Child Care Needs Assessment

1999-2000    San Mateo County

Produced by
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• The San Mateo County Office of Education
• The San Mateo County Human Services Agency
• The Child Care Coordinating Council of San Mateo County, Inc.
• The Institute for Human and Social Development, Inc.
• San Mateo County Head Start

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Executive Summary

San Mateo County, located on the San Francisco Peninsula, is culturally and economically diverse. It is made up of twenty cities and towns, including some of the wealthiest in the nation. It is also an expensive place in which to live. The average price of a home is $480,000 and the average two-bedroom apartment costs $987 a month, 103 percent of a minimum wage earner’s monthly salary. In fact, the Bay Area is the most expensive place in the state to raise a family, requiring an income of at least three times the federal poverty level.

Because of these economic pressures and other factors, child care has become integral to the county’s expanding economic and social infrastructure. Put simply, many families could not function above the poverty level without the benefit of two incomes. At the same time, San Mateo County companies are growing in size and number, requiring an increasingly large workforce. Child care, therefore, is vital to both working parents and the companies for which they work.

But child care is vital for another reason. The latest research on the impact of quality child care on children makes it clear that the accessibility of quality child care will have far-reaching effects on our children.

Researchers have linked school readiness and later school success to quality early learning experiences. Recent brain research confirms that caregiving during the early years even affects the structure and functioning of a child’s brain and how a child will behave, learn, feel and perform. Ensuring available, affordable, quality early care and education has never been more critical.

It is in this context, that this assessment provides an overview of child care in San Mateo County exploring the general demand for and supply of child care as well as the circumstances that affect a family’s access to it.

This assessment will show that the demand for child care has far outstripped the supply of formal center-based or licensed family child care spaces as well as subsidized child care in San Mateo County.

Because of the constraints of available information, the data that serves as the basis for estimating overall child care shortages is composed primarily of the demand for child care by children in working families and the supply of formal center-based and licensed family child care. This report also examines the shortages of center-based care by age groups. Specifically, it looks at gaps in center-based care for the county’s infants, preschoolers and school-age children in working families.

In a separate analysis, this assessment also examines the demand for, supply of, and shortage in subsidized child care for low-income families.

In general, the county’s high cost of living and the need for two incomes are fueling a growing demand for child care, while the high cost and shortages in center-based or licensed family child care are limiting a family’s access to those services. For those reasons, this report will also look at the issue of the cost of child care.

Some of the most significant findings of this assessment include:

* Children in working families have a high demand for child care.
* The supply of formal center-based child care is inadequate to meet this demand.
* Subsidized child care is limited.
* The cost of child care is a significant burden for low-income families.

This report was prepared by [Insert Author or Organization] and is intended to provide an overview of child care in San Mateo County, exploring the general demand for and supply of child care as well as the circumstances that affect a family’s access to it.
Key Findings

- Overall, 66 percent of San Mateo County children live with two parents in the workforce or with a single parent who works compared with the statewide rate of 55 percent. For children under six, the rate is 63 percent—the highest in the state. Among children who are six to 13 years old the rate is 69 percent countywide—the second highest rate in the state. In other words, San Mateo County is the “workingest” county in the state from the perspective of young children and their child care needs.

- The cost of child care has been increasing at an alarming rate throughout the county. Between 1993 and 1998, there was an 18 percent increase in the cost of center-based infant and preschool care in San Mateo County, and a 35 percent increase in licensed family child care costs. Rates for school-age care rose by 11 percent in centers and 22 percent for licensed family child care homes.

- More than 102,000 children in San Mateo County need some form of child care, but only about 26,000 full and part-time spaces in centers and licensed family child care homes are available. In other words, only 25 percent of children who need child care have formal care available to them in centers or licensed family child care homes. Another 75 percent are being cared for in informal or unlicensed settings.

- San Mateo County has a supply of only 4,940 subsidized child care spaces for all 46,076 of the county’s low-income children. The result is that only about 12 percent of the low-income child population is currently receiving subsidized child care—8 percent of infants, 33 percent of preschoolers, and 7 percent of school-age children.

Other Important Findings

Child Care Demand

- The population of all children in San Mateo County, from birth through 13 years old, has increased by 26 percent to more than 150,000 children since 1990. More than half of the county’s children are of ethnicities other than Caucasian. Almost half speak languages other than English.

Demand for child care in San Mateo County is growing steadily for a number of reasons. The population of the county is rising and the population of children is growing even faster. Other factors have to do with a fast-growing economy led by technology-driven industries. There has been a rapid growth in jobs—30,000 new jobs between 1993 and 1996. From 1990 to 1996, the number of businesses grew by 24 percent. There has also been a growth in the labor force via an increase in domestic and foreign migration and an increase in workers from other Bay Area counties who commute into the county.

The result is that almost all adults in San Mateo County work. The county has only a 7 percent welfare rate and a 2 percent unemployment rate. It is not surprising then, that most San Mateo County children live in working families. In fact, the county has the highest percentage of children under six with working parents or a single parent who works.

Demand for child care in San Mateo County, therefore, has been growing steadily along with the growth in population, the rapid growth in jobs, and the increasing cost of living.

Another contributor to the demand for child care is that an increasing number of parents, whether or not they work, desire child care because of the opportunities for enrichment and socialization it offers children.
Child Care Supply and Shortage

• The gap between the demand for all forms of child care and the supply of formal child care has grown over the last six years. In 1993, formal child care spaces were available to meet the needs of 29 percent of children who required care. Today, the supply of formal child care meets the needs of only 25 percent of children requiring care.

• The greatest shortfall of child care in San Mateo County's child care centers is in infant care, although preschoolers and school-age children also suffer from shortages. Full-time infant care spaces in child care centers decreased by three percent between 1993 and 1998. The result is that there are enough center-based infant spaces to care for only 4 percent of the county's infants whose parents are working. There are enough spaces in child care centers to serve only 19 percent of the school-age children needing care and 57 percent of the preschoolers who need it.

Overall, there are about 25,911 formal child care spaces available in San Mateo County. (Formal child care is defined as center-based child care, most of which is licensed, but some of which is license-exempt, as well as family child care that is licensed by the California Department of Social Services.) That number is far fewer than the number of children who need child care in the county, 102,575. That means that more than 76,000 children, or three out of every four children who need child care, are in unregulated, informal child care settings, either because their parents have chosen those arrangements or because no formal child care space was available or affordable.

One way to look at the growing shortage is that while the number of formal child care spaces has increased, the population of San Mateo County children has increased at an even faster rate. Overall, between 1993 and 1998, the number of formal spaces in centers and licensed family child care homes went up by about 20 percent to about 26,000. But the demand of San Mateo County children has risen at an even faster rate—29 percent—for a total of about 102,000. Thus, the number of formal child care spaces still lags far behind the number of children who need some form of child care.

A lack of facilities, difficulties in recruiting and retaining child care staff, and class size reductions in California public schools have also contributed to the shortage in child care.

Quality of Child Care

In addition to its significance to San Mateo's economy, it is important to understand the need for quality child care in terms of social and human development.

High quality early care and education programs have a number of characteristics in common, according to various studies. The characteristics of high quality care are:

• The learning materials and teaching styles are appropriate for the age, developmental level, and cultural backgrounds of the children.

• The staff have specialized preparation and receive adequate compensation and support.

• The center provides small group sizes and has a small number of children per teacher.

• There are close ties between families and the program.

• All children's needs are met by linking families with needed comprehensive services.

In judging quality care for children, however, the best care depends on a child's unique needs. Quality child care isn't a one-size-fits-all proposition. Some children do better in home situations, others in centers, and others in informal care.

Still, it is worth noting the most basic benefits of licensed care, which primarily involve the regulation by state authorities of health and safety issues. Also, most studies of quality care have focused on center-based care. Recent studies have shown that children who participate in quality child care programs can demonstrate the benefits a decade and a half later as they enter college.
Studies have linked a child's school-readiness and school success to early learning experiences in quality child care centers. Children who attend quality center-based programs have better peer relations, emotional adjustment, grades, and conduct in school compared to their peers who were not in such programs. Low-income infants and preschoolers who were tracked from infancy to adulthood showed the effects of high-quality child care through age 21, according to another recent study. The research showed that those who attended high-quality child care in licensed centers had higher cognitive test scores, had higher academic achievement in reading and math, and were more likely to graduate from high school, attend college, and delay having children.

Cost of Child Care
Another factor that enters into the complex play between the demand and supply of child care is the cost of child care. The cost of child care in the county has been increasing rapidly over the past six years, 35 percent for family child care, far faster than the rate of inflation. The average cost of care here is among the highest in the state.

The most expensive type of care is for infants in licensed center-based care. The average cost of full-time care for one infant in a licensed center in San Mateo County is about $10,000 per year. This is equivalent to 23 percent of the annual income of a minimum wage earner. In contrast, the state average for full-time center-based infant care is $6,500. In some rural counties such as Merced County, the average cost for full-time infant care is as low as $5,400.

For middle-income families with more than one child, child care costs may exceed what they pay for housing. For low-income families, the high cost of living in San Mateo County can make it almost impossible to meet basic family needs, including housing, transportation, food, health coverage, and child care.

Parents make child care choices based on a number of factors, including individual circumstances, cultural preferences, geographical limitations and what they can afford. Most parents, of course, want the highest quality child care they can afford. Unfortunately many must settle for child care arrangements they find less than ideal because they can’t afford their first choices.

Children of Low-Income Families
- In San Mateo County, 40,076 children, or 26 percent of the total child population, ages birth through 13 years, are living in low income families. Of those, 7,703 are infants, 8,574 are preschoolers, and 23,801 are school-age children.
- An estimated 26,677 (66 percent) of low-income children live in working families, including 4,852 infants, 5,402 preschoolers, and 16,423 school-age children.
- The actual need for subsidized child care among children of low-income working families is far greater than state poverty standards might indicate due to the exceptionally high cost of living in San Mateo County. Although below the poverty line, a family of four earning $54,300 per year does experience financial strain. In fact, a family of four at that income level qualifies for subsidized housing from the county’s Housing Authority.

One in four children in San Mateo County lives in a low-income family. For many of these families, formal child care in child care centers or licensed family child care homes is simply unaffordable. Some are able to get state or federally-funded subsidized child care, but most often the supply of subsidized care falls far short of the demand for it. Thus, there is a significant shortage of subsidized child care for low-income families in San Mateo County. Only about 12 percent of the low-income child population is currently receiving subsidized child care—8 percent of infants, 33 percent of preschoolers, and 7 percent of school-age children.
For several reasons, this shortage is borne mainly by children in low-income working families rather than those low-income parents who are participating in the county’s welfare to work program.

The main reason is that at the time of this writing the state is providing an adequate supply of subsidized child care to meet the needs of children whose parents are on welfare. But low-income children whose parents are working and not receiving welfare benefits must rely on a variety of other subsidized child care programs, which are far from being adequately funded.

Many low-income working families, therefore, opt for informal, unlicensed care from relatives or friends, for example. While many children thrive in certain informal care settings, it is of concern that low-income working parents are being in effect, priced out of their option to choose other forms of care. Given the choice, some parents would presumably still choose informal care for their children. However, it can also be assumed that many would opt for high-quality licensed care in centers or family child care settings if they could afford it or if there were adequate subsidized spaces in such settings.

The primary reason for the shortage in subsidized child care spaces is the lack of funding from state and federal government or private sector sources. This is an issue that may need more scrutiny and discussion among child welfare advocates, government officials, parents, and the general public.

Special Populations

In addition to the main shortages in child care described above for working and low-income families, there are also specific populations of children with unique needs for child care who often face distinct challenges in finding available care. Among these are children with special needs, children of teenage parents, and children of migrant workers.

• Child care for children with physical disabilities is scarce. There are few child care programs designed for children with special needs, and parents often struggle to find any child care provider who will accept their child. There are at least 20,000 children with special needs, from birth to 21 years old, in San Mateo County. Of those children, 1,153 are ages birth to three years old. At least 1,153 are three to five years old.

• In 1996, 746 children were born to teen mothers in San Mateo County. Although the overall teen birth rate has remained fairly steady since 1994, the number of births to African-American and Hispanic teenagers is on the rise. Studies show that it is important to provide accessible child care in order to encourage teen mothers to stay in school. Yet, only two high schools of the 24 in the county actually offer on-site, subsidized child care for the children of teen parents for a total of only 37 spaces. There is no such assistance for North County teens.

• Despite the needs of the 700 children of migrant and agricultural workers in San Mateo County, there are no state-subsidized Migrant Child Care programs within the County at this time. San Mateo County workers do not fall within the state’s guidelines for Migrant Child Care funding.
Several different sources of data have been used in this report in order to present as complete and accurate a picture as possible of the need for and availability of child care in San Mateo County. The U.S. Census (1990), the California Department of Finance and the San Mateo County Office of Education served as main sources of general demographic information. The San Mateo County Human Services Agency, Health Services Agency, and County Office of Education as well as data from the Child Care Coordinating Council and other community-based organizations provided data on child care, human services, and special populations of children. For a complete listing of information sources, please see page 92.

In some cases, multiple data sources have been used to arrive at new figures and estimates. Where appropriate, notes have been made in the report on methodology and sources used to arrive at particular figures.

In an effort to demonstrate changes in various indicators over time, much of the data about child care demand and supply, particularly rates of change, are based on comparisons between current information and estimates and data contained in the Child Care Coordinating Council’s 1993 Child Care Needs Assessment report.

Although the information presented in this report is accurate and valid, it is important to note the challenges of collecting and reporting the kinds of data contained in this document. In particular, the timeliness of certain information and the limitations of U.S. Census data must be taken into consideration.

Most of the data for this report were collected in the Fall and Winter of 1998 and reflect the existing conditions and situation at that time. As such, the information in this report represents a “snapshot in time.”

As with any data collection effort, more recent, up-to-date information has become available since the original research, analysis, and writing of this report. This additional information should be noted and taken into account throughout the reading of this document.

Most importantly, the ability of the County’s Human Services Agency to move CalWORKs recipients through the welfare-to-work program (SUCCESS) has resulted in a significant reduction in the welfare caseload in the County. In July of 1998, the number of children receiving CalWORKs assistance was 4,202, of which 881 were infants, 1,076 were preschool children, and 2,245 were school-age children. In a 15-month period, the caseload has dropped by almost 26%. As of November 1st, 1999, there were 642 infants, 710 preschoolers, and 1,776 school-age children on the CalWORKs program, for a total of 3,128 children.

Recent figures from the County Office of Education also reveal a 6% decline in child school-enrollment from 1998 to 1999 (a drop of 563 children). This decline is the first in the County following several consecutive years of growth. While the California Department of Finance has estimated a 26% increase in the County’s child population since 1990, the drop in school-enrollment serves as a note of caution. There is some indication that due to the high cost of housing in San Mateo, some families are moving out of the County and recent migration into the County may not include as many families with young children. As such, the increasing rates of demand for child care, especially among school-age children, may be leveling off somewhat.

Ongoing implementation of welfare reform and additional funding awarded by the California Department of Education in the Spring of 1999 have also increased the number of subsidized child care spaces in the County. The number of State Preschool spaces has increased by 96 and the number of infant spaces in Subsidized Centers and Family Child Care Networks has increased by 24. Funding for CalWORKs child care has increased substantially in response to the number of families transitioning off of welfare and becoming employed. While these gains have been important, the increase in spaces has had only a minor impact on the shortage of subsidized child care documented in this report, particularly for low-income working families not participating in welfare-to-work programs.
In addition to the “snapshot in time” nature of this report, consideration must also be made of the reliance on 1990 U.S. Census data. U.S. Census data is rich and extensive, and in many cases the sole source for detailed demographic information, particularly at the zip-code level. However, it is critical to note that Census data is nine years old. To address this issue, data from other sources as well as more recent statistical estimates and projections to 1999 have been used, whenever possible.

The 1990 Census has also been criticized for undercounting particular populations. The Census Bureau itself estimates that 4 million people were missed in the 1990 Census, nearly one million in California alone. Critics have been particularly concerned about the undercounting of minorities and the rural poor, who are least likely to return census questionnaires (about two-thirds of Americans reply) or to be reached by census-takers in follow-up efforts.

In San Mateo County, population data from the U.S. Census fail to account for the numbers of children living in Pescadero and La Honda, greatly under-representing the needs of families on the San Mateo County coast. Extensive demographic information about the South Coast is, unfortunately, not available at the local level. As a result, the South Coast City Pages in this report are not as comprehensive as the pages on other cities/areas. For an excellent qualitative analysis of the South Coast please refer to the South Coast Collaborative’s Community Profile, Looking, Listening and Dreaming.

Overall, given the age and undercounting issues related to 1990 U.S. Census data, population figures and estimates of demand for child care, particularly at the city level, may be considered conservative.
The County

Demand, Supply and Shortage
Child Care Demand

Demand for child care in San Mateo County is growing steadily for a number of reasons. The population of the county has been rising and the population of children has been growing even faster from 1990 to 1999. The growth in jobs has been rapid, and living in the county is so expensive that most two-parent families need both parents to work. Of course, most single parents also need to work to make ends meet. The county has the highest percentage in the state of children under six with working parents or a single parent who works.

All of those trends, along with an increasingly high cost of living, mean that our county’s child care system is integral to its economic and social infrastructure. Put simply, San Mateo companies require high labor participation, including the participation of both mothers and fathers in the workforce.

At the same time, many families couldn’t function above the poverty level without two incomes. Child care, therefore, is vital to both working parents and the companies for which they work.

Because of certain limitations in the availability of data, the demand for child care is defined throughout most of this assessment as the number of children whose parents are working and who therefore cannot care for their children themselves. In later discussions of low-income and special populations of children, where other factors can come into play, demand is defined more broadly.

