	21.5%	58.7%	454	2	2	2	2	1	7
Sacramento	95834	9	1,896	43.4%	3.21	15.1%	63.8%	0	2	2	2	3	0	9
Sacramento	95835	6	169	26.2%	3.45	24.9%	23.1%	0	1	2	2	1	0	6
Sacramento	95836	4	1	0.0%	2.00	0.0%	0.0%	0	1	1	1	1		4
Sacramento	95837	5	32	13.2%	2.69	6.9%	55.2%	0	1	1	1	2		5
Sacramento	95838	8	9,676	59.1%	3.91	37.4%	44.0%	457	2	3	3	1	1	8
Sacramento	95841	6	4,140	50.0%	2.97	26.9%	54.9%	377	2	1	2	2	1	6
Sacramento	95842	7	7,224	45.9%	3.19	17.3%	56.1%	180	2	2	2	2	1	7
Antelope/Sacramento	95843	6	9,399	23.5%	3.47	7.5%	66.6%	136	1	2	1	3	1	6
Sacramento	95864	5	3,635	20.9%	2.85	7.5%	64.2%	70	1	1	1	3	1	5



Sacramento County Priorities

Funding for State Preschool Programs

Contracted Preschools and Part Day Headstart and Children Under 5 In Poverty, Table: Children Under 5 in Poverty

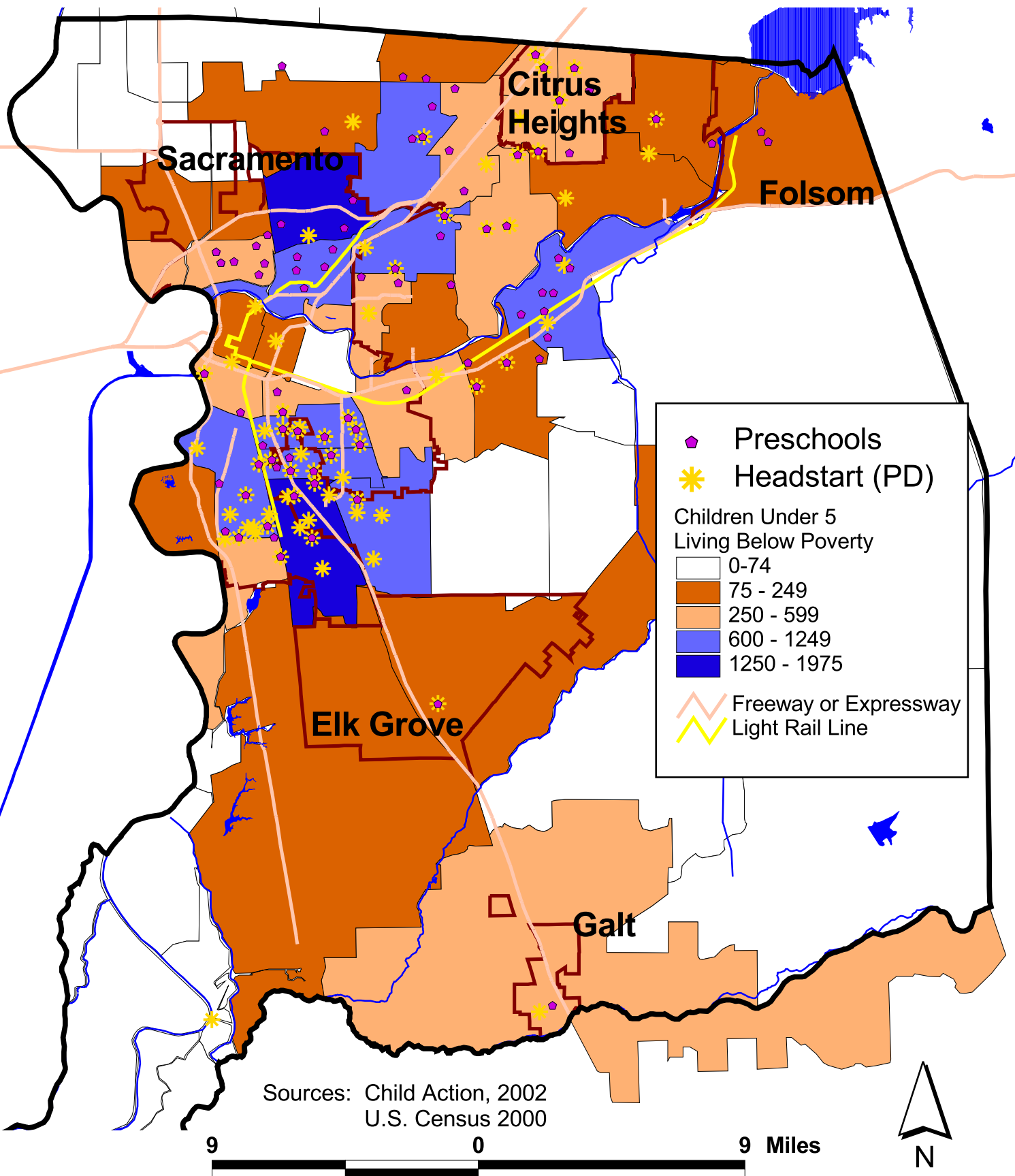
This map is an attempt to define the needs specific to the Under 5 population living in poverty for part-time day care provided through both Headstart and State Preschool locations. Coverage to this particular part-time age group appears to be quite concentrated along the Highway 99 corridor as compared to other areas.

