



BRION & ASSOCIATES

FINAL REPORT:

**A Profile of Child Care Needs in Contra Costa
County: 2006 to 2015**

**Data collected for:
Preschool Makes a Difference
and
The Contra Costa County Local Planning Council
Needs Assessment**

Prepared for
First 5 Contra Costa Children and Families Commission
Contra Costa County Office of Education and
The Contra Costa County Local Planning Council for Children and Development
Contra Costa Child Care Council

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October 2006

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A. INTRODUCTION AND STUDY PURPOSE

First 5 Contra Costa Children and Families Commission, the Contra Costa County Office of Education, and the Contra Costa Child Care Council have been working collaboratively for the past two years to create a plan for universal preschool in Contra Costa County, called Preschool Makes a Difference. In order to create an effective plan, data was needed to help identify current and projected demographics as well as child care supply and demand. In addition, the Local Planning Council for Child Care and Development (through the County Office of Education) also needed data collected for the development of their child care needs assessment update and strategic plan. The California Department of Education requires that every Local Planning Council conduct a comprehensive child care needs assessment every five years at a minimum, and this report fulfills that requirement. The three people leading the preschool planning effort in Contra Costa County include:

- Sean Casey, Executive Director, First 5 Contra Costa Children and Families Commission;
- Kate Ertz-Berger, Executive Director, Contra Costa Child Care Council; and
- Joseph A. Ovick, Contra Costa County Superintendent of Schools.

As a result, a data committee with various agency child care staff in the County was formed to oversee and coordinate the data collection needs for this project. The data will be used by and is of benefit to the entire child care community in Contra Costa County. This executive summary provides a snapshot of the data collected; the entire report containing child care information at the city and county levels follows this summary and is available on the websites of the sponsoring agencies.

The following presents a summary of the data at the County level and a discussion of each of the data collected. The Data Study is organized into the following major sections:

- I. Data on Children, Their Families and Child Care
- II. Data on Education of Providers and Workforce
- III. Kindergarten Readiness and School Data
- IV. Child Care Quality and Assessments
- V. Additional Services and Innovative Models

Within each of these five sections are many data items relating to children and child care. The first section is the largest of the five and includes demographic data on children and families as of 2000, forecasts of growth in the County, and estimates of the supply and

demand for child care by age and location at 2006, 2010 and 2015. As possible, data are presented by age and city or location. After this summary report and before the data sections are two summary sections: 1) City Summaries, which include 3 page summaries of all key data for each of the County's cities and major unincorporated areas; and 2) GIS Maps of Child Care Data, which include 18 summary maps of the major data collected and developed for this effort.¹ The city summaries provide similar information to that presented below for the entire County.

All data contained in this report is based on currently published data from various public and non-profit agencies. No primary data collection was conducted for this study. Additional analysis of the data and estimates of child care demand were prepared by the study's prime consultant, Brion & Associates with support from Nilsson Consulting and LINCC Consulting Group. IGISc of San Francisco State University prepared the GIS maps for this effort.

The Study is primarily a compilation of existing data and analysis of the current status of children for 2006 with projections to 2010 and 2015, by age of children and location, e.g., city. Child care demand projections for the County and each city were prepared by the consultant team specifically for this effort.

The majority of the data in this report also serves as the Local Planning Council's "Needs Assessment" for Contra Costa County. The data collected covers all the major requirements of the LPC.

Please note that the detailed data for any particular city is located in each of the data sections with cities presented in alphabetical order to the extent that data at the city level was available or was developed. For instance, to review child care supply data for Brentwood, turn to the section called "I.C. Supply and Demand by Age and Location."

In general, the study starts with "input" data including US Census data from 2000 on children and families, and combines this data, when relevant, with population and household growth forecasts at the census tract level prepared by the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG). ABAG's forecasts were adapted by Brion & Associates to the city level to prepare demand forecasts of child care need. Subsequent data presented is then organized by type of data or special populations. Thus, the study presents the broadest data first and then narrows to the more specialized data, services, and populations. An overview of each of the data is provided in Section C.

The following represents highlights of the data, combined with implications and trends as interpreted by the consultant team. A set of suggestions and recommendations for child care agencies is provided as well, based on our analysis and professional opinion.

¹ Note some maps are divided into three sections and pages: West, Central and East County.

B. DATA HIGHLIGHTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section presents the ten most important findings of the study and the implications for child care planning in Contra Costa County. When recommendations are made, the consultants base those recommendations on review of the current data and projections prepared as part of this effort. These findings are *not* presented in order of importance.

1. Over the next ten years, the County's population of children will decrease, and most of this reduction will be in the category of school age children.

ABAG projects the population of children will decrease in Contra Costa County by 2015. While the County will add about 78,000 new residents between 2006 and 2015, it is expected to lose slightly more than 8,000 children 0 to 12 years old. The County will experience a small net gain of about 1,200 children 0 to 5 years old but will experience a net loss of approximately 9,300 school age children. While most of the cities in the County will lose children, Brentwood, Hercules and San Ramon will experience increases in children 0 to 12 years old. As a result, children as a percent of total population will decline in the County overall from 17.5% in 2006 to 15.5% by 2015 or a 2% reduction. The County will also experience a loss of adults between the ages of 30 and 45 which corresponds to the reduction in school age children. ABAG attributes these demographic shifts to changes in fertility rates of women, women delaying child birth, and the effects of out migration. In addition, high housing prices may also contribute to this population shift.

2. Most cities in the County have current shortages of child care spaces and several cities have shortages that exceed 1,000 child care spaces, as shown in Table S-1.²

The total shortfall in child care for the County equals about 14,000 spaces, the majority of which are school age spaces. Based on the analysis of existing demand for child care by age and city, at least five cities have significant child care shortages: Pittsburg, Antioch, Concord, Richmond and Pinole. Richmond has the largest gap in child care spaces with a shortage of over 2,500 spaces. Cities with the largest gaps in child care are also the cities with the lowest household incomes in the County. While the reduction in the populations of children discussed above will lessen shortfalls somewhat in several communities by 2015, the shortages will continue to be significant in many cities analyzed, particularly when the gap is considered in relation to the overall size of the 0 to 12

² Summary tables S-1 through S-4 are located at the end of Section B.

population in each city. The majority of these gaps are for school age care. However, the estimated school age gap may not include a number of licensed-exempt facilities such as programs operated by the libraries, at private schools, community and faith-based programs, as well as programs operated by city departments of parks and recreation.

Table S-2³ summarizes the estimated gap at 2015 by city and age, and for the county as a whole. As shown, the future shortfall at 2015, assuming no new supply, would be about 12,300 spaces or slightly less than the current shortfall of 14,000 spaces. In reality, new supply may be added over the next ten years, decreasing the shortfall.

3. ***The cities with the highest incomes also have the lowest rates of children as a percent of population and have either very small gaps in child care or have surpluses of child care spaces relative to demand.***

Danville, Lafayette, Moraga, and Walnut Creek have surpluses of child care spaces relative to their own resident demand. In Walnut Creek, this may be attributed to the fact that the city is a major employment center for the County. For the other cities, it is not as clear why there is a surplus of spaces although household income or “ability to pay” for child care is most likely the reason. These cities also tend to have lower labor force participation rates, lower children as a percent of total population rates, and of course, higher average incomes.

4. ***Cities with lower household incomes and a higher ratio of children to the total population possess, on average, a disproportionately larger population of children with special needs and other special population children such as children in protective services, in the county.***

As shown in Table S-3⁴, there is a pattern of children from special populations that shows the majority of children are in Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg, Richmond, and San Pablo. The distribution by type of children from special populations varies slightly from city to city but overall, children from special populations are concentrated in the lower income communities. Special needs or education data with the exception of data from the Early Intervention Program is not available by city.

³ Summary tables S-1 through S-4 are located at the end of Section B.

⁴ Ibid

- 5. *Data on child care subsidies is somewhat limited and it is not clear how many actual children receive child care subsidies. Given the disparity of household incomes in the County and the number of children on the Centralized Eligibility List (CEL), more child care subsidies are needed.***

As with special populations, children receiving public assistance are also concentrated in the lower income communities. **Table S-4⁵** summarizes the number of children that receive some type of public assistance, including Head Start and Alternative Payment, and public assistance such as CalWORKS, Food Stamps, TANF, and Medi-Cal. About 2,600 children participate in Head Start programs, or about 1.5% of children in the County. The annual budget for state and federal child care subsidies in the County is estimated at \$79.2 million and includes a variety of subsidy programs available, including Alternative Payment programs. We estimate that about 43,000 children receive some form of public assistance.

Close to 5,000 children in the County receive some form of Alternative Payment for child care. By age, 53% of these children are school age, 36% are preschool age and 11% are infants and toddlers. Overall, about 6,000 children from Kindergarten to 7th Grade participate in the ASES/21st Century after school programs. The number of children enrolled varies greatly from school to school in the County, from a low of 7% to a high of 65% of K to 7th grade enrollment. About 30 schools participate in the After School Education and Safety (ASES)/21st Century program.⁶

While the population of school age children will not be growing in the County, the largest gaps in child care are for school age children, with a countywide shortage of about 13,000 spaces. Some of these children may be served by the ASES program.