However, it is important to note that there are a number of other factors that contribute to demand besides the needs of children with working parents. Data for San Mateo County that reflect these types of demand, however, are not available.

For example, parents who are in training for jobs or who are in school also have children who need child care. A growing number of parents, whether or not they work, also desire child care because of the enrichment and socialization it offers. Thus, from 1991 to 1995, the number of parents in the United States who said their children under age six were enrolled in an early education program rose from 42 percent to 49 percent, according to the U.S. Department of Education.

The estimate of demand used in this section, which is based completely on the number of children with working parents, therefore, is conservative.

One last note about the data: Throughout all discussions and figure charts, infants are defined as children from birth through two years old; preschoolers as children three through five years old; school-age children as children six through 13 years old; and “all children” refers to children from birth through 13 years of age, unless otherwise stated.

Population Growth/Growth in Demand for Child Care, 1990-99

Between 1990 and 1999, the population of San Mateo County rose sharply, but the population of children in the county grew even faster.

While the total population in San Mateo County has increased by 12 percent since 1990, the population for all children, from birth through 13 years old, has increased by 26 percent. Most of that increase has been among school-age children, ages six through 13 years old. The population of preschoolers, ages three through five, grew at a slightly slower rate of 23 percent. The infant population, ages birth through two years old, grew at the slowest rate of 6 percent.

Given the growth in the county’s job market and the need for most parents to work (as will be demonstrated in sections below), we can assume that at least the same percentage of children are living in working families today as in 1990. We can also assume, therefore, that the growth in demand for child care has risen by at least the same rate as the rate of population growth among children in the county over the past nine years. Moreover, it is likely that many new families entering the county are working families and therefore need child care.

Thus, in San Mateo County, the overall demand for child care has also increased 26 percent since 1990, by 23 percent among preschool-age children, by 35 percent among school-age children, and by six percent among infants.
The County

Although the growth in demand among infants has been the slowest, as we shall see, the actual number of infants needing care is close to the number of preschoolers in San Mateo County. Demand for child care among infants and preschoolers, therefore, remains equally steady and high. Also, the shortage of licensed child care for infants is higher than for school age children, as will be demonstrated later on in this report.

All of the growth in demand figures in this section are based entirely on population growth figures derived from comparing U.S. Census data for 1990 with the latest population projections for 1999 from the California Department of Finance.

Population Growth/Growth in Demand for Child Care Among San Mateo County Children

- 26% Rate of Increase for All Children since 1990
- 6% Rate of Increase for Infants since 1990
- 13% Rate of Increase for Preschoolers since 1990
- 35% Rate of Increase for School-age Children since 1990

The rates of growth in population and demand are derived from comparing California Department of Finance projection data for 1999 with 1990 U.S. Census data. Because these figures are based entirely on the growth in child population in the county, it is likely they are conservative. Besides the growth in child population, the growth in demand for child care has been fueled by a number of other factors having to do with a fast-growing economy led by technology-driven industries. Some of those factors include a growth in jobs, a drop in the unemployment rate, and labor force growth via an increase in domestic and foreign migration and an increase in workers from other Bay Area counties who commute into the county.

In 1990, the county had a 2.7 percent unemployment rate. Since then, the unemployment rate has dropped even further to 2 percent, according to a report, “Economic Indicators and Outlook—San Mateo County,” by the San Mateo County Economic Development Association (SAMCEDA), a coalition of businesses, civic leaders and county and city governments. Employment growth in the county accelerated between 1993 and 1996, reaching over 5 percent. During that time, more than 30,000 new jobs were created. From 1990 to 1996, the number of businesses grew by 24 percent.

Current Population

After the rapid growth in the population of children over the past nine years, San Mateo County now has more than 150,000 children ages 13 years and younger—the ages in which they may need child care. More than 60,000 of those children are either infants or in the preschool years, ages in which children who need child care usually need care all day.

Population in San Mateo County

- Total Children, Birth-13 years: 154,099
- Total Persons: 722,800

* The population figures, a projection to 1999, are provided by the California Department of Finance. The rates of growth in population are derived from comparing data with 1990 U.S. Census data.
In addition to the rapid increase in the number of children, San Mateo County’s children are also becoming more diverse. Demographers say that early in the 21st century, no one ethnic group will make up a majority of the population of San Mateo County. Among children, the future is already here. More than half of the children living in the county are of ethnicities other than Caucasian. That striking diversity points to the importance of child care that is multi-lingual and multi-cultural.

Culturally and linguistically appropriate child care significantly contributes to the intellectual, cognitive and social development of all children, according to a 1993 report, “Affirming Children’s Roots,” by California Tomorrow, a non-profit research, training and advocacy organization focused on diversity issues.

Programs that fail to incorporate children’s cultures miss important opportunities to promote their cognitive and social growth, and even run the risk of turning them off from the schooling process. The research further demonstrates that the best purveyors of culturally and linguistically appropriate early care and education are staff who reflect the backgrounds of the children. Unfortunately, the field as a whole in California suffers from a shortage of multi-lingual and multi-cultural staff.

In fact, all of San Mateo County’s children benefit from multi-ethnic and multi-cultural early childhood experiences. They are learning in environments which reflect their futures in school and in the workplace.

The ethnicity data is provided by the San Mateo County Office of Education (CBEDS 1998).

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The ethnicity data is provided by the San Mateo County Office of Education (CBEDS 1998).

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The primary language data is provided by the San Mateo County Office of Education (Spring 1998).
Proportion of Children with Working Parents

Almost all adults in San Mateo County work. The county has only a 7 percent welfare rate and a 2 percent unemployment rate.

It is not surprising, then, that most San Mateo County children live in working families. Overall, 66 percent of San Mateo County children live with two parents in the workforce or with a single parent who works, according to the 1990 U.S. Census. The statewide rate is 55 percent. For children under six, the rate is 63 percent—the highest in the state. Among children who are six to 13 years old, the rate is 69 percent countywide—the second highest rate in the state. In other words, San Mateo County is the “workingest” county in the state from the perspective of young children and their child care needs. For a comparison of all 20 cities in the county, please refer to the City Pages.

These figures for families with working parents are conservative because they are derived from the 1990 U.S. Census. Given the generally robust economy since 1990, however, it is likely that even more children today live in working households.

Single-parent Households

Among working households, families with single working parents tend to have lower incomes and so are less able to afford quality child care or to choose the type of care they’d prefer. They also tend to have less flexible schedules than a family with two working parents who may have more of an ability to share child care responsibilities. The need for stable, affordable child care arrangements, therefore, may be even greater for children living with a single working parent than for those with two working parents.

According to the 1990 U.S. Census, approximately 20 percent of children in San Mateo County are living with a single parent, 16 percent with a single mother and 4 percent with a single father.

Children with Single Parents

| Total Number of Children Living with Single Parents | 30,820 |
| Total Percentage of Children Living with Single Parents | 20% |
| Total Number of Children Living with Single Mothers | 24,656 |
| Total Percentage of Children Living with Single Mothers | 16% |
| Total Number of Children Living with Single Fathers | 6,164 |
| Total Percentage of Children Living with Single Fathers | 4% |

Percentages of children with single parents were derived from 1990 U.S. Census Data and applied to 1999 Department of Finance population projections to arrive at numbers of children with single parents.

The 1990 U.S. Census data is a significant indicator of the need for child care because it is derived from an actual count of children whose parents work, not a count of working adults who may or may not have children.
Demand for Child Care

The demand for child care in the figures below is calculated by multiplying the percentages of children of different age groups who have two working parents or a single parent in the workforce by the child population figures for different age groups. Thus, the demand for child care is defined here as the need for care by children in working families.

Again, these are conservative figures. They cannot take into account other children who may need child care because their parents desire care for their children’s social and educational enrichment, or because they are in job training or educational programs. Needs data for those groups or other children who may require child care are not available.

The demand figures show that the greatest need for child care is among school-age children. However, those children are presumably being taken care of during the school day at their schools, whereas infants, toddlers, and preschoolers need child care for more hours of the day (See section below on School-age Gap).

Child Care Supply

The supply of child care consists of formal and informal child care. Formal child care is defined as center-based child care (most of which is licensed, but some of which is license-exempt) as well as family child care that is licensed by the California Department of Social Services. Informal child care is defined as unlicensed child care in any setting except in license-exempt centers. Informal care can include unregulated care by relatives, friends, neighbors, nannies, au pairs, or children caring for themselves or each other.

This section will describe both formal and informal child care.

Child care centers typically care for groups of children in a place specifically designed or adapted for the care of children. They can offer care for children of all ages, though many specialize in certain age groups. Most centers are licensed, although a portion are exempt from licensing because they may operate on a very part-time basis, because they are operated by public schools, or because they involve a high degree of parent participation.

Licensed family child care is care provided in someone’s home for children from two or more families other than the provider’s own. Unlicensed care refers to unregulated settings in which a parent hires or arranges for another adult to care for children, or in which children care for themselves or each other.

Child Care Supply figures in this assessment include only calculations of formal child care—spaces in child care centers and licensed family child care homes. That is because it is impossible to know the numbers of children in various kinds of informal, unlicensed care settings since none of those arrangements is regulated.

Overall, there are about 25,911 formal child care spaces available in San Mateo County, a 20 percent increase since 1993, according to the Child Care Coordinating Council’s provider database for December 1998 and the 1993 Child Care Needs Assessment. As will be explained in more detail below, much of that increase has been in licensed family child care homes.
The number of spaces is far fewer than the number of children who need child care in the county—102,575. That means that more than 76,000 children, or three out of every four children who need child care, are in informal child care settings, either because their parents have chosen these arrangements or because no formal child care spot was available or affordable.

It is important to note that the supply of child care is dynamic primarily because of the turnover rate of family child care homes. It is also difficult to document the overall supply of spaces for specific age groups. While that information is available from the licenses of child care centers, which show how many infants, preschoolers, and school-age children a center is allowed to enroll, the same kind of information is not available from the licenses of family child care providers.

Family child care providers are free to enroll a myriad of children of different ages. It is, therefore, impossible to know by a provider’s license how many spaces are designated for any particular age grouping.

However, data from child care centers are a good indicator of general trends in overall supply and in the supply of spaces for different age groups because centers comprise 70 percent of the licensed child care in San Mateo County and are relatively stable organizations.

Formal Center-Based Child Care
Child care centers employ several staff including teachers, aides and directors. They generally care for a larger number of children, on average about 45, in a group setting outside of the home. In San Mateo County, there are 333 center-based programs, which comprise about 70 percent of the formal child care spaces in the county.

San Mateo County offers center-based care for infants (birth through two), preschoolers (three through five) and school-age children (six through 13). Since 1993, there has been a 15 percent increase in the overall supply of center-based care. The greatest increases have been in school age capacity, at 24 percent, followed by a 14 percent increase in full-time spaces for preschoolers. Full-time center-based care for infants has actually decreased by 3 percent.

The most plentiful type of care by far, with 8,669 full-time spaces and 2,842 part-time spaces, is preschool care. Spaces for preschoolers make up 63 percent of all center-based spaces. Only 4 percent of center-based spaces are devoted to infant care, while 33 percent of center-based spaces are used for caring part-time for school-age children.
One of the historical reasons for the relatively high number of spaces for preschoolers is that child care began primarily with center-based programs for preschool-age children. That created a relatively larger base of this type of care. Providing care for preschoolers also tends to be fairly cost-effective, especially compared to infant care, which requires more teachers for the same number of children. In recent years, the state’s Legislature has also invested most heavily in subsidized preschool-age programs.

Most center-based child care is licensed by the Department of Social Services. However, it is important to note that center-based child care is a broad category that in fact, includes some types of license-exempt care, such as parent cooperatives, recreation department programs and programs for school-age children operated by private schools and public school districts.

According to the Child Care Coordinating Council’s provider data base for December of 1998, 77 center-based programs (most of which were after-school programs operated by public schools or recreation programs) out of 333 or 23 percent of the center-based programs were license exempt. Spaces in those license exempt programs are included in these supply figures.

Formal Licensed Family Child Care

Family child care providers are small business people licensed by the Department of Social Services to care for as few as 6 and as many as 14 children in homes. There are 766 family child care providers in San Mateo County providing 7,556 spaces—about 30 percent of the formal child care supply.

Between 1993 and 1998, there was a 37 percent increase in the total number of spaces in family child care bringing the total to 7,556. The rate of increase has been much more rapid than the rate for center-based care spaces, which was only 15 percent.

About 74 percent of the increase in family child care spaces between 1993 and 1998 can be accounted for by the School-age/+2 Option, a licensing regulation implemented in 1997. The regulation allows a small family child care provider who is licensed for six children, to add two school age children if she limits the number of infants in her care to two, so that she can actually care for a total of eight children.

Center-based Child Care

Number of Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of Full-time Spaces</th>
<th>Number of Part-time Spaces</th>
<th>Percentage of Supply</th>
<th>Rate of Change since 1993</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infants</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>8,669</td>
<td>2,842</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Age</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>6,051</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>18,355 (Total Full-time and Part-time Combined)</td>
<td></td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This data is from the Child Care Coordinating Council’s provider data base for December 1998. Centers serving multiple age groups may be listed and counted more than once.

** For the most part, these are preschoolers education programs only.
The County

In a large family child care home licensed for twelve, the provider may add two school age children if she limits the number of infants to three, so that her capacity grows to fourteen children. Family child care providers who do not opt for the School-age/+2 Option may care for as many as four infants. The intent of the new regulation was to make it easier for providers to care for their own school age children. In effect, the regulatory change has created more spaces for school age children, but has decreased the supply of infant care.

At present, 279 family child care providers are choosing the School-age/+2 Option. Of these, 100 are large family child care homes, with a capacity of 14, and 179 are small family child care homes, with a capacity of 8.

An increase in large family child care homes and a decrease in small homes has also contributed to the growth in the number of family child care spaces. This shift may reflect the cost effectiveness of serving more children as well as the economic need of providers to increase capacity.

It is important to remember that not all of the 7,556 licensed family child care spaces in San Mateo County are filled. That number represents potential maximum capacity, rather than the number of children for whom providers are in reality willing and able to care.

The business of family child care is fluid and the licenses are flexible, allowing providers discretion in how they fill spaces. Some providers choose to limit their enrollment. The ability of other providers to fill their spaces often depends on their ability to meet the cultural/linguistic, quality or geographic requirements of a parent looking for child care.

Licensed Family Child Care

- Total maximum licensed spaces: 7,556
- Increase since 1993: 37%
- Number of providers licensed for 8 children: 528
- Number of providers licensed for 14 children: 238
- Number of providers who will care for Infants: 653
- Number of providers who will care for Preschoolers: 705
- Number of providers who will care for School-age children: 705

This data is from the Child Care Coordinating Council's provider data base for December 1998.

Informal Unlicensed Child Care

At least 76,000 children or about 75 percent of the children who need child care are being cared for in informal or unlicensed situations or by parents who have pieced together a patchwork of care arrangements. That encompasses a wide variety of situations: care by nannies, relatives, neighbors, friends, or parents working opposite shifts. Other situations include children caring for themselves or each other, or children participating in after-school community activities such as homework clubs, recreation department activities, and organized sports.

It is impossible to gauge the quality of informal child care because it is unregulated. It is also difficult to know how many parents choose some types of informal care out of preference or out of cost and availability considerations.
Many children thrive in some kinds of informal care settings. An infant who is being cared for by grandparents who have chosen to provide the care primarily for the sake of the infant and who see the role as rewarding and central to their lives may be receiving the utmost in quality care because of their focused, loving attention.

Others, however, may not fare as well. Children who are left alone to fend for themselves, for example, are often at some risk, according to a 1988 report, “The Invisible Child: San Francisco’s Solutions to the Latch Key Problem,” by the Children’s Council of San Francisco. While some school-age children may be independent enough to manage their self-care successfully, they are still at some risk of being harmed. There are physical risks from the possibility of accidents; emotional risks from a sense of fear, loneliness, or rejection; and developmental risks related to age-inappropriate responsibilities and lack of social and intellectual experiences.

Of those children who are being cared for by unlicensed providers, a key quality factor in whether or not they thrive is the “intentionality” or degree of conscious commitment on the part of the provider to care for children, according to a study by the Families and Work Institute.

The 1994 study found that children tend to receive lower quality care if they are cared for in unlicensed settings by providers whose primary intention is to help out a friend or relative and who do not see the work as their chosen job. Those who receive care from unlicensed providers who are committed to caring for children and see it as their chosen occupation and who seek training to learn more about child development tend to receive higher quality care.

Child Care Shortages

There is not enough formal child care in San Mateo County (defined as center-based or licensed family child care) to meet the demand for child care, which, again is defined as the number of children living with two working parents or a single parent who works.

Overall, more than 102,000 children in San Mateo County need some form of child care, but only about 26,000 full and part-time spaces in centers and licensed family child care homes are available. In other words, only 25 percent of children who need child care have formal care available to them in centers or licensed family child care homes. Another 75 percent are being cared for in informal or unlicensed settings.

Moreover, the gap between the demand for all forms of child care and the supply of formal child care has actually grown over the last six years. In 1993, formal child care spaces were available to meet the needs of 29 percent of children who required care. Today the supply of formal child care meets the needs of only 25 percent of children requiring care.

One way to look at the growing shortage is that while the number of formal child care spaces has increased, the population of San Mateo County children has increased at an even faster rate. Overall, the number of formal spaces in centers and licensed family child care homes has gone up by about 20 percent to about 26,000.

But the demand by San Mateo County children for child care has risen at an even faster rate—26 percent—for a total of about 102,000. Thus, the number of formal child care spaces still lags far behind the number of children who need some form of child care.
Also contributing to the shortage are a lack of facilities, difficulties in recruiting and retaining child care staff, and class size reductions in California public schools, all of which will be discussed in ensuing sections.

