Meeting the Child Care Needs of Alameda County’s Children

A Comprehensive Assessment of Licensed Child Care Supply and Demand

An Alameda County Child Care Planning Council Report
Prepared by Berkeley Policy Associates

February 2002
Contents

Executive Summary............................................................................................................................i

Chapter 1: Introduction..................................................................................................................1
Child Care Supports Healthy Families and Healthy Workplaces ....................................................1
Alameda County Child Care Planning Council Coordinates County-Wide Resources and Needs ... 1
Overview of Report Sections .............................................................................................................3

Chapter 2: Alameda County Characteristics ..................................................................................5

Chapter 3: Supply of Child Care in Child Care Centers and Licensed Family Child Care Homes in Alameda County ...........................................................................................................7

Chapter 4: Demand for Child Care in Alameda County .............................................................11

Chapter 5: Gaps In Supply Of Child Care Slots.........................................................................16
Best Case for the Gap in Child Care Supply in Alameda County...................................................16
Worst Case for the Gaps in Child Care Supply in Alameda County ..............................................20

Chapter 6: Cost of Care in Alameda County ...............................................................................21
Average Cost of Care Varies by Age of Child and Type of Provider .............................................21
Alameda County Tends to Have Higher Average Child Care Costs than Contra Costa County and Lower Costs Than Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties ...............22
Licensed Child Care Costs Account for a Significant Portion of Family Incomes ......................24
Child Care Expenses Represent Approximately 25 percent of Household Expenditures ..........29

Chapter 7: Subsidized Child Care in Alameda County ...............................................................31
Many Eligible Families are Not Receiving Subsidized Child Care ............................................31
Child Care is Subsidized Through Federal, State And Local Funding ......................................34

Chapter 8: Special Populations..................................................................................................37
Abused, Neglected and At-Risk Children are California’s First Priority For Subsidized Care .......37

Chapter 9: Special Schedules and Services of Child Care Providers.........................................43
Most Providers offer Full-Time and Part-Time Care ...................................................................43
Child Care During Non-Traditional Hours and on Weekends is difficult to Find .....................44
Finding Child Care for Sick Children Can Be Problematic for Parents ....................................46

Appendix: City Profiles
Acknowledgements

Report prepared by Jennifer Kuiper and Deana Goldsmith
Berkeley Policy Associates
440 Grand Avenue, Suite 500
Oakland, California 94610
BPA #676

All questions about this report should be directed to:
Angie Garling
Alameda County Child Care Planning Council
General Services Agency of Alameda County
1401 Lakeside Drive, 11th Floor
Oakland, California 94612
Phone: (510) 208-9675

We are grateful to the many individuals and organizations that assisted us with the preparation of this report. In particular, we would like to express appreciation to the Needs Assessment Committee of the Alameda County Child Care Planning Council for its guidance and leadership throughout this project. Special thanks to Arlyce Currie, Rory Darrah, Charles Go, Rosemary Obeid and Maria Raff for their helpful feedback and assistance.

This report was made possible by the support and funding of the Alameda County Child Care Planning Council. Additionally, we would like to thank the local Child Care Resource and Referral agency staff who took the time to provide us with their child care cost data as well as provider listings. These agencies are Child Care Links, 4Cs of Alameda County, and BANANAS, Inc. The California Child Care Resource and Referral Network staff also provided assistance in understanding data tracking methodology and regional child care market rates.

We would also like to thank Kristin Spanos, Jim Cuniff, and Thomas Clancy with the Alameda County Social Services Agency, Sandy Rivera with the Alameda County Planning Department, Mari Fitch, Mike Fuller, Sophia Mercado, Kathy Mullen, Linda Parfitt, Leslie Sharp, Jim Stefanni, and Sandy Will with the California Department of Education, Child Development Division, Alex Cooke with On the Capitol Doorstep, Dan Galpern with the California Budget Project, Edie Robinson with the Regional Center of the East Bay, Kate Warren with the Family Resource Network, Aimee Durfee with Californians for Family Economic Self-Sufficiency and staff from the Children’s Defense Fund, Children Now, and Alameda County’s Head Start Programs.
Executive Summary

Since 1993, the Alameda County Child Care Planning Council has helped to coordinate child care resources in Alameda County. The Planning Council serves as Alameda County’s child care advisory and planning body and establishes county priorities for the allocation of child care and child development funds. Its Steering Committee is directly responsible to the County Board of Supervisors and the County Board of Education. This report has been commissioned by the Planning Council to help inform child care policies and priorities based on the current status of child care in the County. It also serves to meet reporting requirements to the California Department of Education, Child Development Division.

Alameda County Characteristics

Alameda County covers 738 square miles and is one of California’s principal urban areas. In 2000, 1,443,741 people lived in Alameda County, representing an overall growth of 10.7 percent since 1990. Approximately one-fifth of the population was under 14 years of age (281,523 children), the age up to which child care is typically provided. In 63 percent of all families with children, either both parents work (in two-parent households) or the head-of-household works in a single parent home. This percentage is particularly high when compared to the statewide rate of 55 percent.

According to the US Housing and Urban Development estimates for Fiscal Year 2001, the Oakland metropolitan area has the fifth highest median household income of California’s 25 metropolitan areas: $71,600 as compared to the statewide average median family income for metropolitan areas of $59,200. According to the most recently available US Census data, the median family income for the County as a whole is $45,037. However, median income levels vary greatly across the County, from a low of $31,755 in Oakland to a high of $100,131 in Piedmont. In spite of some areas of significant

1 Because employment and income statistics for the 2000 US Census are currently unavailable, we have utilized the employment rates and income levels from 1990 US Census data.
wealth, 17.6 percent of the County’s children live in poverty; nearly one-third (30 percent) of these children live in Oakland.\footnote{Table D97-06, \textit{Estimated Number and Percent of People Under Age 18 in Poverty by County}—1997, released November 2000, U.S. Census.}

**Supply Of Licensed Child Care In Alameda County**

In September 2001, there were 2,718 providers of licensed care in Alameda County and 59,664 slots for children under the age of 14.\footnote{For the purposes of this report we include license-exempt centers in the counts for licensed care. Data are provided by resource and referral agency records of child care providers in Alameda County, September 2001: BANANAS, Inc., 4Cs of Alameda County, and Child Care Links.} This represents an increase in slots of 15 percent in the four years since the Alameda Child Care Planning Council Needs Assessment Report in 1997.\footnote{The 1997 Alameda County Child Care Needs Assessment excluded licensed-exempt child care centers in tabulating total child care slots and found 45,455 slots. The 15 percent increase in the number of slots is therefore calculated by comparing these 1997 slots to the number of slots excluding license-exempt centers (53,538).}

Child care centers provide the majority of child care slots in Alameda County. There are 719 Child Care Centers providing 70 percent of the total licensed care slots in the County. The number of slots in child care centers has increased by 12 percent since the 1997 Planning Council Needs Assessment Report. The remaining 30 percent of licensed child care slots are provided by 1,999 family child care homes. Since 1997, the number of slots in family child care homes has risen from 15,000 to 17,720, representing an increase of 18 percent. Family child care homes offer more than twice as many infant care slots as do child care centers. Centers provide the bulk of care for both preschoolers and school-age children.

**Demand For Child Care In Alameda County**

Although several child care arrangement options are available to parents, this report focuses on demand for center-based care (both licensed and license exempt) and care provided in a family child care home (licensed only). For purposes of this report we refer to these provider types as \textit{licensed care}.\footnote{At this time, there is no comprehensive system for tracking informal care, such as care provided by nannies, friends or relatives.} Estimating the demand for licensed care is not an exact science. Therefore, methods for estimating the true demand for center-based child care and for licensed family child care homes vary.
In this report we utilize two methodologies for estimating the demand for licensed child care in Alameda County. One method, the *broad demand estimate*, assumes that all families where both parents work or a single-parent head-of-household works would demand licensed child care. Using this method, 176,878 children, or 63 percent of all children in Alameda County, have either both parents or a single-parent head-of-household in the work force. This means that under the broad demand estimate, six out of ten children in Alameda County need licensed care.

Our second method, the *conservative demand estimate*, uses statewide utilization patterns for licensed child care in 2000 and applies these rates to all children in working and non-working families in Alameda County. Based on these patterns, we find that 49,404 children in Alameda County’s working families need licensed care. Further, we estimate that an additional 23,022 children from non-working families in Alameda County need licensed care for respite or enrichment purposes. When we add the estimated demand for children in working and non-working families, 72,426 children, or approximately 26 percent of all children in Alameda County demand licensed care based on historical utilization rates. This means that under the conservative demand estimate three out of ten children in Alameda County need licensed care.

**Gaps In Supply Of Licensed Child Care**

Based on these two demand estimates and the supply of licensed care in Alameda County, we prepared two estimates of gaps in the supply of child care. The resulting gaps in supply are termed *best case* and *worst case* estimates.

The best case gap in supply estimate is based on the conservative demand estimate for licensed care. Results show that even in the best case scenario, Alameda County has a substantial gap in the supply of licensed child care for both infants and school-age children (see Table below). Under the best case estimate Alameda County is short 5,258 slots for infants and 15,507 slots for school-age children. This means that five out of every 10 infants and four out of 10 school-age children might desire but not have
the option of receiving licensed child care. The only exception to the shortage of licensed care in Alameda County was for preschoolers where we found a surplus of 8,001 slots.\(^9\)

In comparing demand to supply on a city-by-city basis, gaps in supply of care are unevenly distributed across the County. The gaps in supply are largest in Fremont, Hayward, Union City and Piedmont, regardless of children’s ages, and in Oakland for school-age children.

### Table A

Demand, Supply, and Gaps in the Supply of Licensed Care in Alameda County, September 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Slots</th>
<th>Slots Demanded</th>
<th>Gaps in Supply (Excess Supply in Parentheses)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conservative Estimate(^a)</td>
<td>Broad Estimate(^b)</td>
<td>Slots Supplied</td>
<td>Best Case(^a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infants (0-24 mos.)</td>
<td>11,561</td>
<td>21,640</td>
<td>6,305</td>
<td>5,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschoolers (2-5 yrs.)</td>
<td>24,035</td>
<td>44,990</td>
<td>32,036</td>
<td>(8,001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Age (6-13 yrs.)</td>
<td>36,830</td>
<td>110,248</td>
<td>21,323</td>
<td>15,507</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) The conservative estimate of slots demanded is based on estimates generated from census data and historical utilization patterns for child care use in California. This conservative demand estimate is then compared to slots supplied to generate the best case estimate for gaps in supply.

\(^b\) The broad estimate of slots demanded is generated from census data assuming that all families in which both parents work or a single-parent head-of-household works would utilize licensed care for their children. This broad estimate is then compared to slots supplied to generate the worst case estimate for gaps in supply.


The table above also presents the worst case estimate of the gaps in supply based on the broad demand estimate for licensed care. Using this method, we find that Alameda County has a large gap in the supply of licensed child care for all age groups. Specifically, we found gaps in the supply of infants care (15,335 slots), preschoolers (12,954 slots), and school-age children (88,925 slots). Thus, under the worst case estimate 7 out of 10 infants, 3 out of 10 preschoolers, and 8 out of 10 school-age children do not have the option for licensed care.

\(^9\) The only cities in Alameda County without an abundance of preschool care are Piedmont and Union City where there are shortfalls of 34 and 431 slots, respectively.
Cost Of Care In Alameda County

Alameda County has one of the highest costs of living in California. Average price levels for consumer goods and services in the Oakland metropolitan area are 132 percent of those in other parts of the country.\textsuperscript{10} Not surprisingly, the average cost of child care in the County is also among the highest in the state. These average costs tend to be higher than those found in Contra Costa County, but lower than those in Marin, San Francisco, Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties.

The average cost of care varies by age of child and by type of provider. Center-based infant care is the most expensive type of care. In Alameda County, the average cost of full-time center-based infant care is $917.56 each month or just over $11,000 annually. Many infants in Alameda County are cared for in less expensive family child care homes, averaging $657.18 for full-time care each month or approximately $7,900 annually. Both of these options are higher than the California state average rate for infant care, which is $651 each month or about $7,800 annually.

Unlike infant care, monthly rates for preschooler and school-age care are similar in child care centers and in family child care homes. Costs for full-time care for preschoolers are $650.75 per month (about $7,800 annually) in a child care center and $667.38 per month (about $8,000) in a family child care home. However, both of these averages are much higher than the state average ($430 monthly and about $5,100 annually).

The least expensive care is for school-age children, who typically spend more of their time at school than in child care arrangements. The average cost of full-time center-based care for school-age children in Alameda County is $489.70 monthly, or about $5,800 annually. Costs for full-time care in a family child care home are $561.07 per month or $6,700 annually. Again, this is much higher than average state costs of $380 monthly or about $4,500 annually.

As a result, most families in Alameda County must devote a much higher proportion of their incomes

\textsuperscript{10} The American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA) Cost of Living index, October 2001.
to child care than the seven percent level spent by non-poor families in other parts of the country.\textsuperscript{11}

Except for families who have a single school-age child, even two-parent families earning the Oakland metropolitan area’s median family income spend at least 12 percent on child care and as much as 22 percent if they have an infant and preschooler. The consensus among experts is that 10 percent of a family’s household income is the maximum most families can “afford.”\textsuperscript{12}

In all family types considered in this report, the share of income dedicated to child care is greatest for single parents, including those earning a self-sufficiency wage. Even if single-parents earning California’s minimum wage of $6.75 per hour spent their entire salary on child care, they could not cover the child care costs for their infant and preschool age child. The most dramatic drop in proportion of income dedicated to child care occurs once a child begins school.

The percentages of family income dedicated to child care expenses for various income levels and family compositions are summarized in the table below.

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline
Income Level & Percent of Income Spent on Child Care \\
\hline
Low Income & 12-22% \\
Medium Income & 10-20% \\
High Income & 5-10% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{Percentage of Income Dedicated to Child Care}
\end{table}


## Table B

### Cost of Licensed Child Care as a Percentage of Family Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Annual Cost of Care&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Minimum Wage</th>
<th>75% of State Median Income&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Self-Sufficiency Wage&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Oakland PMSA Median Family Income&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Single Parent</td>
<td>Two Parents</td>
<td>Single Parent Two Parents</td>
<td>Single Parent Two Parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant only</td>
<td>$7,886</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>24% 22%</td>
<td>23% 21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschooler only</td>
<td>$7,809</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>24% 22%</td>
<td>22% 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-age only</td>
<td>$4,361</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13% 12%</td>
<td>15% 13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant and Preschooler</td>
<td>$15,695</td>
<td>112%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>44% 40%</td>
<td>32% 30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschooler and School-age</td>
<td>$12,170</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>34% 31%</td>
<td>28% 26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup>Assumes that infants are cared for full-time in a family child care home, preschoolers are cared for full-time in a child care center, and school-age children are cared for part-time during the school-year and full-time during summer and holiday periods in center-based care.

<sup>b</sup>Self-sufficiency annual income levels as defined by the Californians for Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Project (assuming year-round, full-time employment) for a single parent working family are: $33,622 with an infant, $35,954 with a preschooler, $28,706 with a school-age child, $48,688 with an infant and preschooler, and $43,449 with a preschooler and school-age child. Self-sufficiency annual income levels for a two-parent working family are: $37,513 with an infant, $39,839 with a preschooler, $32,512 with a school-age child, $52,328 with an infant and preschooler, and $46,976 with a preschooler and school-age child.

<sup>c</sup>State Median Income levels used in determining eligibility for child care subsidies as defined by the California Department of Finance for Fiscal Year 2001-02 are: $44,090 for a family of one or two (75 percent of SMI for family of one or two is $33,067); $47,239 for a family of three (75 percent of SMI for family of three is $35,429); and $52,488 for a family of four (75 percent of SMI for family of four is $39,366).

<sup>d</sup>Oakland PMSA Median Family Income levels as defined by US Department of Housing and Urban Development are: $57,280 for families of one or two, $64,440 for families of three and $71,600 for families of four. Oakland PMSA includes Alameda and Contra Costa Counties.

*Sources:* 2001 Regional Market Rate Survey of California Child Care Providers, Mean Rates for Child Care – Alameda County, California Child Care Resource and Referral Network; The Self-Sufficiency Standard for California, November 2000, prepared for Californians for Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Project; California Department of Finance estimate of 2001 State Median Income; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development estimates of 2001 Median Family Income, Oakland PMSA.
Even with just two children, child care is the greatest expense in the monthly budgets of Alameda County’s working families. Child care represents between 23 percent and 30 percent of a typical Alameda County family expenditure, which for most families is an even greater proportion than housing. The relative prominence of child care in families’ budgets declines as children enter school and no longer need full-time care.