- 6. *The County is expected to see an increase in the ethnic diversity of its residents, which may impact child care demand.***

Countywide, Hispanic children will increase from 33% of total children in 2006 to 43% by 2015. Shifts in the percentage of Asian children will be smaller; Asian children comprise 11% of total children in 2006 and will increase to 13.3% by 2015. White children will decrease from 40.5% in 2006 to 28.3%; African American children will increase from 10% to 11.3% by 2015. These statistics are from the State Department of Finance. Unfortunately, the state does not forecast ethnicity at the city level.

⁵ Summary tables S-1 through S-4 are located at the end of Section B.

⁶ The ASES data is not available by city.

7. *The demand for preschool age spaces for 3 to 5 year olds exceeds existing supply of preschool spaces currently in all but six cities in the County.*

For this analysis we assume that 62% of all children ages 3 to 5 years old require preschool.⁷ With the exception some of the wealthier communities (i.e., Danville, Lafayette, Moraga, Orinda, Pleasant Hill, and Walnut Creek), most cities have a shortage of preschool age spaces currently. Countywide, the net shortage of preschool age spaces for 2 to 5 year olds is about 4,400. At the city level, the shortfall ranges from a low of a few spaces to a high of about 800 spaces each in Concord and Richmond.

8. *There are several sets of data on children with special needs but it is difficult to estimate the number of children with special needs by city.*

Several organizations provide support for special needs children, including the Regional Center of the East Bay and various school districts, and California Children's Services. Some data on special needs children is only available at either the County level or at the school district level. Most of the data on special needs children is available by age; however some of the age divisions are not compatible. One data source, concerning children participating in the Early Start program is available by city as discussed above. Almost 12,000 children (0 to 12) countywide are in Special Education programs at the County's public schools or about 10% of students in all county school districts. West Contra Costa USD and Mt. Diablo USD have the majority of the children with special needs but these are also the largest districts in the County.

9. *About 64 elementary schools, of a total of 150 countywide, have been ranked in deciles 1 to 5 based on their low Academic Performance Index (API).*

About 42% of the County's elementary schools are currently considered low API schools. At these schools an average of 65% of students receives subsidized lunch. At these low API schools there are a total of about 2,400 kindergarteners that are "English Learners" and 88% of these children speak Spanish. Household income appears to be related to low school performance. Again, the cities with the majority of low performing schools are Antioch, Concord, Richmond, Pittsburg, and San Pablo.

⁷ The analysis for the supply and demand focuses on children with working parents.

10. Given the size of the County and the diversity of incomes and ethnicity, providing adequate child care services for all children that need care will present considerable challenges.

The majority of the major shortages of child care are in the lower income communities in the County, including Richmond, Concord, Pittsburg, Antioch, San Pablo, and Pinole. Each of these communities is unique demographically and in size. The majority of children in Child Protective Services (CPS), and on public assistance in one form or another are also located in these cities. Data on special needs children were not available at the city level in most cases, so it is not possible to determine if these children are also concentrated in these communities. The disparity in income throughout the County is striking and parallels closely the availability of child care supply in most cases

Table S-1
Summary of Supply and Demand of Child Care by City: 2006
Data Item: I.C.2
Contra Costa Preschool Makes a Difference Data Study

City/Area	Child Care Surplus (Shortage) at 2006						Subtotal, 6 to 12 Years	Total, 0 to 12 Years
	Birth to 24 months or Infant	2 to 5 or Preschool	Subtotal, 0 to 5 Years	6 to 9 or School Age	10 to 12 or School Age			
Antioch	56	(352)	(295)	(1,142)	(559)	(1,702)	(1,997)	
Brentwood	36	249	285	(249)	(149)	(398)	(113)	
Clayton	9	101	110	(73)	(41)	(114)	(4)	
Concord	(107)	(320)	(428)	(850)	(464)	(1,314)	(1,742)	
Danville	(19)	498	479	(186)	(123)	(309)	170	
El Cerrito (1)	(65)	(24)	(89)	(233)	(112)	(345)	(435)	
Hercules	(45)	(268)	(313)	(65)	(57)	(121)	(434)	
Lafayette	17	294	311	(140)	(81)	(221)	91	
Martinez	1	(187)	(187)	(193)	(124)	(317)	(503)	
Moraga	(16)	359	342	(219)	(93)	(312)	31	
Oakley	22	(101)	(80)	(416)	(195)	(610)	(690)	
Orinda	(21)	151	130	(270)	(113)	(383)	(253)	
Pinole	(53)	(458)	(510)	(341)	(160)	(501)	(1,011)	
Pittsburg (1)	(111)	(315)	(426)	(1,080)	(495)	(1,575)	(2,001)	
Pleasant Hill (1)	(6)	121	114	(58)	(68)	(125)	(11)	
Richmond (1)	(32)	(405)	(437)	(1,473)	(672)	(2,145)	(2,582)	
San Pablo	13	(44)	(31)	(343)	(158)	(501)	(532)	
San Ramon	(38)	(125)	(163)	(333)	(196)	(529)	(692)	
Walnut Creek	(18)	560	542	(12)	(84)	(96)	445	
Alamo-Blackhawk	(55)	(104)	(159)	(226)	(102)	(328)	(486)	
Rodeo-Crockett	(16)	(65)	(81)	(186)	(81)	(268)	(348)	
Rural East County (1)	(21)	(171)	(193)	(213)	(101)	(314)	(507)	
Total County	(484)	(644)	(1,128)	(8,572)	(4,338)	(12,910)	(14,038)	
Percent of Total	3.4%	4.6%	8.0%	61.1%	30.9%	92.0%	100.0%	

El Cerrito includes data for the unincorporated area of Kensington; Pittsburg includes data for unincorporated area of Bay Point; Pleasant Hill includes data for unincorporated area of Pacheco; Richmond includes data for unincorporated area of El Sobrante; Rural East County includes Bethen Island, Byron, Discovery Bay, and Knightsen.

Note the sum of cities does not add up to the total county figures due to rounding errors.

Source: Brion & Associates

Table S-2
Summary of Supply and Demand of Child Care by City: 2015
Data Item: I.C.2
Contra Costa Preschool Makes a Difference Data Study

City/Area	Child Care Surplus (Shortage) at 2015						Total, 0 to 12 Years
	Birth to 24 months or Infant	2 to 5 or Preschool	Subtotal, 0 to 5 Years	6 to 9 or School Age	10 to 12 or School Age	Subtotal, 6 to 12 Years	
Antioch	1	(440)	(439)	(887)	(394)	(1,281)	(1,720)
Brentwood	(15)	28	13	(420)	(190)	(610)	(597)
Clayton	2	85	87	(42)	(23)	(65)	22
Concord	(65)	(144)	(210)	(830)	(389)	(1,219)	(1,428)
Danville	(55)	442	387	13	(24)	(11)	376
El Cerrito (1)	(39)	55	16	(280)	(117)	(397)	(381)
Hercules	(61)	(317)	(379)	(53)	(39)	(92)	(471)
Lafayette	(0)	257	256	(69)	(41)	(110)	146
Martinez	16	(132)	(115)	(214)	(110)	(324)	(439)
Moraga	(36)	313	277	(166)	(65)	(232)	45
Oakley	(11)	(167)	(178)	(287)	(124)	(411)	(589)
Orinda	(44)	97	54	(177)	(69)	(246)	(192)
Pinole	(55)	(438)	(493)	(288)	(122)	(410)	(903)
Pittsburg (1)	(121)	(302)	(422)	(1,002)	(414)	(1,416)	(1,839)
Pleasant Hill (1)	33	246	279	(116)	(72)	(188)	91
Richmond (1)	28	(118)	(90)	(1,340)	(553)	(1,893)	(1,983)
San Pablo	25	19	44	(307)	(128)	(434)	(391)
San Ramon	(114)	(367)	(481)	(289)	(147)	(436)	(917)
Walnut Creek	5	632	637	(79)	(80)	(158)	479
Alamo-Blackhawk	(74)	(133)	(207)	(138)	(58)	(196)	(403)
Rodeo-Crockett	(18)	(65)	(83)	(172)	(68)	(240)	(324)
Rural East County (1)	(34)	(189)	(223)	(140)	(61)	(201)	(424)
Total County	(666)	(758)	(1,424)	(7,487)	(3,368)	(10,855)	(12,279)
Percent of Total	5.4%	6.2%	11.6%	61.0%	27.4%	88.4%	100.0%

El Cerrito includes data for the unincorporated area of Kensington; Pittsburg includes data for unincorporated area of Bay Point; Pleasant Hill (1) includes data for unincorporated area of Pacheco; Richmond includes data for unincorporated area of El Sobrante; Rural East County includes Bethen Island, Byron, Discovery Bay, and Knightsen.

Note the sum of cities does not add up to the total county figures due to rounding errors.

Source: Brion & Associates

**Table S-3
Summary of Special
Population Children (1)
Contra Costa Preschool Makes a
Difference Data Study**

City/Area	Children Receiving Co. Mental Health Services 0 to 12	Children in CCS Program 0 to 12	Children in Early Intervention Program 0 to 3	Children in CPS Programs 0 to 12
Antioch	113	271	74	326
Brentwood	16	101	34	83
Clayton	4	6	3	11
Concord	109	265	61	210
Danville	7	16	5	11
El Cerrito (1)	7	25	8	20
Hercules	13	28	9	46
Lafayette	5	19	7	14
Martinez	30	63	10	87
Moraga	1	9	5	5
Oakley	27	67	18	57
Orinda	2	3	9	5
Pinole	17	30	7	32
Pittsburg (1)	172	319	64	251
Pleasant Hill (1)	15	42	21	25
Richmond (1)	233	384	57	271
San Pablo	79	152	16	67
San Ramon	6	47	30	27
Walnut Creek	17	38	33	41
Alamo-Blackhawk	0	9	5	5
Rodeo-Crockett (1)	9	20	4	20
Rural East County (1)	5	17	8	23
Total County	887	1,931	488	1,637

(1) Not all data on special population children is available by city; some data is organized by elementary school, school district or only available countywide and is in the detailed data sections by topic.