The shortage in formal child care care extends to all ages of children, including infants (ages birth through 2), preschoolers (ages 3 through five), and school-age children, (ages six through 13). Those shortages will be discussed in the following sections.

It is important to acknowledge here, however, that the overall shortage in formal care described in this section as well as the shortages for infants, preschoolers, and school-age children discussed in the following sections may be, in a sense, over-estimated. Not all parents of children who need care would necessarily choose formal care in centers or in licensed family child care homes even if they could afford it. Some families, for example, would choose unlicensed care by nannies, relatives, friends, or others, even if they had the opportunity to opt for licensed care.

On the other hand, the demand for child care is probably greater than we can estimate. There are uncounted numbers of families who need child care and therefore contribute to the demand. There is no data, for example, on parents who need child care because they are in job training or educational programs. Others want early childhood education for their children because they recognize its developmental benefits.

It’s difficult to know how many are choosing informal, unlicensed care settings out of preference and how many are choosing them because of cost and availability problems with center-based or licensed family child care. Conversely, there may well be a significant portion of parents who would indeed opt for formal center-based or licensed family child care if there were a larger and less expensive supply of such care. The important question is whether parents are being allowed to make that choice or whether their choices are being greatly limited by the high cost and low supply of formal care.

Total Child Care Shortage of All Formal Spaces

- Demand by children, birth through thirteen: 102,575
- Number of formal child care spaces: 25,911
- Percent of Children with Formal Care Available to Them: 25%
- Percent of Children in Informal Care: 75%
- Increase in Demand for All Child Care Since 1990: 26%
- Increase in Formal Child Care Spaces from 1993 to 1998: 20%

Shortages in Child Care by Age Group

The shortage in the formal child care supply of center-based and licensed family child care affects San Mateo County children of all ages. Although infants (birth through 2), face a particularly significant shortage, statistics and research show a shortage for other age groups as well, including preschoolers (three through five) and school-age children (six through thirteen).

The following sections on infants, preschoolers and school-age children will explore some of those specific gaps in child care for different age groups. Much, though not all, of that data is based on statistics from child care centers rather than from family child care homes - because there is no data on the number of spaces in family child care homes for specific age groups. Child care centers, however, do report the number of spaces they have for specific age groups, and so that data is used here for this analysis. While the center-based data used here does not give a complete picture of the supply or shortages, it still gives a good indication of the trends in supply and shortages because center-based care makes up about 70 percent of licensed care in the county.

Although we do not have the numbers of spaces by specific age groups in family child care homes, we do have the number of family child care providers who will care for different age groups. Those numbers, though not used in calculating shortages, are also provided.
Infant Gap

The greatest shortfall of child care in San Mateo County is in infant care. Based on the increase in population, there has been a 6 percent growth in the demand for child care for infants. But at the same time, full-time infant care spaces in child care centers have decreased by 5 percent. The result is that there are enough center-based infant spaces to care for only 4 percent of the county’s infants whose parents are working.

While we do not have the exact figures, we know there has also been a decrease in the number of full-time infant spaces in family child care homes because of the effects of the School-age/+ 2 Option discussed earlier.

Although an undeterminable number of infant spaces are available in 653 licensed family child care homes, they do not meet the growing demand.

One of the reasons for the shortage is the cost of operating an infant center. With regulations requiring that there be one teacher for every four infants (quality settings suggest one teacher for every three infants), labor costs can consume nearly 80 percent of a center’s operating budget. In passing those costs on to their customers, centers risk pricing themselves out of more of the market. Most providers, therefore, decide against caring for infants. Centers that do successfully provide infant care are likely to also provide preschool and after school care as a way to offset the cost.

The 1997 licensing regulation, the School-age/+2 Option further decreased the already scarce supply of infant care. The regulation has given providers the option of limiting the number of infants in family child care homes to make more room for additional school-age children. Thus, an effect has been to give providers an incentive to limit the number of infants in their care in order to increase their overall child capacity, and hence their incomes.

There are several cities that have no centers that provide infant care, such as East Palo Alto, Brisbane, and several coastside cities, although family child care for infants is available in almost every city.

Preschool Gap

There is also a shortage for pre-school age children, three through five years old. Since 1993, there has been a modest 14 percent increase in the amount of full-time preschool care in child care centers, but the increase has not kept pace with demand. The current child care center capacity can meet the needs of only 57 percent of the preschoolers who need it.

While 705 family child care providers do care for preschool age children, spaces in those homes constitute less than 30 percent of the formal child care supply.
The County

Some of the growth in center-based preschool care has been in part-day programs, which, unfortunately, do not address the needs of many working parents who tend to require full-time care.

Moreover, preschool care has been the category of care most affected by the trend in class size reduction. Many preschool programs have been evicted by school districts that need to make room for school-age children.

To address some of these concerns and to provide school readiness, socialization, and enrichment opportunities for all of the state’s children, the California Department of Education has proposed universal preschool. In the last year, the department released a briefing report about the proposal and has sponsored legislation to create a plan to achieve universal availability over a decade. It is unclear at this point, however, whether the proposal will ultimately be accepted by the state’s Legislature or the governor.

School-age Gap

Increases in center-based capacity have not kept pace with the increases in the number of school-age children either. The demand for before and after-school care among school-age children has increased by 35 percent in the past decade, while center-based spaces have grown by only 24 percent.

Currently, there are enough spaces in child care centers to serve 10 percent of the estimated 63,000 school-age children needing care. The majority of that care is for children up to age 11, leaving the needs of middle-school-age children largely unmet. There are 705 family child care providers who will also care for school-age children.

One of the results of this shortage is that a large number of school-age children are required to care for themselves after school. The U.S. Department of Education estimates that 35 percent of 12-year-olds care for themselves regularly during after-school hours when their parents are working.

School-age programs, fortunately, have been the least affected by the trend in class size reduction. That has been true in large part because of the commitment on the part of school districts to maintain programs that serve their own students. The School-age’s 2 Option discussed earlier has also had the effect of increasing the spaces for school-age children in family child care homes, though by an undetermined number.

However, the care requirements of school-age children are complicated by the need for full-time care during holidays and school vacations, by the scheduling demands of year-round schools, and by the need for transportation to and from schools. These complications often necessitate alternative or additional providers for school-age children.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shortage in Formal Child Care Spaces for Preschoolers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▲ Demand for Child Care by Preschoolers .................. 20,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▲ Number of Center-based Preschool Spaces ................ 11,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▲ Number of Family Child Care Providers who will care for Preschoolers .... 705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▲ Percent of Preschoolers with Center-based Care available to them .......... 57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▲ Increase in Demand for Child Care by Preschoolers since 1990 ........... 23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▲ Increase in the Number of Full-time Formal Preschool Spaces from 1993 to 1998 ........................................ 14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The source for the above data is The Child Care Coordinating Council’s provider data base for December 1998.
### Shortage in Licensed Spaces for School-age Children

- Demand for Child Care Spaces by School-age Children: 63,163
- Number of Center-based Spaces for School-age Children: 6,051
- Number of Family Child Care Providers who will care for School-age Children: 705
- Percent of School-age Children with Center-based Care available to them: 10%
- Increase in Demand for Child Care by School-age Children since 1990: 35%
- Increase in the Number of Center-based Spaces for School-age Children from 1993 to 1998: 24%

*The source for the above data is The Child Care Coordinating Council’s provider database for December 1998.*

### Causes of the Child Care Shortage

The shortage in formal child care spaces is due to a number of factors besides the relatively rapid growth in children’s population in San Mateo County. Other factors include the exorbitant cost of real estate and the labor intensive nature of child care, which translates into high labor costs for a potential provider. For centers that are established, those costs, where possible, are passed on to parents. The high costs of doing business, however, make it difficult for new centers to establish themselves.

To make matters worse, for the past several years, the child care industry has been experiencing a crisis in terms of a lack of facilities to house child care centers and an increasing shortage in staffing.

### Shortage of Facilities

Most commercial buildings are not suitable to house child care centers because they do not meet licensing standards, which include requirements for outdoor play space, adequate parking, plenty of indoor sinks, toilets, etc. The costs of conversion can be astronomical to a potential provider.

Even if a child care provider can find appropriate commercial space, it is usually far too expensive. The cost of leasing space in San Mateo County has risen steadily over the past five years. A conservative estimate for commercial real estate is $2.25 per square foot. According to one local child care provider, a for-profit center can afford no more than $1.25 per square foot and still remain in business.

If a provider has the resources to pay the high costs of rent and space conversion, he or she still faces zoning ordinances that are different in many of San Mateo County’s twenty cities and in its unincorporated areas. A prospective building that was not previously considered for child care usually requires a variance or conditional use permit, which involves a long and tedious public hearing process.

In a hot real estate market, a child care provider can hardly compete with an office development for property which is already zoned for business purposes. Some center directors have reported long, futile search processes that have resulted in failure to find affordable, appropriate property to accommodate the demand for child care.
The County

Shortage of Staffing

The child care industry has also been hurt by a constant exodus of teachers. County employers are eager to find employees and are paying a premium for them. In this environment, child care teachers can often find more lucrative jobs.

For several years, the staff turnover in child care centers has been approaching crisis proportions, due in large part to low wages and a scarcity of benefits. The average child care worker earns $7.88 an hour in California, or $16,389 annually for full-time employment. Most do not receive medical or dental benefits. Some do not even earn vacation or sick leave.

In contrast, California schoolteachers earn an average salary of $42,992 and state employee benefits include vacation pay in addition to attractive medical, dental and retirement plans. A study by the county of Sacramento has found that the wages of child care workers have actually decreased during the past five years if inflation is taken into account. On average, child care teachers earn 60 percent less than public school teachers.

The contrasting wages and benefits along with the high cost of living in the county, especially the high cost of housing, have led to an exodus of child care center teachers into California public schools. Alameda County has found that almost half of their child care teachers with bachelor’s degrees have left the field for positions in public school education since 1996 when class size reduction went into effect.

The county’s economic pressures have also led to an exodus of family child care providers. They, along with child care center teachers, have also left the field for other better-paying jobs in San Mateo’s booming job market or have moved away to lower cost counties.

Shortage Due to Class Size Reductions

Exacerbating the problems with both a lack of facilities and teachers is the trend in class size reduction. The trend began in 1996 with a state program to provide financial incentives to public schools that agreed to reduce class sizes to 20 students in kindergarten through grade three.

The new program came as good news to most parents and professionals concerned with the well-being of children. With each teacher instructing fewer children, educators hope students will get more individual attention, will become more competent in their studies and will score higher on standardized tests.

However, class size reduction also created a need for new classrooms and additional teachers. Many child care centers once located in vacant classrooms were evicted by school districts from those spaces to make room for the instruction of school-age children.

Historically, child care centers had developed in underutilized school and church buildings, because the space tended to be less expensive and relatively easy to retrofit to meet the unique physical plant needs of child care (such as additional toilets and sinks, outdoor play space, etc.) In addition, schools and churches are desirably located in neighborhoods, close to where families live.

The impact that class-size reduction has had on quality child care has been far-reaching. According to a facilities survey conducted by the San Mateo County Child Care Partnership Council in May, 1997 a significant number of child care centers described themselves as “in crisis” resulting from the ripple effect of class-size reduction.

The smaller class sizes and additional classrooms have also led to the need for more teachers. Many of those teachers, as discussed above, are leaving the child care field to meet this growing need.
School districts in many communities are also reopening closed schools which have been leased to child care providers for many years. Since most churches have no more space to lease for child care purposes or are reclaiming space for their own expansion needs, child care providers have been forced to look for other kinds of buildings to buy or lease in a market that is far too costly for most of them.

Some nonprofit centers have reported paying as little as $.65 per square foot prior to their recent displacement. A conservative estimate for current commercial real estate is $2.25 per square foot. Office buildings, even “low-end” ones, now lease for three to five times the amount providers paid for excess school classroom space.

### Quality of Child Care

Children require quality early learning experiences to ensure their optimum development. Recent studies have shown that children who participate in quality child care programs can show the benefits a decade and a half later as they enter college.

High quality early care and education programs have a number of characteristics in common, according to various studies, including one by the National Association for the Education of Young Children. The characteristics of high quality care are:

- The learning materials and teaching styles are appropriate for the age, developmental level, and cultural backgrounds of the children.
- The staff have specialized preparation and receive adequate compensation and support.
- The center provides small group sizes and has a small number of children per teacher.
- There are close ties between families and the program.
- All children's needs are met by linking families with needed comprehensive services.

In judging quality care for children, however, the best care depends on a child’s unique needs. Quality child care isn’t a one-size-fits-all proposition. Some children do better in home situations, others in centers, and others in informal care.

Informal or unlicensed care does not imply low quality care. Many infants and children thrive in various types of informal care settings. However, it is worth noting the most basic benefits of licensed care, which primarily involve the regulation by state authorities of health and safety issues.

In formal child care, whether in centers or in family child care homes, the state monitors programs to ensure the proper use of smoke detectors and fire extinguishers, and the storage of chemicals. Licensed providers must also provide disaster and earthquake readiness plans. And workers in those settings must be finger-printed and receive background checks from the Department of Justice.

In center-based care, child care teachers must have a certain amount of training in child development and center directors are required to complete child care administration courses. Adult caregivers in all licensed programs must also have training in health procedures such as proper sanitation and preventative health practices and CPR.
The County

But beyond basic health and safety, studies also give insights into what high quality care can contribute to a child’s development. Most studies have focused on center-based care. They’ve shown that high quality care in child care centers can challenge a child’s thinking, provide opportunities to be creative, and develop interpersonal skills.

A child’s school-readiness and school success have also been linked to early learning experiences in quality child care centers. Children who attend quality center-based programs have better peer relations, emotional adjustment, grades, and conduct in school compared to their peers who were not in such programs, according to the 1999 longitudinal study, “The Children of the Cost, Quality and Outcomes Study Go to School.”

Low-income infants and preschoolers who were tracked from infancy to adulthood showed the effects of high quality child care through age 21, according to recent findings by the Abecedarian Project. The research showed that those who attended high quality child care in licensed centers had higher cognitive test scores, had higher academic achievement in reading and math, and were more likely to graduate from high school, attend college, and delay having children.

The results of recently released brain research have even shown that quality caregiving during the early years affects the structure and functioning of a child’s brain and how a child will behave, learn, feel and perform.

Cost of Child Care

San Mateo County is an expensive place in which to live. The county has a very high median household income of $72,400, significantly higher than the state median of $54,800. The average price of a home is $480,000 and the average two-bedroom apartment costs $987 a month, 103 percent of a minimum wage earner’s monthly salary, according to a 1999 report by Children Now. All of this makes paying for quality child care even more difficult.

Unfortunately, the cost of child care in the county has been increasing rapidly over the past six years, 35 percent for family child care, far faster than the rate of inflation. The average cost of care here is among the highest in the state.

Parents make child care choices based on a number of factors, including individual circumstances, cultural preferences, geographical limitations and what they can afford. Most parents, of course, want the highest quality child care they can afford.

Unfortunately, many must settle for child care arrangements they find less than ideal because they can’t afford their first choices.

For middle-income families with more than one child, child care costs may exceed what they pay for housing. Parents can be faced with choosing between paying the rent, buying food or paying for high-quality child care.

The most expensive type of care is for infants in licensed center-based care. The average cost of full-time care for one infant in a licensed center in San Mateo County is about $10,000 per year. This is equivalent to 83 percent of the annual income of a minimum-wage earner. In contrast, the state average for full-time center-based infant care is $6,500. In some rural counties such as Merced County, the average cost for full-time infant care is $5,400.

In San Mateo County, school-age care is the least expensive type of care, averaging as little as $3,948 a year in child care centers. It is logically less expensive because the part-time hours required are far fewer than for full-time infant or preschool care, which averages $6,552 per year in child care centers.
Throughout the county, the costs of child care reflect the income levels of the areas in which they are located. Lower rates can be found in Brisbane, Daly City and East Palo Alto where higher concentrations of low-income families reside and the cost of real estate is lower. The average cost for full-time infant care at centers in Daly City, for instance, is $8,040 per year. In contrast, higher income cities such as Atherton and Hillsborough tend to have among the highest averages of child care costs. The cost for full-time infant care at the center in Half Moon Bay, for instance, is $12,324 per year.

The cost of child care has been increasing at an alarming rate throughout the county. Since 1993 there has been an 18 percent increase in the cost of center-based infant and preschool care in San Mateo County, and a 35 percent increase in licensed family child care costs, according to a comparison of the Child Care Coordinating Council’s provider data from 1993 to 1998.

Rates for school-age care rose by 11 percent in centers and 22 percent for licensed family child care homes.

Cost of Child Care

Average Cost of Center-Based Child Care compared with Licensed Family Child Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Center-Based Child Care</th>
<th>Licensed Family Child Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infants (full-time)</td>
<td>$866</td>
<td>$866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infants (part-time)</td>
<td>$433</td>
<td>$433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Preschoolers (part-time)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-age (full-time)</td>
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<td>$792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-age (part-time)</td>
<td>$1,027</td>
<td>$1,027</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the Child Care Coordinating Council’s provider data base, December 1998.
The County

Children of Low-Income Families

Although San Mateo County has a high median household income of $72,400, and is characterized by a fast-growing economy, not everyone is sharing the wealth. In fact, one in four children in San Mateo County, or 40,076 children, live in low-income families—families whose annual income is at or below 75 percent of the state’s median.

For the purposes of this discussion, the definition of “low-income” is based on the California Department of Education’s income eligibility criterion for receiving subsidized child care. For a family of four, that means $37,600 or less.

For those low-income families, the high cost of living in San Mateo County can make it very difficult to meet basic family needs, including housing, transportation, food, health coverage, and child care.