Research has shown that when comparing child care costs to a family’s income, it is clear that child care subsidies for low-income and working mothers are necessary to transition people from welfare to work.\textsuperscript{13} Child care subsidies can substantially reduce the proportion of a family’s income devoted to child care. For example, though families with incomes over 50 percent of the state median income must contribute a co-payment towards the cost of their child care, the subsidy can reduce the proportion of the family’s income devoted to child care to just three percent (depending on the number of children a family has in care). When a family’s earnings rise to just below the current income eligibility cut-off of 75 percent of the state median income (the Governor is currently proposing a cut off of 63 percent for Alameda County), this co-payment represents about eight percent of their incomes, if care is needed for just one child but over double that if they use care for more children.

**Subsidized Child Care In Alameda County**

At most only 65 percent of eligible children from working families in California are currently served in subsidized child care.\textsuperscript{14} Furthermore, research on child care used by families enrolled in California’s CalWORKs program indicates that no more than 50 percent of families use the subsidies to which they are entitled.\textsuperscript{15} Assuming that Alameda County’s ability to meet the needs of low-income families is similar to the state as a whole, our data show that 18,040 families, or over 25,000 children, in the County need child care assistance but do not or cannot access the subsidized care for which they are eligible.

\textsuperscript{13} Research in Brief: Child Care Usage Among Low-income and AFDC Families, the Institute for Women’s Policy Research.

\textsuperscript{14} How many children need subsidized child care in California? California Budget Project, March 28, 2001. This paper notes that this figure may overestimate the percentage of children receiving assistance because it does not account for the increase in labor force participation of low wage parents since 1996, the increase in the number of parents who would join the work force if child care were more widely available, and the portion of children currently served by more than one child care program.

Special Populations

As indicated by the excess of demand of licensed care and the significant cost to families posed by child care expenses, finding quality and affordable care can be very difficult for many Alameda County parents. Some parents face additional obstacles in locating care that meets the particular needs of their children. Families with special circumstances include those with children who have been abused or neglected or are at-risk of abuse or neglect, families who need care during odd hours (evenings and weekends), children with disabilities, and children who are learning to speak English.

California places first priority for subsidized child care on children who have been abused or neglected or are identified as at-risk of abuse or neglect. Although no exact figure is available with regard to the demand for child care among this population of children, we can examine the number of children served generally by Alameda County’s Social Service Agency’s Children and Family Services Department which assists many of these families. As of June 2001, Children and Family Services was serving 9,917 children. This is approximately the same number of children served in June of the prior year.

Children with disabilities are protected under the Americans with Disabilities Act, which prohibits providers of child care from discriminating against children with special needs. The number of children with disabilities has been notoriously difficult to document and has consequently been historically underreported. Here we have attempted to collect data from several sources to account for children with special needs. Many, but not all, of these children are identified through assessment processes performed by public school districts or Regional Centers.¹⁶ The Regional Center of the East Bay provides information on the very youngest of children in Alameda County, currently listing 652 cases of children birth to three years of age with a developmental disability or developmental delay. Last year, a total of 16,023 children, ages three to 13 years, were enrolled in special education

¹⁶ Regional Centers are community agencies that provide case management and other services to persons of all ages who have developmental disabilities or developmental delay.
During the same year, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments were provided for 3,120 low-income children with disabilities in Alameda County.18

Parents of children who speak English as their second language often seek providers able to communicate in their native language. However, matching the language abilities of children with caregivers is challenging in Alameda County, which has children from diverse cultures who speak a variety of languages. Over 20 percent of the students in the Alameda County public school system are English Learner Students.19 Nearly all child care programs in Alameda County have at least one caregiver who speaks English (98 percent). However, the number of providers who speak other languages is limited, especially in family child care homes. The most common non-English language spoken by providers is Spanish, which is spoken in 41 percent of child care centers and 14 percent of family child care homes. There is at least one such provider in each city in the County. Languages that are commonly spoken among school-age children, such as Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese and Korean, are spoken by less than five percent of child care providers.

**Special Schedules And Services Of Child Care Providers**

In Alameda County, child care providers offer a variety of schedules and services. Most offer both full-time and part-time care, although full-time care is harder to find in some areas. On the other hand, few providers in Alameda County offer care during non-traditional hours (before 7am or after 7pm) or on weekends. Evening care after 7 pm is offered by 18 percent of providers. Overnight care is only offered by 11 percent of providers county-wide, and nine percent of providers in the County provide weekend care. Family child care homes are more likely than centers to provide care during non-traditional hours, with 24 percent of family child care homes providing care into the evening after 7 pm and 12 percent on weekends as compared to only one percent of centers.

---

17 California Department of Education, Special Education Division, reporting cycle December 1, 2000.
18 Social Security Administration data, Table 3: Number of persons receiving federally administered SSI payments and amount of payments, by program category, age, receipt of OASDI, by state and county, December 2000.
19 County Profile, Ed-Data, Education Data Partnership, Spring, 2001
Finding child care for sick children can be even more problematic for parents. Only 10 centers in the entire state of California are licensed to care for mildly ill children who are not regularly enrolled in their child care program. One of these centers is in Alameda County and is located in Albany. As a result of the limited number of facilities that offer licensed care specifically for sick children, this type of care is hard to find and yet is an invaluable resource to parents who rely exclusively on nonparental care to maintain employment, schooling and other commitments.
Chapter 1: Introduction

The California Department of Education, Child Development Division, requires all counties to assess child care needs in their jurisdictions at least once every five years. The Alameda County Child Care Planning Council has commissioned this report not only to satisfy this requirement but also to help inform child care policies and priorities based on the current status of child care in the County. Issues discussed in this report include:

- Current supply of licensed child care within Alameda County;
- Demand for child care by age for County residents;
- Magnitude and location of gaps in child care supply;
- Cost of child care for families;
- Sources of child care subsidy assistance;
- Estimates of the level of need for child care among special populations, such as children at risk of abuse or neglect, children with disabilities, and non-English speakers; and
- Availability of specific provider schedules and services.

Child Care Supports Healthy Families and Healthy Workplaces

Child care is vital for both its contributions toward the growth and development of children and for its contributions to our economy. Studies have shown that a child’s experiences in his or her early years influences future mental development, social adaptation, school readiness, and academic performance. A high quality early education experience has been found to have a significant positive impact on language, cognitive, and socio-emotional development. It has also been linked to a greater chance of children completing high school and a decreased likelihood of being charged in juvenile court or repeating a grade.

Adequate child care is especially important for low-income families who are already stressed due to financial instability. Well-designed after-school activities for school-age children can help to boost

---


their chances of succeeding in school. Research has shown that the children who attended after-school programs missed significantly fewer days of school than they had the previous school year and outperformed similarly situated children on statewide fourth- and sixth-grade proficiency tests. Principals and teachers reported an increase in the completion of their homework assignments, better school behavior, and better school attendance. Parents reported the ability to work additional hours with more flexible schedules.\textsuperscript{22}

Local industry also depends upon a reliable and available workforce. Employers as well as employees often cite inadequate child care arrangements as one of the top reasons for worker absenteeism, tardiness and job loss. In a nationwide survey of parents, working mothers reported missing two full days and six partial days every six months due to child care problems, and working fathers reported missing one full day and four partial days every six months.\textsuperscript{23}

In Alameda County, many parents experience economic pressures that require them to make the trade-off between time spent working to support their families and time spent caring for their children. The high cost of living in the San Francisco Bay Area makes it difficult for parents to care both for their children themselves and to also provide the basics of food, clothing and shelter. As a result, both single and two-parent families in the Bay Area depend on accessible and affordable child care to make ends meet. In Alameda County, both parents work in 61 percent of the two-parent households, and the head-of-household works in 65 percent of the County’s single parent households.\textsuperscript{24} The proportion of working parents increases as children get older with 56 percent of Alameda County’s children under six years of age and 68 percent of children over the age of six in working families.\textsuperscript{25} Additionally, some nonworking parents also rely on child care to enable them to participate in employment preparation education or training programs.

For many of these reasons, Alameda County’s parents, employers, policy makers and child care providers must work together to reduce the gaps in supply of care in order to provide important safeguards and developmental opportunities for children.


\textsuperscript{23} Parents Magazine, March 1996.

\textsuperscript{24} US Department of the Census, 1990.

\textsuperscript{25} US Department of the Census, 1990.
Alameda County Child Care Planning Council Coordinates County-Wide Resources and Needs

Since 1993, the Alameda County Child Care Planning Council has helped to coordinate child care resources in Alameda County. The Planning Council serves as Alameda County’s child care advisory and planning body and establishes county priorities for the allocation of child care and child development funds. The Planning Council’s Steering Committee is directly responsible to the County Board of Supervisors and the County Board of Education. Steering Committee members represent various child care constituencies, including public agencies, child care providers and associations, resource and referral agencies, parents, schools, and community agencies. The Planning Council invests in research, analysis and initiatives to examine, among other issues, the level of compensation for child care providers, mental health issues in child care, facility improvement funds, and local child care land use policies.

The County’s last in-depth child care needs assessment was completed in 1997 and focused specifically on the effects of welfare reform on child care in Alameda County. In October 1999, the County prepared a report update and a preliminary needs assessment. This current report provides a more comprehensive assessment of licensed child care needs throughout Alameda County and focuses on measuring the need and the availability of child care in the County. Report findings will be used to inform policy makers, employers, advocates, families and other stakeholders in order to meet the child care needs of Alameda County’s families.

Overview of Report Sections

This report is organized to provide an overview of child care needs in Alameda County as well as to provide detailed data for the 16 cities within the County’s jurisdiction. The County-wide statistics also include the County’s unincorporated areas.

Chapter 2 provides an overview description of Alameda County, highlighting key characteristics relevant to child care policy. Chapter 3 presents findings pertaining to the supply of child care providers and slots in the County. Chapter 4 focuses on demand of county residents for child care. In Chapter 5, we compare the demand estimates with supply of care to determine the overall gap in child care needs.
care services in Alameda County. Chapters 6 and 7 examine the question of cost of care in Alameda County and estimate the level of need for subsidized care. Chapter 8 identifies the number of children with special needs, including children who are abused and neglected or are at risk of abuse or neglect, children with disabilities, and children learning to speak English. Finally, Chapter 9 summarizes the variation of child care provider characteristics, such as part-time and full-time schedules, availability of care during non-traditional hours, and provision of sick care.

Following the main body of the report, the Appendix provides City Profile Summaries documenting demand and supply of child care. For the larger cities of Fremont, Hayward and Oakland, data are further broken down by zip code.
Chapter 2: Alameda County Characteristics

Located across the bay from San Francisco, Alameda County covers 738 square miles and is one of California’s principal urban areas. As of 2000, 1,443,741 people live in Alameda County; the County’s overall growth rate has been at 10.7 percent since 1990. Approximately one-fifth of the population is under 14 years of age (281,523 children), the age up to which child care is typically provided (see Table 1). Of these children, 14 percent are infants (0 to 24 months), 28 percent are preschoolers (2 to 5 years), and 58 percent are school-age children (6 to 13 years). Over half of the County’s family households include children (55.7 percent). Of these households with children, over two-thirds (69.2 percent) are two-parent families and nearly a quarter (23.6 percent) are female heads of household without a husband present. The average family size is 3.31.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Number of Children</th>
<th>Percentage of Children Under 14 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children in Alameda County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infants (0-24 months)</td>
<td>38,689</td>
<td>(14%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschoolers (2-5 years)</td>
<td>80,435</td>
<td>(28%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-age (6-13 years)</td>
<td>162,399</td>
<td>(58%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>281,523</td>
<td>(100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children in Working Families</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infants (0-24 months)</td>
<td>21,640</td>
<td>(12%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschoolers (2-5 years)</td>
<td>44,990</td>
<td>(26%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-age (6-13 years)</td>
<td>110,248</td>
<td>(62%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>176,878</td>
<td>(100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


In 63 percent of all families with children, either both parents work or the head-of-household works in a single parent home. This proportion is considerably higher than the statewide rate of 55 percent. Broken down by age, nearly two-thirds of the children who are under the age of 14 and living in working families are school-age, one quarter are preschoolers, and 12 percent are infants.

According to the US Housing and Urban Development estimates for Fiscal Year 2001, the Oakland metropolitan area has the fifth highest median household income of California’s 25 metropolitan areas: $71,600 as compared to the statewide average median family income for metropolitan areas of $59,200. According to the most recently available US Census data, the median family income for the county as a whole is $45,037. However, median family income levels vary greatly across the County, from a low of $31,755 in Oakland to a high of $100,131 in Piedmont. In spite of some areas of significant wealth, 17.6 percent of the County’s children live in poverty; nearly one-third (30 percent) of these children live in Oakland.

Three child care resource and referral agencies provide information and education programs to parents seeking child care in Alameda County. These agencies are Child Care Links (formerly known as Resources for Family Development), Community Child Care Council of Alameda County (4Cs of Alameda County), and BANANAS, Inc. Each agency assists parents in finding appropriate child care and maintains current information on local providers. Although resource and referral agencies do provide referrals to nanny agencies, only BANANAS, Inc. provides referrals to specific individuals who provide nanny or babysitting services. All supply information gathered and maintained by these resource and referral agencies are self-reported and submitted by the individual providers of care.

---

27 Because employment and income statistics for the 2000 US Census are currently unavailable, we have utilized the employment rates and income levels from 1990 US Census data.


31 Table D97-06, Estimated Number and Percent of People Under Age 18 in Poverty by County—1997, released November 2000, U.S. Census.

32 Each of the three resource and referral agencies has its own service area. Child Care Links serves: Dublin, Pleasanton, and Livermore. 4C’s of Alameda County serves: San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Castro Valley, Hayward, Union City, Newark, and Fremont. BANANAS, Inc. serves: Albany, Berkeley, Emeryville, Alameda, Piedmont, and Oakland.
Chapter 3: Supply of Child Care in Child Care Centers and Licensed Family Child Care Homes in Alameda County

This report’s data of the supply of child care in Alameda County are based on resource and referral agency records. We use resource and referral agency listings instead of state licensing records for two reasons. First, resource and referral agencies usually have a more accurate count of the number of providers since they have frequent communication with providers and regularly update the openings and closings of facilities. Additionally, resource and referral agencies typically have an accurate count of child care slots because they take into account the issue of “shadow capacity.” Because many providers prefer to care for and therefore accept fewer children than they are licensed to serve, licensed capacity tends to overstate the actual number of slots available. The shadow capacity more accurately measures the actual number of licensed slots caregivers are willing to provide. Preference for a capacity level lower than the licensed amount has been found to be especially prevalent in family child care homes. In Alameda County, providers tend to report their preferred capacity to the resource and referral agencies rather than their licensed capacity for care.

In general, child care arrangements can be divided into two categories: formal care and informal care. Formal care includes licensed child care centers and family child care homes that are regulated by the state. Some child care centers are license-exempt but still fall into the category of formal care. Informal care includes a variety of unlicensed arrangements including care by relatives, friends, au pairs, nannies, babysitters, other children or self-care by the child. Informal care typically takes place in the child’s home or another informal setting. This report calculates the supply of formal care in Alameda County, provided by licensed or license-exempt centers and family child care homes. For purposes of this report, we generally refer to these settings as licensed care.


34 A study conducted in Los Angeles County found that family child care home providers preferred to fill only 88% of their licensed spaces. [Linda Jacobson et al. Understanding Child Care Demand and Supply Issues: New Lessons from Los Angeles, Policy Analysis for California Education (PACE) Policy Brief 01-2, June 2001]
In September 2001, there were 2,718 providers of licensed care in Alameda County and 59,664 slots for children under the age of 14. This represents an increase in slots of 15 percent in the four years since the Alameda Child Care Planning Council report in 1997.

Child care centers provide the majority of child care slots in Alameda County. In general, child care centers are permitted to provide care for many more children than family child care homes, provided they abide by certain staff-to-child ratios and standards for the size of the facility. In Alameda County, 719 Child Care Centers provide 70 percent of the total licensed care slots in the County. The numbers of slots in child care centers increased by 12 percent since the 1997 report.

The remaining 30 percent of licensed child care slots are provided by 1,999 family child care homes. Family child care homes provide care for children from two or more families other than children of the care provider. They may care for as many as 14 children, depending upon the age of the children in care and the number of care-giving adults. Since 1997, the number of slots in family child care homes increased from 15,000 to 17,720, representing an increase of 18 percent. Table 2 summarizes the supply of licensed care in Alameda County, by provider type and age of child.