Note that these are not unduplicated accounts.

Source: LINCC Consulting Group; Brion & Associates.

**Table S-4
Summary of Assistance to
Children by Type
Contra Costa Preschool Makes a
Difference Data Study**

City/Area	Children Receiving Public Assistance 0 to 12	Children in Head Start Programs 0 to 5	Children Receiving Alternative Payment 0 to 12	Children on Centralized Eligibility List 0 to 12 (1)
Antioch	7,075	255	1,008	502
Brentwood	1,593	110	202	87
Clayton	115	4	8	10
Concord	6,348	346	378	306
Danville	203	0	6	10
El Cerrito (1)	411	54	26	31
Hercules	803	73	102	58
Lafayette	157	1	26	6
Martinez	1,607	116	109	41
Moraga	60	0	1	0
Oakley	1,359	66	175	67
Orinda	75	0	1	0
Pinole	650	48	105	53
Pittsburg (1)	7,528	279	952	298
Pleasant Hill (1)	274	19	54	96
Richmond (1)	9,965	848	1,475	476
San Pablo	2,782	313	0 (2)	197
San Ramon	438	0	34	34
Walnut Creek	1,062	9	61	54
Alamo-Blackhawk	62	0	5	4
Rodeo-Crockett (1)	123	70	92	25
Rural East County (1)	268	8	24	28
Total County	42,958	2,619	4,844	2,383

(1) Excludes children that are on list but out side Contra Costa County; also includes 290 adults waiting for care.

(2) The Alternative Payment data combines Richmond and San Pablo, therefore the total for Richmond include data for San Pablo.

Note that these are not unduplicated accounts.

Source: LINCC Consulting Group; Brion & Associates.

C. COUNTY SUMMARY

The following summarizes the data collected for the Preschool Makes a Difference Data Study and the Contra Costa County Child Care Needs Assessment by Brion & Associates. This summary is followed by a summary of the data by individual city or unincorporated area of the County.

Table S-5: Current and Projected Demographics in Contra Costa County

Countywide	2006 Amount	2010 Amount	% Change 2006-2010	2015 Amount	% Change 2006-2015
Total Population	1,024,160	1,055,600	3.1%	1,102,300	7.6%
Total Households	372,066	385,250	3.5%	401,670	8.0%
Persons Per Household	2.75	2.74	---	2.74	---
Total Employment	467,900	501,100	7.1%	541,800	15.8%
Median Household Income	\$89,740	\$97,600	4.6%	\$99,700	11.1%

Sources: ABAG Projections 05; Brion & Associates

- The County will add 78,000 new residents from 2006 to 2015.
- The County will add approximately 74,000 jobs.
- The Employment growth rate will be double the population growth rate from 2006 to 2015.
- This population and employment growth will increase the demand for child care services.
- Household size will remain relatively the same.
- Household income growth will be modest.

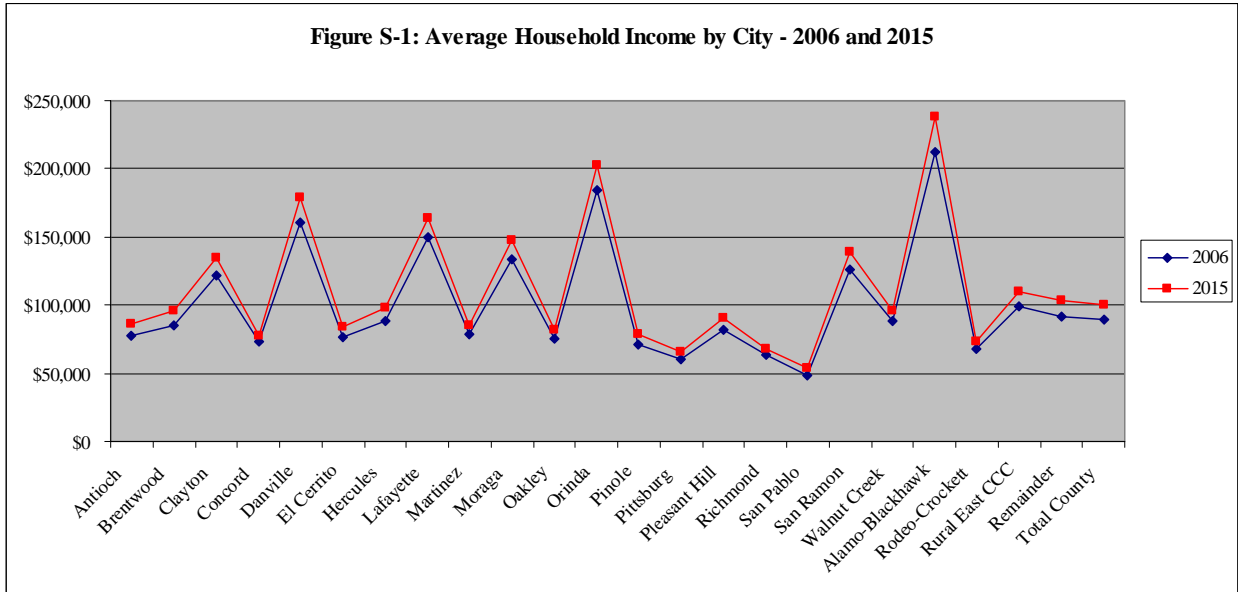


Table S-6: Contra Costa County Children⁸ Overall

Children by Age	2006 Amount	2010 Amount	% Change 2006-2010	2015 Amount	% Change 2006-2015
0 to 1 or Infant	22,500	22,820	1.4%	23,420	4.1%
2 to 5 or Preschool	54,456	53,880	-1.1%	54,740	0.5%
Total 0 to 5	76,956	76,700	-0.3%	78,160	1.6%
6 to 12 or School Age	101,760	95,680	-6.0%	92,440	-9.2%
Total 0 to 12	178,716	172,380	-3.5%	170,600	-4.5%
Children as % of Total Population	17.5%	16.3%		15.5%	

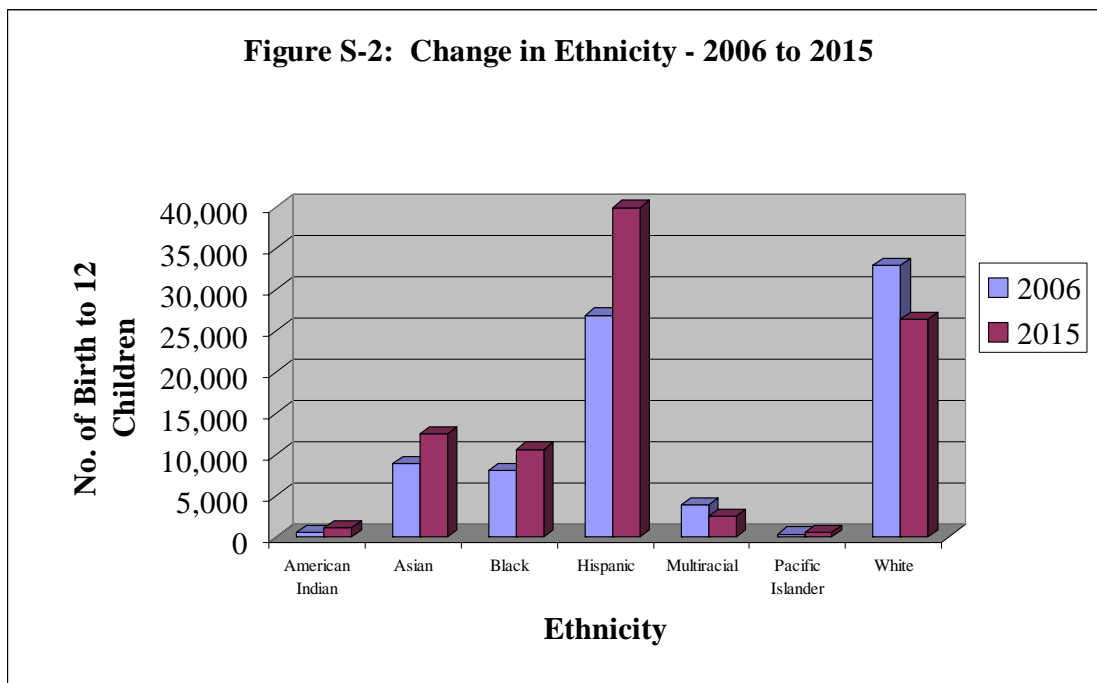
Sources: ABAG Projections 05; Brion & Associates

- The number of children 0 to 5 years old is expected to increase by a modest 1.6% from 2006 to 2015, while the school age population is expected to decrease by 9.2%.
- Key changes in ethnicity include: children 0 to 12 years old will increase from 33% Hispanic in 2006 to 43% Hispanic in 2015; Caucasian children 0 to 12 years old will decrease from 41% in 2006 to 28% in 2015.