The Bay Area is the most expensive place in the state to raise a family, requiring an income of at least three times the federal poverty level, according to a 1999 study, “Making Ends Meet,” by the California Budget Project, a nonprofit research group that analyzes the impact of state fiscal policy issues on low and middle income Californians.

Raising a family with two children in the Bay Area costs $53,736, the study showed. That is $16,136 more than the Department of Education’s definition of a low yearly income. A quarter of San Mateo County’s children, therefore, live in families that find it difficult, if not impossible, to pay just the basic bills at the end of the month.

Besides housing, child care can take up the largest portion of income for a family of four. In San Mateo County, as we have seen, the average cost of licensed center-based child care for an infant is about $10,000 per year, and $6,552 per year for a preschooler. For many families, it is simply unaffordable.

Many families, therefore, opt for informal, unlicensed care from relatives or friends, for example. Some are able to get state or federally-funded subsidized child care, but as we’ll see in the following discussion, the supply of subsidized care falls far short of the demand for it.

The following sections will explore the range of state or federally-funded subsidized child care and development programs for low-income families. We will compare the number of spaces in those programs with the overall demand for subsidized care.

The demand for subsidized care is made up, for the most part, of two groups of children in low-income families. First, there are 4,202 children, or 10 percent of the county’s low-income children, whose families are participating in the county’s local welfare to work program. Almost all of those parents are employed or in job training or educational programs. There is also a much larger group of children, 26,677, or 66 percent of low-income children, in working families who are not receiving welfare aid.

State child care subsidy programs provide care in formal or informal settings, and have a two-fold purpose: 1. to assist in the growth and development of children, and 2. to help parents achieve and maintain financial stability through employment or education.

Altogether, San Mateo County has 4,940 subsidized child care spaces to serve all of its 40,076 low-income children. In other words, only 12 percent of low-income children are receiving subsidized child care.

At the time of this writing, the state is supplying enough subsidized care to meet the needs of children whose parents are participating in the county’s welfare to work program. The future of subsidized child care for welfare to work participants, however, is difficult to predict. It is unclear whether the state will continue to adequately fund subsidized child care for welfare to work participants.
There are also 26,677 children in low-income working families who must rely on a variety of other subsidized child care programs to help pay for child care. As we will see, those children face a tremendous shortage in subsidized care.

A reminder: throughout all discussions and figure charts, infants are defined as children from birth through two years old; preschoolers are defined as children three through five years old; school-age children are defined as children six through 13 years old; and “all children” refers to children from birth through 13 years of age.

**Population/Demand for Subsidized Child Care—All Low-Income Children**

In San Mateo County, 40,076 children, or 26 percent of the total child population, ages birth through 13 years, are living in low-income families, according to a special updated tabulation from the 1990 U.S. Census. That figure reflects the total demand for subsidized child care by all low-income children.

Among the low-income children, 7,701 are infants, 8,574 are preschoolers, and 23,801 are school-age children.

The demand for subsidized child care can be broken down into two main sub-sections—first, the demand among 4,202 children (10 percent of the total low-income child population) whose parents are participating in the county’s welfare to work program, almost all of whom are employed, in job training, or in educational programs. Second, there is the far larger demand among 26,677 children who live in low-income working families that are not receiving welfare aid.

The following sections will explore the needs of those two groups in order to better understand the nature of the demand for subsidized child care, as well as, finally, the nature of the shortage of subsidized child care.

**Demand for Subsidized Care Among Low-Income Children on Welfare**

In 1997, in response to federal welfare reform efforts, the state legislature created a new welfare program, California Work Opportunity and Responsibility for Kids, or CalWORKs. The new program imposes a five year lifetime limit on welfare assistance. Unless disabled or in other very special circumstances, CalWORKs participants must be working, looking for work, or participating in approved training or educational programs.
The County

Even before that, however, and much earlier than most counties in the state, San Mateo County initiated its own welfare to work program to move families off of public assistance and into jobs. The Shared Understanding to Change the Community to Enable Self-Sufficiency, or SUCCESS program, was begun in 1994 as a pilot project.

SUCCESS has been highly effective so far in placing families in jobs. From 1994 to 1998, county welfare caseloads were reduced by 57 percent, compared with a 27 percent drop statewide during the same period.

However, the work requirements for CalWORKs/SUCCESS families have created a tremendous need for subsidized child care. CalWORKS legislation, therefore, designed a three-stage delivery system of subsidized child care services for care in licensed or license-exempt settings. It provides funding for the care which allows parents to work, search for jobs or participate in job training or approved educational activities.

As of September 1998, San Mateo County had 4,202 children with parents or guardians who were participating in SUCCESS, including 881 infants, 1,076 preschoolers, and 2,245 school-age children.

The new three stage CalWORKs child care program has been designed to progress with the changing needs of a family as parents become self-sufficient. Stage One, funded through the California Department of Social Services, and administered by the San Mateo County Human Services Agency, pays for child care until parents achieve stable employment, and generally lasts six months.

In San Mateo County, once a parent has a job and no longer receives welfare cash assistance the family is eligible for Stage Two child care. Families are eligible for this stage for up to twenty-four months or until they reach 75 percent of the state median income (or $37,600 for a family of four).

Stage Two is administered by the Child Care Coordinating Council and the Professional Association for Childhood Education, or P.A.C.E. in San Mateo County.

After 24 months of Stage Two child care assistance, the family is eligible for Stage Three child care as long as their income still falls below 75 percent of the state’s median income. Stage Three is also administered by The Council and P.A.C.E. in San Mateo County.

Once the family’s income exceeds 75 percent of the state’s median income, they are no longer eligible for subsidized child care of any sort. These families then face the same challenges, including the high cost and shortages in formal care, as other San Mateo County working families.

The prospect of being cut off from subsidized child care benefits has actually caused some parents to turn down pay raises, change jobs, or quit their jobs and return to welfare.

By and large, at the time of this writing, the state has provided enough subsidized child care to meet the needs of CalWORKs/SUCCESS children in San Mateo County. However, the future is difficult to predict, and the situation of these children is tenuous. It is unclear whether the state will continue to adequately fund subsidized child care for families engaged in welfare to work programs.

Recently, the state has clarified that subsidized child care for welfare to work participants is not an entitlement. Funding is on a year-by-year basis. If subsidized child care funding for SUCCESS participants falls short of the needs in a given fiscal year, therefore, the state would not be obliged to provide more funds.

It is also unclear whether in future years the state will sufficiently increase funding for Stage Three participants as more and more families move into that stage.
Nevertheless, as of this writing, the supply of subsidized care for SUCCESS participants is adequate in terms of funding and the number of spaces—especially compared to the supply of subsidized child care for other low-income families, as will be shown later in this assessment.

Children Participating in the SUCCESS Program (CalWORKs)

As we shall see in the shortage of subsidized child care discussion, these children which represent the greatest portion of children in low-income families (66 percent), are the ones most under-served in terms of subsidized child care.

Demand for Subsidized Child Care
Among Children in Low-Income Working Families

Another, and greater portion of the overall demand for subsidized child care is among children of low-income working families. These children constitute the majority of low-income children in San Mateo County.

Using 1990 U.S. Census figures, we know that 66 percent of all children in the county (63 percent of children under six, and 69 percent of children six to 13) live in families with two parents in the work force or a single parent who works. Applying those percentages to the population of low-income children, we can estimate that 26,677 low-income children live in working families, including 4,852 infants, 5,402 preschoolers, and 16,423 school-age children.

Those 26,677 children represent the demand for child care among low-income children who, for the most part, must rely instead on a range of other subsidy programs besides CalWORKs child care for welfare to work participants.

As we shall see in the shortage of subsidized child care discussion, these children which represent the greatest portion of children in low-income families (66 percent), are the ones most under-served in terms of subsidized child care.

Demand for Subsidized Child Care
Among Children in Low-Income Working Families

Supply of Subsidized Child Care

The state and federal governments offer a range of subsidized child care and development programs for low-income families. The programs assist in the growth and development of children, and help parents achieve financial stability through employment or education.

In San Mateo County, there is a total supply of 4,940 spaces for subsidized child care, including 599 spaces for infants, 2,793 spaces for preschoolers, and 1,548 spaces for school-age children. The county’s subsidized child care spaces are funded by the federal and state governments and administered for the most part through the state’s Department of Education.

This supply is for all low-income children regardless of circumstances, including children whose parents are participating in the local welfare to work program, SUCCESS, and low-income working families who are not receiving welfare benefits.
Although families participating in SUCCESS are encouraged to use CalWORKS spaces in order to make room for other families in other programs, families participating in SUCCESS are not confined to CalWORKS-funded child care slots. They can use any subsidized care programs if they meet their specific criteria.

Since their inception in the 1940s, several different subsidized child care program types have evolved to meet the diverse needs of families. With the exception of State Preschool and Head Start, eligibility for any of the state-funded programs is based on income eligibility and need, which are defined as follows.

In order to meet income eligibility, a family’s income must be at or below 75 percent of the state median income ($37,600 for a family of four). Children qualify for subsidized child care if their parent shows adequate need, defined as employment, enrollment in school or a job training program, incapacity, or a child’s risk of abuse or neglect in the home. Children who require protective services, in the case of abuse or neglect, are eligible for care regardless of family income or parental need and receive first priority for available spaces.

All the subsidized child care programs in San Mateo County are categorized as follows:

- **CalWORKs Child Care**, in San Mateo County, is offered to families who are enrolled in SUCCESS and is funded by the California Department of Social Services. Parents enrolled in SUCCESS may select any licensed or license-exempt provider. CalWORKs child care is described in greater detail in the section above on the demand for subsidized child care.

- **Alternative Payment Programs (APP)** are funded through the California Department of Education. Also known as “certificate programs,” subsidy payments may be made directly to the chosen provider or issued to the parent as a voucher. Parents enrolled in an APP may select any licensed or license-exempt child care provider. For the most part, families must meet income requirements and be seeking employment, employed, in training, or incapacitated to qualify for the programs.

- **Subsidized Centers** are center-based programs serving children birth through 13 years, funded through the state Department of Education. For the most part, families must meet income requirements and be seeking employment, employed, in training, or incapacitated to qualify for the programs. Most programs are full-day and offer support services such as health screening, community referrals and parent education. In addition to general child development centers serving infants, preschoolers and school-age children, this category includes School-age Parenting and Infant Development (SAPIID) programs serving teen parents with infants, Campus Programs based at local community colleges, and programs for preschool children with special needs.

- **Family Child Care Networks** are groups of family child care homes that operate under a sponsoring agency. These programs, funded through the California Department of Education, provide subsidized care for families whose incomes are at or below 75 percent of the state median income and who meet the need requirements of parental employment, enrollment in school or a job training program, or incapacity.

- **State Preschool programs** are available to children whose families’ incomes are less than 60 percent of the state median income ($30,084 per year for a family of four) without a requirement that they establish need due to employment, training, or incapacity. Funded through the California
Department of Education, they offer comprehensive educational, health and social service programs for three and four-year-olds from very low income families. Many programs are bilingual due to the large number of limited-English speaking families served. Most programs are part-day and are offered through public schools and private, nonprofit agencies.

- Head Start is a federally funded program providing preschool programs for three and four-year-olds from very low income families. Families must meet federal income requirements (earning less than $16,452 per year for a family of four). It is not necessary that parents work or be in training programs. Most programs are part-time and are comprehensive, addressing the educational, emotional, social, health and nutritional needs of children.

- Early Head Start is a federally funded program for infants, birth through age two. Programs are aimed at enhancing children’s physical, social, emotional, and cognitive development by providing child care opportunities and parenting education. They coordinate with Head Start programs to ensure continuity of care. In San Mateo County, Early Head Start services are provided through family child care homes and a home visitation program.

- Community Development Block Grants are federal funds provided by the county or individual cities to child care centers or alternative payment programs. A city may provide subsidized funding to serve low-income families from that city or from a particular neighborhood in that city. A county might do the same for families who live in a particular city, neighborhood or unincorporated area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>410</td>
<td>799</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subsidized Centers</td>
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<td>587</td>
<td>697</td>
</tr>
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<td>FCC Network</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Head Start</td>
<td>25</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Preschool</td>
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<tr>
<td>Head Start</td>
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<td>CDBG</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>509</td>
<td>2,280</td>
<td>1,548</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This information was gathered in September 1998 by the San Mateo County Child Care Partnership Council.
The County

Shortage of Subsidized Child Care for All Low-Income Children

As we’ve seen, the total demand of 40,076 children in low-income families needing subsidized child care is made up primarily of children whose parents are participating in the county’s welfare to work program and children of other low-income working families.

San Mateo County, however, has a supply of only 4,940 subsidized child care spaces for all those 40,076 low-income children. The result is that only about 12 percent of the low-income child population are currently receiving subsidized child care—8 percent of infants, 33 percent of preschoolers, and 7 percent of school-age children.

For several reasons, this shortage is borne mainly by children in low-income working families whose parents are not participating in the county’s welfare to work program. First, the supply of subsidized care is so small that given the fact that children in low-income working families constitute the majority of children needing care (66 percent), they are logically the children getting the shortest shrift.

Also, at the time of this writing, the state is providing an adequate supply of subsidized child care to meet the needs of children whose parents are participating in the county’s welfare to work program.

Low-income children whose parents are not receiving welfare benefits must rely on a variety of other subsidized child care programs, which are far from being adequately funded.

Finally, most of the new and existing preschool subsidized care spaces have been in part-time, part-year spaces, which don’t address the needs of full-time working parents who tend to require full-day, year-round programs.

One of the results of the shortage is that almost every subsidy program has a long waiting list of children who need care. San Mateo County has a Centralized Eligibility List that is designed to keep track of the children in the county who need subsidized care. As of December, 1998, there were 2,500 children on the waiting list, many of whom have been on the list for years. There are many other low-income families who may not yet have applied for subsidized child care as they may not know about such programs, or been placed on the Centralized Eligibility List.

The shortage of subsidized child care means that many children in low-income working families are being taken care of in unregulated, informal settings by relatives, friends or neighbors, or are caring for themselves or each other.

While many children thrive in certain informal care settings, it is of concern that low-income working parents are being, in effect, priced out of their option to choose other forms of care. Given the choice, some parents would presumably still choose informal care for their children. However, it can also be presumed that many would opt for high quality licensed care in centers or family child care settings if they could afford it or if there were adequate subsidized spaces in such settings.
Need for Subsidized Child Care Among “Relatively Low-income” Families

The actual need for subsidized child care among children of low-income families is far greater than the figures above indicate due to the exceptionally high cost of living in San Mateo County.

A definition of low-income by state standards is very different from a definition of low-income by county standards. For example, 75 percent of state median income for a family of four is $37,600, but 75 percent of county median income is $54,300.

By state standards, $54,300 for a family of four is well above the poverty line, and yet those at that income level in San Mateo County do experience financial strain because of the county’s relatively high cost of living. In fact, a family of four at that income level qualifies for subsidized housing from the county’s Housing Authority. The Housing Authority recognizes the fact that at that income level a family is likely to be struggling to make ends meet because of the extremely high cost of living in this county.

The average price of a home is $480,000, one indication of the high cost of living in San Mateo County. There are others. Barbara Maynard, an Oakland economist, for example, has developed an Inverse Index for calculating how expensive it is to live in the San Francisco Bay Area. According to that Index, a dollar in San Mateo County will buy only 64 cents worth of what it would buy elsewhere in the Bay Area. In Santa Clara County, the dollar is worth only 78 cents. In Marin, it’s 76 cents. In Solano County it is worth the most, $1.26.

The primary reason for the shortage is the lack of funding from state and federal government or private sector sources. This is an issue that may need more scrutiny and discussion among child welfare advocates, government officials, parents, and the general public.

### Shortage of Subsidized Child Care for All Low-income Children

- **Infants**
  - Number of Infants Needing Subsidized Care: 7,201
  - Number of Subsidized Spaces for Infants: 599
- **Preschoolers**
  - Number of Preschoolers Needing Subsidized Care: 8,574
  - Number of Subsidized Spaces for Preschoolers: 2,783
- **School-age**
  - Number of School-age Children Needing Subsidized Care: 23,801
  - Number of Subsidized Spaces for School-age Children: 1,158
- **Total**
  - Number of all Low-income Children Needing Subsidized Care: 40,076
  - Number of Subsidized Spaces for all Low-income Children: 4,940

#### Percentage of Children Receiving Subsidized Care

- 92%

#### Percentage of Children Not Receiving Subsidized Care

- 8%

The County

Though it may be difficult to understand at first how a family earning more than $54,000 could be considered “low-income,” many at that income in fact suffer as much from an inability to afford licensed child care as someone with a much lower income in another county. But while they are “relatively” poor by county standards, their income is too high by state standards to qualify for subsidized child care.

Moreover, because of the high cost of child care, housing and other essentials, funds from the state will buy a lot less child care in San Mateo County than in lower cost counties.

**Median Incomes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$72,400</td>
<td>$54,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These are the most recent figures available from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. State median income is currently $54,800. However, the State Department of Education uses income-eligibility guidelines based on 1998 figures, when the state median income was $52,400.

**Special Populations**

In addition to the main shortages in child care described above for working and low-income families, there are also specific populations of children with unique needs for child care who often face distinct challenges in finding available care. Among them are children at risk of abuse or neglect, children with special needs, children of teenage parents, and children of migrant workers. The following discussion addresses the needs of these specific populations.

Children Experiencing or at Risk of Abuse or Neglect

Living in an abusive or neglectful household is a painful, frightening, and stressful experience for children. Exposure to violence or neglect can interfere with a child’s emotional, psychological, cognitive and physical development.

Child care often plays a positive, supportive role in addressing the needs of families under stress and children experiencing or at-risk of experiencing abuse or neglect, and is commonly incorporated into service plans for families involved in Child Protective Services (CPS). Child care provides parents with respite time to alleviate isolation or tension, and offers a model of positive, caring adult-child relationships. In addition, it offers intervention and enrichment opportunities for children at risk of developmental delays. Subsidized child care alleviates stress by reducing a financial burden for parents.