---

35 For the purposes of this report we include license-exempt centers in the counts for licensed care. Data are provided by resource and referral agency records of child care providers in Alameda County, September 2001: BANANAS, Inc., 4Cs of Alameda County, and Child Care Links.

36 The 1997 Alameda County Child Care Needs Assessment excluded license-exempt child care centers in tabulating total child care slots. We therefore excluded license-exempt centers when comparing 1997 with data from 2001 to calculate change over time.

37 California’s Community Care Licensing sets standards for licensed facilities. According to these standards, child care centers may care for any age group, but not more than four infants to one staff member, 12 toddlers to one staff member, or 14 school-age children to one staff member at any one time. If the center is licensed under the Toddler Option, it may increase its ratio of children between the ages of 18 to 36 months to six toddlers to one staff member.
Table 2
Supply of Licensed Care in Alameda County, \(^a\) September 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Family Child Care Homes</th>
<th>Child Care Centers</th>
<th>Total Licensed Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Providers</td>
<td>1,999</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>2,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Slots</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Slots for Infants</td>
<td>4,285</td>
<td>2,020</td>
<td>6,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Slots for Preschoolers</td>
<td>8,808</td>
<td>23,228</td>
<td>32,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Slots for School-Age Children</td>
<td>4,627</td>
<td>16,696</td>
<td>21,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent Increase in Slots, 1997 to 2001(^b)</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) Licensed care, for purposes of this report, includes licensed child care centers and family child care homes, as well as license-exempt child care centers.

\(^b\) The 1997 Alameda County Child Care Needs Assessment excluded license-exempt child care centers in tabulating total child care slots. We therefore excluded license-exempt child care centers when calculating the increase in slots over time.

Source: Alameda County Child Care Planning Council Report of 1997 and Resource and Referral agency records as of September 2001, provided by BANANAS, Inc., Child Care Links, and 4Cs of Alameda County.

We have further divided the supply of slots by age category. Typically, family child care homes and child care centers allocate their total number of slots to designated age groups. The individual provider, in accordance with state licensing requirements and provider preferences, determines allocation decisions. Licensing regulations specify limits to the number of children within the various age categories, according to the type of license, facility capacity, and staffing. Within these regulated limits, provider preferences and priorities determine the actual allocation of slots by age.

Family child care homes provide over twice as many infant care slots as child care centers. However, centers provide the bulk of care for both preschoolers and school-age children. Table 3 lists where these slots are located in the various cities in Alameda County.

Of the total number of 59,664 slots, an estimated 10 percent are for infant care, 54 percent for preschoolers, and 36 percent for care of school-age children. It is interesting to note that the proportion of the total child population in these age categories is distributed quite differently: 14
percent are infants, 28 percent are preschoolers, and 58 percent are school-age children. This discrepancy between supply and population distribution indicates a deficit of infant and school-age care and a corresponding surplus of preschool care. Chapter 5 discusses the actual gaps between supply and demand for each age category.

Table 3
Number of Licensed Child Care Slots in Alameda County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschoolers</th>
<th>School-age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alameda</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>1,914</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>2,921</td>
<td>2,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castro Valley</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>1,071</td>
<td>1,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>948</td>
<td>588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emeryville</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fremont</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>3,963</td>
<td>2,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayward</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>2,629</td>
<td>2,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livermore</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>1,680</td>
<td>1,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>1,148</td>
<td>648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>1,866</td>
<td>11,014</td>
<td>4,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piedmont</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasanton</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>1,390</td>
<td>1,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Leandro</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>1,536</td>
<td>1,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Lorenzo</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union City</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alameda County</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,305</strong></td>
<td><strong>32,036</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,323</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Licensed care, for purposes of this report, includes licensed child care centers and family child care homes, as well as license-exempt child care centers.

Source: Resource and Referral agency records as of September 2001, provided by BANANAS, Inc., Child Care Links, 4Cs of Alameda County.
Chapter 4: Demand for Child Care in Alameda County

Although several child care arrangement options are available to parents, this report focuses on demand for center-based care (both licensed and license exempt) and care provided in a family child care home (licensed only), in this report we refer to these provider types as licensed care. Estimating the demand for licensed care is not an exact science. Without a detailed survey of parents, it is difficult to determine whether parents’ use of care accurately reflects their true preferences for child care or whether they reflect constrained parental choice as the result of location, cost, and other variables. Therefore, methods for estimating the true demand for center-based child care and for licensed family child care homes vary.

In this report we utilize two methodologies for estimating the demand for licensed child care in Alameda County. One method is based on an approach used by the California Child Care Resource and Referral Network. The California Child Care Resource and Referral Network produces a report entitled The California Child Care Portfolio every two years in which they estimate the demand for licensed care by county. Their methodology assumes that all families in which either both parents work or a single-parent head-of-household works (we define these as “working families”) would demand licensed child care. This provides a broad estimate for the number of children demanding licensed care. In this report we use this methodology to calculate what we refer to as the broad estimate.

We also calculate a more conservative demand estimate for Alameda County based on historical statewide utilization patterns, which we refer to as the conservative estimate. This method looks at demand for child care centers (both licensed and license exempt) and family child care homes among both working families and non-working families. Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the work force. In Alameda County, 63 percent of families with children are considered to be “working,” and 37 percent of families are considered to be “nonworking.” The proportion of working families is lower for families with
children under six years of age (56 percent) than with families with children six years and older (68 percent).  

We determine the level of demand for child care centers (both licensed and license exempt centers) and licensed family child care homes by using statewide utilization trends showing past patterns of demand for these provider types. We first consider the utilization patterns for working families. Historically, 17 percent of California's working families with infants and preschoolers use family child care homes. In terms of working family utilization rates of child care centers, studies show that high-income families with infants and preschoolers tend to use center-based care at a higher rate (20 percent) than low-income families (17 percent). The working family utilization rate for licensed care of school-age children is 23 percent.

Applying these statewide utilization patterns to Alameda County population counts, we estimate that 49,404 children in Alameda County's working families need licensed care, either provided by a child care center or a family child care home. Of this estimated demand, 16 percent are infants, 33 percent are preschoolers, and 51 percent are school-age children.

In addition to demand among working families, research has shown that 23 percent of non-working families typically utilize licensed child care services. Non-working families are defined as two-

38 Because employment and income statistics for the 2000 US Census are currently unavailable, we have utilized the employment rates and income levels from 1990 US Census data.

39 It is important to remember that defining demand in terms of past utilization patterns may underestimate actual parental preference for licensed care. Utilization patterns do not take into account the parents who would choose to utilize licensed care if it were more available, more affordable, and of higher quality. Therefore, these estimates of demand are likely to understate actual demand for licensed care in Alameda County.

40 Families are considered to be low-income if earning less than $30,000 per year, regardless of the number of children. [Kathleen Snyder, Gina Adams, State Child Care Profile for Children with Employed Mothers: California, 01-22, Urban Institute Assessing the New Federalism, February 2001.]

41 Jeffrey Capizzano, Kathryn Tout, Gina Adams, Child Care Patterns of School-Age Children with Employed Mothers, the Urban Institute, September 2000.

42 All demand estimates for Alameda County include unincorporated areas.

43 Formula for calculating “working” family demand: Number of children (by age group) x % of working families (by whether family has child six years and under or six years and older) x % of families with annual income above or below $30,000 x California state utilization rate for licensed care (by provider type, family income level and age of child).

44 From Statistics in Brief: Child Care and Early Education Program Participation of Infants, Toddlers, and Preschoolers, National Center for Education Statistics, October 1996.
parent households in which at least one parent does not work and non-working single-parent households. These parents may seek child care in order to participate in an educational or job training program, for socialization and school readiness for their young children, for after- or before-school enrichment opportunities for older children, or for respite care to attend to personal and family needs during the day.45

Using our conservative estimate we find that the total demand for care for children in working and non-working is 72,426 children or approximately 26 percent of all children in Alameda County. This means that under the conservative demand estimate 3 out of ten children in Alameda County need licensed care.

In Table 4 we present both the broad and conservative estimates of the demand for licensed care in Alameda County by age category. Showing the range in demand provides a more complete picture of demand for licensed care in the County.

### Table 4
Range in Demand for Licensed Child Care in Alameda County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Conservative Demand Estimatea</th>
<th>Broad Demand Estimateb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant (0 to 24 months)</td>
<td>11,561</td>
<td>21,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschoolers (2 to 5 years)</td>
<td>24,035</td>
<td>44,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Age (6 to 13 years)</td>
<td>36,830</td>
<td>110,248</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a The conservative demand estimate for licensed care is generated from census data and historical utilization patterns for child care use in California.
b The broad estimate of demand for licensed care is generated from census data assuming that all families in which both parents work or a single-parent head-of-household works would utilize licensed care for their children.


45 Formula for calculating “nonworking” family demand: Number of children (by age group) x % of nonworking families x California state utilization rate for licensed care (23%).
In terms of geographic location, most cities in Alameda County are projected to need licensed care for just over one-quarter of their city’s total population of children under the age of 14 years. Table 5 summarizes the total number of slots demanded by age group for each city in Alameda County.

Table 5
Demand for Licensed Care in Alameda County, by City and Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School-Age</th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School-Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alameda</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>1,034</td>
<td>1,638</td>
<td>1,049</td>
<td>2,137</td>
<td>5,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>991</td>
<td>1,466</td>
<td>1,056</td>
<td>2,017</td>
<td>4,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castro Valley</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>1,417</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>1,567</td>
<td>4,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>2,166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emeryville</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fremont</td>
<td>1,819</td>
<td>3,749</td>
<td>5,361</td>
<td>3,532</td>
<td>7,278</td>
<td>16,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayward</td>
<td>1,288</td>
<td>2,629</td>
<td>3,830</td>
<td>2,336</td>
<td>4,767</td>
<td>11,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livermore</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>1,454</td>
<td>2,184</td>
<td>1,291</td>
<td>2,833</td>
<td>7,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>1,210</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>1,468</td>
<td>3,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>3,223</td>
<td>6,603</td>
<td>10,344</td>
<td>5,560</td>
<td>11,390</td>
<td>26,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piedmont</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasanton</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>1,133</td>
<td>1,997</td>
<td>924</td>
<td>2,102</td>
<td>6,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Leandro</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>1,258</td>
<td>1,807</td>
<td>1,135</td>
<td>2,405</td>
<td>5,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Lorenzo</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>1,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union City</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>1,265</td>
<td>1,925</td>
<td>1,215</td>
<td>2,598</td>
<td>6,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alameda County</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,561</strong></td>
<td><strong>24,035</strong></td>
<td><strong>36,830</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,640</strong></td>
<td><strong>44,990</strong></td>
<td><strong>110,248</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Columns do not total because Alameda County total includes unincorporated parts of Alameda County.

a The conservative demand estimate for licensed care is generated from census data and historical utilization patterns for child care use in California.

b The broad estimate of demand for licensed care is generated from census data assuming that all families in which both parents work or a single-parent head-of-household works would demand licensed care for their children.

If the population of Alameda County continues to grow at the same rate of 10 percent every 10 years, we can anticipate these levels of demand for child care to likewise increase. Therefore, the demand for slots listed above will be low even a year from now as population growth drives the need for licensed child care among Alameda County residents.
Chapter 5: Gaps In Supply Of Child Care Slots

Gaps in the supply of child care arise when the demand for care exceeds the supply provided. We distinguish gaps in care by age category because the slots designated for one age group are not necessarily transferable to another age group. For example, a small family child care home is licensed to care for up to eight children, provided that no more than two of these children are infants and that two are six years of age or older. Therefore, six of these eight slots cannot be counted towards meeting the supply of infant care. Similarly, if a preschool has surplus slots, school-age children cannot take advantage of these vacancies.

In this chapter we examine the gaps in supply of child care slots based on the supply of child care discussed in Chapter 3 and the two demand estimates described in Chapter 4. We begin this Chapter with a discussion of the gaps in the supply of child care using the demand estimates based on historical utilization patterns. Because this is a more conservative demand estimate, the supply meets more of the need and therefore we refer to the resulting gap estimate as the Best Case for Alameda County. We then follow with a discussion of the gaps in supply using the broader demand estimate including all children in working families.\footnote{For the purposes of this report working families include families in which both parents are working or a single-parent head-of-household is working.} This estimate of demand is much greater and the supply meets much less of the demand, therefore we refer to the resulting gap estimate as the Worst Case for Alameda County.

Best Case: Gaps in Child Care Supply Based on Conservative Demand Estimate

In this section we present the findings from our comparison of the conservative demand estimate for child care slots with the supply of licensed care in Alameda County.
Deficit in Supply of Infant and School-Age Care but Surplus of Preschool Care in Alameda County

Using our demand estimate based on historical utilization patterns, our findings indicate large gaps for both infant and school-age care in Alameda County. However, there seems to be an adequate supply—and in most cities, a surplus—of care for preschoolers. County-wide, supply of infant care only meets 55 percent of demand, representing a deficit of 5,256 slots. The gap in supply of care for school-age children is slightly smaller with supply meeting only 58 percent of demand, a deficit of 15,507 slots. Preschoolers, on the other hand, have access to a supply that represents 131 percent of demand, a surplus of 8,001 slots. Table 6 summarizes gaps in supply for both working and nonworking families by city.

There are several possible explanations for the abundance of preschool care. One is the fact that historically, early child care outside of the home began with center-based programs for preschoolers like Head Start. Consistent with this early history has been the emergence of a relatively large number of programs serving this age group. Additionally, preschool care is more cost-effective than infant care, primarily because it does not require the same adult to child ratio. Perhaps the factor that has most directly contributed to this surplus is that the Governor and the state legislature, in their efforts to promote school-readiness, have supported and funded large part-year, part-day early education preschool programs across California.

The data presented in Table 6 help us to identify gaps in the provision of childcare across the County. We do not combine the gap in slots across age categories because slots are not readily transferable across age groups. For example, both licensing restrictions and funding mandates preclude many providers from reducing their supply of preschool care to accommodate more infant care.

While we do provide the County-wide gaps in supply by age group, it should also be noted that these totals combine measures of supply and demand across cities, including areas of excess supply such as Emeryville and Berkeley, where available slots may or may not be “transferable” to nearby cities with supply shortages. In summary, the total county-wide gaps in supply in Table 6 should be interpreted

47 The only cities in Alameda County without an abundance of preschool care are Piedmont and Union City where there are shortfalls of 34 and 431 slots, respectively.
as approximations, rather than exact measures, of the mismatch between supply and demand for child care. The city specific data separated by age group more accurately reflects the true mismatch between supply and demand for care.

### Table 6

**Best Case: Total Gaps in Supply Based on Conservative Demand Estimate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Infant</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School-age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alameda</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>(880)</td>
<td>698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>(48)</td>
<td>(53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>(1,930)</td>
<td>(556)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castro Valley</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>(257)</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>(525)</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emeryville</td>
<td>(25)</td>
<td>(96)</td>
<td>(13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fremont</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>(214)</td>
<td>2,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayward</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livermore</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>(226)</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>(380)</td>
<td>562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>1,357</td>
<td>(4,411)</td>
<td>5,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piedmont</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasanton</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>(257)</td>
<td>878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Leandro</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>(278)</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Lorenzo</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>(73)</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union City</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alameda County</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,256</strong></td>
<td><strong>(8,001)</strong>*</td>
<td><strong>15,507</strong>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Columns do not total because Alameda County total includes unincorporated parts of Alameda County.

**Source:** US Census 2000 Population data; US Census 1990 Employment and Income data; BANANAS, Inc., Child Care Links, 4Cs resource and referral agency records; Berkeley Policy Associates calculations.
Alternative Calculation of Supply Gaps Based on Conservative Demand Estimate

The numbers in Table 6 are strongly influenced by the total population size and number of children in each city. Therefore we present here an alternative measure of the severity of the supply and demand mismatch by looking at the ratio of the number of slots supplied as compared to the number of slots demanded. When we examine supply as a ratio of the number of slots demanded to slots supplied, we are able to compare the magnitude of the gap relative to the level of demand in different cities. This provides an analytic tool for identifying areas with the greatest need.