⁸ Infants, for this analysis, are defined as 0 to 24 months old or birth to 1 year old; preschool is 2 to 5 years old, unless otherwise noted; and school age is 6 to 12 years old.

STATUS OF FAMILIES AND CHILDREN AS OF 2000 CENSUS

- **Ethnicity:** Caucasian (65%), Asian (11%), and African-American (9%) are the three largest ethnic groups
- **Percent Hispanic:**⁹ 18% Hispanic and 82% Non-Hispanic
- **Labor Force Participation Rate of Working Parents:** children under 6: 54% and children over 6: 65%
- **Language Spoken by children 5 to 17 years old:** 75% English, 15% Spanish, 6% Asian/Pacific Islander; and 4% other languages



COUNTY LICENSED CHILD CARE SUPPLY, DEMAND, AND GAPS AS OF 2006

- **Estimated Child Care Supply: 37,811 spaces**
 - 3,971 infant spaces (11% of supply)
 - 21,211 preschool spaces (56% of supply)
 - 12,629 school age spaces (33% of supply)

⁹ This is a separate Census question from ethnicity above; Hispanic includes multiple ethnic groups.

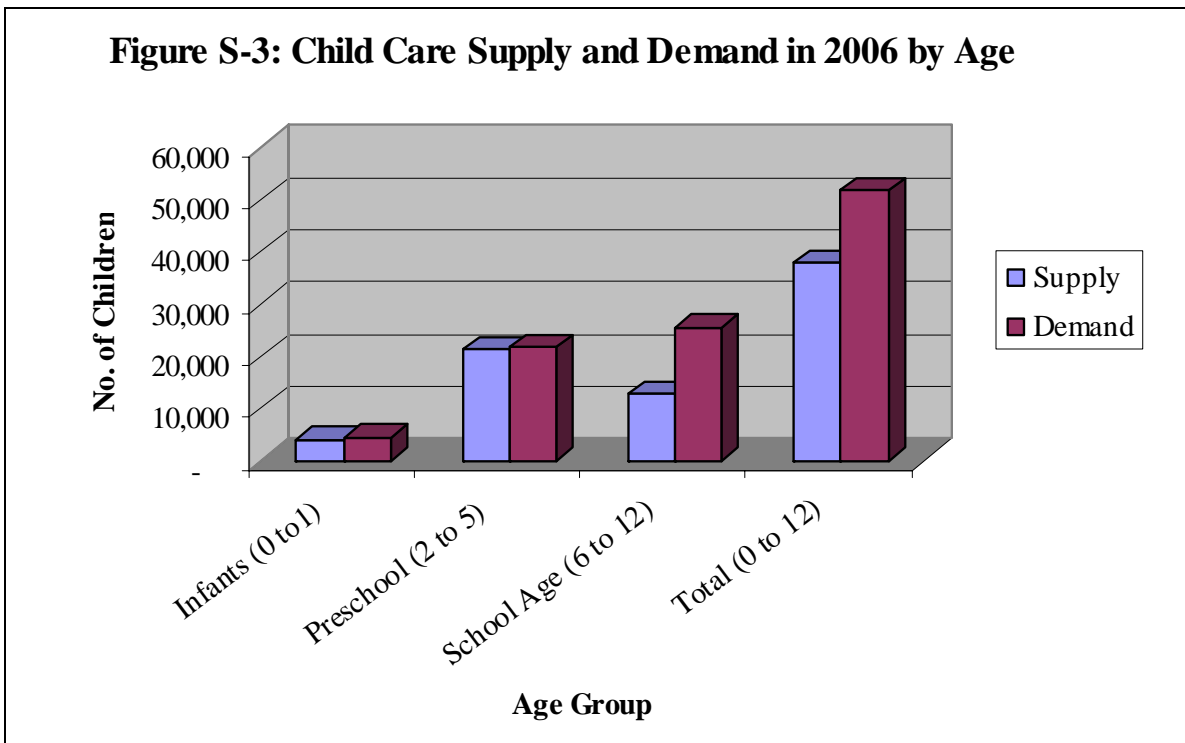
- **Estimated Child Care Demand: 51,849 spaces**
 - 4,455 infant spaces needed
 - 21,855 preschool¹⁰ spaces needed
 - 25,539 school age spaces needed

- **Child Care Gap: Shortfall of 14,038 spaces**
 - Overall, 73% of demand is being met
 - Infant: 484 space shortfall—89% of demand met
 - Preschool: 644 space shortfall—97% of demand met
 - School Age: 12,910 space shortfall—49% of demand met

- **Infant and Preschool care shows small shortfalls, countywide**

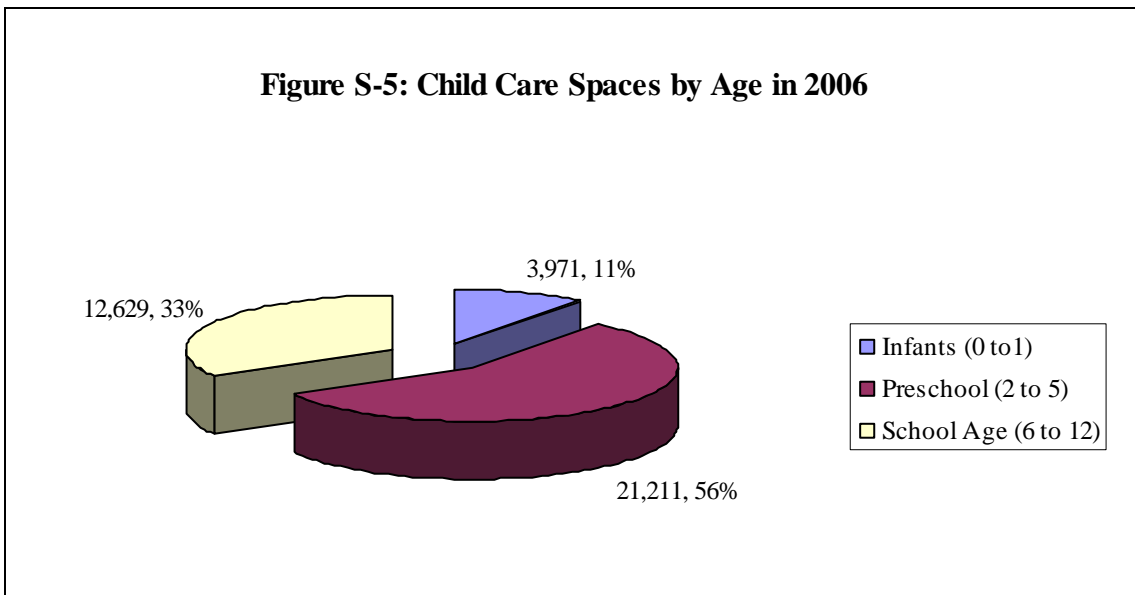
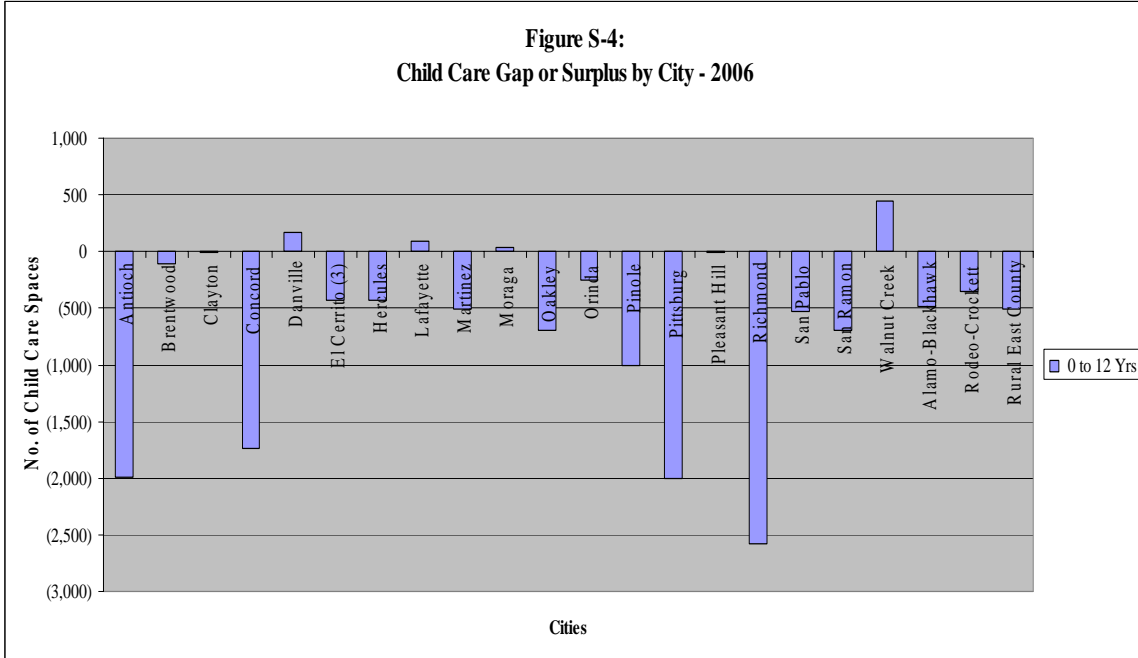
- **School Age care shows significant shortfalls, with about 50% of demand not met**

- **Preschool Makes a Difference Demand:**¹¹ Total 3 to 5 years olds in 2006, countywide, equals 41,174
 - 25,651 spaces for 3 to 5 year olds are needed



¹⁰ Preschool for children 2 to 5 years old, assumes demand for children with working parents; Preschool Makes a Difference is universal preschool, and assumes about 60% of all 3 to 5 year olds need licensed care.