It should be noted however, that the need is still very great. The county average for slots per 1,000 children under 5 in poverty is only 292.

Of significance is the lack of pentagons (preschools) and “flowers” (HeadStart programs) in some of the highest need area (areas shown in blue) such as Curtis Park - 95818, Del Paso Heights - 95838, North Highlands - 95660 and Rancho Cordova - 95670.

While this map displays raw numbers of children under 5 living in poverty, it does not show the percent of the children under poverty. It also does not show the ratio of children under poverty to the number of slots available. These would be helpful companion maps to further identify areas with the greatest needs.

Contracted Preschools and Part Day Headstart and Children Under 5 In Poverty



Children Under 5 In Poverty

Communities	Zip Code	Children Under 5 in Poverty	Subsidized Slots in Pre-schools	Half Day Headstart Slots	Slots Per 1000 Children in Poverty
Rio Vista	94571	0			0
Carmichael	95608	549	72	60	240
Citrus Heights	95610	399	72	20	231
Courtland	95615	0			0
Citrus Heights	95621	384	24	80	271
Elk Grove	95624	85	20	40	706
Elverta	95626	66	24		364
Fair Oaks	95628	144	24	80	722
Folsom	95630	150	52		347
Galt	95632	268	48	120	627
Herald	95638	4			0
Hood	95639	0			0
Isleton	95641	23			0
Mather	95655	18			0
North Highlands	95660	925	148	80	246
Orangevale/Citrus Heights	95662	107	45	20	607
Rancho Cordova/Gold River	95670	1,022	250	160	401
Rio Linda	95673	171	30	40	409
Sloughouse/Rancho Murieta	95683	22			0
Walnut Grove	95690	34		40	1,176
Wilton	95693	24			0
Rancho Cordova	95742	0			0
Elk Grove	95758	164			0
Sacramento	95814	136		40	294
Sacramento	95815	894	256		286
Sacramento	95816	101		40	396
Sacramento	95817	575	58	20	136
Sacramento	95818	447	48	40	197
Sacramento	95819	33			0
Sacramento	95820	840	144	192	400
Sacramento	95821	834	48	60	129
Sacramento	95822	1,006	168	380	545
Sacramento	95823	1,952	44	360	207
Sacramento	95824	1,141	136	180	277
Sacramento	95825	523	24	71	182
Sacramento	95826	373	24	40	172
Sacramento	95827	198	72	40	566
Sacramento	95828	790	20	160	228
Sacramento	95829	24			0
Sacramento	95830	0			0
Sacramento	95831	109			0
Sacramento	95832	362	72	80	420
Sacramento	95833	524	284		542
Sacramento	95834	116	55		474
Sacramento	95835	9			0
Sacramento	95836	0			0
Sacramento	95837	0			0
Sacramento	95838	1,260	299	80	301
Sacramento	95841	347	24	20	127
Sacramento	95842	469	24		51
Antelope/Sacramento	95843	211	72		341
Sacramento	95864	117	24		205
Sacramento County	Total	17,950	2,705	2,543	292