In considering the demand to supply ratio, we learn that the gaps in care are distributed unevenly across the County. Ratios ranged from only 0.34 of a slot demanded to 1 slot supplied for preschool care in Berkeley, to 3.6 to 1 for infant care in Piedmont. This variation did not depend upon the size of the city. For example, Emeryville has the most favorable demand-to-supply ratio of Alameda’s 16 cities, but comprises the smallest percentage of the County’s child population (less than one percent of the County’s children). Oakland, on the other hand, which has the highest percentage of the County’s children (28 percent), falls in the middle of the other cities in terms of its demand-to-supply ratio for infant care (1.73 to 1). The least favorable demand-to-supply ratios tend to be found in Fremont, Hayward, Union City and Piedmont, regardless of age. Additionally, Oakland is among the cities with the greatest deficiencies in care for school-age children. Although Albany has a favorable ratio for care of school-age children, its ratio is in the least favorable quartile for infant care. Table 7 provides the demand-to-supply ratios for each city in Alameda County, organized by age and in the order of most favorable ratio to least.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infants</th>
<th>Preschoolers</th>
<th>School-Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Quartile</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emeryville</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>Berkeley 0.34</td>
<td>Berkeley 0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>Emeryville 0.37</td>
<td>Emeryville 0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>Dublin 0.45</td>
<td>Albany 0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livermore</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>Alameda 0.54</td>
<td>Livermore 1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Quartile</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasanton</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>Oakland 0.60</td>
<td>Dublin 1.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alameda</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>Newark 0.67</td>
<td>San Leandro 1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castro Valley</td>
<td>1.57</td>
<td>Castro Valley 0.76</td>
<td>San Lorenzo 1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Pleasanton 0.81</td>
<td>Castro Valley 1.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Quartile</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>1.73</td>
<td>San Leandro 0.82</td>
<td>Alameda 1.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Leandro</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>San Lorenzo 0.83</td>
<td>Pleasanton 1.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayward</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>Albany 0.83</td>
<td>Fremont 1.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Lorenzo</td>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>Livermore 0.87</td>
<td>Newark 1.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th Quartile</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fremont</td>
<td>2.46</td>
<td>Fremont 0.95</td>
<td>Hayward 1.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union City</td>
<td>2.89</td>
<td>Hayward 1.00</td>
<td>Union City 2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>Piedmont 1.26</td>
<td>Oakland 2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piedmont</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>Union City 1.52</td>
<td>Piedmont 2.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7. Number of Slots Demanded per Each Slot Supplied

Worst Case: Gaps in Child Care Supply Based on Broad Demand Estimate

In this section we present the findings from our comparison of the broad estimate of demand for child care slots with the supply of licensed care in Alameda County. We find that in contrast to the best case estimates, the worst case finds gaps in the supply of child care in the County for all age groups, for almost all cities, as shown in Table 8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Infant</th>
<th>Preschool</th>
<th>School-age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alameda</td>
<td>723</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>4,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>(904)</td>
<td>2,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castro Valley</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>3,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>(131)</td>
<td>1,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emeryville</td>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>(78)</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fremont</td>
<td>2,793</td>
<td>3,315</td>
<td>13,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayward</td>
<td>1,699</td>
<td>2,138</td>
<td>9,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livermore</td>
<td>745</td>
<td>1,153</td>
<td>5,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>3,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>3,694</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>21,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piedmont</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasanton</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>5,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Leandro</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>4,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Lorenzo</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>1,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union City</td>
<td>1,010</td>
<td>1,764</td>
<td>5,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alameda County</td>
<td>15,335</td>
<td>12,954</td>
<td>88,925</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Columns do not total because Alameda County total includes unincorporated parts of Alameda County.

Chapter 6: Cost of Care in Alameda County

Alameda County has one of the highest costs of living in California. Average price levels for consumer goods and services in the Oakland metropolitan area are 132 percent of those in other parts of the country.\textsuperscript{48} Not surprisingly, the average cost of child care in the County is also among the highest in the state. Many parents must settle for child care they can afford instead of the care that they prefer. To get a better understanding of the cost of child care in Alameda County we looked at the average cost of care and how these costs compared to Alameda County’s neighbors. We then look at affordability of care, examining both the proportion of a family’s budget allocated for care and the proportion of a family’s income expended on care.

Average Cost of Care Varies by Age of Child and Type of Provider

Center-based infant care is the most expensive type of care due to the lower child to staff ratio. In Alameda County, the average cost of full-time, center-based infant care is $917.56 per month or just over $11,000 annually. Many infants in Alameda County are cared for in less expensive family child care homes, averaging $657.18 for full-time care each month or about $7,900 annually. Both of these options are higher than the California state average rates for infant care. California’s average monthly rate for infant center-based care is $784 per month (17% lower than Alameda County) and the rate for infants in family child care homes is $533 per month (23% lower than Alameda County).\textsuperscript{49}

Unlike infant care, monthly rates for preschool and school-age care are similar in child care centers and in family child care homes. Costs for full-time care for preschoolers are $650.75 per month (about $7,800 annually) in a child care center and $667.38 per month (about $8,000) in a family child care home. However, both of these averages are significantly higher than the state averages. California’s average monthly rate for preschool center-based care is $533 per month (22% lower than Alameda County).

\textsuperscript{48} The American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA) Cost of Living index, October 2001.

\textsuperscript{49} California Child Care Resource and Referral Network survey of Regional Mean Market Rates, 2001.
County) and the rate for preschoolers in family child care homes is $494 per month (35% lower than Alameda County).

The least expensive care is for school-age children who typically spend more of their time at school than in organized care. The average cost of full-time center-based care for school-age children in Alameda County is $489.70 monthly, or approximately $5,800 annually. It costs $561.07 per month or $6,700 annually for full-time care in a family child care home for a school-age child.

Cost of care varies depending on other factors as well, including number of arrangements and hours of care needed per child, need for specialized care, geographic location, and quality of staff and facilities. Licensed care is typically more expensive than unlicensed care, and this fact may partially explain why parents sometimes choose less expensive arrangements involving family members and friends. Costs also tend to be lower when two or more siblings share the same child care arrangement. National census data show that families with preschoolers who used family child care saved at least 30 percent if their preschooler shared the arrangement with another sibling. In contrast, the savings were only about half as much if two or more children attended the same organized child care center (15 percent).  

**Alameda County Tends to Have Higher Average Child Care Costs than Contra Costa County and Lower Costs Than Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties**

In comparison to its eastern neighbor, Contra Costa County, Alameda County’s family child care home rates are higher in every category except for part-time infant care (20 percent lower in Alameda County). However, Alameda County’s rates are generally more affordable than the surrounding counties of Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara. With the notable exception of part-time preschool care, Alameda County’s family child care homes are less expensive in almost all other rate categories. Table 9 compares monthly mean market rates for family child care homes in Alameda County with rates in neighboring counties.

---

Table 9
Comparison of Family Child Care Home Mean Regional Market Rates (RMR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate Category</th>
<th>Alameda County Mean Market Rate</th>
<th>California</th>
<th>Contra Costa</th>
<th>Marin</th>
<th>San Francisco</th>
<th>San Mateo</th>
<th>Santa Clara</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT under 2 years</td>
<td>$657.18</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>(23%)</td>
<td>(9%)</td>
<td>(22%)</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT under 2 years</td>
<td>$427.14</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>(20%)</td>
<td>(32%)</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT 2-5 years</td>
<td>$667.38</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>(11%)</td>
<td>(5%)</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT 2-5 years</td>
<td>$505.45</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>(16%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT 6+ years</td>
<td>$561.07</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>(19%)</td>
<td>(17%)</td>
<td>(6%)</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT 6+ years</td>
<td>$350.00</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>(14%)</td>
<td>(13%)</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: State mean market rates are not calculated by the Child Care Resource and Referral Network for part-time care or school-age care.


Alameda County’s child care center rates are also higher overall than those in Contra Costa County, with the exception of care for school-age children. Center-based care of school-age children is generally higher in Alameda County than in the other three comparison counties. With the exception of full-time infant care, Alameda County’s child care centers are less expensive in other rate categories. Table 10 compares monthly mean market rates for child care centers in Alameda County with rates in neighboring counties.
### Table 10
Comparison of Child Care Center Mean Market Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate Category</th>
<th>Center-Based Care</th>
<th>2001 Monthly Mean Market Rate</th>
<th>Contra Costa</th>
<th>Marin</th>
<th>San Francisco</th>
<th>San Mateo</th>
<th>Santa Clara</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alameda County</td>
<td>California</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT under 2 years</td>
<td>$917.56</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>(13%)</td>
<td>(8%)</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT under 2 years</td>
<td>$572.04</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>(10%)</td>
<td>(14%)</td>
<td>(7%)</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT 2-5 years</td>
<td>$650.75</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>(8%)</td>
<td>(3%)</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT 2-5 years</td>
<td>$355.75</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>(14%)</td>
<td>(30%)</td>
<td>(16%)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT 6+ years</td>
<td>$489.70</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>(11%)</td>
<td>(8%)</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT 6+ years</td>
<td>$314.30</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>(19%)</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:* State mean market rates are not calculated by the Child Care Resource and Referral Network for part-time care or school-age care.


---

**Licensed Child Care Costs Account for a Significant Portion of Family Incomes**

This section focuses on child care as a proportion of total income. Our approach examines the cost of care by looking at the financial burden of child care expenses in relation to a family’s total income. Nationally, child care tends to consume an especially large share of low-income families’ budgets. On average, families living below the poverty level that paid for care in 1995, spent 35 percent of their income on child care, compared to families living above the poverty level who spent seven percent.

---

The consensus among experts is that 10 percent of a family’s household income is the most families can “afford.”

The Children’s Defense Fund found that even if a two-parent family with both parents working full-time at the federal minimum wage ($21,400 a year before taxes in 2000) managed to budget 10 percent of its income for child care ($2,140 a year), it would be left several thousand dollars short of what they need to afford average-priced care, much less the higher-priced care in many centers and family child care homes. This study also found that the average annual cost of child care for a four-year-old in an urban area child care center is more than the average annual cost of public college tuition. In Alameda County, the cost to send a preschooler to full-time, center-based child care is nearly double the cost of tuition for two semesters at the University of California at Berkeley. For an infant the annual cost of full-time, center-based care is almost three times the cost of tuition.

In Alameda County, most families must devote a much higher proportion of their incomes to child care than the seven percent level spent nationally by families above the poverty level. Most two-parent families earning the County’s median income (excluding those families with a single school-age child) spend at least 12 percent of their pre-tax earnings on child care. This percentage may be as high as 22 percent if they have an infant and preschooler. The share of income dedicated to child care is greatest for single parents, including those earning a self-sufficiency wage. Even if a single parent, earning

---


54 The mandatory undergraduate fees at University of California, Berkeley are $2,022 each semester. This amount includes registration fee, undergraduate resident education fee, campus fee, public transit pass fee, and health insurance fee. University of California, Berkeley, Committee on Student Fees and Budget Review.

55 The Self-Sufficiency Standard measures how much income is needed, for a family of a given composition in a given location, to adequately meet its basic needs—without public or private assistance. For a single working parent family in Alameda County, the self-sufficiency hourly wage is $15.92 with an infant, $23.05 with an infant and preschooler, and $20.57 with a preschooler and school-age child. For a two working parent household in Alameda County, the self-sufficiency hourly wage is $8.88 with an infant, $12.39 with an infant and preschooler, and $11.12 with a preschooler and school-age child. Diana Pearce, Jennifer Brooks, The Self-Sufficiency Standard for California, November 2000, prepared for Californians for Family Economic Self-Sufficiency and Equal Rights Advocates.
minimum wage, spent her entire salary on child care, she could not cover the average cost of care for her infant and preschooler.

Predictably, the proportion of income dedicated to child care expenses increases directly with the number of children in care and decreases as children grow older. The most dramatic drop in proportion of income dedicated to child care occurs once a child begins school. Table 11 summarizes the cost of care as it relates to various income levels of single and two-parent families with children.

Research has shown that when comparing child care costs to a family’s income, it is clear that child care subsidies are a necessity for low-income and working mothers trying to transition from welfare to work. Families who receive child care subsidies usually pay much smaller monthly co-payments rather than the full market rate. Such co-payments are established under a sliding fee schedule, and are based on family size, income and the number of children in care. Parental co-payments in California are designed to reduce the proportion of family income spent on child care.

56 Research in Brief: Child Care Usage Among Low-income and AFDC Families, the Institute for Women’s Policy Research.

57 The Governor has proposed family fee increases to begin July 1, 2002.
### Table 11

Cost of Licensed Child Care as Percentage of Family Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Annual Cost of Care&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Minimum Wage</th>
<th>75% of State Median Income&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Self-Sufficiency Wage&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Oakland PMSA Median Family Income&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Single Parent</td>
<td>Two Parents</td>
<td>Single Parent</td>
<td>Two Parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant only</td>
<td>$7,886</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschooler only</td>
<td>$7,809</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-age only</td>
<td>$4,361</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant and Preschooler</td>
<td>$15,695</td>
<td>112%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschooler and School-age</td>
<td>$12,170</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup>Assumes that infants are cared for full-time in a family child care home, preschoolers are cared for full-time in a child care center, and school-age children are cared for part-time during the school-year and full-time during summer and holiday periods in center-based care.

<sup>b</sup>Self-sufficiency annual income levels as defined by the Californians for Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Project (assuming year-round, full-time employment) for a single parent working family are: $33,622 with an infant, $35,954 with a preschooler, $48,688 with an infant and preschooler, and $43,449 with a preschooler and school-age child. Self-sufficiency annual income levels for a two-parent working family are: $37,513 with an infant, $39,839 with a preschooler, $32,512 with a school-age child, $52,328 with an infant and preschooler, and $46,976 with a preschooler and school-age child.

<sup>c</sup>State Median Income levels used in determining eligibility for child care subsidies as defined by the California Department of Finance for Fiscal Year 2001-02 are: $44,090 for a family of one or two (75 percent of SMI for family of one or two is $33,067); $47,239 for a family of three (75 percent of SMI for family of three is $35,429); and $52,488 for a family of four (75 percent of SMI for family of four is $39,366).

<sup>d</sup>Oakland PMSA Median Family Income levels as defined by US Department of Housing and Urban Development are: $57,280 for families of one or two, $64,440 for families of three and $71,600 for families of four.

**Sources:**
- 2001 Regional Market Rate Survey of California Child Care Providers, Mean Rates for Child Care – Alameda County, California Child Care Resource and Referral Network; The Self-Sufficiency Standard for California, November 2000, prepared for Californians for Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Project; California Department of Finance estimate of 2001 State Median Income; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development estimates of 2001 Median Family Income, Oakland PMSA.
As shown in Table 12, a single-parent family earning just 63 percent of the state median income with one infant or preschooler in an average-priced child care center in Alameda County would be charged an annual co-payment of $502, or about two percent of monthly income.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and Age of Children</th>
<th>63% of State Median Income</th>
<th>75% of State Median Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Without Subsidy</td>
<td>With Subsidy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Cost of Care</td>
<td>% of Income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Only</td>
<td>$7,886 28%</td>
<td>$502 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschooler only</td>
<td>$7,809 28%</td>
<td>$502 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-age only</td>
<td>$4,361 16%</td>
<td>$431 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant and Preschooler</td>
<td>$15,695 53%</td>
<td>$1,004 3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschooler and School-age</td>
<td>$12,170 41%</td>
<td>$933 3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: 2001 Regional Market Rate Survey of California Child Care Providers, Mean Rates for Child Care – Alameda County, California Child Care Resource and Referral Network; California Department of Finance estimate of 2001 State Median Income; California Department of Education, Child Development Division, Family Fee Schedule, effective September 1, 2000. Note: The Governor is proposing changes to the family fee schedule that have not yet been published that would affect the above calculations.

Without the assistance of a child care subsidy, this family with just one child would need to pay 28 percent of its income on child care. With two children under the age of five, the proportion of their income dedicated to child care rises to over half of their total annual earnings. By the time this same family reaches the current income eligibility cut-off of 75 percent of state median income, the co-payment amount rises to eight percent of their income. However, by earning just one dollar over the income eligibility limit, this family again faces high proportional costs of care reaching nearly one-quarter of the family income. This “cliff effect” is at the center of the debate around mechanisms for maintaining employment of low-income families as they lose subsidy eligibility and begin to pay for child care on their own. Chapter 7 describes the types of subsidized care available in Alameda County.
Child Care Expenses Represent Approximately 25 Percent of Household Expenditures

To understand the magnitude of the economic burden child care costs pose to working families, we choose to highlight child care expenses as a proportion of the family’s total household expenditures, using the examples of four typical working families in Alameda County. The four families include two single-parent families and two dual-parent families. All parents are employed and all families have two children of various ages. Reflecting the most likely licensed care arrangements for county residents, we selected full-time care in a family child care home for infants, full-time child care center care for preschoolers, and part-time after-school center care for school-age children. Child care costs are based on the 2001 Mean Regional Market Rate Survey of Alameda County child care providers.\footnote{58} Other budgetary expenses are consistent with those estimated by the Self-Sufficiency Standard specific to Alameda County.\footnote{59} No income assumptions are made as this reflects typical household expenditures only. Table 13 summarizes the percentage of each of the four families’ expenditures devoted to basic family expenses.