¹¹ Preschool here is for children 3 to 5 year olds, which is based on a universal preschool approach; throughout the rest of the study preschool is defined as 2 to 5 year olds.

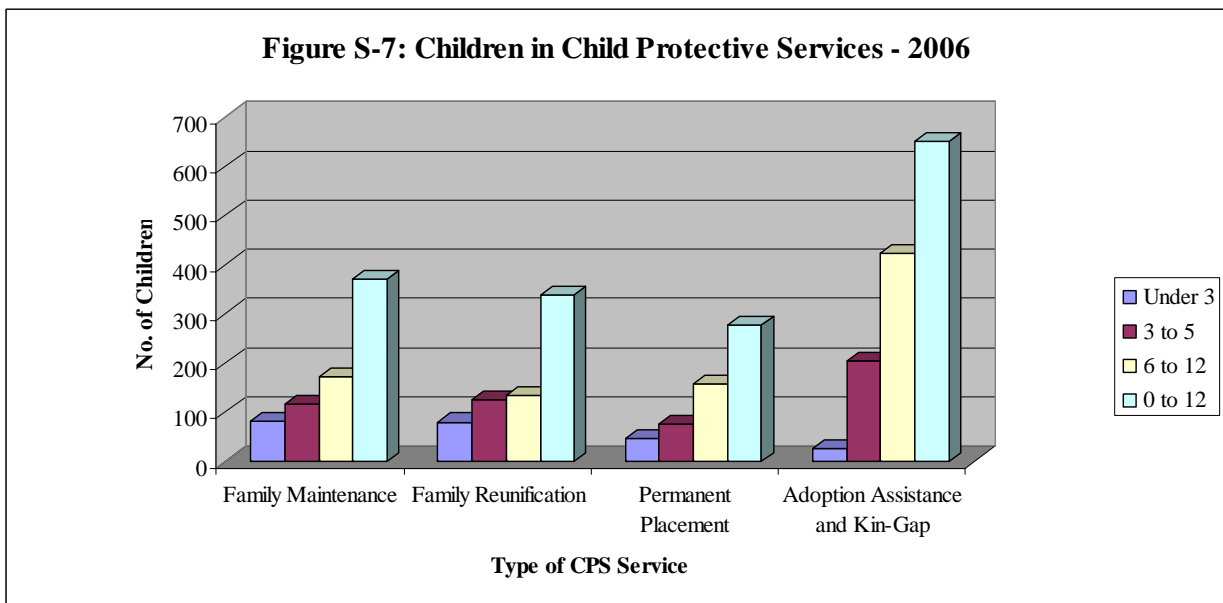
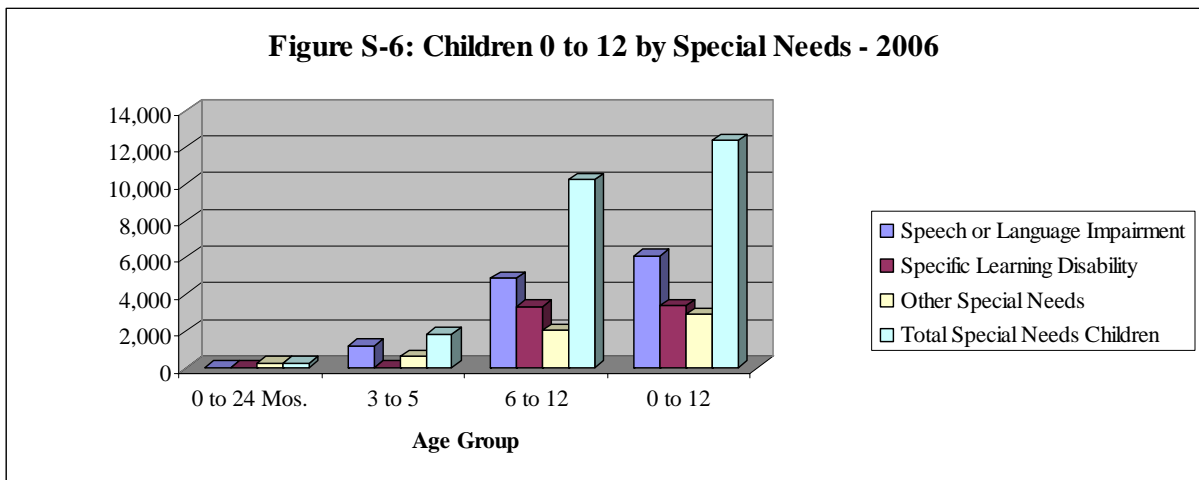


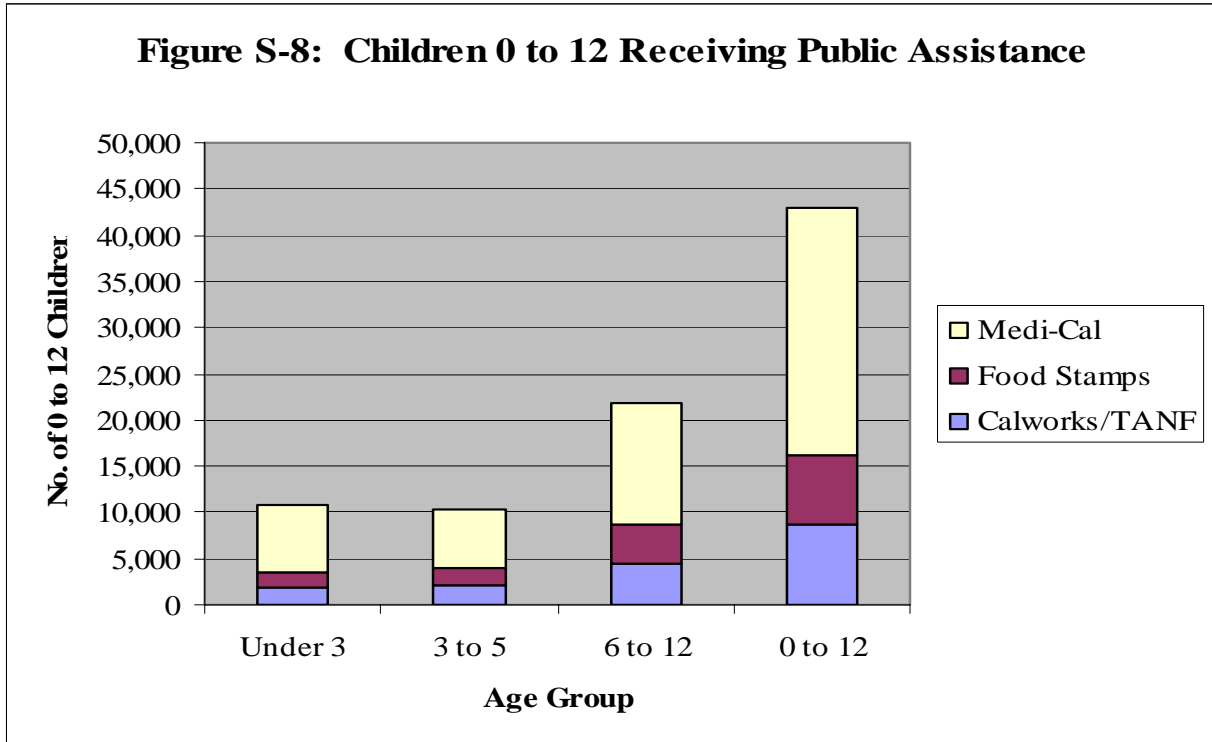
SPECIAL POPULATIONS AND SUBSIDIES¹² AS OF 2006

- ◆ **Head Start:** 2,619 children enrolled in the Head Start and Early Head Start program countywide, or 1.5% of total children countywide
- ◆ **CEL:** 2,159 children active on the Centralized Eligibility List (CEL), or 1.2% of total children countywide
- ◆ **Early Start:** 488 children participating in the Early Start program, or less than 1% of total children countywide
- ◆ **Alternative Payment:** 4,844 children receiving some form of child care subsidy support or 2.7% of total children countywide
- ◆ **Special Needs:** 10,243 children in kindergarten through seventh grade participate in school district special education services
- ◆ **Mental Health:** 887 children receiving County Mental Health Services (current caseload), or less than 1% of total children countywide
- ◆ **CCS:** 1,931 children participating in California Children's Services (CCS) (current caseload), or 1.1% of total children countywide
 - 854 children in CCS receiving occupational or physical therapy through a Medical Therapy Unit, or less than 1% of total children countywide
- ◆ **CPS:** 1,637 children active with Children's Protective Services (current caseload), or about 1% of total children countywide; 54% of these children are 6 to 12
 - 370 children in Family Maintenance
 - 338 children in Family Reunification
 - 277 children in Permanent Placement
 - 652 children in Adoption Assistance and Kin-Gap
- ◆ **Public Assistance:** 42,958 children receiving public assistance, or 24% of total children countywide; about 50% of these children are 0 to 5 years old
 - 8,613 receive CalWORKs/TANF
 - 7,621 receive Food Stamps
 - 26,724 receive Medi-Cal
- ◆ **Public Housing and Children:** Three public housing authorities serve 10,441 households in total, of which 3,821 or 36% have children

¹² Children listed under special populations are 0 to 12 years old, unless otherwise noted.