Sacramento County Child Care Supply

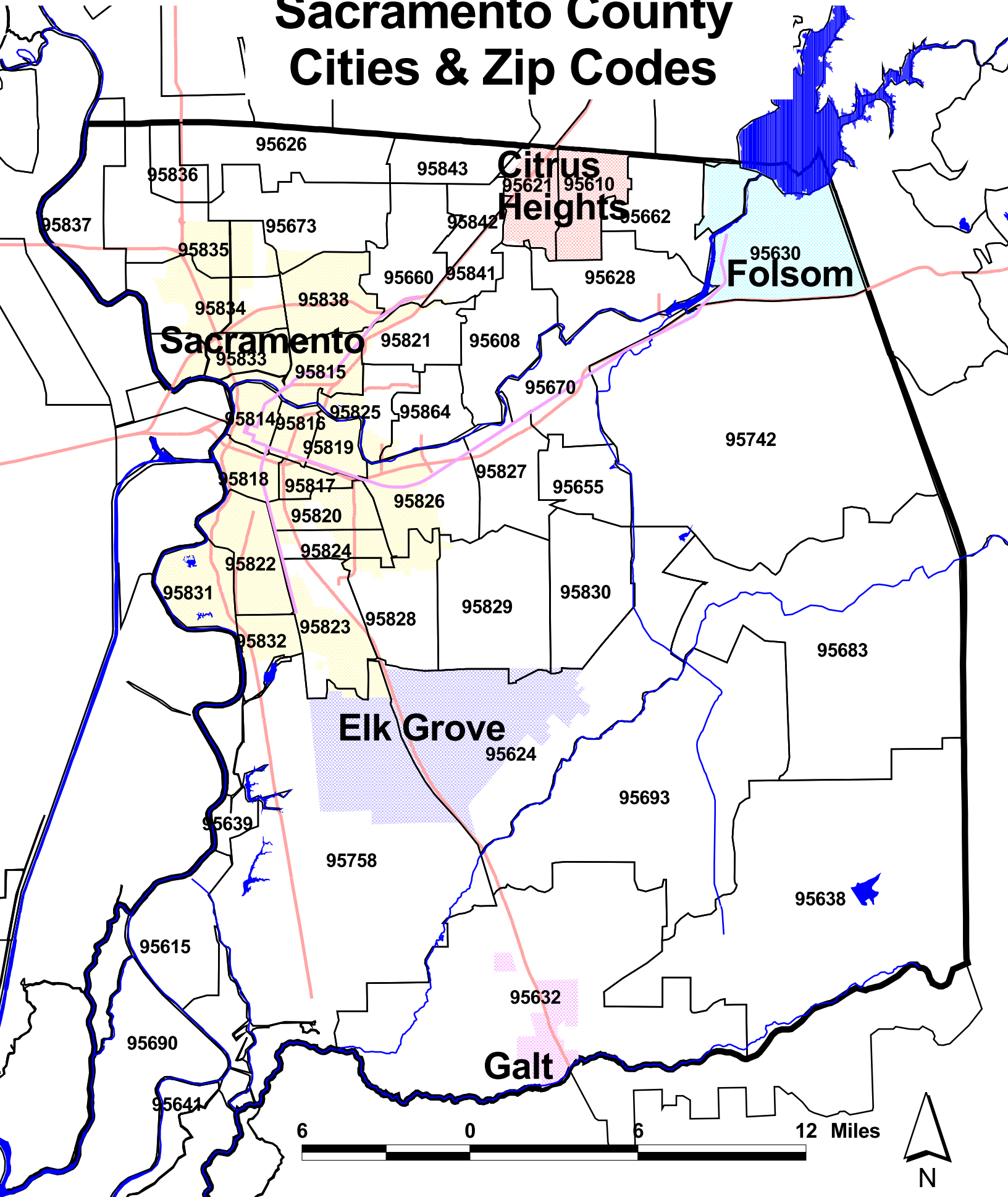
Sacramento County Cities and Zip Codes

Zip codes do not reflect geographic areas; they are mail distribution zones and as such their boundaries cannot be accurately depicted on a map. This map is a generalization of where those boundaries may be.

Zip codes associated with post office boxes are not shown on this map nor are large, rural land areas that do not have a five-digit zip code associated with them.

Zip codes do not respect jurisdictional boundaries or census geographies. They extend beyond and overlap city and county lines.

Sacramento County Cities & Zip Codes





Sacramento County Child Care Supply

Full Day Child Care Birth to 12

Licensed Full Day Child Care (Age 0-12) per 1,000 Children (Age 0-12)

Using Year 2000 Census Data sorted by zip code, this first set of maps and tables in a series of three maps and tables, shows the number of child-care slots available per 1,000 children ages 0-12.