\footnote{58}{Listed rates are mean rates and not reimbursement ceilings. Ceilings are allowed to be as high as 1.5 standard deviations above the mean. Therefore, these costs will underestimate the true costs 50% of the time and overestimate them 50% of the time.}

\footnote{59}{Diana Pearce, PhD, Jennifer Brooks, \textit{The Self-Sufficiency Standard for California}, Prepared for Californians for Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Project, November 2000.}
### Table 13
Cost of Child Care Relative to Other Basic Expenses as Percentage of Family Budgets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infant &amp; Preschooler</td>
<td>Preschooler &amp; School-age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>% of Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care *</td>
<td>1,307</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>1,155</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monthly Budget</strong></td>
<td>$4,292</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual Self-Sufficiency Budget</strong></td>
<td><strong>$51,504</strong></td>
<td><strong>$45,744</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>75% of State Median Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>$35,429</strong></td>
<td><strong>$35,429</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>63% of State Median Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>$29,760</strong></td>
<td><strong>$29,760</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Assumes full-time family child care home care for infants, full-time center-based care for preschoolers, and part-time after-school center-based care for school-age children.


For Alameda County working families with young children, child care is the greatest expense in monthly household expenditures. We find that child care represents between 23 percent and 30 percent of a typical Alameda County family’s expenditures. The proportion of child care costs to other expenditures drops by five percentage points as children enter school and no longer need full-time care.
Chapter 7: Subsidized Child Care in Alameda County

The high cost of child care presents a challenge to all families seeking care, but it is particularly burdensome for low-income families. Families unable to get the assistance they need must often settle for less expensive and potentially lower-quality care in order to maintain employment. In Alameda County, 17.6 percent of children are at or below the poverty level. This chapter provides an overview of subsidized care in Alameda County. We provide an estimate of the number of families in need of child care payment assistance and we identify the major sources of child care subsidy funding in the County. A more detailed analysis of subsidized care is planned in a future report of the Alameda County Child Care Planning Council.

Many Eligible Families are Not Receiving Subsidized Child Care

The need for subsidized child care is generally thought to be much greater than the supply of subsidized care, not only in Alameda County but also across the state. However, quantifying the need is difficult. Currently there is no centralized eligibility list for families wishing to receive child care subsidies. As a result, we do not know how many eligible families would use subsidized care if it were available. It is also difficult to quantify the actual number of subsidized care slots due to the multitude of funding streams and variations in provider reimbursement rates.

Despite these difficulties, a recent study by the California Budget Project has estimated that approximately 65 percent of California’s children are in need of subsidized care. Research on child care used by families enrolled in CalWORKS, California’s welfare reform program, indicates that no

---

60 US Census, Table D97-06 Estimated Number and Percent People under 18 in Poverty by County: CA 1997 (Estimates model 1997 income reported in the March 1998 CPS).

61 How many children need subsidized child care in California? California Budget Project, March 28, 2001. This paper notes that this figure may overestimate the percentage of children receiving assistance because it does not account for the increase in labor force participation of low wage parents since 1996, the increase in the number of parents who would join the work force if child care were more widely available, and the portion of children currently served by more than one child care program.
more than 50 percent of families use the subsidies to which they are entitled. Assuming that Alameda County’s ability to meet the needs of low-income families is similar to the state as a whole, we find that 18,040 families, or over 25,000 children, in the County need child care assistance but are not accessing or cannot access the subsidized care for which they are eligible. Table 14 follows the California Budget Project’s methodology in determining these counts.

### Table 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explanation of Estimate</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of families earning at or below 75 percent of State Median Income, 2001</td>
<td>103,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>assumes percent of eligible population has not changed since 1997</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of eligible families seeking subsidy assistance</td>
<td>51,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>assumes 50 percent utilization rate of subsidy assistance by income eligible families</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of income eligible families estimated to be served in state and federal programs</td>
<td>33,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>assumes 65 percent of families eligible for subsidized care receive it</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of eligible families who are not currently receiving subsidized care</td>
<td>18,040</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Generally, parents may apply for child care assistance if they work, are seeking employment, engaged in vocational training, or have a child at risk of abuse or neglect. Some state- and federally-funded programs also provide child care assistance to parents who are in school. Current income eligibility requires the family’s gross income to be no greater than 75 percent of the state median income. Children in low-income families are also eligible for state preschool, Head Start or other subsidized after-school programs, which provide opportunities for social and educational enrichment. Children from families receiving cash assistance, children considered at risk of abuse or neglect, and children in homeless families qualify for several child care programs without respect to parent income.

Current and former CalWORKS recipients are eligible for subsidized care if they participate in an eligible activity and earn less than 75 percent of the state median income. However, the Governor is currently proposing to reduce the eligibility level for Alameda County to 63 percent of the state median income. In 2001, Alameda County provided CalWORKS assistance for nearly 20,000

---

children, food stamp assistance for nearly 2,000 children and MediCal assistance for close to 30,000 children. Specific numbers of children assisted by age are listed in Table 15.

### Table 15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>CalWORKS</th>
<th>Food Stamps</th>
<th>MediCal</th>
<th>Total All Programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-2 years</td>
<td>3-5 years</td>
<td>6-12 years</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0-2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alameda</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castro Valley</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emeryville</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fremont</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayward</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>1,075</td>
<td>2,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livermore</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>2,881</td>
<td>2,783</td>
<td>6,856</td>
<td>12,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piedmont</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasanton</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Leandro</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Lorenzo</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union City</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alameda County</td>
<td>4,427</td>
<td>4,413</td>
<td>10,871</td>
<td>19,711</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** These are unduplicated counts. Additionally, columns do not total because Alameda County total includes unincorporated parts of Alameda County.

**Source:** *Alameda County Social Services Agency, October 2001.*
Child Care is Subsidized Through Federal, State And Local Funding

Throughout California, some child care and child development programs receive funding from a variety of federal, state and local funding sources. Federal funding is provided to states primarily through the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF, formerly AFDC) and transfers from TANF to CCDF. The California Department of Education and the California Department of Social Services administer these federal funds. At the local level, CCDF funds are distributed as contracts to community-based agencies, schools, public agencies, and many of the local community colleges offering child care and child development programs. The largest funding streams for child care services and initiatives in Alameda County are described in this section and listed in Table 16.

The single largest source is TANF funds distributed through CalWORKS for child care; the maximum amount of funds available in State Fiscal Year 2001-2002 is $82,332,286. Federally funded Head Start and Early Head Start provide total funds of up to $28,420,693 for the care of nearly 3,500 children. The other largest sources of subsidized care in the County are the General Center Based and Federal Center Based monies.

It is important to note that these funds were allotted at the beginning of fiscal year 2001-02. Adjustments upward and downward may be made throughout the year. Also, contract recipients may not provide the projected number of slots or serve the planned number of children. This often occurs when a planned program is not fully implemented, there are not enough staff members to supervise the total number of funded slots, or programs are under-subscribed.

Among the federally funded child care and child development programs are Head Start and Early Head Start. Head Start provides part-time preschool care for families at or below the federal poverty level ($1,179 per month for a family of three in 2000-01). The program is designed to serve children from the diverse cultural and ethnic backgrounds of the local community. At least 10 percent of Head Start enrollment must be children with disabilities. Public schools, private nonprofit agencies, and private for-profit agencies may operate Head Start programs. Early Head Start was established in 1994 to provide early education experiences to younger children, ages 0 to 3 years of age. This program is designed to encourage young children’s physical, social, emotional and cognitive development, and it also provides parenting education.
### Table 16
State and Federal Sources of Funding In Alameda County, FY 2001-02

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Annual Contract Amount</th>
<th>Full-Time Equivalent Slots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Center Based</td>
<td>34,838,473</td>
<td>4,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Center Based</td>
<td>12,807,475</td>
<td>1,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Preschool</td>
<td>6,954,022</td>
<td>2,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latchkey</td>
<td>1,030,646</td>
<td>701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campus Child Care</td>
<td>707,031</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handicapped</td>
<td>652,156</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Payment</td>
<td>9,013,971</td>
<td>1,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal WORKS Stage 1</td>
<td>37,024,127</td>
<td>2,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal WORKS Stage 2</td>
<td>30,270,442</td>
<td>4,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal WORKS Stage 3</td>
<td>15,037,717</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Start</td>
<td>24,150,637</td>
<td>2,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Head Start</td>
<td>4,270,056</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>259,089,039</strong></td>
<td><strong>31,149</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OTHER FEDERAL & STATE PROGRAMS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21st Century Community Learning Centers</td>
<td>2,659,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California School-Age Families Education (Cal-Safe)</td>
<td>1,681,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Colleges</td>
<td>593,371</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** This is not an exhaustive list of child care subsidies in Alameda County.

**Source:** On the Capitol Doorstep; California Department of Education; Alameda County Social Services; contract recipients. Listed contracts are as of the beginning of FY 01-02. Actual contract amounts and recipients are subject to change throughout the year.

Several different programs are funded at the state level to meet a variety of child care needs for California families. General Child Care and Development programs receive the most state funding.  

---

63 Requirements for these programs are included in Title 5 and 22 of the California Code of Regulations.
and serve the greatest number of children, primarily from low-income working families. The state also funds Alternative Payment (AP) programs that subsidize care provided in settings chosen by the parent. This includes child care centers, family child care homes, and care by neighbors or relatives. Also known as “voucher” programs, AP subsidies are paid directly to the chosen child care provider as a vendor payment or a certificate may be issued to the parent as a voucher.

The state-funded School-Age Community Child Care “Latchkey” programs provide part-time services before and after school and full-time services when school is not in session. Although these programs are available to all school-age children, priority is given to children from kindergarten through third grade. Most of these programs are operated by school districts and private nonprofit agencies. The Governor recently put forth a proposal to phase out this program.

State Preschool programs are available part-day, part-year for children whose families’ incomes are less than 60 percent of the state median income ($2,340 per month for a family of three in state Fiscal Year 2000-01). Programs are operated by public schools and private nonprofits.

The state’s Severely Handicapped programs provide supervision, care, therapy, youth guidance, and parental counseling to families who have children with severe disabilities. Support is available until the child reaches age 21. Three of the six child care centers subsidized by the state are in Alameda County. The other three are in San Francisco.

A smaller but important portion of funding in Alameda County comes from other sources, including employer programs, corporate grants, city budget allocations, federal and state tax credits, and charitable foundations.
Chapter 8: Special Populations

As indicated by the excess demand of licensed care and the significant cost to families posed by child care expenses, finding adequate and affordable care can be difficult for many Alameda County parents. Some parents face additional obstacles in locating care that meets the particular needs of their children. In this chapter, we look at the number of children with special circumstances, including children who have been abused or neglected or are at-risk of abuse or neglect, children with various diagnosed disabilities, and children who are learning to speak English.

Abused, Neglected and At-Risk Children are California’s First Priority For Subsidized Care

California places first priority for subsidized child care on children who have been abused, neglected, or identified as at risk of abuse or neglect. Currently, second priority is given to all other income-eligible families.64

It is difficult to quantify demand for subsidized child care assistance among all of the County’s abused, neglected, and at-risk children. Some receive subsidized care through Alameda County’s Children and Family Services Division. Case workers have the option of providing a variety of support services to both children and parents in order to address the specific needs of client families. One of these options is child care subsidy assistance to support parents in stabilizing their ability to care for their children, participating in court-mandated programs, or simply relieving some of the pressures in their lives. In addition to supporting the parents, child care can also offer intervention and enrichment opportunities for children at risk of developmental delays. In many cases, child care is offered at no charge to the parent.

Though no exact figure is available with regard to the demand for child care among children served by Alameda County’s Children and Family Services, we can examine the number of children served

---

64 Within the second priority, currently families with the lowest gross monthly income in relation to family size are admitted first.
generally by Children and Family Services at a given point in time. In June 2001, Alameda County served nearly 10,000 children through its Children and Family Services Division. This was approximately the same number of children served in June of the prior year. Table 17 lists the number of children served, by pertinent program types and child characteristics.

Table 17

Children Served by Alameda County’s Children and Family Services, June 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Type</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Change since June 2000</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>English Speaking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Response</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>-12%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Maintenance</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>-4%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Reunification</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Placement</td>
<td>3,927</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster Care</td>
<td>3,841</td>
<td>-3%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Programs</td>
<td>9,917</td>
<td>-1%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other includes Asian, Pacific Islander, Native American, Filipino and Other Ethnicity.

Children with Special Learning, Physical, Mental or Behavioral Needs May Require Added Support From Child Care Providers

According to the California Child Care Resource and Referral Network, a child with “special needs” is defined as one “whose physical or mental impairment substantially limits that child, to the degree that it is age appropriate, from caring for her or himself, from performing manual tasks, or from any other ‘major life activity,’ such as walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, or learning.” Additionally, federal law defines disability as a “physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.” This definition includes children who are experiencing or at risk for developmental delays, children who have moderate and severe physical or mental handicaps, mentally retarded children, those who are seriously emotionally disturbed and children with serious medical conditions.

Under the Americans with Disabilities Act, providers of child care are prohibited from discriminating against children with special needs. The ADA also requires that providers make “reasonable accommodations” to satisfy the individual requirements of these children. Such accommodations range from environmental modifications or enhancements to specialized therapy and treatment. California acknowledges the added responsibility and expense providers may incur in serving children with
special needs by establishing higher reimbursement rates for children with special needs who received subsidized care.

Child care specifically for children with disabilities is hard to find. Alameda County school districts receive federal Special Education Preschool funds to serve disabled children between the ages of three and five years of age. These programs provide subsidized early childhood education services for children with special needs in dedicated facilities or occasionally in regular child care settings. However, most special education preschool programs are part time, so they do not necessarily meet all of the child care needs for families of children with special needs. Limited early intervention programs are available for children from zero to three years of age in the community through funding provided by agencies such as the Regional Center of the East Bay and Early Head Start.

There is no consistent, comprehensive method of identifying the number of children with special needs in Alameda County. Therefore, we have obtained data from several agencies that serve children with special needs. Many but not all children are identified through assessment processes performed through the public school districts or Regional Centers. The Regional Center of the East Bay provides information on the very youngest children in Alameda County, reporting that they serve 652 children from 0 to 3 years of age with a diagnosed developmental disability or a developmental delay. For older children we look to data on special education enrollment. Last year, a total of 16,023 children, ages 3 to 13 years, were enrolled in special education programs in Alameda County. During the same year, Social Security Insurance (SSI) provided payments for 3,120 low-income children with disabilities in Alameda County. Table 18 lists the number of children enrolled in school-based special education programs, by type of disability.

---

65 Regional Centers are community agencies that provide case management and other services to persons with developmental disabilities of all ages. They also administer the federally funded Early Start program which serves children 0 to 3 years of age with developmental delays and those at risk of developmental disabilities.

66 California Department of Education, Special Education Division, reporting cycle December 1, 2000.

67 Social Security Administration data, Table 3: Number of persons receiving federally administered SSI payments and amount of payments, by program category, age, receipt of OASDI, by state and county, December 2000.
### Table 18
Special Education Enrollment by Age and Disability, December 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Disability</th>
<th>Age of Child</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 to 5 years</td>
<td>6 to 13 years</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Learning Disability</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>6,553</td>
<td>6,609</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech/Language Impairment</td>
<td>1,438</td>
<td>4,573</td>
<td>6,011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Retardation</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>907</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autism</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>524</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional Disturbance</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>435</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Health Impairment</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>418</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthopedic Impairment</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>353</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaf</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>275</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard of Hearing</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual Impairment</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>146</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traumatic Brain Injury</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaf Blindness</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Disability</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>145</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,110</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,913</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,023</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The California Department of Education, Special Education Division does not track children under 3 years of age.

**Source:** California Department of Education, Special Education Division, reporting cycle December 1, 2000.

Given the limited number of child care programs specifically designed for children with special needs in Alameda County, working parents must turn to the general supply of mainstream care providers to meet their needs.

Over 20 percent of school-age children in Alameda County are learning to speak English.\(^{68}\) Matching the language abilities of children with caregivers is challenging in Alameda County, which has children from diverse cultures who speak a variety of native languages. This proportion implies

\(^{68}\) County Profile, Ed-Data, Education Data Partnership, Spring, 2001
an even higher percentage of parents who are fluent in a language other than English. Table 19 indicates the number of children learning English in Alameda County’s public schools, kindergarten through eighth grade. Counts are included for the most common non-English languages spoken by these children, although Alameda County students speak over 60 different languages.