- About 6,500 children live in public housing units or receive vouchers for housing, or 6.5% of children in the County
- ◆ **Migrant Children:** 267 migrant children enrolled in four school districts—Brentwood USD, Byron USD, Knightsen Elementary USD, and Oakley USD—or 2% of these districts’ total enrollment
 - Currently, 4 of these are infants, 46 are preschoolers, and 217 are school age
- ◆ **Alternative Payment:** 4,844 children receiving some form of alternative payment child care subsidy support or 2.7% of total children countywide





SCHOOL READINESS AND LOW PERFORMING SCHOOLS¹³ SCHOOLS

- ◆ **Kindergarten Enrollment:** 13,761 children are enrolled in public and private kindergarten as of 2005-2006
- ◆ **Low Performing Schools:** 64 of the County’s 150 total elementary schools in 2005, or 42% of the total, are ranked in deciles 1 to 5 based on their Academic Performance Index.
- ◆ **English Learners:**¹⁴ At the 64 low performing schools, the percentage of English Language Learners¹⁵ kindergarteners range from 2% to 31% of kindergarten students and totals 2,436.
 - 88% or 2,155 of these English Learners speak Spanish

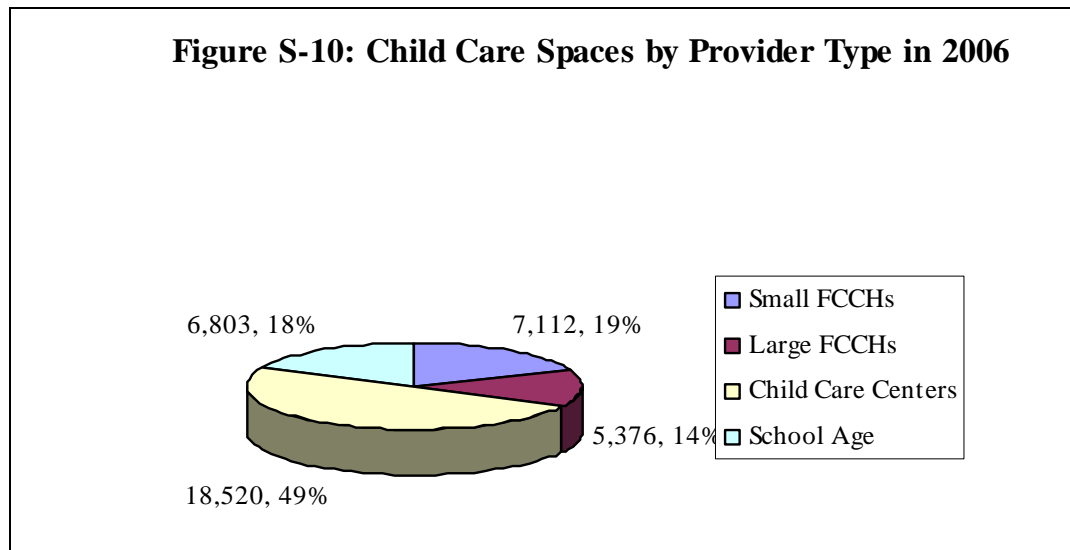
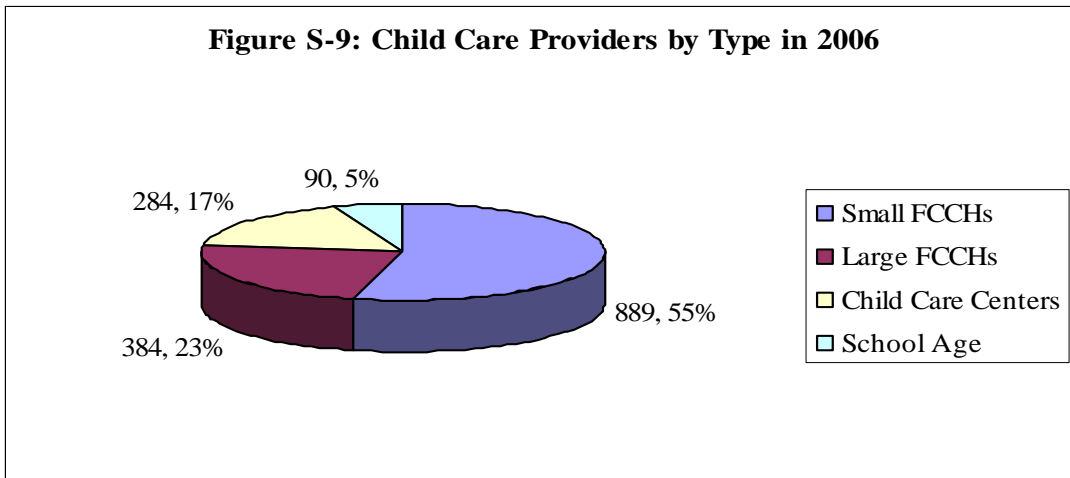
¹³ Schools in California are ranked in deciles 1 to 10 with 1 being the lowest based on their Academic Performance Index scores.

¹⁴ This means that their families speak a primary language other than English at home, and are not yet considered to have the requisite English skills to succeed in the school’s regular instructional programs.

- ◆ **Subsidized Lunch:** 67% of the total students at low performing schools receive subsidized lunches.
 - A total of 20,605 elementary students receive subsidized lunch

CHILD CARE FACILITIES AND WORKFORCE

- ◆ **Child Care Facilities:** 1,647 total
 - 889 small family child care homes
 - 384 large family child care homes
 - 284 child care centers
 - 90 school age centers/programs



- ◆ **Comprehensive Approaches to Raising Educational Standards (CARES):** Participants total 344 countywide or 43 family child care providers and 301 center-based staff
- ◆ **42 Accredited Providers** out of 1,647 total providers, or 3% of total providers
- ◆ **37 Early Learning Demonstration Project** participants countywide, or 2.2% of total providers
- ◆ **57 Inclusion Project** participants countywide, or 3.5% (2005 to present) of total providers

KEY FINDINGS AND TRENDS IN CITIES IN CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

The majority of Contra Costa cities are expected to have fewer children in 2015 than in 2006. The Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) forecasts a decline in children as a percent of total population from 17.5% in 2006 to 15.5% in 2015. In total, the County will lose about 8,000 children 0 to 12 years old; however, this loss is primarily in the 6 to 12 year old age range. The County is also expected to lose population in the 35 to 45 year old age range, corresponding to a reduction in families with school age children over the next 15 years. However, there will be a small increase in infants and preschoolers during this period.

Not all cities will lose children during this period. Brentwood, Hercules, and San Ramon will experience an increase of children, with Brentwood adding the most children during this period.

Licensed child care supply and demand results vary greatly by city. The results of the analysis are impacted by the following factors:

- Labor Force Participation Rates;
- Average Household Income; and
- Children as a Percent of Total Population.

These three factors greatly impact both the supply of child care and the ability to use child care. Cities with the lowest concentrations of children relative to total population are:

- Walnut Creek: 12.8%;
- El Cerrito: 14.6%;
- Orinda: 14.8%;
- Moraga: 15.1%; and
- Pleasant Hill: 15.2%.

In comparison to more affluent communities, cities with lower household incomes tend to have higher labor force participation rates, more children relative to the total population, and perhaps most importantly less available child care supply.

The following cities have the largest estimated gaps in child care or a gap exceeding at least 1,000 spaces:

Table S-7: Cities with Lowest Percent of Child Care Demand Met by Existing Supply of Child Care

City	Percent of Demand Met	Number of Spaces Needed
Pinole	42%	1,011
Pittsburg	59%	2,001
Richmond	62%	2,582
Antioch	67%	1,997
Concord	73%	1,742

By age, the following cities have the largest shortfalls in 2006:

- Infant Care:** Concord and Pittsburg: shortfalls of over 100 spaces each
- Preschool Care:** Antioch, Concord, Hercules, Martinez, Oakley, Pinole, Pittsburg, Richmond, San Ramon, Alamo-Blackhawk, and East Rural County: shortfalls of over 100 spaces each
- School Age:** Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg, and Richmond: shortfalls of over 1,000 spaces each. Richmond has the largest shortfall at 2,145 spaces

Overall, a handful of cities, which either have high employment or higher household income, have surplus spaces relative to their own resident demand, including:

- Danville with 170 surplus spaces;
- Lafayette with 91 surplus spaces;
- Moraga with 31 surplus spaces; and
- Walnut Creek with 445 surplus spaces.

Special Populations

Contra Costa County has significant populations of children that may require special consideration due to their health, income, primary language, or migrant status. As expected, the concentrations of many of the special populations in the County reside in

the communities with the lowest incomes, including Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg, Richmond and San Pablo.