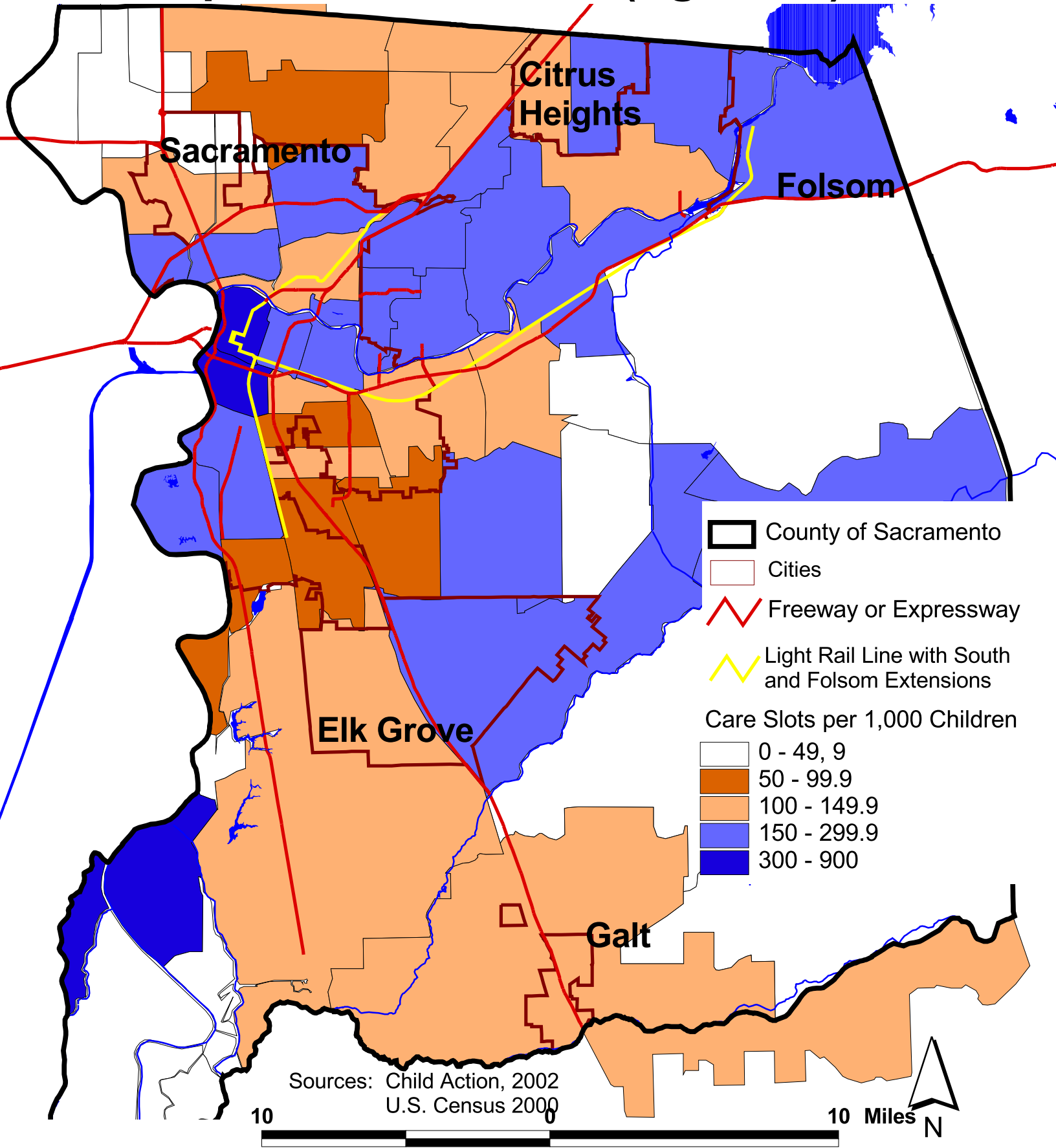
At first glance, this map appears to show the viewer where supply and demand is more balanced than in other areas. However, this relationship is not that simple, primarily because children do not necessarily receive care within their resident zip code.

The most obvious example of this would be downtown, where the highest ratio is located. Central downtown zip code 95814 includes 1,126 child care slots for a resident population of 1,271 children giving us a ratio of 885.92 per 1,000 children served. This phenomenon is most likely attributable to the large employment base downtown and the associated greater need for child-care.

Although visually, this map shows a dispersed distribution of full day child-care centers, the rate per 1,000 children column on the table tells a much different story.