Child abuse figures are typically measured by the number of reports to Child Protective Services (CPS). The San Mateo County Human Services Agency’s Children and Family Services hotline receives approximately 6,000 calls annually on behalf of children who may be in danger due to abuse, neglect or exploitation. At this time, there are 994 active and open CPS cases for children birth to 13 years old who have been identified by the Children and Family Services division as abused, neglected or at risk. Of these children, 188 are infants, 215 are preschoolers, and 591 are school-age children.

Children who have been abused and neglected or identified as at-risk of abuse or neglect receive the highest priority for spaces in all subsidized child care programs, regardless of income-eligibility. In addition, the County has sufficient funding to provide Alternative Payment Program subsidies to those children with active CPS cases being served by the Human Services Agency’s Children and Family Services division. Due to these priorities and set-asides, San Mateo
County is currently able to provide adequate assistance to meet the child care needs of those children who have been abused and neglected or identified as at-risk of abuse or neglect.

**Number of Children Abused, Neglected or at Risk of Abuse or Neglect**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infants (0-2 Years)</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool (3-5 Years)</td>
<td>215</td>
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<tr>
<td>School-age (6-13 Years)</td>
<td>581</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>994</td>
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**Children with Special Needs**

A child with special needs is defined as having one or more disabilities. Federal law defines "disability" as a "physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities." This broad definition includes children who are experiencing or at risk for developmental delays, individuals with moderate and severe physical or mental handicaps, adults and children with mental retardation, seriously emotionally disturbed children, and persons with serious medical conditions.

There is no consistent, comprehensive method of identifying the number of children with special needs in San Mateo County. Many, but not all, children are identified through assessment processes performed through the public school districts or Regional Centers, community agencies that provide case management and other services to persons with developmental disabilities across the age span. Other children who have yet to be assessed through these formal means may be receiving medical, therapeutic, educational or financial assistance services through a variety of other community agencies and programs. Still others may be receiving services for disabilities under the Federal Rehabilitation Act but remain formally unidentified.

In an effort to obtain an unduplicated count of the number of children with special needs, the San Mateo County Child Care Partnership Council conducted a survey in the fall of 1998. The survey counted the number of children with special needs identified by or being served by special education programs through the public schools, the Golden Gate Regional Center, Head Start and Early Head Start, and other community agencies. Based on this survey, there are at least 31,649 children with special needs, from birth to 21 years old, in San Mateo County. Of those children, 394 are ages birth to three years old. At least 1,153 are ages 3-5 years old.

**Children with Special Needs**

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<th>Category</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infants (0-3 Years)</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool (3-5 Years)</td>
<td>1,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-age (6-13 Years)</td>
<td>581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11,649</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Survey of San Mateo County Office of Education/SELP A, Head Start/Early Head Start, Golden Gate Regional Center and the CA School for the Deaf; San Mateo County Child Care Partnership Council, Fall 1998.**
While most parents struggle to find affordable, quality child care, the parent of a child with a special need struggles to find any child care provider who will accept his or her child. Many providers are concerned about the additional costs that may be involved in caring for children with disabilities. Often they are unsure of their own abilities to meet the requirements of children with special needs. Those concerns can create barriers for families with children with disabilities.

Licensing regulations can also create barriers to integrating children with medical needs into mainstream settings. In addition, a family with a child with special needs may have larger financial burdens because of the child’s medical requirements and other expenses, making subsidized child care a necessity in meeting the costs of child care.

Child care specifically available to children with disabilities is scarce. School districts receive federal funds from the State Department of Education to serve children with disabilities between the ages of 3 and 5 through Special Education Preschool programs. These programs provide subsidized early childhood education services for children with special needs in specifically dedicated centers or in some cases by placing children in typical, “mainstream” child care settings.

Funding for early childhood programs is also available through Early Start, a federally funded program administered through the Department of Education that provides coordinated early intervention services for infants and toddlers with a developmental disability or at risk of having one. It should be noted that since the Special Education Preschool and Early Start programs are typically part-time and therapeutic in nature, they do not necessarily meet the full child care needs of families.

San Mateo County’s Office of Education currently operates a part-day Early Childhood Education program dedicated to serving children with special needs. The center serves 29 infants and toddlers with special needs through funding from Early Start and 270 preschool children with special needs through Special Education Preschool funding. The County Office of Education has recently expanded services to preschoolers through a collaboration with Head Start in which children with special needs are included and incorporated into regular classrooms.

Other programs in San Mateo County that specifically address the needs of children with disabilities include a state-subsidized, integrated afterschool child care program called Project Reach, operated by the Peninsula Association for Retarded Children and Adults (PARCA). The city recreation departments in the cities of San Carlos and Redwood City are also operating afterschool programs for children with special needs. However, those programs do not have sufficient spaces for all of San Mateo County’s children with special needs.

Given the limited number of child care programs as described above in San Mateo County that specifically address the needs of children with special needs, families must look to the general supply of child care to find appropriate care for their children. Most children with special needs, particularly infants and preschoolers, do not require specialized child care programs and should be served in regular child care settings. That arrangement is better for the child, in most cases, and complies with federal law.

There are several benefits to including children with special needs in mainstream programs. Children with special needs will have better role models if they are with other children from whom they can learn developmentally-appropriate behaviors. More realistic expectations will be placed on children with special needs who attend the same programs as children with typical behaviors and abilities.
Children with special needs will also be perceived as less “different” if they are part of the same environment as other children and will be more readily accepted by families, peers and the community. Including children with special needs in regular programs can also positively affect the attitudes of all children towards persons who are “different” in some way. Inclusion or integration of children with special needs in typical child care programs has value for all children.

That is not to say, however, that children with special needs don’t need some special services. Such services may range from environmental modifications or enhancements to specialized therapy and treatment. In most cases, though, all that is required is some extra planning and organization by providers or perhaps some additional training or consultation.

For the most part, numerous regular child care programs are accessible and accommodating of children with special needs. However, the reluctance on the part of some child care programs to accept a child with special needs exacerbates the difficulty in finding child care spaces when shortfalls in the general supply of child care exist across the board. Head Start, Early Head Start, and the County’s state subsidized child care programs must and do provide services to children with special needs as part of their missions.

Unfortunately, children with special needs face the same challenges posed by the shortage of subsidized child care spaces as other children in the County. Training, experience and changes in the attitudes and perceptions of child care providers, as well as increases in the amount of subsidized child care funding are needed to address the deficiency of child care for children with special needs.

**Children of Teenage Parents**

The lack of child care on or nearby high school campuses is the number one reason that San Mateo County adolescent mothers fail to return to school after having a child, according to a 1998 report on Teen Pregnancy in San Mateo County, prepared by the County Health Services Agency.

Moreover, teenage mothers who have dropped out of school or have no consistent child care to support their return to school are at greatest risk of having a subsequent pregnancy. In addition, teen parents are ten times more likely to require welfare assistance than parents who have children after their teenage years.

Thus, keeping pregnant teens in school or assisting them to return to school is vital to the prevention or delay of second or third pregnancies, to avoiding the on-going or chronic need for public assistance, and to the promotion of future self-sufficiency.

The teen birth rate in San Mateo County has remained fairly steady since 1994 with 2.8 percent of all births in the county being to teen-age mothers. The teen birth rate is low among Caucasian, Filipino and Asian girls, according to the County Health Services Agency’s 1998 report on Teen Pregnancy. However, the number of births to African American and Hispanic teenagers is on the rise. In 1996, 9 percent of all births to African Americans and nearly 6 percent of all births to Hispanics were by adolescent girls, ages 17 and younger.

In 1996, 746 children were born to teen mothers in San Mateo County, according to a report from the California Department of Health Services, Maternal and Child Health division. The report identified the highest number concentrations or “hot spots” in the County to be in the cities of East Palo Alto/Redwood City and Daly City/South San Francisco.
The County

Three school districts, Sequoia Union High School, San Mateo Union High School and South San Francisco Unified, provide special continuation and parenting classes for pregnant and parenting teens through the School Age Mothers Program (SAMP). These programs are based at the districts’ continuation schools which the majority of pregnant and parenting teens attend: Redwood High School in Redwood City, Peninsula High School in San Bruno and Baden High School in South San Francisco.

Despite the availability of these special classes for pregnant and parenting teens, however, only Peninsula and Redwood continuation high schools (two high schools of the 24 in the county) actually offer onsite, subsidized child care for the children of teen parents for a total of only 37 spaces.

Peninsula High School provides subsidized child care spaces for 12 children, ages birth to 3 years, on the school campus. Redwood High School also provides subsidized on-campus child care for 25 children, birth to 3 years old. The program is available to any parenting teen student in the Sequoia Union High School District. Teen parents at Baden High School, however, must obtain child care off-site, at the Friends to Parents Child Care Center, the only subsidized center serving infants in South San Francisco. Otherwise, they must compete to secure a space in another subsidized child care center in the North County area.

Given the important connection between providing accessible child care and retaining teen mothers in school and assisting them in completing their educations, the limited number of on-site, subsidized child care spaces in the County and the absence of such child care assistance for North County teens are critical issues. The county may have opportunities to address these issues when additional funding for child care for teen parents becomes available through the new California School-Age Families Education Program (CAL-SAFE).

Children of Migrant/Agricultural Workers

Children of migrant workers in California have unique needs for child care. Many live in rural, isolated areas with limited child care options. Most of these children are bilingual or mono-lingual, non-English-speaking. As work is low-paying and seasonal, families are financially and geographically unstable. In many cases, families must move from location to location in search of work, making continuity of child care for children challenging, at best. Families are unable to meet formal child care costs without assistance or subsidies.

The State Department of Education funds Migrant Child Care for families meeting “migrant” definitions throughout California. However, this funding is not currently available in San Mateo County. The state currently defines migrant workers as seasonal, mobile workers who work for varying lengths of time, dependent on the harvesting activities in differing areas. The state’s migrant child care programs provide child care and development services as well as bilingual support services for families of agricultural workers during peak agricultural periods. The programs are based in state-owned, migrant housing camps and in out-of-camp facilities. Most child care services are full-day and are offered through centers or family child care networks for a limited period of the year corresponding to harvesting seasons.

Based on a survey conducted by the San Mateo County Child Care Partnership Council of numerous community agencies and school districts, there are at least 700 children of migrant or agricultural workers, birth through 14 years old, in San Mateo County. It is important to note that 700 is a conservative figure. There are very few data collection points for accurately determining the number of migrant children in the county, particularly for children under the age of five who have not yet entered the public school system.
Despite the number of children of migrant/agricultural workers in San Mateo County, there are no state-subsidized Migrant Child Care programs within the County at this time. San Mateo County workers do not fall within the state’s guidelines for Migrant Child Care funding, as the County’s workers tend to remain within the County and are not as mobile as the traditional migrant population.

San Mateo County’s agricultural workers are mainly composed of 1) farm workers who work steadily throughout the year in nurseries supporting the County’s extensive flora and horticultural industries; and 2) seasonal workers who work part of the year in the fields and spend other parts of the year, often moving from place to place within county, in search of additional work. These workers and their children live mainly in the rural, foothill and coastal areas of the county, from Pescadero to Half Moon Bay, and are primarily Spanish and Portuguese speaking.

While the County’s agricultural workers may not be as mobile as those in areas such as the Central Valley, the seasonal nature of their work imposes strict economic constraints on families. Coupled with the isolation of these families in the rural areas on the coastside and the varying linguistic needs of the population, subsidized funding and programs are vital to providing child care to these communities.

Some children of migrant workers are receiving child care services through existing subsidized centers, Head Start programs or Alternative Payment Programs. However, many children are unserved due to limited funding and spaces and the general shortage of centers and licensed family child care homes in the more geographically isolated areas of the county. With no specific migrant child care programs to address their unique needs, the parents of these children must rely completely on informal child care arrangements with friends or relatives, or children must care for themselves.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Children of Migrant/Agricultural Workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 Infants (0-2 Years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127 Preschool (3-5 Years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>547 School-age (6-13 Years)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Survey of Head Start programs, state subsidized child care centers, and school districts with Migrant Education contracts, San Mateo County Child Care Partnership Council, Fall 1998.
The Cities

Recent Findings
On the following pages you will find individual data sheets for each of the 20 cities and the unincorporated areas of the South Coast in San Mateo County. This key includes how the information was organized, the sources used, and in some cases, definitions of terms and explanations of methodology.

General Demographic/Need Information

Population and Percent Increase
Based on 1999 estimates from the CA Dept. of Finance (www.dof.ca.gov) and the 1990 U.S. Census (www.census.gov).

Child Population
From the 1990 U.S. Census. County page data is based on 1999 estimates from the CA Dept. of Finance.

Median Household Income
According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (www.huduser.org), the 1998 County Median Income was $68,600. The 1998 city estimates are based on the income relationship that existed between the county and each city in 1990. For example, in 1990, median household income in East Palo Alto was 37% less than County Median Income. The same 37% difference was applied to the 1998 City Median Income to arrive at 1998 City Median Income estimates.

School District Enrollment
Information derived from the California Basic Educational Data System (CBEDS), October 1998, provided by the San Mateo County Office of Education. Discrepancies between school enrollment data and U.S. Census data may be attributed to the 8 year difference in their collection dates.

Ethnicity of Children

Primary Languages Spoken at Home other than English
Information from Language Census R30, Spring 1998, provided by San Mateo County Office of Education.

Percentage of Children with Working Parents
Based on 1990 U.S. Census data. This percentage is calculated from an actual count of children who either live with 2 parents who both work, or live with a single parent who works.

Estimated Demand of Children Needing Care
Population data from the 1990 U.S. Census is multiplied by the percentage of children with working parents to arrive at an estimate of the number of children needing child care. County page data is based on 1999 population estimates from the CA Dept. of Finance. The number of low-income children eligible for subsidized child care is based on 1990 U.S. Census data, from a special tabulation requested by the Child Care Coordinating Council. County page data is based on this special tabulation and 1999 population estimates from the CA Dept. of Finance.

Child Care Supply
Family Child Care Homes
From the Child Care Coordinating Council’s provider database, December 1998. Figures represent a maximum potential capacity. For many reasons, an exact accounting of family child care spaces is difficult. Some providers choose to limit their own capacity, by not caring for as many children as their license allows. The ability of others to fill all of their spaces depends on their ability to meet the geographic, cultural, linguistic and quality concerns of parents. In addition, vacancy information relies on a system of self-reporting, which is not always accurate. Because of the flexibility of a family child care provider’s license, it is not possible to determine how many spaces are available specifically for infants, preschool, or school age children. Therefore, the number of providers who are willing to care for different ages is included.

School Age rates, which are for part-time.

Average costs are for full-time care, except for School-age rates, which are for part-time.

Comparisons to 1993 are based on data from the Child Care Coordinating Council’s 1993-1994 Child Care Needs Assessment.

Child Care Centers
From the Child Care Coordinating Council’s provider database, December 1998. Included here is the number of programs serving different age groups. If a center serves both infants and preschoolers, it is counted twice.

Comparisons to 1993 are based on data from the Child Care Coordinating Council’s 1993-1994 Child Care Needs Assessment.

School Age rates, which are for part-time.

Comparisons to 1993 are based on data from the Child Care Coordinating Council’s 1993-1994 Child Care Needs Assessment.