Of the special population data collected, each of the following cities (or school districts) has the largest concentration of children in each category:

- Head Start: Richmond, with 32% of the total
- Centralized Eligibility List: Antioch, with 20% of the total
- Alternative Payment Program: Richmond/San Pablo, with 30% of the total
- Special Education: West Contra Costa USD (Richmond), with 25% of the total
- Mental Health Services: Richmond, with 26% of the total
- Child Protective Services: Antioch, with 20% of total
- CalWORKSs/TANF: Richmond, with 22% of the total
- Food Stamps: Richmond, with 22% of the total
- Medi-Cal: Richmond, with 24% of the total
- Children in Migrant Families: Brentwood USD, with 53% of the total migrant children identified in the County
- Low APIs: Richmond (WCCUSD), followed by Pittsburg, Antioch and Concord (Mt. Diablo USD)

In addition to Richmond, the cities of Antioch, Pittsburg, and Concord also have high concentrations of children in the special populations categories listed above.

D. DATA ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTIONS

Each data item has been given a distinct number or label based on the five major data categories listed above. **Matrix 1** provides a summary list of the data items and their labeling format and is located at the end of the binder as a reference. For example, Section I relates to data on children and child care. Section I.A relates to demographic data on children and families and Section I.B relates to forecasts of growth, etc.

Additionally, each data item has a data documentation form which lists the data number, category, and name. It also lists the source, source name and contact, as well as when the data was collected and normally updated. There is a short data description and a section which discusses any limitations or qualifications associated with that data item.

TABLE ORGANIZATION AND DATA PRESENTATION

Generally, tables are organized with the cities or areas down the side of the table and the age data or other categories of data across the top. There are a few exceptions to this when it made sense to put cities across the top of the page. Many tables are multiple pages. Some of the data is at the census tract level and only available in PDF format on the client websites listed at the end of this Summary Report. Census tracts are always listed down the side of the table and in numeric order, which does not mean that all of one city's census tracts are together in order.¹⁶ There are 168 census tracts in the county so these tables are quite large. Note that many census tracts encompass more than one city area and can include multiple jurisdictions, such as unincorporated areas, and are labeled accordingly.

Data was always collected in as much detail as possible or available and then aggregated to the city and county level and by our age categories. In some cases data is only available at the school district, elementary school or county level. Where possible, we try to compare the data to the total number of children 0 to 12 years old or total population for context so you can see what percent of the population a particular data item represents. We present the percent distribution and percent of totals when possible or relevant as well.

When available, data on children are broken down in most tables as follows:

- Infants: 0 to 1 year old or through 24 months;
- Preschool: 2 to 5 years old, except for Preschool Makes a Difference, which is 3 to 5 year olds; and
- School Age: 6 to 9 year olds, and 10 to 12 year olds.

¹⁶ The numbering structure of census tracts evolves over time and census tracts are subdivided as population densities increase and thus, are not in numeric order by city.

GENERAL DATA LIMITATIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS

The Study uses the list of cities from the ABAG Projections, which includes each city's sphere of influence area, and several unincorporated areas, such as Rodeo-Crockett. In most cases data was summed up to this list of cities (see **Tables S-1** for sample list); in a few instances data is presented for some other unincorporated areas if it was provided or seems relevant. Thus, the demand estimates include households or population living in a city's sphere of influence because it is expected that that household considers itself as part of the nearest city and would look for child care services in that city. Jurisdictional boundaries change over time and do not relate to child care services per se. Likewise, if a child care provider is in a "sphere of influence" area it is mostly counted in the supply for its nearby city.

Total Figures: The projection of children by age category for the County as a whole, by city, and by census tract does not match exactly when summed due to rounding errors. The totals are off by a tiny fraction of one percent. In this case such rounding errors are noted in the table. The analysis controls for the projections of total countywide children by age based on ABAG's *Projections 2005*. Because of the different data and slightly different methods used to estimate children at the city level and the census tract level, these totals by age group vary very slightly. The analysis is constrained by the fact that ABAG does not provide projections of population growth by age at the city level.

Census Tract Supply and Demand Analysis: The comparison of supply and demand at the census tract level does not include the small FCCH providers because this data is considered confidential. Many census tracts have a surplus of supply relative to demand and others have no supply. This is because some census tracts may have large concentrations of employment uses which utilize child care and others may have no residents, or very little development. Thus, it is not necessarily useful to solve or plan for a perfect balance of supply and demand at the census tract level. At the City level it makes more sense to strive for this balance and thus, that is the main focus of this Study's estimate of supply and demand. Even then, in some cities, it may make sense to have more supply than demand warrants from residents when there is a concentration of employment in that city.

Family Child Care Home Supply: For the spaces by age for the small and large FCCHs we have used the total licensed capacity of each facility, i.e., 8 or 14 and have divided these spaces by the licensing requirements. We know that some FCCHs may only serve preschoolers and others only school age and may not serve to their licensed capacity. This is a data limitation. The analysis treats FCCHs and child care centers as "comparable" facilities from a planning standpoint. We present the surplus or shortage of child care spaces by age group and not by centers or FCCHs.

Published Data Only: The consultants have not conducted any independent verification of the data presented in this report. However, when possible, data was cross-checked with other sources and figures were double-checked to ensure items are not double-counted and that they add up by age and location.

This study only focuses on existing data that has been collected by other agencies and it did not include any primary data collection. If data is missing for a city in the original data set or an age group, “NA” or a dash is used. Some data is not available for all years presented and is noted accordingly.

DATA DESCRIPTIONS, APPROACH AND QUALIFICATIONS

The following is the order of the tables and data categories shown in **Matrix 1**, located at the end of the binder as a reference.

I.A. Demographic Data

These tables present 2000 US Census data for a variety of factors for children and families as listed in **Matrix 1**. Each city or area of the county has its own table. The labor force participation rates in these tables are integrated into the demand estimates described below under I.C and I.D.

Data Items I.A.1 to I.A.5 include:

- Population Age and Total Population;
- Total Households;
- Race/Ethnicity;
- Labor Force Participation Rates by Age of Children;
- Language Spoken by Children 5 to 17 Years;
- Households by Household Income Ranges;
- Median Income;
- Comparison of Median to State Median; and
- Number of Households below 75% of State Median Income.

Data Item I.A.6 presents a series of tables of family income by household size from the 2000 US Census.

I.B. Growth Forecasts

This section includes summaries of the forecast of population, households, employment, and household income used in the study. These forecasts are by city, county and by census tract for 2006, 2010 and 2015 (see Data Items I.B.1 to I.B.2). A detailed forecast of household population, population, and income by census tract is also provided in this section (Data Item I.B.3 in PDF only).

Data Item I.B.4 includes a forecast of households by household income range provided by city and census tracts, at 2006, 2010 and 2015 based on the distribution of household income from the 2000 U.S. Census. ABAG does not prepare forecasts of household income by income range and only provides median household income forecasts.

I.C. Supply of Child Care

This data is organized by type of facility, by age, and location and was provided by the Child Care Council. Three tables summarize the data:

- Number of Facilities by Location and Type of Provider;
- Number of Spaces by Location and Type of Provider; and
- Number of Providers Offering by Part-Time or Full-Time Status, etc.

I.D. Child Care Demand and Supply and Demand Comparisons

This section includes the following:

- Supply and Demand for 0 to 1, 2 to 5, 0 to 5 (subtotal), 6 to 9, 10-12, 6 to 12 (subtotal) and a total of 0 to 12 by City by Year;
- Supply¹⁷ and Demand at the Census Tract Level for 2006 for the same age groups;
- Demand by Age by Census Tract for 2010 and 2015; and
- Supply¹⁸ and Demand by City for 3 to 5 year olds for the Preschool Makes a Difference effort by Year.

This section presents the demand analysis based on the *ABAG Projections 2005* for each city or area discussed above. Two tables are provided for each city, one for current supply and demand conditions as of 2006 and one for future demand conditions as of 2010 and 2105. Two tables for the County as a whole are also provided.

Detailed demand estimates are provided at the census tract level as well as in PDF format. The first set of tables presents demand estimates by age category for 2006, 2010 and 2015. The second set of tables presents the comparison of demand at 2006 to supply at 2006 and as discussed above, includes only large FCCHs and centers, including license exempt school age providers. Small FCCH data is confidential and is not available by address and could not be sorted by census tract.

The main child care demand analysis focuses on estimating the need for child care for children with working parents, and then, children that need licensed care. The assumptions to estimate demand start with applying labor force participation rates to total

¹⁷ As noted above, supply at the census track level includes child care centers, school age centers and large FCCHs only and excluded small FCCHs for confidentiality reasons.

¹⁸ Supply of preschool spaces in this comparison is for 2 to 5 years because of data limitations.

children by age. For the County as a whole, it is estimated that 54% of children ages 0 to 6 years old have two working parents or a single parent who works. For children over 6 years old, this percentage increases to 65%. After applying labor force participation rates a series of licensed care demand factors that vary by age are applied:

- Infants: 37%;
- Preschool: 75%; and
- School Age: 39% overall, based on 50% for 6 to 9 and 25% for 10 to 12.

The 3 to 5 year old estimates include separate estimates of 3, 4 and 5 year olds by city and year and total 3 to 5 year olds. Supply for preschool age children or 2 to 5 year olds are compared to this demand. Slightly different demand rates are used for each age group as follows:

- 3 year olds: 60%;
- 4 year olds: 80%; and
- 5 year olds: 50%.

These rates are applied to total children by age by location and not to children with working parents as in the supply and demand analysis for 0 to 12 year olds. The approach assumes a “preschool for all” or universal preschool policy, whereas the other analysis presumes the County is targeting child care primarily for working parents.

The following summarizes the different results based on the two approaches. While the Preschool Analysis is focused on a small age group, it includes a larger percentage of those children in the analysis and thus, the shortfall for preschool spaces is greater than under the working parents approach, shown in the first column.