For example, the Rancho Cordova/Gold River area (Zip code 95670) currently provides over 1,600 slots. Serving a population of over 10,000 children, this gives us a ratio of 159.17 children per 1,000, which still leaves a large number of children unserved. This trend can be seen in many other zip code areas as well. While a multitude of child care slots exist in many areas, there are not enough slots to meet the child care need.

Licensed Full Day Child Care (Age 0-12) per 1,000 Children (Age 0-12)



Children 0 to 12 years in Full Day Child Care: Sacramento County by Zip Code

Communities	Zip Code	Child Care Slots	Total Child Population	Slots per 1,000 Children
Rio Vista	94571		919	0.00
Carmichael	95608	1,666	9,243	180.24
Citrus Heights	95610	1,362	8,209	165.92
Courtland	95615	45	116	387.93
Citrus Heights	95621	860	7,574	113.55
Elk Grove	95624	1,284	8,298	154.74
Elverta	95626	161	1,279	125.88
Fair Oaks	95628	856	6,462	132.47
Folsom	95630	2,164	9,353	231.37
Galt	95632	613	5,852	104.75
Herald	95638	6	328	18.29
Hood	95639		33	0.00
Isleton	95641		264	0.00
Mather	95655	8	224	35.71
North Highlands	95660	999	7,811	127.90
Orangevale/Citrus Heights	95662	898	5,800	154.83
Rancho Cordova/Gold River	95670	1,638	10,291	159.17
Rio Linda	95673	196	2,892	67.77
Sloughhouse/Rancho Murieta	95683	137	714	191.88
Walnut Grove	95690		427	0.00
Wilton	95693	39	1,070	36.45
Rancho Cordova	95742		24	0.00
Elk Grove	95758	1,456	11,527	126.31
Sacramento	95814	1,126	1,271	885.92
Sacramento	95815	788	5,843	134.86
Sacramento	95816	336	1,301	258.26
Sacramento	95817	455	3,307	137.59
Sacramento	95818	1,084	3,298	328.68
Sacramento	95819	536	1,793	298.94
Sacramento	95820	706	8,558	82.50
Sacramento	95821	986	6,173	159.73
Sacramento	95822	1,555	9,182	169.35
Sacramento	95823	1,829	18,412	99.34
Sacramento	95824	1,091	8,198	133.08
Sacramento	95825	673	4,092	164.47
Sacramento	95826	825	6,020	137.04
Sacramento	95827	545	3,696	147.46
Sacramento	95828	1,245	13,054	95.37
Sacramento	95829	419	2,629	159.38
Sacramento	95830		86	0.00
Sacramento	95831	1,312	6,538	200.67
Sacramento	95832	255	2,567	99.34
Sacramento	95833	1,683	6,633	253.73
Sacramento	95834	204	1,896	107.59
Sacramento	95835	7	169	41.42
Sacramento	95836		1	0.00
Sacramento	95837		32	0.00
Sacramento	95838	1,682	9,676	173.83
Sacramento	95841	747	4,140	180.43
Sacramento	95842	864	7,224	119.60
Antelope/Sacramento	95843	1,050	9,399	111.71
Sacramento	95864	809	3,635	222.56
Sacramento County	Total	37,200	247,533	150.28