Table 19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>Chinese*</th>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
<th>Tagalog (Filipino)</th>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total English Learners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kindergarten</td>
<td>3,024</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>4,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 1</td>
<td>3,204</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>5,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>3,052</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>816</td>
<td>5,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>2,868</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>4,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 4</td>
<td>2,427</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>3,925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 5</td>
<td>2,262</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>3,734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 6</td>
<td>1,995</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>3,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 7</td>
<td>1,748</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>3,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 8</td>
<td>1,618</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>2,729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Children</td>
<td>22,198</td>
<td>3,965</td>
<td>2,051</td>
<td>1,285</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>6,468</td>
<td>36,494</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Chinese languages include Cantonese, Mandarin (Putonghua) and Taiwanese.

**Source:** California Department of Education.

Nearly all child care providers in Alameda County have at least one caregiver who speaks English (98 percent). However, the number of providers that speak languages other than English is limited, especially in family child care homes. The most common non-English language spoken by providers is Spanish, which is spoken in 41 percent of child care centers but only 14 percent of family child care homes. There is at least one such provider in each city in the County. Languages that are commonly spoken among school-age children, such as Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese and Korean, are spoken by
fewer than five percent of child care providers. Table 20 summarizes the number of providers in each city who have indicated ability to speak these languages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number of Providers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alameda</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castro Valley</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emeryville</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fremont</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayward</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livermore</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piedmont</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasanton</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Leandro</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Lorenzo</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union City</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alameda County</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,553</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Columns do not total because Alameda County total includes unincorporated parts of Alameda County.*

*Source: Resource and Referral agency records as of September 2001, provided by BANANAS, Inc., Child Care Links, and 4Cs of Alameda County.*
Chapter 9: Special Schedules and Services of Child Care Providers

Resource and referral agencies track information on various child care provider characteristics and services. This information enables staff to target appropriate referrals for parents, based on parental preferences and requirements. In particular, 63 percent of the child care requests received by Alameda County resource and referral agencies are for full-time care; this increases to 70 percent when the parent is looking for full-time care of a child under 6 years of age. Agencies also receive requests for care during non-traditional hours and for referrals to providers that accept sick children. This chapter describes the number and location of providers offering these schedules and sick care in Alameda County.

Most Providers Offer Full-Time and Part-Time Care

Parents may be seeking full-time or part-time care, depending upon factors such as the child’s age, availability of alternative care arrangements, work schedules, or other demands on parental time away from their children. For example, parents who work 40-hours per week will typically require full-time care for their infants but only before and after-school care for their school-age children. In Alameda County, most providers offer both full-time and part-time care, although full-time care is a little harder to find in some areas. Countywide, 89 percent of all providers offer part-time care, with the lowest percentage of part-time providers in Emeryville (75 percent). Eighty-five percent of county providers offer full-time care, dropping to as low as 42 percent in Piedmont.

69 The California Child Care Resource and Referral Network defines full-time care as 35 hours or more of care in a week. Part-time is any care for less than 35 hours of weekly care. This is a different definition of full-time and part-time care than used for purposes of determining subsidy reimbursement rates. We use the Network’s definition here since this is the methodology used by the resource and referral agencies in tracking providers in Alameda County.
### Table 21

Providers offering Full-Time and Part-Time Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number of Providers</th>
<th>Full-Time Care</th>
<th>Part-Time Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alameda</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castro Valley</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emeryville</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fremont</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>284</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayward</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>232</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livermore</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>206</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>719</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piedmont</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasanton</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>115</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Leandro</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>121</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Lorenzo</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union City</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alameda County</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,219</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,325</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Columns do not total because Alameda County total includes unincorporated parts of Alameda County. Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care, and are included in both categories in the above table.

**Source:** Resource and Referral agency records as of September 2001, provided by BANANAS, Inc., Child Care Links, and 4Cs of Alameda County.

### Child Care During Non-Traditional Hours and Weekends is Difficult to Find

Most providers offer care based on standard working hours, which for most providers is from 7am to 6pm, Monday through Friday. Finding care outside of those hours and on the weekend is challenging, especially for parents employed in shift work. Nationwide, more than 25 percent of the low-income working families work primarily during evening or overnight shifts.

---

Few providers in Alameda County offer care during these non-traditional hours or on weekends. Fewer than one in 10 providers in the County provide weekend care. This number drops to less than one in 20 providers in eight cities and none in Emeryville or Piedmont. Overnight care is only slightly easier to find, offered by 11 percent of providers county-wide. Eighteen percent of providers offer evening care after 7pm. However, there are no providers in Dublin or Piedmont who offer either evening or overnight care.

### Table 22

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Evening</th>
<th>Overnight</th>
<th>Weekends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No of Providers</td>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td>No of Providers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alameda</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castro Valley</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emeryville</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fremont</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayward</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livermore</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piedmont</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasanton</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Leandro</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Lorenzo</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union City</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alameda County</strong></td>
<td><strong>472</strong></td>
<td><strong>18%</strong></td>
<td><strong>297</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Columns do not total because Alameda County total includes unincorporated parts of Alameda County.  
**Source:** Resource and Referral agency records as of September 2001, provided by BANANAS, Inc., Child Care Links, and 4Cs of Alameda County.
Family child care homes are more likely than centers to provide care during non-traditional hours, with 24 percent of family child care homes providing care into the evening after 7pm and 12 percent on weekends as compared to only one percent of centers in either case. Similarly, the majority of providers offering overnight care are family child care homes.

Finding Child Care for Sick Children Can Be Problematic for Parents

A child’s illness is often mentioned as one of the most common reasons for parents to miss work. If a child is seriously ill, most parents will choose to stay home to provide care. If children are “mildly ill,” they may not require parental care. However, family child care homes may choose not to care for mildly ill children to avoid infecting other children in their care. Centers are not allowed to care for sick children unless they are state-licensed to care for “mildly ill” children. There are only 10 centers in the entire state of California that are licensed to care for mildly ill children who are not regularly enrolled in their child care program. One of these centers is in Alameda County and is located in Albany. As a result of the limited number of facilities that offer licensed care for sick children, this type of care is hard to find and yet is an invaluable resource to parents who rely exclusively on nonparental care to maintain employment and other commitments.

---

71 This license allows these providers to offer non-medical care to children of all ages (including some with contagious conditions). Level I centers may serve only those children who are enrolled in a provider’s regular program. Level II approved centers may care for children regardless of their regular child care situation. Information on sick care was provided by On the Capitol Doorstep’s publication, “California Early Care and Education Programs,” January 2001.
ALAMEDA CITY PROFILE

CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population
Total Population ............................................................................................................... 72,259
Number of Children
  Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months) ............................................................................... 1,633
  Preschool (2 to 5 years) .......................................................................................... 3,328
  School-aged (6 to 13 years) .................................................................................... 7,199
Source: 2000 Census.

Working Families with Children*
  Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families) .......... 64%
  Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families) ........ 75%
Source: 1990 Census.

Income Levels
  Median Family Income** ......................................................................................... $44,687
  Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year ...................... 35%
  Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year .................... 65%
Source: 1990 Census.

Children Receiving Public Assistance
  CalWORKS .............................................................................................................. 556
  Food Stamps ............................................................................................................ 57
  MediCal .................................................................................................................... 755

Cost of Care
  Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler*** ........... $15,684
  Percent of Median Family Income .......................................................................... 35%
Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conservative Estimate</td>
<td>Broad Estimate</td>
<td>FCCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>1,049</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>1,030</td>
<td>2,137</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>1,638</td>
<td>5,378</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, BANANAS, INC.

Child Care Supply
  Number of Child Care Centers ................................................................................... 48
  Number of Family Child Care Homes ......................................................................... 73

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care
  Providers Offering Full-time Care ........................................................................... 86
  Providers Offering Part-time Care ........................................................................... 107

Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours
  Providers Offering Evening Care .............................................................................. 16
  Providers Offering Overnight Care ............................................................................ 14
  Providers Offering Weekend Care ............................................................................. 5

Number of Providers Speaking Languages Other Than English
  Spanish .................................................. 36
  Tagalog ............................................... 13
  Chinese .............................................. 15
  Other Languages ................................. 30
ALBANY CITY PROFILE

CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population
- Total Population: 16,444
- Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months): 385
- Preschool (2 to 5 years): 811
- School-aged (6 to 13 years): 1,731

Source: 2000 Census.

Working Families with Children*
- Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families): 51%
- Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families): 75%

Source: 1990 Census.

Income Levels
- Median Family Income**: $40,527
- Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year: 29%
- Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year: 71%

Source: 1990 Census.

Children Receiving Public Assistance
- CalWORKS: 53
- Food Stamps: 15
- MediCal: 162

Cost of Care
- Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler**: $15,684
- Percent of Median Family Income: 39%

Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conservative Estimate</td>
<td>Broad Estimate</td>
<td>FCCH Center Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>33 0 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>88 196 284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>20 427 447</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, BANANAS, INC.

Child Care Supply
- Number of Child Care Centers: 11
- Number of Family Child Care Homes: 15

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care
- Providers Offering Full-time care: 20
- Providers Offering Part-time Care: 25

Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care during Nontraditional Hours
- Providers Offering Evening Care: 2
- Providers Offering Overnight Care: 2
- Providers Offering Weekend Care: 1

Number of Providers Speaking Languages Other Than English
- Spanish: 6
- Tagalog: 1
- Chinese: 4
- Other Languages: 9
BERKELEY CITY PROFILE

CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population
Total Population ............................................................................................................. 102,743
Number of Children
  Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months) ................................................................................. 1,686
  Preschool (2 to 5 years) .......................................................................................... 3,221
  School-aged (6 to 13 years) ..................................................................................... 6,448
Source: 2000 Census.

Working Families with Children*
Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families)........63%
Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families).........73%
Source: 1990 Census.

Income Levels
  Median Family Income** ........................................................................................... $44,671
  Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year .................34%
  Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year ..........66%
Source: 1990 Census.

Children Receiving Public Assistance
  CalWORKS .................................................................................................................. 610
  Food Stamps .............................................................................................................. 58
  MediCal ....................................................................................................................... 996

Cost of Care
Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler*** .......... $15,684
Percent of Median Family Income ..........................................................................35%
Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand Conservative Estimate</th>
<th>Broad Estimate</th>
<th>Supply FCCH</th>
<th>Center</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>1,056</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>Best Case 45, Worst Case 582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>2,017</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>2,481</td>
<td>2,921</td>
<td>(1,930), (904)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>1,466</td>
<td>4,717</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>1,930</td>
<td>2,022</td>
<td>(556), 2,695</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, BANANAS, INC.

Child Care Supply
Number of Child Care Centers ................................................................. 92
Number of Family Child Care Homes ......................................................... 84

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care
Providers Offering Full-time Care .............................................................. 124
Providers Offering Part-time Care ............................................................ 150
Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours
Providers Offering Evening Care ................................................................. 16
Providers Offering Overnight Care ............................................................. 9
Providers Offering Weekend Care ............................................................... 6

Number of Providers Speaking Languages Other Than English
  Spanish ........................................ 63
  Chinese ....................................... 15
  Tagalog ..................................... 2
  Other Languages ......................... 52
CASTRO VALLEY CITY PROFILE

CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Conservative Estimate</th>
<th>Broad Estimate</th>
<th>FCCH</th>
<th>Center</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Best Case</th>
<th>Worst Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months)</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool (2 to 5 years)</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>1,567</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>1,071</td>
<td>(257)</td>
<td>496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-aged (6 to 13 years)</td>
<td>1,417</td>
<td>4,737</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>3,731</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care

Providers Offering Full-time care ......................................................... 69
Providers Offering Part-time Care ......................................................... 77

Supply of Care during Nontraditional Hours

Providers Offering Evening Care ............................................................. 6
Providers Offering Overnight Care ......................................................... 4
Providers Offering Weekend Care ........................................................... 2

Number of Providers Speaking Languages Other Than English

Spanish .............................................................. 17
Tagalog ............................................................ 0
Chinese ............................................................. 0
Other Languages ..................................................... 5

Working Families with Children*

Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families) .......... 59%
Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families) .......... 76%

Working Families with Children*

Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families) .......... 59%
Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families) .......... 76%

Source: 1990 Census.

Income Levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Conservative Estimate</th>
<th>Broad Estimate</th>
<th>FCCH</th>
<th>Center</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Best Case</th>
<th>Worst Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months)</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool (2 to 5 years)</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>1,567</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>1,071</td>
<td>(257)</td>
<td>496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-aged (6 to 13 years)</td>
<td>1,417</td>
<td>4,737</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>3,731</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, 4Cs of Alameda County.
DUBLIN CITY PROFILE

CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population
- Total Population: 29,973
- Number of Children:
  - Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months): 715
  - Preschool (2 to 5 years): 1,382
  - School-aged (6 to 13 years): 2,953

Source: 2000 Census.

Working families with Children*
- Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families): 59%
- Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families): 73%

Source: 1990 Census.

Income Levels
- Median Family Income**: $55,924
- Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year: 17%
- Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year: 83%

Source: 1990 Census.

Children Receiving Public Assistance
- CalWORKS: 80
- Food Stamps: 12
- MediCal: 144

Cost of Care
- Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler***: $15,684
- Percent of Median Family Income: 28%

Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

**Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.

***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conservative Estimate</td>
<td>Broad Estimate</td>
<td>FCCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>2,166</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Child Care Supply
- Number of Child Care Centers: 21
- Number of Family Child Care Homes: 49

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care
- Providers Offering Full-time Care: 64
- Providers Offering Part-time Care: 60

Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours
- Providers Offering Evening Care: 0
- Providers Offering Overnight Care: 0
- Providers Offering Weekend Care: 1

Number of Providers Speaking Languages Other Than English
- Spanish: 8
- Tagalog: 4
- Chinese: 3
- Other Languages: 15
EMERYVILLE CITY PROFILE

CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population
Total Population .................................................................................................................. 6,882
Number of Children
   Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months) .................................................................................. 97
   Preschool (2 to 5 years) .............................................................................................. 208
   School-aged (6 to 13 years) ....................................................................................... 340
Source: 2000 Census.

Working Families with Children*
   Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families)............ 36%
   Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families)......... 63%
Source: 1990 Census.

Income Levels
   Median Family Income** ............................................................................................. $42,305
   Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year ......................... 35%
   Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year ....................... 65%
Source: 1990 Census.

Children Receiving Public Assistance
   CalWORKS ................................................................................................................... 68
   Food Stamps .............................................................................................................. 20
   MediCal .................................................................................................................... 129

Cost of Care
   Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler*** .............. $15,684
   Percent of Median Family Income ............................................................................ 37%
Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conservative Estimate</td>
<td>Broad Estimate</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Number of Providers Speaking Languages Other Than English
   Spanish ................................... 2
   Tagalog ................................... 0
   Chinese ................................... 1
   Other Languages ....................... 3

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, BANANAS, INC.
FREMONT CITY PROFILE

CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population
Total Population.................................................................203,413
Number of Children
   Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months)..........................5,940
   Preschool (2 to 5 years)..............................12,241
   School-aged (6 to 13 years).........................23,607
Source: 2000 Census

Working Families with Children*
   Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families)........59%
   Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families).........71%
Source: 1990 Census

Income Levels
   Median Family Income**.................................................$55,411
   Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year..............16%
   Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year...............84%
Source: 1990 Census

Children Receiving Public Assistance
   CalWORKS ................................................................. 976
   Food Stamps .............................................................. 104
   MediCal ................................................................. 1,565

Cost of Care
   Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler*** ........ $15,684
   Median Family Income .............................................. .28%
Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

* Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
** 1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
*** This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Gap in Supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conservative Estimate</td>
<td>Broad Estimate</td>
<td>FCCH Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>1,819</td>
<td>3,532</td>
<td>493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>3,749</td>
<td>7,278</td>
<td>1,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>5,361</td>
<td>16,796</td>
<td>587</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, 4Cs of Alameda County.

Child Care Supply
   Number of Child Care Centers................................................. 78
   Number of Family Child Care Homes ...................................... 256

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care
   Providers Offering Full-time Care ........................................... 255
   Providers Offering Part-time Care .......................................... 284
Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours
   Providers Offering Evening Care ............................................. 38
   Providers Offering Overnight Care ......................................... 16
   Providers Offering Weekend Care ........................................... 18

Number of Providers Speaking Languages Other Than English
   Spanish ......................... 73
   Tagalog ......................... 17
   Chinese ......................... 13
   Other Languages .................. 60
FREMONT (BY ZIP CODE): 94536

CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Conservative Estimate</th>
<th>Broad Estimate</th>
<th>FCCH</th>
<th>Center</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Best Case</th>
<th>Worst Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months)</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>1,132</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool (2 to 5 years)</td>
<td>1,119</td>
<td>2,139</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>1,161</td>
<td>1,528</td>
<td>(409)</td>
<td>611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-aged (6 to 13 years)</td>
<td>1,558</td>
<td>5,084</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>1,169</td>
<td>1,325</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>3,759</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census 4Cs of Alameda County.