**Table S-8
Comparison of Preschool Analysis by Type**

Item	2006 Data Study Results (1)	2006 Preschool Makes a Difference Results (2)
2-5 year olds	54,456	
3-5 year olds		41,174
Preschool Supply (3)	21,211	21,211
Demand for Preschool	21,855 (4)	25,651 (5)
Surplus/(Shortfall)	(644)	(4,440)

- (1) This approach focuses on preschool age children with working parents and the demand for licensed child care.
- (2) This approach focuses on a universal preschool approach, which focuses on all children.
- (3) The supply of preschool spaces available to 2 to 5 year olds.
- (4) Presumes that 40% of 2-5 year olds with working parents will need child care.
- (5) Presumes that 62% of all 3-5 year olds will need child care.

Source: Brion & Associates.

I.E. Licensed Subsidy Data

This section presents the following information on child care subsidies:

- Head Start and Early Head Start by Location and Age;
- Dollar Amount of Subsidies Countywide by Type of Child Care Subsidy; and
- ASES and 21st Century after school subsidy data.

Detailed data on number of children served by age and location by subsidy provider is not available with the exception of the Alternative Payment data, which is discussed and presented below (see Data Item I.G).

I.F. Waiting Lists for Child Care Subsidies

This section presents the following Centralized Eligibility List (CEL) data as of June 2006, provided by the Child Care Council.

- Countywide, number of children by age, 0 to 12;
- Number of Children by Location;¹⁹ and
- Number of Children by Wait Time, in Months.

I.G. License Exempt Child Care Subsidies

This data section includes subsidy data from the County's three Alternative Programs, PACEAPP, the Contra Costa Child Care Council's AP data, and the County Employment and Human Services Department (EHSD). This section includes the number of children served in the County by location, age, and by license status. Thus, this table includes some data on number of children served by city for licensed providers associated with PACE, the Council and EHSD subsidies.

I.H. Children with Special Needs and Children in Special Education

For this data item, the following information was available:

- Children with Special Needs by Diagnosis by age group, and 0 to 12 total, countywide;
- Children in Early Intervention or Special Education, 0 to 3 by Location;
- Children receiving Special Education Services by School District and by Age/Grade Level, from 0 to 12 or 7th Grade;
- Children receiving Mental Health Services by Location and Age;
- Children receiving California Children's Services Department's Medical Care;
- Children receiving California Children's Services Department's Occupational Therapy (OT) or Physical Therapy (PT).

I.I. Children in Protective Services

For this item, data on the following is available:

- Children in Family Maintenance by location and age;
- Children in Family Reunification by location and age;
- Children in Permanent Placement by location and age; and
- Children in Adoption Assistance and Kin-Gap by location and age.

¹⁹ This data includes about 290 adults needing adult day care, included in the CEL database and not possible to extract them from the city level data.

Data on how many of these children require child care is not available. This group of children makes up less than one percent of total children ages 0 to 12 in the County. It should be assumed they need child care at the same rates as other children in the County.

I.J. Children Receiving Public Assistance

The first set of data in this section includes children by age by location receiving:

- CalWORKS/TANF;
- Food Stamps; and
- Medi-CAL.

The second set of data in this section includes data on housing supports. There are three public housing authorities in Contra Costa County: Pittsburg, Richmond and the County. Richmond and the County provide vouchers for housing and own and operate public housing. Pittsburg only provides vouchers. For these three agencies, data on the following is available:

- Number of Households Served by Program;
- Number of Households with Children Served by Program; and
- Number of Children under 12 Served by Program.

It is important to note that public housing is only a fraction of the supply of affordable housing in the County. The majority of affordable housing is provided through non-profit housing corporations or non-profit development corporations. Also included in this Data Item is a list of the housing projects with rent assisted units by location and type of housing. This list includes senior housing and therefore does not present a representative total of family housing. Family housing is noted but not all of this housing may have families with children. In addition, not all of the units on this list receive some type of rental assistance and could include market rate units associated with each housing project.

Each jurisdiction is required to prepare a Housing Element which goes into great detail about housing in each community. This information can be acquired by contacting each city planning department. However, these elements are often outdated and/or have not been certified by the State Housing and Community Development Department. Each Housing Element is required to discuss issues such as overcrowding, low income households and the housing needs of families with children.

I.K. Migrant Children

For this data item, data was available from four school districts in the County that serve migrant families children; the data was provided by age. About 2.2 percent of these four districts' enrolled children (0 to 12) from migrant families.

II. CARES AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

II.A. CARES

This data section includes information on number of staff by type of provider by position and location (city or other) that is part of the CARES program administered by the County Office of Education. Data is also presented on the dollar amounts of support provided by position and type of grant, and grants awarded by type of provider.

II.A.1 Professional Development Program and II.B. Workforce Census Report

This data item provides written summaries of the Professional Development Program and the Workforce Census Report for the Bay Area.

II.C. Teacher Permit Data

For this item, teacher permit data is related to child care development by type of position and fiscal year, from 1996 to 2005. This data was supplied by the Child Development Training Consortium and includes permits processed by them. The Data Item does not include permits submitted directly to the Commission on Teacher Credentialing and thus, is not a complete list of all credentialed teachers in the County.

III. KINDERGARTEN READINESS AND SCHOOL DATA

III.A. Kindergarten Enrollment and Other School Data

Data Items III.A.1 to 3 include:

- III.A.1 Public and Private kindergarten enrollment for 2006 by School District in the County;
- III.A.2 Contract information for each elementary school in the County; and
- III.A. 3 Child care supply (centers and large FCCHs) by elementary school and district, based on proximity to each school.

III.A.4 Summary of First 5 Kindergarten Readiness

This item includes a written summary of the Kindergarten Readiness reports by First 5 Contra Costa.

III.B. Academic Performance Index (API) Data

This item includes:

- Elementary schools in Contra Costa County with an API score of 1 through 5 for 2003, 2004 and 2005 by School District; thus, not all of the schools in the County are listed here.

III.C to III.D Subsidized Lunches and Kindergarten English Language Learners at Low API Schools

For this item we were able to collect the following:

- III.C. Number and percent of children receiving subsidized lunch at Low API schools (included on table with API data); and
- III.D. English Language Learners in Schools as of 2005 with an API score of 1 through 5 for 2003, 2004 and 2005 by Language Spoken. Note that there may be more English Learners at each school and this data only represents kindergarteners at each school that are deemed to be English Learners.

IV: CHILD CARE QUALITY AND ASSESSMENTS

IV.A and IV.B: Accreditation, Early Learning Demonstration Project (ELDP) and Inclusion Project.

For this item we were able to collect the following:

- Number of child care programs participating in NAEYC or NAFCC accreditation, by type of program and location; and
- Number of child care programs participating in the ELDP and Inclusion Projects, by type of program and location.

IV.C. Quality Measures and Models

Various measures are used in the field of child care as indicators of quality programs. However, the definition of “quality” is highly subjective, and in the absence of universal high quality standards for all early education and care programs that surpass basic Community Care Licensing requirements, we provide an overview of these various available measures that the County can choose to adopt or promote on a wide scale.

In this section the following measures or models are summarized:

- Standards programs must meet due to funding sources;
- Voluntary quality assessment—accreditation systems;
- Participation in quality enhancement programs; and
- Program quality assessment tools used as part of 1, 2 or 3 above.

V. ADDITIONAL SERVICES AND INNOVATIVE MODELS

This section includes written summaries of current practices and available services on the following subjects:

- Wrap Around Care;
- Sick Care;
- Non-Traditional Hours Care; and
- Innovative Models for Child Care.

E. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND STUDY AUTHORS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Study Consultants would like to acknowledge the following individuals and their organizations for their participation in the committee formed to oversee the Study preparation:

- **Fran Biderman**, Study Project Manager, First 5 Contra Costa;
- **Sean Casey**, Executive Director, First 5 Contra Costa;
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- **Ed Lerman**, Community Services Department/Head Start;
- **Patty Pin**, Contra Costa County Office of Education; and
- **Debi Silverman**, First 5 Contra Costa.

The Study Consultants would also like to acknowledge the following organizations and public agencies for providing data and information for this study:

- Association of Bay Area Governments;
- California Child Care Resource & Referral Network;
- California Department of Finance;
- Contra Costa Child Care Council;
- Contra Costa County Community Services Department;
- Contra Costa County Children and Family Services;
- Contra Costa County Employment & Human Services Department;
- Contra Costa County Health Services Department, California Children's Services;
- Contra Costa County Health Services Department, Mental Health Division
- Contra Costa County Office of Education;
- First 5 Contra Costa Children and Families Commission;
- Professional Association of Childhood Educators—Alternative Payment Program (PACE-APP);
- Regional Center of the East Bay;
- Resource Development Associates;
- San Joaquin County Office of Education, Migrant Education, Region 23; and
- US Census Bureau.

STUDY FUNDING

This study was funded by the following:

- First 5 Contra Costa Children and Families Commission; and
- Contra Costa County Office of Education/the Local Planning Council for Child Care and Development.

For more information about First 5 Contra Costa, please see www.firstfivecc.org.
For further information about the Contra Costa County Local Planning Council for Child Care and Development, please see www.plan4kids.org. For more information about Contra Costa Child Care Council, please see www.cocokids.org.

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