Source: Child Action, Inc., March 28, 2002



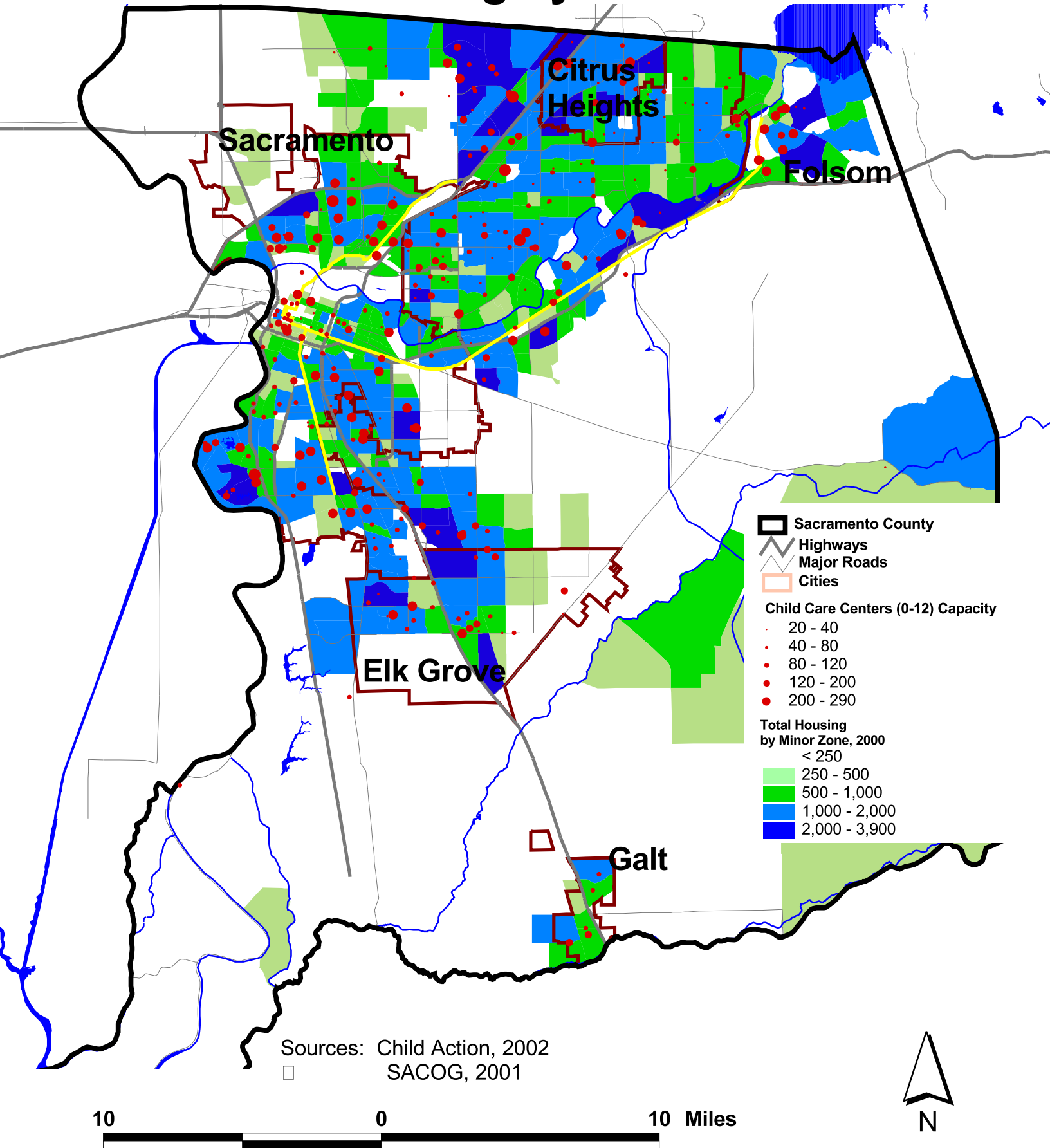
Growth, Housing & Employment

Housing & Centers 2000

Licensed Full Day Child Care Centers (0-12) and Total Housing by Minor Zone 2000

This is the first map in the series. It shows the child care facilities for those facilities having at least 20 child-care slots. This map indicates the general relationship of child-care centers to residential location. While this would indicate a convenience factor for parents seeking child-care services near their homes, there is no implication that adjacent residents use the facilities.