Comparisons to 1993 are based on data from the Child Care Coordinating Council’s 1993-1994 Child Care Needs Assessment.
Availability of Subsidized Child Care Spaces

This information was gathered in September 1998 by the San Mateo County Child Care Partnership Council. It indicates the types of funding for current subsidized child care in the County and the number of spaces for low-income children available at that time. An explanation of acronyms (for detail, please see the Supply of Subsidized Child Care section in the County narrative):

- **CalWORKs (CA Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids)** - Child care for families participating in the County’s welfare-to-work program
- **APP (Alternative Payment Programs)** - Voucher/certificate program in which payments for child care are made directly to any provider chosen by a parent
- **Subsidized Centers** - Center-based programs funded through the CA Department of Education
- **FCC Network** - Groups of family child care homes operating under a sponsoring agency, funded through the CA Department of Education

Early Head Start - Federally funded program for infants, providing home visiting and child care services

Head Start - Federally funded preschool program for three and four-year olds

State Preschool - Center-based preschool program funded through the CA Department of Education

CDBG (Community Development Block Grants) - Federal funds provided by the County or individual cities to center-based programs or APP’s

Other Information

- **CalWORKS Caseload** - The number of children receiving welfare assistance, as administered through the County Human Services Agency. Based on data from July, 1998, provided by the Human Services Agency.
- **Live Births** - 1997 figures provided by the San Mateo County Health Services Agency
- **Medi-Cal Births** - 1997 figures provided by the San Mateo County Health Services Agency
San Mateo County

Population
Total Persons ................................................................................722,800
Increase since 1990............................................................................12%

Child Population
Birth-2 years...................................................................................30,803
3 to 5 years ..................................................................................31,755
6 to 13 years ..................................................................................91,541
Total..............................................................................................154,099

Median Household Income ........................................................................$68,600

School District Information
K-8 Enrollment ..............................................................................66,561

Ethnicity of Children

Primary Languages Spoken
57% English
24% Spanish
9% Filipino
3% Chinese
2% Tongan and Samoan
1% Hindi
6% other non-English

Percentage of Children with Working Parents
Children under 6 years.................................................................63%
Children 7-13 years.................................................................69%

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care
Birth-2 years..................................................................................19,406
3-5 years ....................................................................................20,006
6-13 years ..................................................................................63,163
22,801 are eligible for subsidy
Child Care Supply

Family Child Care Homes
Number of licensed for 8 children .........................................................528
Number of licensed for 14 children .........................................................238
(3% increase since 1993)
Total licensed spaces ...........................................................................7,556
(37% increase since 1993)
Number of providers willing to care for infants .....................................653
Number of providers willing to care for preschoolers ...........................705
Number of providers willing to care for school age children .................705

Full-time Average Cost (Family Child Care)
Infant...........................................................$650/month
(35% increase since 1993)
Preschool ......................................................$614/month
(35% increase since 1993)
School Age ..................................................$363/month (part time)
(22% increase since 1993)

Child Care Centers
Centers serving multiple age groups may be listed and counted more than once

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of programs</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of full-time spaces</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>8,069</td>
<td>6,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of part-time spaces</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>2,042</td>
<td>6052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full time average cost</td>
<td>$792/month</td>
<td>$546/month</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part time average cost</td>
<td>$329/month</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Availability of Subsidized Child Care Spaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CalWORKs/APP</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidized Centers</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCC Network</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Head Start</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Preschool</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Start</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>2,783</td>
<td>4,549</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Information

CalWORKs Caseload
Infants (birth-2 years) .................................................................881
Preschool (3-5 years) .................................................................1,076
School Age (6-13 years) ...............................................................2,245
Live Births ........................................................................................10,000
MediCal Births ..............................................................................2,592, or 26% of total

* For the most part, these are part-time Parent/Adult Education programs.
Atherton

Population
Total Persons ......................................................... 7,842
Increase since 1990 .................................................. 4%

Child Population
Birth-2 years ...................................................... 188
3 to 5 years ........................................................ 201
6 to 13 years ...................................................... 649
Total .............................................................. 1,038

Median Household Income ...................................... $193,129

Las Lomitas Elementary School District
K-8 Enrollment ..................................................... 984

Menlo Park City School District
K-8 Enrollment ..................................................... 1,940

Ethnicity of Children
Las Lomitas Elementary
80% White
9% Asian
<1% Filipino
<1% Native American
6% Hispanic
1% Pacific Islander
4% African American

Menlo Park City
80% White
5% Asian
1% Filipino
<1% Native American
8% Hispanic
2% Pacific Islander
1% African American
1% Pacific Islander

Languages Spoken at Home other than English

Las Lomitas Elementary
- 5% Spanish
- 3% Japanese
- 1% Farsi
- 1% Cantonese

Menlo Park City
- 6% Spanish
- 1% Tongan
- 1% Cantonese

Percentage of Children with Working Parents
Children under 6 years ........................................... 48%
Children 7-13 years ............................................. 47%

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care
Birth-2 years ..................................................... 90
3-5 years ......................................................... 96
6-13 years ....................................................... 311

Atherton Population
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Increase since 1990 ............................................. 4%

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1% Pacific Islander
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2% Pacific Islander
1% African American
1% Pacific Islander

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- 3% Japanese
- 1% Farsi
- 1% Cantonese

Menlo Park City
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- 1% Cantonese

Percentage of Children with Working Parents
Children under 6 years ........................................... 48%
Children 7-13 years ............................................. 47%

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care
Birth-2 years ..................................................... 90
3-5 years ......................................................... 96
6-13 years ....................................................... 311
**Child Care Supply**

**Family Child Care Homes**
- Number of licensed for 8 children: 2
- Number of licensed for 14 children: 0 (33% decrease since 1993)
- Total licensed spaces: 16 (33% decrease since 1993)
- Number of providers willing to care for infants: 2
- Number of providers willing to care for preschoolers: 2
- Number of providers willing to care for school age children: 2

**Full-time Average Cost (Family Child Care)**
- Infant: $137/week (increase/decrease information N/A)
- Preschool: $112/week (2% increase since 1993)
- School Age: $3.00/hour (increase/decrease information N/A)

**Other Information**
- CalWORKs Caseload:
  - Infants (birth-2 years): 0
  - Preschool (3-5 years): 0
  - School Age (6-13 years): 2
- Live Births: 63
- MediCal Births: 0, or 0% of total

**Availability of Subsidized Child Care Spaces**
- CalWORKs/APP: 0
- Subsidized Centers: 0
- FCC Network: 0
- Early Head Start: 0
- State Preschool: 0
- Head Start: 0
- CDBG: 0
- Total: 0

**Child Care Centers**
- Centers serving multiple age groups may be listed and counted more than once

**Number of programs**:
- Infants: 0
- Preschool: 3
- School Age: 3

**Number of full-time spaces**:
- Infants: 0
- Preschool: 170
- School Age: 165

**Number of part-time spaces**:
- Infants: 0
- Preschool: 15
- School Age: 165

**Full time average cost**:
- Infants: N/A
- Preschool: $645/month
- School Age: $440/month

**Part time average cost**:
- Infants: N/A
- Preschool: $440/month
- School Age: $645/month

**Since 1993**:
- -1 program: -16 spaces
- +1 program: +44 spaces
- +19% in rates
- +20 spaces
- +20% in rates

Atherton is served by three different school districts: Menlo Park City School District, Las Lomitas Elementary District, and Redwood City Elementary District. For more detailed information, please contact one of the districts or San Mateo County Office of Education.
Belmont

Population
Total Persons ............................................................... 25,919
Increase since 1990 ........................................................ 7%

Child Population
Birth-2 years ........................................................................ 923
3 to 5 years ........................................................................ 822
6 to 13 years ...................................................................... 1,731
Total .................................................................................... 3,476

Median Household Income .................................................. $75,132

Belmont School District
K-8 Enrollment .................................................................... 2,528

Ethnicity of Children
4% White
2% Asian
2% Hispanic
1% African American
1% Pacific Islander
1% Native American
1% Hispanic
1% Russian
2% Cantonese
1% Arabic
1% Farsi

Languages Spoken at Home other than English

Percentage of Children with Working Parents
Children under 6 years .................................................... 70%
Children 7-13 years ........................................................ 73%

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care
Birth-2 years ...................................................................... 646
152 are eligible for subsidy
3-5 years ........................................................................... 575
113 are eligible for subsidy
6-13 years ........................................................................ 1,212
317 are eligible for subsidy
## Child Care Supply

### Family Child Care Homes

- Number of licensed for 8 children: 21
- Number of licensed for 14 children: 5 (13% decrease since 1993)
- Total licensed spaces: 238 (20% increase since 1993)
- Number of providers willing to care for infants: 23
- Number of providers willing to care for preschoolers: 23
- Number of providers willing to care for school age children: 10

### Full-time Average Cost (Family Child Care)

- Infant: $156/week (29% increase since 1993)
- Preschool: $149/week (57% increase since 1993)
- School Age: $4.00/hour (20% increase since 1993)

### Child Care Centers

Centers serving multiple age groups may be listed and counted more than once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of programs</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of full-time spaces</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of part-time spaces</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full time average cost</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$600/month</td>
<td>$276/month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Availability of Subsidized Child Care Spaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CalWORKs/APP</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidized Centers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCC Network</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Head Start</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Preschool</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Start</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Other Information

### CalWORKs Caseload

- Infants (birth-2 years): 8
- Preschool (3-5 years): 7
- School Age (6-13 years): 8
- Live Births: 320
- MediCal Births: 19, or 6% of total

*Part time Parent/Adult Education Program ONLY
Brisbane

Population
Total Persons ......................................................... 3,305
Increase since 1990 .................................................. 12%

Child Population
Birth-2 years ......................................................... 128
3 to 5 years ............................................................. 77
6 to 13 years ........................................................... 211
Total ........................................................................ 416

Median Household Income ........................................ $56,680

Brisbane School District
K-8 Enrollment ........................................................ 649

Ethnicity of Children
10% Filipino
22% Hispanic
4% African American
4% Pilipino
48% White
14% Asian
10% Filipino
1% Pacific Islander
<1% Native American

Languages Spoken at Home other than English
12% Spanish
11% Cantonese
4% Arabic
4% Pilipino

Percentage of Children with Working Parents
Children under 6 years .............................................. 57%
Children 7-13 years .................................................. 71%

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care
Birth-2 years .......................................................... 73
3-5 years ................................................................. 44
6-13 years ............................................................... 150
85 are eligible for subsidy
Child Care Supply

Family Child Care Homes
Number of licensed for 8 children .............................................................2
Number of licensed for 14 children ............................................................1
(50% increase since 1993)
Total licensed spaces ................................................................................30
(150% increase since 1993)
Number of providers willing to care for infants .........................................2
Number of providers willing to care for preschoolers ...............................2
Number of providers willing to care for school age children .....................2

Full-time Average Cost (Family Child Care)
Infant.............................................................................................$110/week
(76% increase since 1993)
Preschool ......................................................................................$105/week
(83% increase since 1993)
School Age ...................................................................................$2.00/hour
(27% decrease since 1993)

Other Information
CalWORKs Caseload
Infants (birth-2 years) ...............................................................................0
Preschool (3-5 years) .............................................................................1
School Age (6-13 years) ...........................................................................4
Live Births ................................................................................................A3
MediCal Births .....................................................................................6 or 14% of total

Availability of Subsidized Child Care Spaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CalWORKs APP</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subsidized Centers</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCC Network</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Head Start</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Preschool</td>
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<td>Head Start</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>CDBG</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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Child Care Centers
Centers serving multiple age groups may be listed and counted more than once

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of programs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of full-time spaces</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of part-time spaces</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full time average cost</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$450/month</td>
<td>$136/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part time average cost</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Since 1993:
+1 program
+33 spaces
+15% in rates
+1 program
+11 spaces
+64% in rates
Burlingame

Population
Total Persons ................................................................. 29,065
Increase since 1990 ......................................................... 8%

Child Population
Birth-2 years ................................................................. 782
3 to 5 years ................................................................. 822
6 to 13 years ............................................................... 1,788
Total ............................................................................ 3,392

Median Household Income .............................................. $62,765

Burlingame School District
K-8 Enrollment ................................................................ 2,392

Ethnicity of Children
- 10% White
- 15% Asian
- 2% Filipino
- <1% Native American
- 1% African American
- 2% Pacific Islander
- 3% Hispanic
- 3% Mandarin
- 3% Korean
- 2% Russian
- 1% Japanese
- 1% Japanese

Languages Spoken at Home other than English
- 10% Spanish
- 2% Cantonese
- 2% Korean
- 2% Japanese
- 2% Mandarin
- 2% Russian

Percentage of Children with Working Parents
Children under 6 years ................................................ 63%
Children 7-13 years ....................................................... 73%

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care
Birth-2 years ................................................................ 493
3-5 years ........................................................................ 518
6-13 years .................................................................... 1,305
Child Care Supply

**Family Child Care Homes**
- Number of licensed for 8 children: 16
- Number of licensed for 14 children: 7
  (No change since 1993)
- Total licensed spaces: 226 (40% increase since 1993)
- Number of providers willing to care for infants: 18
- Number of providers willing to care for preschoolers: 19
- Number of providers willing to care for school age children: 10

**Full-time Average Cost (Family Child Care)**
- Infant: $159/week (28% increase since 1993)
- Preschool: $140/week (18% increase since 1993)
- School Age: $4.00/hour (No change since 1993)

**Child Care Centers**
Centers serving multiple age groups may be listed and counted more than once

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of programs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of full-time spaces</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>240</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of part-time spaces</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Full time average cost</td>
<td>$789/month</td>
<td>$534/month</td>
<td>$441/month</td>
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</table>

**Availability of Subsidized Child Care Spaces**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CalWORKs/APP</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subsidized Centers</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCC Network</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Head Start</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Preschool</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Start</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBG</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other Information**

**CalWORKs Caseload**
- Infants (birth-2 years): 10
- Preschool (3-5 years): 7
- School Age (6-13 years): 18

**Live Births**: 410
**MediCal Births**: 40, or 10% of total
Coastside/Central
El Granada, Half Moon Bay, and Moss Beach

Population
Total Persons................................................................. 21,806*
Increase since 1990......................................................... N/A

Child Population
Birth-2 years.............................................................. 1,309
3 to 5 years................................................................. 1,313
6 to 13 years.............................................................. 2,777
Total.............................................................................. 5,399

Median Household Income............................................. $80,898

Cabrillo Unified School District
K-8 Enrollment............................................................ 2,674

Ethnicity of Children

Languages Spoken at Home other than English

Percentage of Children with Working Parents
Children under 6 years................................................. 56%
Children 7-13 years..................................................... 71%

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care
Birth-2 years............................................................. 733
137 are eligible for subsidy
3-5 years................................................................. 735
133 are eligible for subsidy
6-13 years.............................................................. 1,972
406 are eligible for subsidy
Child Care Supply

Family Child Care Homes

- Number of licensed for 8 children ..................................................19
- Number of licensed for 14 children ..................................................15
- Total licensed spaces .................................................................362
- 28% increase since 1993
- Number of providers willing to care for infants .........................22
- Number of providers willing to care for preschoolers ..............30
- Number of providers willing to care for school age children .....20

Full-time Average Cost (Family Child Care)

- Infant ............................................................................................$139/week
- Preschool ..................................................................................$143/week
- School Age ................................................................................$4.00/hour

Other Information

- CalWORKs Caseload
  - Infants (birth-2 years) .............................................................8
  - Preschool (3-5 years) ..............................................................8
  - School Age (6-13 years) .........................................................27

- Live Births ..................................................................................286
- MediCal Births ..........................................................................82, or 29% of total

Availability of Subsidized Child Care Spaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CalWORKs/APP</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subsidized Centers</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Head Start</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Preschool</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>37</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Start</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBG</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>131</td>
<td>109</td>
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Child Care Centers

Centers serving multiple age groups may be listed and counted more than once

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of programs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of full-time spaces</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of part-time spaces</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full time average cost</td>
<td>$1,027/month</td>
<td>$593/month</td>
<td>$438/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part time average cost</td>
<td>$1,027/month</td>
<td>$593/month</td>
<td>$438/month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Since 1993:**
- 1 program + 1 space + 30% in rates
- 1 program + 15 spaces + 15% in rates
- 1 program + 15 spaces + 15% in rates

*El Granada, Moss Beach and Montara are unincorporated areas of the county and therefore 1993 population estimates from CA Dept. of Finance not available. Total persons is a sum total of the 1998 population estimate for Half Moon Bay and 1990 U.S. Census data for El Granada, Moss Beach and Montara.*
Daly City/Colma

Population
Total Persons: 103,374 Daly City and 1,278 Colma
Increase since 1990: 12% & 17%
Child Population
Birth-2 years: 4,230
3 to 5 years: 3,836
6 to 13 years: 9,929
Total: 17,995
Median Household Income: $61,355

Languages Spoken at Home other than English

Bayshore School District
K-8 Enrollment: 460

Jefferson School District
K-8 Enrollment: 7,742

Ethnicity of Children
Bayshore
Jefferson

Percentage of Children with Working Parents
Children under 6 years: 74%
Children 7-13 years: 79%

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care
Birth-2 years: 3,130
3-5 years: 2,839
6-13 years: 7,347

*CCCC 3 book 1/28/00 1:27 PM Page 60*
Child Care Supply

Family Child Care Homes

- Number of licensed for 8 children ......................................................... 81
- Number of licensed for 14 children ......................................................... 21 (67% increase since 1993)
- Total licensed spaces ............................................................................... 942 (121% increase since 1993)
- Number of providers willing to care for infants ..................................... 93
- Number of providers willing to care for preschoolers ............................. 98
- Number of providers willing to care for school age children ................... 64

Full-time Average Cost (Family Child Care)

- Infant ........................................................................................................... $131/week (38% increase since 1993)
- Preschool ..................................................................................................... $120/week (24% increase since 1993)
- School Age ................................................................................................ $3.00/hour (1% decrease since 1993)

Other Information

- CalWORKs Caseload
  - Infants (birth-2 years) ............................................................................. 155
  - Preschool (3-5 years) ............................................................................ 172
  - School Age (6-13 years) ....................................................................... 376
- Live Births .................................................................................................. 1,516
- MediCal Births .......................................................................................... 446, or 30% of total

Availability of Subsidized Child Care Spaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CalWORKs/APP</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidized Centers</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>46</td>
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<tr>
<td>FCC Network</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Head Start</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Preschool</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>102</td>
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<tr>
<td>Head Start</td>
<td>102</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>418</td>
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Child Care Centers

Centers serving multiple age groups may be listed and counted more than once

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of programs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of full-time spaces</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of part-time spaces</td>
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<td>105</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time average cost</td>
<td>$670/month</td>
<td>$487/month</td>
<td>$338/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time average cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since Daly City and Colma share zipcodes, combined information about both cities is presented.
East Palo Alto

Population
Total Persons ................................................................. 25,429
Increase since 1990 .......................................................... 8%

Child Population
Birth-2 years ................................................................. 1,395
3 to 5 years ................................................................. 1,596
6 to 13 years ............................................................... 3,401
Total ............................................................................. 6,392

Median Household Income .................................................. $43,145

Ravenswood City School District
K-8 Enrollment ............................................................... 5,370

Ethnicity of Children
Spanish ........................................................................ 59%
Hindi ........................................................................... 1%
Samoan ....................................................................... 1%
Tongan ........................................................................ 2%
5% White .....................................................................
<1% Asian ...................................................................
<1% Filipino ............................................................... 1%
<1% Native American ................................................. 3%
26% African American ..............................................
30% Pacific Islander ....................................................