Working Families with Children*

Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families)........58%
Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families).........74%

Source: 1990 Census.

Income Levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Conservative Estimate</th>
<th>Broad Estimate</th>
<th>FCCH</th>
<th>Center</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Best Case</th>
<th>Worst Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median Family Income**</td>
<td>$51,253</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Children earning less than $30,000 each year</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Children earning more than $30,000 each year</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 Census.

Cost of Care

Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler***..............$15,684
Percent of Median Family Income.............................................................................31%

Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand Conservative Estimate</th>
<th>Supply FCCH</th>
<th>Center</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Best Case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>1,119</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>1,161</td>
<td>1,528</td>
<td>(409)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>1,558</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>1,169</td>
<td>1,325</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Child Care Supply

Number of Child Care Centers .................................................................................. 34
Number of Family Child Care Homes ......................................................................... 87

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Demand Conservative Estimate</th>
<th>Supply FCCH</th>
<th>Center</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Providers Offering Full-time Care</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers Offering Part-time Care</td>
<td>103</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Demand Conservative Estimate</th>
<th>Supply FCCH</th>
<th>Center</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Providers Offering Evening Care</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers Offering Overnight Care</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers Offering Weekend Care</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FREMONT (BY ZIP CODE): 94538

CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Conservative Estimate</th>
<th>Broad Estimate</th>
<th>FCCH Center</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Best Case</th>
<th>Excess Supply</th>
<th>Worst Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months)</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>968</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool (2 to 5 years)</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>1,820</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>1,096</td>
<td>(101)</td>
<td>724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-aged (6 to 13 years)</td>
<td>1,403</td>
<td>4,170</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>3,517</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, 4Cs of Alameda County.

Working Families with Children*

- Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families)..........55%
- Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families).........67%

Source: 1990 Census

Income Levels

- Median Family Income** ................................................................. $47,400
- Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year ..................22%
- Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year ...............78%

Source: 1990 Census.

Cost of Care

- Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler*** .......... $15,684
- Percent of Median Family Income ..........................................................33%

Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

Child Care Supply

- Number of Child Care Centers ............................................................................. 22
- Number of Family Child Care Homes ................................................................... 95

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care

- Providers Offering Full-time Care ....................................................................... 92
- Providers Offering Part-time Care ........................................................................ 99

Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care during Nontraditional Hours

- Providers Offering Evening Care .......................................................................... 16
- Providers Offering Overnight Care ......................................................................... 7
- Providers Offering Weekend Care ........................................................................... 5
FREMONT (BY ZIP CODE): 94539

CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population
Total Population ........................................................................................................................................ 46,910
Number of Children
Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months) ............................................................................................................. 1,025
Preschool (2 to 5 years) ......................................................................................................................... 2,896
School-aged (6 to 13 years) ..................................................................................................................... 6,489
Source: 2000 Census

Working Families with Children*
Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families) .................. 60%
Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families) .................. 68%
Source: 1990 Census

Income Levels
Median Family Income** ......................................................................................................................... $69,915
Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year .................................. 10%
Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year .......................... 90%
Source: 1990 Census.

Cost of Care
Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler*** .................. $15,684
Percent of Median Family Income .................................................................................................... 22%
Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand Conservative Estimate</th>
<th>Demand Broad Estimate</th>
<th>Supply FCCH</th>
<th>Supply Center</th>
<th>Supply Total</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>1,738</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>886</td>
<td>1030</td>
<td>(137)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>1,472</td>
<td>4,436</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>867</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, 4Cs of Alameda County.

Child Care Supply
Number of Child Care Centers .............................................................................................................. 19
Number of Family Child Care Homes .................................................................................................. 38

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care
Providers Offering Full-time Care ...................................................................................................... 38
Providers Offering Part-time Care .................................................................................................... 48
Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care during Nontraditional Hours
Providers Offering Evening Care ........................................................................................................... 6
Providers Offering Overnight Care ...................................................................................................... 1
Providers Offering Weekend Care ....................................................................................................... 2
FREMONT (BY ZIP CODE): 94555

City Population and Income Characteristics

Population
Total Population .............................................................................................................. 33,863
Number of Children
  Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months) ................................................................................. 1,184
  Preschool (2 to 5 years) .............................................................................................. 2,328
  School-aged (6 to 13 years) ........................................................................................ 4,061
Source: 2000 Census

Working Families with Children
  Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families)..........67%
  Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families)............75%
Source: 1990 Census.

Income Levels
  Median Family Income** ................................................................................................. $60,764
  Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year ............................ 13%
  Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year.......................... 87%
Source: 1990 Census

Cost of Care
  Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler*** .................. $15,684
  Percent of Median Family Income .......................................................................................... 26%
Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conservative Estimate</td>
<td>Broad Estimate</td>
<td>FCCH Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>1,561</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>924</td>
<td>3,063</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, 4Cs of Alameda County.

Child Care Supply
  Number of Child Care Centers ....................................................................................... 3
  Number of Family Child Care Homes .............................................................................. 36

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care
  Providers Offering Full-time Care .................................................................................. 34
  Providers Offering Part-time Care .................................................................................. 34
Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care during Nontraditional Hours
  Providers Offering Evening Care .................................................................................... 4
  Providers Offering Overnight Care .................................................................................. 2
  Providers Offering Weekend Care .................................................................................... 2
HAYWARD CITY PROFILE

CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population
Total Population .............................................................................................................. 140,030
Number of Children
  Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months) ................................................................................. 4,370
  Preschool (2 to 5 years) .............................................................................................. 8,916
  School-aged (6 to 13 years) ...................................................................................... 16,880
Source: 2000 Census.

Working Families with Children*
  Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families) .......... 53%
  Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families) .......... 69%
Source: 1990 Census.

Income Levels
  Median Family Income** ............................................................................................... $40,182
  Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year ....................... 33%
  Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year .................. 67%
Source: 1990 Census.

Children Receiving Public Assistance
  CalWORKS ................................................................................................................... 2,072
  Food Stamps .................................................................................................................. 293
  MediCal ......................................................................................................................... 4,426

Cost of Care
  Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler*** ............. $15,684
  Percent of Median Family Income ............................................................................... 39%
Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand Conservative Estimate</th>
<th>Demand Broad Estimate</th>
<th>Supply FCCH Center</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>1,288</td>
<td>2,336</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>2,629</td>
<td>4,767</td>
<td>1,017</td>
<td>1,612</td>
<td>2,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>3,830</td>
<td>11,604</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>1,595</td>
<td>2,006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Best Case: 651, 1,699
Worst Case: 0, 2,138

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, 4Cs of Alameda County.

Child Care Supply
  Number of Child Care Centers .................................................................................. 62
  Number of Family Child Care Homes .......................................................................... 199

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care
  Providers Offering Full-time Care ........................................................................... 204
  Providers Offering Part-time Care ............................................................................ 232
Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours
  Providers Offering Evening Care ............................................................................ 43
  Providers Offering Overnight Care .......................................................................... 24
  Providers Offering Weekend Care ............................................................................ 14

Number of Providers Speaking Languages Other Than English
  Spanish .................................................. 69
  Chinese .................................................. 8
  Tagalog .................................................. 10
  Other Languages ....................................... 27
### CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

#### Population
- Total Population: 11,145
- Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months): 222
- Preschool (2 to 5 years): 470
- School-aged (6 to 13 years): 929

Source: 2000 Census.

#### Working families with children
- Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families): 65%
- Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families): 77%

Source: 1990 Census.

#### Income Levels
- Median Family Income: $59,898
- Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year: 15%
- Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year: 85%

Source: 1990 Census.

#### Cost of Care
- Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler: $15,684
- Percent of Median Family Income: 26%

Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.

**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.

***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

### CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Conservative Estimate</th>
<th>Broad Estimate</th>
<th>FCCH Center</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Best Case</th>
<th>Worst Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, 4Cs of Alameda County.

**Child Care Supply**
- Number of Child Care Centers: 4
- Number of Family Child Care Homes: 7

**Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care**
- Providers Offering Full-time Care: 7
- Providers Offering Part-time Care: 9

*Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

**Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours**
- Providers Offering Evening Care: 2
- Providers Offering Overnight Care: 1
- Providers Offering Weekend Care: 1
HAYWARD (BY ZIP CODE): 94544

CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Conservative Estimate</th>
<th>Broad Estimate</th>
<th>FCCH</th>
<th>Center</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Best Case</th>
<th>Worst Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months)</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>1,214</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool (2 to 5 years)</td>
<td>1,442</td>
<td>2,492</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>1,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-aged (6 to 13 years)</td>
<td>2,145</td>
<td>6,315</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>1,442</td>
<td>5,612</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2000 Census.

Working Families with Children*

- Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families) .............. 50%
- Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families) ............. 67%

Source: 1990.

Income Levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Level Description</th>
<th>Conservative Estimate</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median Family Income</td>
<td>$36,299</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 Census.

Cost of Care

- Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler *** .............. $15,684
- Percent of Median Family Income ................................................................. 43%

Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
***1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.

**This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand (Conservative Estimate)</th>
<th>Demand (Broad Estimate)</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>1,214</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>1,442</td>
<td>2,492</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>2,145</td>
<td>6,315</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, 4Cs of Alameda County.

Child Care Supply

- Number of Child Care Centers ................................................................. 26
- Number of Family Child Care Homes ......................................................... 79

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care

- Providers Offering Full-time Care ............................................................. 83
- Providers Offering Part-time Care ............................................................ 90

Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours

- Providers Offering Evening Care ............................................................... 14
- Providers Offering Overnight Care ............................................................. 8
- Providers Offering Weekend Care .............................................................. 9
HAYWARD (BY ZIP CODE):  94545

CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Number of Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27,295</td>
<td>689</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2000 Census

Working families with children*

| Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families) | 61% |
| Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families) | 72% |

Source: 1990 Census

Income Levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Median Family Income**</th>
<th>Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year</th>
<th>Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$45,830</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 Census.

Cost of Care

| Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler*** | $15,684 |
| Percent of Median Family Income**| 34% |

Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.

**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.

***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand Conservative Estimate</th>
<th>Demand Broad Estimate</th>
<th>Supply FCCH</th>
<th>Supply Center</th>
<th>Supply Total</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>(172)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>2,293</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, 4Cs of Alameda County.

Child Care Supply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Child Care Centers</th>
<th>14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Family Child Care Homes</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care

| Providers Offering Full-time Care | 62 |
| Providers Offering Part-time Care | 69 |

Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours

| Providers Offering Evening Care | 11 |
| Providers Offering Overnight Care | 4 |
| Providers Offering Weekend Care | 0 |
### LIVERMORE CITY PROFILE

#### CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Number of Children</th>
<th>Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months)</th>
<th>Preschool (2 to 5 years)</th>
<th>School-aged (6 to 13 years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>2000 Census.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Working Families with Children* | | Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families) | 60% |
| Source                          | | 1990 Census.                     |     |

| Income Levels | Median Family Income** | $53,181 | Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year | 18% |
| Source        | 1990 Census.          |         | Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year | 82% |

| Children Receiving Public Assistance | CalWORKS | 382 | Food Stamps | 70 | MediCal | 824 |
| Source                                | 1990 Census. |         |               |         | Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County. | |

| Cost of Care | Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler*** | $15,684 | Percent of Median Family Income | 29% |
| Source       | 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County. |         |     |     |

---

#### CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conservative Estimate</td>
<td>Broad Estimate</td>
<td>FCCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>1,291</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>1,454</td>
<td>2,833</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>2184</td>
<td>7,111</td>
<td>627</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** 1990 and 2000 US Census, Child Care Links

#### Child Care Supply

- Number of Child Care Centers: 40
- Number of Family Child Care Homes: 187

#### Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care

- Providers Offering Full-time Care: 217
- Providers Offering Part-time Care: 206

**Note:** Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

#### Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours

- Providers Offering Evening Care: 10
- Providers Offering Overnight Care: 5
- Providers Offering Weekend Care: 7

#### Number of Providers Speaking Languages Other Than English

- Spanish: 34
- Tagalog: 4
- Chinese: 0
- Other Languages: 31
**NEWARK CITY PROFILE**

### CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

#### Population
- **Total Population**: 42,471
- **Number of Children**
  - Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months): 1,166
  - Preschool (2 to 5 years): 2,525
  - School-aged (6 to 13 years): 5,327

**Source**: 2000 Census.

#### Working Families with Children*
- Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families): 58%
- Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families): 71%

**Source**: 1990 Census.

#### Income Levels
- **Median Family Income**: $51,896
- Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year: 18%
- Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year: 82%

**Source**: 1990 Census.

#### Children Receiving Public Assistance
- CalWORKS: 346
- Food Stamps: 23
- MediCal: 682

#### Cost of Care
- **Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler***: $15,684
- Percent of Median Family Income: 30%

**Source**: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

---

**CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Gap in Supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conservative Estimate</td>
<td>Broad Estimate</td>
<td>FCCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>1,468</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>1,210</td>
<td>3,775</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source**: 1990 and 2000 US Census, 4Cs of Alameda County.

### Child Care Supply
- Number of Child Care Centers: 23
- Number of Family Child Care Homes: 84

### Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care
- Providers Offering Full-time Care: 78
- Providers Offering Part-time Care: 91

**Note**: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

### Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours
- Providers Offering Evening Care: 14
- Providers Offering Overnight Care: 4
- Providers Offering Weekend Care: 3

### Number of Providers Speaking Languages Other Than English
- Spanish: 24
- Tagalog: 3
- Chinese: 2
- Other Languages: 5
OAKLAND CITY PROFILE

CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population
Total Population .............................................................................................................. 399,484
Number of Children
   Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months) ............................................................................... 11,216
   Preschool (2 to 5 years) ............................................................................................ 22,977
   School-aged (6 to 13 years) ...................................................................................... 45,808

Source: 2000 Census.

Working Families with Children*
   Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families) .......... 50%
   Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families) .......... 58%

Source: 1990 Census.

Income Levels
   Median Family Income** ............................................................................................... $31,755
   Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year ...................... 47%
   Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year .................... 53%

Source: 1990 Census.

Children Receiving Public Assistance
   CalWORKS ...................................................................................................................... 12,520
   Food Stamps ...................................................................................................................... 1,079
   MediCal ............................................................................................................................. 16,197

Cost of Care
   Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler*** ............... $15,684
   Percent of Median Family Income ............................................................................... 49%

Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

* Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
** 1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
*** This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Conservative Estimate</th>
<th>Broad Estimate</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>3,223</td>
<td>5,560</td>
<td>1,372</td>
<td>494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>6,603</td>
<td>11,390</td>
<td>3,140</td>
<td>7,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>10,344</td>
<td>26,586</td>
<td>1,506</td>
<td>3,085</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Best Case | Worst Case
1,866     | 3,694
11,014    | 4,411
4,591     | 21,995

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, BANANAS, INC.

Child Care Supply
   Number of Child Care Centers ................................................................. 215
   Number of Family Child Care Homes .......................................................... 623

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care
   Providers Offering Full-time Care ................................................................. 731
   Providers Offering Part-time Care ................................................................. 719

Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours
   Providers Offering Evening Care ................................................................. 273
   Providers Offering Overnight Care ............................................................... 189
   Providers Offering Weekend Care ................................................................. 162

Number of Providers Speaking Languages Other Than English
   Spanish ........................................ 130
   Chinese .................................... 73
   Tagalog .................................... 18
   Other Languages ....................... 85
### CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

**Population**
- Total Population: 54,857
- Number of Children:
  - Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months): 1,959
  - Preschool (2 to 5 years): 4,071
  - School-aged (6 to 13 years): 7,857

*Source: 2000 Census.*

**Working Families with Children***
- Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families): 44%
- Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families): 50%

*Source: 1990 Census*

**Income Levels**
- Median Family Income: $25,333
- Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year: 59%
- Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year: 41%

*Source: 1990 Census.*

**Cost of Care**
- Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler: $15,684
- Percent of Median Family Income: 62%

*Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.*

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.

**CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand Conservative Estimate</th>
<th>Demand Broad Estimate</th>
<th>Supply FCCH</th>
<th>Supply Center</th>
<th>Supply Total</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>853</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Best Case: 361, Worst Case: 670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>1130</td>
<td>1,773</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>1,340</td>
<td>Best Case: 210, Worst Case: 433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>1768</td>
<td>3,906</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>Best Case: 1,342, Worst Case: 3,480</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, BANANAS, INC.*

**Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care**
- Providers Offering Full-time Care: 82
- Providers Offering Part-time Care: 87

*Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.*

**Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours**
- Providers Offering Evening Care: 30
- Providers Offering Overnight Care: 25
- Providers Offering Weekend Care: 20

**Child Care Supply**
- Number of Child Care Centers: 20
- Number of Family Child Care Homes: 73
CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population

- Total Population .............................................................................................................. 28,880
- Number of Children
  - Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months) .................................................................................... 761
  - Preschool (2 to 5 years) .............................................................................................. 1,475
  - School-aged (6 to 13 years) ........................................................................................ 2,923

Source: 2000 Census

Working Families with Children*

- Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families)........60%
- Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families)........67%

Source: 1990 Census.