Licensed Full Day Child Care Centers (0-12) and Total Housing by Minor Zone 2000





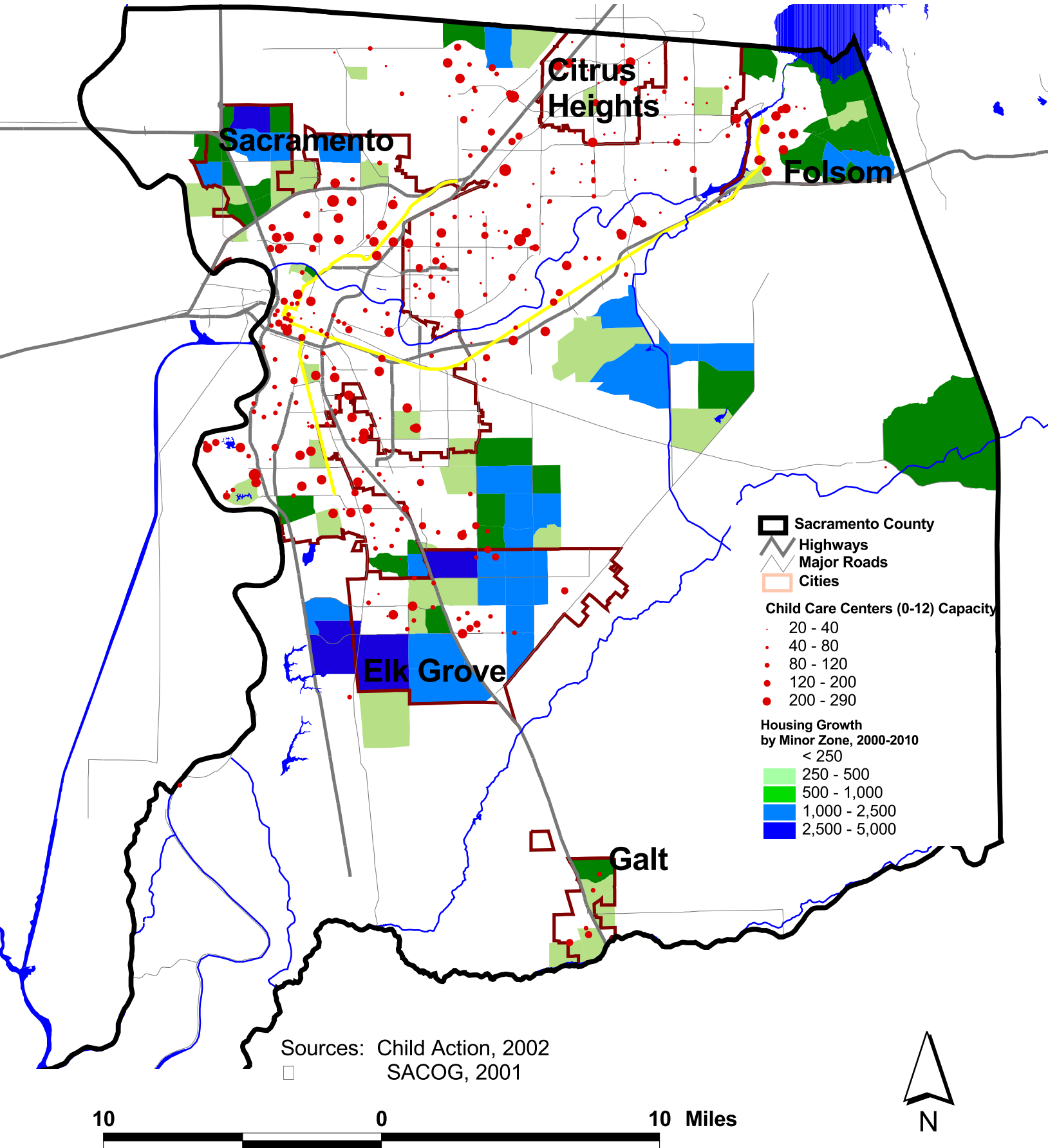
Growth, Housing & Employment

Housing & Centers Growth 2000-2010

Licensed Full Day Child Care Centers (0-12) and Housing Growth 2000-2010 by Minor Zone

This is the second map in the series. The map shows where housing growth is expected to occur between 2000 and 2010 as well as the size of the growth. Once again, existing child-care facilities are not located where housing growth is expected. A proactive approach in land use decisions would facilitate the expansion of child-care centers into these new areas as development occurs. As addressed above, the desire for children of younger ages 0-5 to be provided care near to employment as opposed to residence is important to note. It is also important to note that many employees with school aged children 6-12 may prefer the opposite, that child care be provided near to their residence to accommodate school schedules. Growth projections for both employment and housing must be viewed with these preferences in mind.

Licensed Full Day Child Care Centers (0-12) and Housing Growth 2000-2010 by Minor Zone