Languages Spoken at Home other than English
Spanish ........................................................................ 59%
Samoan ....................................................................... 2%
Hindi ........................................................................... 1%
Tongan ........................................................................ 1%

Percentage of Children with Working Parents
Children under 6 years .................................................... 58%
Children 7-13 years ........................................................ 64%

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care
Birth-2 years ................................................................. 754
828 are eligible for subsidy

3-5 years ....................................................................... 905
931 are eligible for subsidy

6-13 years .................................................................... 2,073
1,924 are eligible for subsidy
Child Care Supply

Family Child Care Homes
Number of licensed for 8 children ...........................................................23
Number of licensed for 14 children ..........................................................20
(8% increase since 1993)
Total licensed spaces .................................................................464
(43% increase since 1993)
Number of providers willing to care for infants ..........................38
Number of providers willing to care for preschoolers .........................41
Number of providers willing to care for school age children .............30

Full-time Average Cost (Family Child Care)
Infant ..............................................................................$130/week
(55% increase since 1993)
Preschool ...........................................................................$116/week
(47% increase since 1993)
School Age ......................................................................$3.00/hour
(5% increase since 1993)

Child Care Centers
Centers serving multiple age groups may be listed and counted more than once

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$415/month</td>
<td>$194/month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Availability of Subsidized Child Care Spaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>76</td>
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<td>12</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>86</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>106</td>
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Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Information

CalWORKs Caseload
Infants (birth-2 years) .........................................................225
Preschool (3-5 years) ..........................................................297
School Age (6-13 years) ....................................................514

Live Births ...........................................................................772
MediCal Births .......................................................................469, or 65% of total
Foster City

Population
Total Persons .................................................. 30,359
Increase since 1990 ........................................ 8%

Child Population
Birth-2 years .................................................. 1,033
3 to 5 years ...................................................... 940
6 to 13 years .................................................. 2,819
Total ......................................................... 4,792

Median Household Income ..................................... $89,319

San Mateo-Foster City School District
K-8 Enrollment (Foster City Only) ...................... 2,696

Ethnicity of Children
-5% Native American
-4% African American
-6% Pacific Islander
-9% Hawaiian
2% Filipino
2% White
25% Hispanic
16% Asian

Languages Spoken at Home other than English
-23% Spanish
-4% Cantonese
-2% Hindi
-2% Tongan
-2% Japanese

Percentage of Children with Working Parents
Children under 6 years ..................................... 68%
Children 7-13 years ......................................... 73%

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care
Birth-2 years .................................................. 702
52 are eligible for subsidy
3-5 years ...................................................... 639
64 are eligible for subsidy
6-13 years .................................................. 2,058
237 are eligible for subsidy
Child Care Supply

Family Child Care Homes
Number of licensed for 8 children ...................................................... 24
Number of licensed for 14 children .................................................... 16
(20% decrease since 1993)
Total licensed spaces ........................................................................ 416
(14% increase since 1993)
Number of providers willing to care for infants ................................. 36
Number of providers willing to care for preschoolers .......................... 39
Number of providers willing to care for school age children............. 19

Full-time Average Cost (Family Child Care)
Infant ............................................................................................. $160/week
(38% increase since 1993)
Preschool ...................................................................................... $161/week
(42% increase since 1993)
School Age ................................................................................... $4.00/hour
(10% increase since 1993)

Child Care Centers
Centers serving multiple age groups may be listed and counted more than once

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Type</th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of programs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of full-time spaces</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of part-time spaces</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time average cost</td>
<td>$520/month</td>
<td>$607/month</td>
<td>$321/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time average cost</td>
<td>$352/month</td>
<td>$431/month</td>
<td>$219/month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since 1993:
- 12 spaces +40% in rates
- 4 programs +33% in rates
- 11 spaces +21% in rates

Availability of Subsidized Child Care Spaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Type</th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CalWORKsAPP</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidized Centers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCC Network</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Head Start</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Preschool</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Start</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Information

CalWORKs Caseload
Infants (birth-2 years) ................................................................. 3
Preschool (3-5 years) ............................................................... 9
School Age (6-13 years) ......................................................... 13
Live Births ............................................................................... 366
MediCal Births ..................................................................... 14, or 4% of total
Half Moon Bay

Population
Total Persons ................................................................. 11,106
Increase since 1990 ........................................................... 25%

Child Population
Birth-2 years ................................................................. 675
3 to 5 years ................................................................. 668
6 to 13 years ............................................................... 1,429
Total ................................................................. 2,772

Median Household Income ............................................. $80,898

Cabrillo Unified School District
K-8 Enrollment ............................................................ 2,674

Ethnicity of Children
- White: 70%
- Asian: 2%
- Filipino: 2%
- Native American: <1%
- Pacific Islander: <1%
- African American: <1%
- Hispanic: 25%
- Other: 3%

Languages Spoken at Home other than English
- Spanish: 31%
- Portuguese: 3%

Percentage of Children with Working Parents
- Children under 6 years ................................................. 56%
- Children 7-13 years .................................................... 71%

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care
- Birth-2 years ........................................................... 378
  - 102 are eligible for subsidy
- 3-5 years ............................................................... 374
  - 101 are eligible for subsidy
- 6-13 years ............................................................. 800
  - 316 are eligible for subsidy
Child Care Supply

Family Child Care Homes
Number of licensed for 8 children ...........................................................15
Number of licensed for 14 children ..........................................................8
(8% decrease since 1993)
Total licensed spaces ..............................................................................232
(33% increase since 1993)
Number of providers willing to care for infants .......................................17
Number of providers willing to care for preschoolers .............................20
Number of providers willing to care for school age children ...............12

Full-time Average Cost (Family Child Care)
Infant ............................................................................................$133/week
(32% increase since 1993)
Preschool ......................................................................................$132/week
(45% increase since 1993)
School Age ...................................................................................$3.00/hour
(4% increase since 1993)

Child Care Centers
Centers serving multiple age groups may be listed and counted more than once

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of programs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of full-time spaces</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of part-time spaces</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time average cost</td>
<td>$3,027/month</td>
<td>$6,322/month</td>
<td>$462/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time average cost</td>
<td>$462/month</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Availability of Subsidized Child Care Spaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CalWORKs/APP</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidized Centers</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCC Network</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Head Start</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Preschool</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Start</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Information

CalWORKs Caseload
Infants (birth-2 years) ............................................................5
Preschool (3-5 years) ............................................................6
School Age (6-13 years) ........................................................12

Live Births .................................................................................152
MedCal Births .............................................................................65, or 34% of total

At 25%, Half Moon Bay has experienced the greatest population increase in the county.
Hillsborough

Population
Total Persons .......................................................... 11,543
Increase since 1990 ................................................... 8%

Child Population
Birth-2 years ......................................................... 291
3 to 5 years .............................................................. 310
6 to 13 years ........................................................... 1,068
Total ................................................................. 1,669

Median Household Income .................................. $182,628

Hillsborough School District
K-8 Enrollment ...................................................... 1,318

Ethnicity of Children
75% White
21% Asian
<1% African American
<1% Pacific Islander
2% Filipino
2% Hispanic
1% Japanese
1% Russian
1% Cantonese
1% Mandarin
1% Spanish

Languages Spoken at Home other than English

Percentage of Children with Working Parents
Children under 6 years ........................................... 37%
Children 7-13 years ............................................... 48%

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care
Birth-2 years .......................................................... 108
3-5 years .............................................................. 115
6-13 years ........................................................... 513

(Children eligible for subsidized child care in the 94010 zip code appear on the Burlingame city page)
Child Care Supply

Family Child Care Homes
Number of licensed for 8 children .............................................................1
Number of licensed for 14 children ............................................................0
(No FCC Home in 1993)
Total licensed spaces ..................................................................................8
(37% increase since 1993)
Number of providers willing to care for infants .........................................1
Number of providers willing to care for preschoolers ...............................1
Number of providers willing to care for school age children .....................1

Full-time Average Cost (Family Child Care)
Infant ............................................................................................$200/week
Preschool .......................................................................................$200/week
School Age .....................................................................................$200/week

Other Information
(Data on Children receiving CalWORKs, live births and Medi-Cal births in the 94010 zip code appear on the Burlingame city page)
CalWORKs Caseload
Infants (birth-2 years) .................................................................N/A*
Preschool (3-5 years) .................................................................N/A*
School Age (6-13 years) ...............................................................N/A*
Live Births ......................................................................................N/A*
MediCal Births ...............................................................................N/A*

Availabilty of Subsidized Child Care Spaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CalWORKs/APP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidized Centers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCC Network</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Head Start</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Preschool</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Start</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full time average cost</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$589/month</td>
<td>$345/month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since 1993:
- No change
- 0 programs
- +12% in rates

* As Hillsborough shares a zip code with Burlingame and most of the data is available by zip code, it is not possible to provide the number of children eligible for subsidies, children on CalWORKs or live births specific to Hillsborough. These data are aggregated and provided on the Burlingame city page.
Menlo Park

**Population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Persons</th>
<th>Increase since 1990</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31,246</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Child Population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth-2 years</th>
<th>3 to 5 years</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,538</td>
<td>3,016</td>
<td>5,916</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Median Household Income**

$74,555

**Languages Spoken at Home other than English**

- Tongan: 1%
- Spanish: 5%
- Japanese: 3%
- Farsi: 1%
- Cantonese: 1%
- Other: 5%

**Percentage of Children with Working Parents**

- Children under 6 years: 64%
- Children 7-13 years: 66%

**Estimated Number of Children Needing Care**

- Birth-2 years: 984 (927 are eligible for subsidy)
- 3-5 years: 872 (827 are eligible for subsidy)
- 6-13 years: 1,990 (1,560 are eligible for subsidy)

**Ethnicity of Children**

Menlo Park City School District*

- 79% White
- 5% Asian
- <1% Filipino
- <1% Native American
- 8% Hispanic
- 2% Pacific Islander
- 4% African American

Las Lomitas School District*

- 80% White
- 9% Asian
- <1% Filipino
- <1% Native American
- 6% Hispanic
- 1% Pacific Islander
- 4% African American
- 6% Spanish
- 1% Tongan
- 1% Cantonese
- 5% Spanish
- 3% Japanese
- 1% Farsi
- 1% Cantonese

*Menlo Park City
Las Lomitas Elementary

**K-8 Enrollment**

- Menlo Park City School District: 1,940
- Las Lomitas School District: 984
### Child Care Supply

#### Family Child Care Homes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>12</th>
<th>16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of licensed for 8 children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of licensed for 14 children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total licensed spaces</td>
<td>320</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(33% decrease since 1993)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of providers willing to care for infants</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of providers willing to care for preschoolers</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of providers willing to care for school age children</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Child Care Centers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of programs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of full-time spaces</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>758</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of part-time spaces</td>
<td>20*</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full time average cost</td>
<td>$727/month</td>
<td>$623/month</td>
<td>$433/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part time average cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Availability of Subsidized Child Care Spaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CalWORKs/APP</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidized Centers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCC Network</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Head Start</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Preschool</td>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Start</td>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Other Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Live Births</td>
<td></td>
<td>586</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MediCal Births</td>
<td></td>
<td>104, or 18% of total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

* Menlo Park is served by three different school districts: Menlo Park City School District, Los Lomitas Elementary District, and Redwood City Elementary District. For more specific information, please contact one of the districts or San Mateo County of Education.

** Part time Parent/Adult Education Program ONLY.
Millbrae

Population
Total Persons .......................................................... 21,779
Increase since 1990 .................................................. 7%

Child Population
Birth-2 years .......................................................... 684
3 to 5 years ............................................................ 565
6 to 13 years .......................................................... 1,761
Total ...................................................................... 3,010

Median Household Income .......................... $67,953

Millbrae School District
K-8 Enrollment .................................................. 2,325

Ethnicity of Children
- 40% White
- 24% Asian
- 6% Filipino
- <1% Native American
- 19% Hispanic
- 8% Pacific Islander
- 3% African American
- 15% Spanish
- 7% Cantonese
- 4% Korean
- 4% Mandarin
- 3% Pilipino

Languages Spoken at Home other than English

Percentage of Children with Working Parents
Children under 6 years ........................................ 50%
Children 7-13 years ............................................. 76%

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care
Birth-2 years .................................................. 342
145 are eligible for subsidy
3-5 years .......................................................... 283
149 are eligible for subsidy
6-13 years .................................................. 1,338
352 are eligible for subsidy
Child Care Supply

Family Child Care Homes
Number of licensed for 8 children .............................................................8
Number of licensed for 14 children ............................................................3
(39% decrease since 1993)
Total licensed spaces ..............................................................................106
(16% decrease since 1993)
Number of providers willing to care for infants .........................................9
Number of providers willing to care for preschoolers .............................11
Number of providers willing to care for school age children ..........2

Full-time Average Cost (Family Child Care)
Infant ............................................................................................$140/week
(22% increase since 1993)
Preschool ......................................................................................$131/week
(27% increase since 1993)
School Age ...................................................................................$4.00/hour
(12% increase since 1993)

Child Care Centers
Centers serving multiple age groups may be listed and counted more than once

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of programs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of full-time spaces</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of part-time spaces</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full time average cost</td>
<td>$695/month</td>
<td>$554/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part time average cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Availability of Subsidized Child Care Spaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CalWORKs/APP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidized Centers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCC Network</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Head Start</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Preschool</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Start</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Information

CalWORKs Caseload
Infants (birth-2 years) .................................................................10
Preschool (3-5 years) ..............................................................6
School Age (6-13 years) ..........................................................39

Live Births ................................................................................235

MediCal Births ........................................................................38, or 16% of total

Since 1993:
-2 spaces +5% in rates
+1 program +42 spaces +34% in rates
-1 program -69 spaces -4% in rates
Pacifica

Population
Total Persons ................................................................. 40,381
Increase since 1990 ....................................................... 7%

Child Population
Birth-2 years ........................................................................ 1,584
3 to 5 years .......................................................................... 1,726
6 to 13 years ........................................................................ 4,124
Total ..................................................................................... 7,434

Median Household Income ................................................ 570,219

Laguna Salada Union School District
K-8 Enrollment ................................................................. 3,772

Ethnicity of Children
- 7% Hispanic
- 5% Native American
- 3% African American
- 9% Filipino
- 17% Hispanic
- 5% Pilipino
- 3% Samoan
- 1% Arabic

Languages Spoken at Home other than English
- 7% Spanish
- 5% Pilipino
- 1% Arabic
- 1% Samoan

Percentage of Children with Working Parents
Children under 6 years ...................................................... 64%
Children 7-13 years .......................................................... 79%

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care
Birth-2 years ........................................................................ 1,014
250 are eligible for subsidy
3-5 years ............................................................................. 1,105
331 are eligible for subsidy
6-13 years ........................................................................... 3,258
961 are eligible for subsidy
Child Care Supply

Family Child Care Homes

Number of licensed for 8 children ................................................. 32
Number of licensed for 14 children ............................................... 11 (19% decrease since 1993)
Total licensed spaces .............................................................. 410 (2% increase since 1993)
Number of providers willing to care for infants .......................... 34
Number of providers willing to care for preschoolers ............... 39
Number of providers willing to care for school age children ...... 21

Full-time Average Cost (Family Child Care)
Infant ........................................................................................ $136/week (28% increase since 1993)
Preschool .................................................................................. $128/week (27% increase since 1993)
School Age ................................................................................ $4.00/hour (25% increase since 1993)

Child Care Centers
Centers serving multiple age groups may be listed and counted more than once

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of programs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of full-time spaces</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>401</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of part-time spaces</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full time average cost</td>
<td>$770/month</td>
<td>$462/month</td>
<td>$320/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part time average cost</td>
<td>$330/month</td>
<td>$320/month</td>
<td>$320/month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since 1993:
+16% in rates
+15% in rates
+86 spaces
+15% in rates

Availability of Subsidized Child Care Spaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CalWORKs/APP</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidized Centers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCC Network</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Head Start</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Preschool</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Start</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Information

CalWORKs Caseload
Infants (birth-2 years) .......................................................... 28
Preschool (3-5 years) ........................................................... 25
School Age (6-13 years) ......................................................... 114

Live Births ................................................................................ 451

MediCAL Births ......................................................................... 7% of total
Portola Valley

Population
Total Persons .............................................................. 4,546
Increase since 1990 .................................................... 8%

Child Population
Birth-2 years ................................................................. 236
3 to 5 years ................................................................. 286
6 to 13 years ............................................................... 443
Total ............................................................................ 965

Median Household Income ........................................... $152,166

Languages Spoken at Home other than English

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongan</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ethnicity of Children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White/Asian</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White/African American</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portola Valley School District
K-8 Enrollment ..................................................... 656

Percentage of Children with Working Parents
Children under 6 years ......................................... 47%
Children 7-13 years ............................................. 65%

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care
Birth-2 years .......................................................... 111
0 are eligible for subsidy
3-5 years ............................................................... 134
11 are eligible for subsidy
6-13 years ............................................................. 208
22 are eligible for subsidy
Child Care Supply

Family Child Care Homes
Number of licensed for 8 children .............................................................0
Number of licensed for 14 children ............................................................0
(No FCC Homes in 1993)
Total licensed spaces ..................................................................................0
Number of providers willing to care for infants .........................................0
Number of providers willing to care for preschoolers ..............................0
Number of providers willing to care for school age children .....................0

Full-time Average Cost (Family Child Care)
Infant ............................................................................................................N/A
Preschool ......................................................................................................N/A
School Age ....................................................................................................N/A

Child Care Centers
Centers serving multiple age groups may be listed and counted more than once

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of programs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of full-time spaces</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of part-time spaces</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full time average cost</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$389/month</td>
<td>$475/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part time average cost</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Availability of Subsidized Child Care Spaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CalWORKs/APP</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidized Centers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCC Network</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Head Start</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Preschool</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Start</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Information

CalWORKs Case Load
Infants (birth-2 years) .................................................................0
Preschool (3-5 years) .................................................................0
School Age (6-13 years) ............................................................2
Live Births ..................................................................................54
MediCal Births ...........................................................................1, or 2% of total
Redwood City

Population
Total Persons ................................................................. 75,228
Increase since 1990 .......................................................... 14%

Child Population
Birth-2 years ................................................................. 4,052
3 to 5 years ................................................................. 4,144
6 to 13 years ................................................................. 8,108
Total ........................................................................ 16,304

Median Household Income ........................................ $62,073

Redwood City School District
K-8 Enrollment ................................................................. 9,328

Ethnicity of Children
- 32% White
- 1% Native American
- 3% Asian
- 1% Filipino
- <1% Native American
- 58% Hispanic
- 1% Pacific Islander
- 1% African American
- 1% Asian
- 1% Filipino
- 1% Hispanic
- 1% Pilipino
- 1% Hindi

Languages Spoken at Home other than English
- 53% Spanish
- 1% Tongan
- 1% Pilipino
- 1% Hindi

Percentage of Children with Working Parents
Children under 6 years ..................................................... 65%
Children 7-13 years ......................................................... 71%

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care
Birth-2 years ...................................................................... 2,634
1,226 are eligible for subsidy
3-5 years ...................................................................... 2,694
1,572 are eligible for subsidy
6-13 years .................................................................. 5,757
2,963 are eligible for subsidy
### Child Care Supply

**Family Child Care Homes**
- Number of licensed for 8 children ........................................................... 87
- Number of licensed for 14 children .......................................................... 39
  (50% increase since 1993)
- Total licensed spaces ........................................................................... 1,242
  (51% increase since 1993)
- Number of providers willing to care for infants ..................................... 113
- Number of providers willing to care for preschoolers ........................... 123
- Number of providers willing to care for school age children ............... 62

**Full-time Average Cost (Family Child Care)**
- Infant ............................................................................................ $156/week
  (34% increase since 1993)
- Preschool ...................................................................................... $148/week
  (35% increase since 1993)
- School Age ................................................................................... $4.00/hour
  (10% increase since 1993)

**Other Information**
- CalWORKs Caseload
  - Infants (birth-2 years) ........................................................................... 197
  - Preschool (3-5 years) ............................................................................ 270
  - School Age (6-13 years) ....................................................................... 476
- Live Births .......................................................................................................... 1,813
- MediCal Births ........................................................................... 592, or 33% of total

### Availability of Subsidized Child Care Spaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CalWORKs/APP</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidized Centers</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCC Network</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Head Start</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>171</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Preschool</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Start</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>71</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Child Care Centers**
- Centers serving multiple age groups may be listed and counted more than once

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of programs</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of full-time spaces</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>1,097</td>
<td>795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of part-time spaces</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full time average cost</td>
<td>$873/month</td>
<td>$551/month</td>
<td>$328/month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Since 2001:
+ 2 programs +21 full spaces +10% in rates
+ 6 programs +16 full spaces +12% in rates
+ 2 programs +11 full spaces +10% in rates
+ 10% in rates

*The population figures do not include the unincorporated areas of Redwood City (North Fair Oaks and Emerald Hills). However, all other data presented does include these unincorporated areas.
San Bruno

Population
Total Persons .................................................. 41,427
Increase since 1990 ........................................... 6%

Child Population
Birth-2 years .................................................. 1,449
3 to 5 years ..................................................... 1,586
6 to 13 years .................................................. 3,622
Total .............................................................. 6,657

Median Household Income ................................ $62,073

San Bruno Park School District
K-8 Enrollment .................................................. 2,770

Ethnicity of Children

Languages Spoken at Home other than English

Percentage of Children with Working Parents
Children under 6 years .................................... 68%
Children 7-13 years ........................................ 73%

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care
Birth-2 years .................................................. 985
3-5 years ....................................................... 1,078
6-13 years ..................................................... 2,644

* CCCC 3 book 1/28/00 1:28 PM Page 80
Child Care Supply

Family Child Care Homes
Number of licensed for 8 children ........................................................... 40
Number of licensed for 14 children .......................................................... 10
(4% decrease since 1993)
Total licensed spaces .............................................................................. 460
(30% increase since 1993)
Number of providers willing to care for infants ....................................... 45
Number of providers willing to care for preschoolers ............................. 48
Number of providers willing to care for school age children ................... 31

Full-time Average Cost (Family Child Care)
Infant ............................................................................................ $128/week
(25% increase since 1993)
Preschool ...................................................................................... $122/week
(22% increase since 1993)
School Age ................................................................................... $4.00/hour
(23% increase since 1993)

Child Care Centers
Centers serving multiple age groups may be listed and counted more than once

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of programs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of full-time spaces</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>948</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of part-time spaces</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full time average cost</td>
<td>$768/month</td>
<td>$497/month</td>
<td>$271/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part time average cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since 1993:
Infants: +16 spaces +24% in rates
Preschool: +3 programs +104 spaces +14% in rates
School Age: -1 program -28 spaces -11% in rates

Availabilty of Subsidized Child Care Spaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CalWORKs/APP</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidized Centers</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCC Network</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Head Start</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Preschool</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Start</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Information

CalWORKs Caseload
Infants (birth-2 years) ................................................................. 45
Preschool (3-5 years) ................................................................. 43
School Age (6-13 years) ............................................................. 93

Live Births .................................................................................. 545
MediCal Births ............................................................................. 110, or 20% of total
## San Carlos

### Population
- Total Persons: 28,546
- Increase since 1990: 9%

### Child Population
- Birth-2 years: 1,969
- 3 to 5 years: 1,028
- 6 to 13 years: 1,969
- Total: 3,870

### Median Household Income
- $80,745

### San Carlos School District
- K-8 Enrollment: 2,536

### Ethnicity of Children
- 80% White
- 6% Asian
- 1% Filipino
- <1% Native American
- <1% Hawaiian
- <1% African American
- <1% Pacific Islander
- 3% Hispanic
- <1% Spanish
- <1% Cantonese
- <1% Pilipino
- <1% Russian

### Languages Spoken at Home other than English
- 3% Spanish
- <1% Cantonese
- <1% Pilipino
- <1% Russian

### Percentage of Children with Working Parents
- Children under 6 years: 61%
- Children 7-13 years: 72%

### Estimated Number of Children Needing Care
- Birth-2 years: 532
  - 80 are eligible for subsidy
- 3-5 years: 627
  - 166 are eligible for subsidy
- 6-13 years: 1,418
  - 190 are eligible for subsidy
Family Child Care Homes

Number licensed for 8 children ........................................................... 19
Number licensed for 14 children .......................................................... 12
(14% decrease since 1993)
Total licensed spaces .............................................................................. 320
(11% increase since 1993)

Number of providers willing to care for infants ....................................... 27
Number of providers willing to care for preschoolers ............................. 29
Number of providers willing to care for school age children ................... 16

Full-time Average Cost (Family Child Care)

Infant ............................................................................................ $155/week
(34% increase since 1993)
Preschool ...................................................................................... $144/week
(27% increase since 1993)
School Age ................................................................................... $4.00/hour
(13% increase since 1993)

Other Information

CalWORKs Caseload

Infants (0-2 years) ............................................................................... 4
Preschool (3-5 years) .............................................................................. 10
School Age (6-13 years) ......................................................................... 27

Live Births ............................................................................................................. 370
MediCal Births ............................................................................... 19, or 5% of total

Availability of Subsidized Child Care Spaces

Infants Preschool School Age

CalWORKs/APP 49 1 8
Subsidized Centers 0 0 0
FCC Network 0 0 0
Early Head Start 0
State Preschool 0
Head Start 0
CDBG 0
Total 49 1 8

Child Care Centers

Centers serving multiple age groups may be listed and counted more than once

Number of programs................................................................. 1 11 6
Number of full-time spaces ............................................................ 12 333 350
Number of part-time spaces ........................................................... 0 117 350
Full time average cost ................................................................. $800/month $560/month
Part time average cost ................................................................. $359/month

Since 1993:

-1 program -36 spaces -47% in rates
+1 program +72 spaces +21% in rates
+98 spaces +35% in rates
San Mateo

Population
Total Persons ......................................................... 93,630
Increase since 1990 ............................................... 10%

Child Population
Birth-2 years ......................................................... 3,027
3 to 5 years .............................................................. 3,025
6 to 13 years ........................................................... 6,832
Total ................................................................. 12,884

Median Household Income ..................................... $63,366

San Mateo-Foster City School District
K-8 Enrollment (San Mateo only) ................................. 7,923

Ethnicity of Children

Languages Spoken at Home other than English

Percentage of Children with Working Parents
Children under 6 years ........................................... 63%
Children 7-13 years ............................................... 72%

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care
Birth-2 years ......................................................... 1,907
679 are eligible for subsidy

3-5 years .............................................................. 1,905
682 are eligible for subsidy

6-13 years .......................................................... 4,919
1,584 are eligible for subsidy
Child Care Supply

Family Child Care Homes

Number of licensed for 8 children ........................................................... 91
Number of licensed for 14 children ........................................................ 36
(5% decrease since 1993)
Total licensed spaces ........................................................................... 1,232
(22% increase since 1993)
Number of providers willing to care for infants ................................. 98
Number of providers willing to care for preschoolers ....................... 104
Number of providers willing to care for school age children ............ 63

Full-time Average Cost (Family Child Care)

Infant ............................................................................................ $147/week
(27% increase since 1993)
Preschool ...................................................................................... $140/week
(27% increase since 1993)
School Age ................................................................................... $4.00/hour
(20% increase since 1993)

Other Information

CalWORKs Caseload

Infants (birth-2 years) ............................................................................. 70
Preschool (3-5 years) ............................................................................. 85
School Age (6-13 years) ....................................................................... 173
Live Births ........................................................................................ 1,339
MediCal Births ........................................................................... 325, or 24% of total

Availability of Subsidized Child Care Spaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CalWORKs/APP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidized Centers</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCC Network</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Head Start</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>129</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Preschool</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Start</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBG</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Child Care Centers

Centers serving multiple age groups may be listed and counted more than once

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of programs</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of full-time spaces</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>1,239</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of part-time spaces</td>
<td>22*</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full time average cost</td>
<td>$774/month</td>
<td>$632/month</td>
<td>$327/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part time average cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since 1993:
+21 spaces +19% in rates
Since 1994:
+1 program +11% in rates
Since 1995:
+12 programs +12% in rates
+6% in rates

* Part time Parent/Adult Education Program ONLY
South Coast
La Honda, Loma Mar, Pescadero, and San Gregorio

Population
1999 Projections Not Available

Child Population
Birth-2 years ......................................................... 116
3 to 5 years ............................................................. 59
6 to 13 years .......................................................... 303
Total ........................................................................ 478

Median Household Income ........................................ N/A

La Honda-Pescadero Unified School District
K-8 Enrollment ....................................................... 355

Ethnicity of Children
- 63% White
- <1% Asian
- 1% Filipino
- 1% Native American
- 35% Hispanic
- 0% Pacific Islander
- <1% African American

Languages Spoken at Home other than English
- 32% Spanish
- 68% English

Percentage of Children with Working Parents
Children under 6 years ........................................... 63%*
Children 7-13 years ................................................. 69%*

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care
Birth-2 years ......................................................... 73
21 are eligible for subsidy
3-5 years .............................................................. 37
21 are eligible for subsidy
6-13 years ............................................................ 209
66 are eligible for subsidy
**Child Care Supply**

**Family Child Care Homes**
- Number of licensed for 8 children .............................................................3
- Number of licensed for 14 children ............................................................1
- Total licensed spaces ................................................................................38
- Number of providers willing to care for infants ........................................3
- Number of providers willing to care for preschoolers ............................3
- Number of providers willing to care for school age children .................2

**Full-time Average Cost (Family Child Care)**
- Infant ...........................................................................................................$135/week
- Preschool ..................................................................................................$135/week
- School Age ...................................................................................................$4.00/hour

**Child Care Centers**
*Centers serving multiple age groups may be listed and counted more than once*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of programs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of full-time spaces</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of part-time spaces</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full time average cost</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>$250/month</td>
<td>$150/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part time average cost</td>
<td>1 program in Preschool</td>
<td>1 program in School Age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Availability of Subsidized Child Care Spaces**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Subsidized Centers</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Head Start</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Preschool</td>
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<tr>
<td>Head Start</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td>20</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Other Information**

**CalWORKs Caseload**
- Infants (birth-2 years) .................................................................1
- Preschool (3-5 years) .................................................................0
- School Age (6-13 years) ...............................................................1

**Live Births** ....................................................................................17

**MediCal Births** ..............................................................................30, or 59% of total

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Due to the limitations in available data for these communities, certain data elements are not included. Figures presented here are estimated and preliminary. For further information and qualitative analysis in these communities, please refer to the South Coast Collaborative Community Profile "Looking, Listening and Dreaming," July, 1999.

* County-wide averages
South San Francisco

Population
Total Persons ......................................................... 59,208
Increase since 1990 .................................................. 9%

Child Population
Birth-2 years .............................................................. 2,420
3 to 5 years .............................................................. 2,282
6 to 13 years ............................................................ 5,816
Total ................................................................. 10,518

Median Household Income .................................... $63,404

South San Francisco Unified School District
K-8 Enrollment .......................................................... 7,021

Ethnicity of Children

Languages Spoken at Home other than English

Percentage of Children with Working Parents
Children under 6 years ........................................... 68%
Children 7-13 years ............................................... 76%

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care
Birth-2 years ....................................................... 1,646
684 are eligible for subsidy
3-5 years ............................................................. 1,552
616 are eligible for subsidy
6-13 years .......................................................... 4,420
1,574 are eligible for subsidy
Child Care Supply

Family Child Care Homes
Number of licensed for 8 children ........................................................... 46
Number of licensed for 14 children .......................................................... 23
(30% increase since 1993)
Total licensed spaces .............................................................................. 690
(83% increase since 1993)
Number of providers willing to care for infants ....................................... 63
Number of providers willing to care for preschoolers ............................. 64
Number of providers willing to care for school age children ................... 40

Full-time Average Cost (Family Child Care)
Infant ............................................................................................ $124/week
(25% increase since 1993)
Preschool ...................................................................................... $123/week
(15% increase since 1993)
School Age ................................................................................... $3.00/hour
(1% increase since 1993)

Other Information

CalWORKs Caseload
Infants (birth-2 years) ............................................................................. 71
Preschool (3-5 years) .............................................................................. 77
School Age (6-13 years) ....................................................................... 218

Live Births .......................................................................................... 814
MediCal Births .................................................................................... 212, or 26% of total

Availability of Subsidized Child Care Spaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CalWORKsAPP</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>78</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subsidized Centers</td>
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<td>98</td>
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<td>Early Head Start</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>174</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Child Care Centers
Centers serving multiple age groups may be listed and counted more than once

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of programs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of full-time spaces</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>898</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of part-time spaces</td>
<td>14*</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full time average cost</td>
<td>$673/month</td>
<td>$492/month</td>
<td>$279/month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since 1993:
- 1 program - 50 spaces + 25% in rates
- 2 programs - 125 spaces + 15% in rates
- 2 programs - 120 spaces - 5% in rates

*Part time Parent/Adult Education Program ONLY
Woodside

Population
Total Persons ................................................................. 5,615
Increase since 1990 .......................................................... 11%

Child Population
Birth-2 years ................................................................. 170
3 to 5 years ................................................................. 120
6 to 13 years ............................................................... 467
Total ................................................................................. 757

Median Household Income ............................................. $137,547

Woodside School District
K-8 Enrollment .............................................................. 476

Ethnicity of Children
- 84% White
- 2% Asian
- 1% Filipino
- 9% Hispanic
- <1% Pacific Islander
- 7% African American
- <1% Greek
- <1% Arabic
- <1% Cantonese

Languages Spoken at Home other than English
- 7% Spanish
- <1% Greek
- <1% Arabic
- <1% Cantonese

Percentage of Children with Working Parents
Children under 6 years .................................................. 27%
Children 7-13 years ....................................................... 51%

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care
Birth-2 years ................................................................. 46
3-5 years ................................................................. 32
6-13 years ................................................................. 238
(Children eligible for subsidized child care in the 94062 zip code appear on the Redwood City page)
### Child Care Supply

#### Family Child Care Homes
- Number of licensed for 8 children ............................................................. 1
- Number of licensed for 14 children ............................................................ 2
  (No change since 1993)
- Total licensed spaces ................................................................................ 36
  (100% increase since 1993)
- Number of providers willing to care for infants ......................................... 3
- Number of providers willing to care for preschoolers ............................... 3
- Number of providers willing to care for school age children ..................... 2

#### Full-time Average Cost (Family Child Care)
- Infant ............................................................................................ $183/week
  (33% increase since 1993)
- Preschool ...................................................................................... $168/week
  (27% increase since 1993)
- School Age ................................................................................... $4.00/hour
  (12% increase since 1993)

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### Child Care Centers

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of programs</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of full-time spaces</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of part-time spaces</td>
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<td>92</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Full-time average cost</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$413/month</td>
<td>$424/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time average cost</td>
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</tr>
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### Availability of Subsidized Child Care Spaces

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<tr>
<td>CDBG</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Other Information

#### CalWORKs Caseload
- Infants (birth-2 years) ................................................................. N/A*
- Preschool (3-5 years) ................................................................ N/A*
- School Age (6-13 years) .............................................................. N/A*

#### Live Births
- Total ............................................................................................. N/A*

#### Medi-Cal Births
- Total ............................................................................................. N/A*

* As Woodside shares a zip code with Redwood City and most of the data is available by zip code, it is not possible to provide the number of children eligible for subsidies, children on CalWORKs or live births specific to Woodside. These data are aggregated and provided on the Redwood City page.
References

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California Department of Education (http://www.cde.ca.gov)
California Department of Finance (http://www.dof.ca.gov)
Child Care Coordinating Council of San Mateo County, Inc.
San Mateo County Child Care Partnership Council
San Mateo County Health Services Agency
San Mateo County Human Services Agency
San Mateo County Office of Education
U.S. Bureau of the Census (https://www.census.gov)
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (http://www.hud.gov)

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