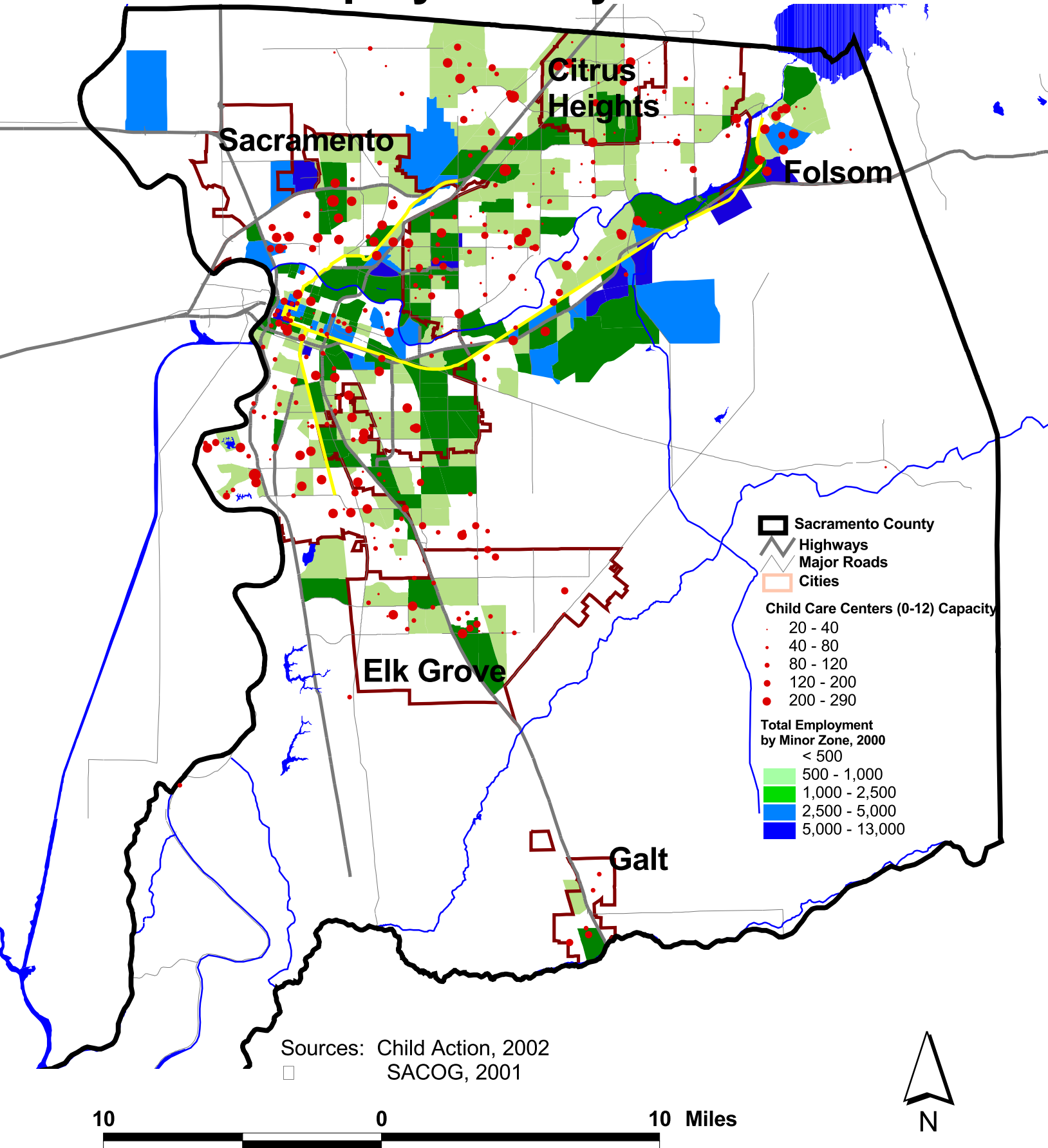
Growth, Housing & Employment

Employment & Centers 2000

Licensed Full Day Child Care Centers (0-12) and Housing Growth 2000-2010 by Minor Zone

This is the second map in the series. The map shows where housing growth is expected to occur between 2000 and 2010 as well as the size of the growth. Once again, existing child-care facilities are not located where housing growth is expected. A proactive approach in land use decisions would facilitate the expansion of child-care centers into these new areas as development occurs. As addressed above, the desire for children of younger ages 0-5 to be provided care near to employment as opposed to residence is important to note. It is also important to note that many employees with school aged children 6-12 may prefer the opposite, that child care be provided near to their residence to accommodate school schedules. Growth projections for both employment and housing must be viewed with these preferences in mind.

Licensed Full Day Child Care Centers (0-12) and Total Employment by Minor Zone 2000





Growth, Housing & Employment

Employment & Centers Growth 2000-2010

Licensed Full Day Child Care Centers (0-12) and Employment Growth 2000-2010 by Minor Zone

This is the fourth map in the series. The map shows where employment growth is expected to occur between 2000 and 2010. One can see that most of the growth will occur in the periphery of the existing urban area. Existing child-care is not located in these areas.

Policy should be formulated to encourage the development of child-care facilities in these areas as growth occurs. As previous data has shown, many employees of younger children ages 0-5 prefer child care services to be located near to their place of employment as opposed to their place of residence. New development of child care, not re-location of existing child care facilities will be required in these high employment growth areas.

Licensed Full Day Child Care Centers (0-12) and Employment Growth 2000-2010 by Minor Zone