Income Levels

- Median Family Income*** ............................................................................................. $41,687
- Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year ......................... 34
- Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year ......................... 66%

Source: 1990 Census.

Cost of Care

- Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler*** ............... $15,684
- Percent of Median Family Income .................................................................................. 38%

Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conservative Estimate</td>
<td>Broad Estimate</td>
<td>FCCH Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>891</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>1,970</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, BANANAS, INC.

Child Care Supply

- Number of Child Care Centers ....................................................................................... 11
- Number of Family Child Care Homes ............................................................................. 51

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care

- Providers Offering Full-time Care ............................................................................... 55
- Providers Offering Part-time Care ............................................................................... 54

Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours

- Providers Offering Evening Care ............................................................................... 15
- Providers Offering Overnight Care ............................................................................. 7
- Providers Offering Weekend Care ............................................................................. 7
OAKLAND (BY ZIP CODE): 94603

CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population
Total Population .............................................................................................................. 31,389
Number of Children
  Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months) ................................................................................. 1,099
  Preschool (2 to 5 years) .............................................................................................. 2,472
  School-aged (6 to 13 years) ........................................................................................ 5,110
Source: 2000 Census

Working families with Children*
  Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families) .......... 46%
  Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families) .......... 57%
Source: 1990 Census

Income Levels
  Median Family Income* ................................................................................................. $24,883
  Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year ......................... 58%
  Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year ....................... 42%
Source: 1990 Census.

Cost of Care
  Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler** ** ............. $15,684
  Percent of Median Family Income .................................................................................. 63%
Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Conservative</th>
<th>Broad Estimate</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>1,146</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>1,153</td>
<td>2,889</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, BANANAS, INC.

Child Care Supply
Number of Child Care Centers ....................................................................................... 10
Number of Family Child Care Homes ................................................................................ 69

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care
  Providers Offering Full-time Care .............................................................................. 69
  Providers Offering Part-time Care .............................................................................. 67
Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours
  Providers Offering Evening Care ................................................................................. 31
  Providers Offering Overnight Care ............................................................................ 24
  Providers Offering Weekend Care .............................................................................. 20
CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population
Total Population .............................................................................................................. 42,852
Number of Children
Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months) ................................................................................. 1,255
Preschool (2 to 5 years) .............................................................................................. 2,660
School-aged (6 to 13 years) ........................................................................................ 5,445
Source: 2000 Census

Working Families with Children
Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families)........ 59%
Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families)........ 69%
Source: 1990 Census

Income Levels
Median Family Income** ............................................................................................... $37,101
Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year ...................... 40%
Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year ..................... 60%
Source: 1990 Census.

Cost of Care
Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler*** ........... $15,684
Percent of Median Family Income .............................................................................. 42%
Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conservative Estimate</td>
<td>Broad Estimate</td>
<td>FCCH Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>1,576</td>
<td>641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>1,236</td>
<td>3,777</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, BANANAS, INC.

Child Care Supply
Number of Child Care Centers ..................................................................................... 18
Number of Family Child Care Homes ............................................................................ 120

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care
Providers Offering Full-time Care ............................................................................. 124
Providers Offering Part-time Care ............................................................................. 117
Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care during Nontraditional Hours
Providers Offering Evening Care ................................................................................ 58
Providers Offering Overnight Care ............................................................................ 37
Providers Offering Weekend Care .............................................................................. 31
CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population
Total Population ................................................................. 41,872
Number of Children
Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months) ...................................... 1,185
Preschool (2 to 5 years) .................................................. 2,416
School-aged (6 to 13 years) .............................................. 4,847
Source: 2000 Census

Working Families with Children*
- Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families)........41%
- Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families)........41%
Source: 1990 Census

Income Levels
- Median Family Income** .................................................. $24,557
- Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year .....................59%
- Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year .................41%
Source: 1990 Census.

Cost of Care
- Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler*** ............ $15,684
- Percent of Median Family Income ......................................... 64%
Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conservative Estimate</td>
<td>Broad Estimate</td>
<td>FCCH Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>1,086</td>
<td>2,007</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, BANANAS, INC.

Child Care Supply
- Number of Child Care Centers ............................................ 18
- Number of Family Child Care Homes ..................................... 43

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care
- Providers Offering Full-time Care ..................................... 48
- Providers Offering Part-time Care ..................................... 53

Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours
- Providers Offering Evening Care ....................................... 20
- Providers Offering Overnight Care .................................... 13
- Providers Offering Weekend Care ..................................... 16
### CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

#### Population

- Total Population: 21,048
- Number of Children:
  - Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months): 541
  - Preschool (2 to 5 years): 1,212
  - School-aged (6 to 13 years): 2,655

Source: 2000 Census

#### Working Families with Children*

- Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families): 35%
- Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families): 42%

Source: 1990 Census

#### Income Levels

- Median Family Income**: $14,752
- Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year: 77%
- Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year: 23%

Source: 1990 Census.

#### Cost of Care

- Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler***: $15,684
- Percent of Median Family Income: 106%

Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

---

### CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conservative Estimate</td>
<td>Broad Estimate</td>
<td>FCCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, BANANAS, INC.

#### Child Care Supply

- Number of Child Care Centers: 15
- Number of Family Child Care Homes: 27

#### Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care

- Providers Offering Full-time Care: 35
- Providers Offering Part-time Care: 39

*Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

#### Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours

- Providers Offering Evening Care: 14
- Providers Offering Overnight Care: 7
- Providers Offering Weekend Care: 10
CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population

Total Population .................................................................................................................. 24,572
Number of Children
  Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months) .................................................................................... 541
  Preschool (2 to 5 years) .............................................................................................. 1,116
  School-aged (6 to 13 years) ........................................................................................ 2,574
Source: 2000 Census

Working Families with Children*

Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families) .......... 42%
Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families) .......... 56%
Source: 1990 Census

Income Levels

Median Family Income** ............................................................................................... $26,774
Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year ......................... 54%
Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year ....................... 46%
Source: 1990 Census.

Cost of Care

Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler*** .......... $15,684
Percent of Median Family Income ................................................................................ 59%
Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand (Conservative Estimate)</th>
<th>Demand (Broad Estimate)</th>
<th>Supply (FCCH)</th>
<th>Center</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>(550)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>1,435</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, BANANAS, INC.

Child Care Supply

Number of Child Care Centers ......................................................................................... 16
Number of Family Child Care Homes .............................................................................. 49

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care

Providers Offering Full-time Care ................................................................................. 60
Providers Offering Part-time Care .................................................................................. 48
Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours

Providers Offering Evening Care ..................................................................................... 22
Providers Offering Overnight Care .................................................................................. 16
Providers Offering Weekend Care ................................................................................... 14
CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Conservative Estimate</th>
<th>Broad Estimate</th>
<th>FCCH Center</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Best Case</th>
<th>Worst Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months)</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool (2 to 5 years)</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>(99)</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-aged (6 to 13 years)</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>1,204</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>964</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, BANANAS, INC.

Working Families with Children*
Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families)........53%
Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families)........67%

Source: 1990 Census.

Income Levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median Family Income**</td>
<td>$25,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 Census.

Cost of Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Average Annual Cost</th>
<th>Percent of Median Family Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant and Preschooler</td>
<td>$15,684</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand Conservative Estimate</th>
<th>Demand Broad Estimate</th>
<th>Supply FCCH</th>
<th>Supply Center</th>
<th>Supply Total</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>(99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>1,204</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, BANANAS, INC.

Child Care Supply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Child Care Centers</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Family Child Care Homes</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Providers Offering Full-time Care</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers Offering Part-time Care</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Providers Offering Evening Care</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers Offering Overnight Care</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers Offering Weekend Care</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population
Total Population ................................................................. 29,963
Number of Children
  Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months) ................................................ 583
  Preschool (2 to 5 years) .......................................................... 1,010
  School-aged (6 to 13 years) ...................................................... 1,941
Source: 2000 Census.

Working Families with Children*
  Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families) .......... 70%
  Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families) .......... 77%
Source: 1990 Census.

Income Levels
  Median Family Income** ........................................................ $47,072
  Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year ....................... 28%
  Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year ...................... 72%
Source: 1990 Census.

Cost of Care
  Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler*** ............... $15,684
  Percent of Median Family Income .............................................. 33%
Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand Conservative Estimate</th>
<th>Demand Broad Estimate</th>
<th>Supply FCCH</th>
<th>Supply Center</th>
<th>Supply Total</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>(218)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>1,485</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, BANANAS, INC.

Child Care Supply
Number of Child Care Centers .................................................. 14
Number of Family Child Care Homes ............................................ 12

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care
  Providers Offering Full-time Care ............................................ 22
  Providers Offering Part-time Care ......................................... 23
Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours
  Providers Offering Evening Care ............................................ 3
  Providers Offering Overnight Care ....................................... 0
  Providers Offering Weekend Care ......................................... 2
OAKLAND (BY ZIP CODE): 94611

CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population
- Total Population: 36,508
- Number of Children:
  - Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months): 768
  - Preschool (2 to 5 years): 1,387
  - School-aged (6 to 13 years): 2,978

Source: 2000 Census.

Working Families with Children*
- Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families): 64%
- Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families): 72%

Source: 1990 Census.

Income Levels
- Median Family Income**: $70,143
- Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year: 16%
- Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year: 84%

Source: 1990 Census.

Cost of Care
- Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler***: $15,684
- Percent of Median Family Income: 22%

Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conservative Estimate</td>
<td>Broad Estimate</td>
<td>FCCH Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>884</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>2,130</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, BANANAS, INC.

Child Care Supply
- Number of Child Care Centers: 15
- Number of Family Child Care Homes: 13

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care
- Providers Offering Full-time Care: 19
- Providers Offering Part-time Care: 27

Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours
- Providers Offering Evening Care: 5
- Providers Offering Overnight Care: 4
- Providers Offering Weekend Care: 3
CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population
Total Population ........................................................................................................................................ 11,700
Number of Children
Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months) ........................................................................................................ 226
Preschool (2 to 5 years) ..................................................................................................................... 396
School-aged (6 to 13 years) ................................................................................................................. 719
Source: 2000 Census

Working Families with Children*
Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families)...............60%
Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families).............59%
Source: 1990 Census

Income Levels
Median Family Income** .................................................................................................................... $20,542
Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year ............................................70%
Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year ........................................ 30%
Source: 1990 Census.

Cost of Care
Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler*** .............. $15,684
Percent of Median Family Income .................................................................................................. 76%
Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Gap in Supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conservative Estimate</td>
<td>Broad Estimate</td>
<td>FCCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, BANANAS, INC.

Child Care Supply
Number of Child Care Centers ........................................................................................................... 13
Number of Family Child Care Homes .................................................................................................. 16

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care
Providers Offering Full-time Care ...................................................................................................... 28
Providers Offering Part-time Care ...................................................................................................... 22
Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours
Providers Offering Evening Care ......................................................................................................... 8
Providers Offering Overnight Care ...................................................................................................... 5
Providers Offering Weekend Care ....................................................................................................... 5
CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population

Total Population .............................................................................................................. xx
Number of Children

Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months) ................................................................................... 0
Preschool (2 to 5 years) ............................................................................................... 0
School-aged (6 to 13 years) ......................................................................................... 0

Source: 2000 Census

Working Families with Children*

Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families)............. 0%
Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families) ............. 0%

Source: 1990 Census

Income Levels

Median Family Income** .......................................................... $57,500
Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year ....................... 0%
Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year ..................... 100%

Source: 1990 Census.

Cost of Care

Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler*** .................. $15,684
Percent of Median Family Income ............................................................................. 27

Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conservative Estimate</td>
<td>Broad Estimate</td>
<td>FCCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, BANANAS, INC.

Child Care Supply

Number of Child Care Centers ................................................................................... 1
Number of Family Child Care Homes ........................................................................... 0

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care

Providers Offering Full-time Care ............................................................................. 1
Providers Offering Part-time Care ............................................................................. 1

Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours

Providers Offering Evening Care .............................................................................. 0
Providers Offering Overnight Care .......................................................................... 0
Providers Offering Weekend Care ............................................................................ 0
### CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

#### Population
- Total Population: 15,420
- Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months): 393
- Preschool (2 to 5 years): 657
- School-aged (6 to 13 years): 903

Source: 2000 Census

#### Working Families with Children
- Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families): 52%
- Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families): 73%

Source: 1990 Census

#### Income Levels
- Median Family Income: $60,765
- Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year: 17%
- Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year: 83%

Source: 1990 Census.

#### Cost of Care
- Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler: $15,684
- Percent of Median Family Income: 26%

Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.

**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.

***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

---

### CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conservative Estimate</td>
<td>Broad Estimate</td>
<td>FCCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, BANANAS, INC.

#### Child Care Supply
- Number of Child Care Centers: 8
- Number of Family Child Care Homes: 11

#### Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care
- Providers Offering Full-time Care: 15
- Providers Offering Part-time Care: 17

Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

#### Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours
- Providers Offering Evening Care: 3
- Providers Offering Overnight Care: 2
- Providers Offering Weekend Care: 4
### City Population and Income Characteristics

**Population**
- Total Population: 24,501
- Number of Children:
  - Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months): 625
  - Preschool (2 to 5 years): 1,319
  - School-aged (6 to 13 years): 2,717

*Source: 2000 Census*

**Working Families with Children***
- Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families): 61%
- Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families): 75%

*Source: 1990 Census*

**Income Levels**
- Median Family Income**: 41,117
- Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year: 33%
- Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year: 67%

*Source: 1990 Census.*

**Cost of Care**
- Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler***: 15,684
- Percent of Median Family Income: 38%

*Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.*

---

### Child Care Demand, Supply and Gaps

#### Demand versus Supply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand Conservative Estimate</th>
<th>Demand Broad Estimate</th>
<th>Supply FCCH</th>
<th>Supply Center</th>
<th>Supply Total</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>44</td>
<td><strong>161</strong></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>795</td>
<td><strong>1,054</strong></td>
<td>(651)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>2,025</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>343</td>
<td><strong>460</strong></td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, BANANAS, INC.*

**Child Care Supply**
- Number of Child Care Centers: 25
- Number of Family Child Care Homes: 52

**Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care**
- Providers Offering Full-time Care: 66
- Providers Offering Part-time Care: 68

*Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.*

**Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours**
- Providers Offering Evening Care: 22
- Providers Offering Overnight Care: 17
- Providers Offering Weekend Care: 12
Population
Total Population .............................................................................................................. 30,744
Number of Children
Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months) ................................................................................. 1,106
Preschool (2 to 5 years) .............................................................................................. 2,534
School-aged (6 to 13 years) ........................................................................................ 5,183
Source: 2000 Census

Working Families with Children*
Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families) .......... 37%
Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families) .......... 51%
Source: 1990 Census

Income Levels
Median Family Income** ............................................................................................... $20,532
Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year ...................... 65%
Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year ...................... 35%
Source: 1990 Census.

Cost of Care
Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler*** ........... $15,684
Percent of Median Family Income ................................................................. 76%
Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conservative Estimate</td>
<td>Broad Estimate</td>
<td>FCCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>1,166</td>
<td>2,623</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, BANANAS, INC.

Child Care Supply
Number of Child Care Centers ..................................................................................... 21
Number of Family Child Care Homes ............................................................................. 65

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care
Providers Offering Full-time Care ............................................................................... 78
Providers Offering Part-time Care ................................................................................. 67
Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours
Providers Offering Evening Care .................................................................................. 34
Providers Offering Overnight Care ................................................................................ 28
Providers Offering Weekend Care .................................................................................. 17
PIEDMONT CITY PROFILE

CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th></th>
<th>10,952</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months)</td>
<td></td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool (2 to 5 years)</td>
<td></td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-aged (6 to 13 years)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,661</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2000 Census

| Working Families with Children*                                           |          |        |
| Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families) | 62%      |
| Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families) | 66%      |

Source: 1990 Census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Levels</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median Family Income**</td>
<td></td>
<td>$100,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year</td>
<td></td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 Census.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children Receiving Public Assistance</th>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CalWORKS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Stamps</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MediCal</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost of Care</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler</td>
<td>$15,684</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Median Family Income</td>
<td></td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand Conservative Estimate</th>
<th>Demand Broad Estimate</th>
<th>Supply FCCH</th>
<th>Supply Center</th>
<th>Supply Total</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>936</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, BANANAS, INC.

Child Care Supply
- Number of Child Care Centers: 7
- Number of Family Child Care Homes: 5

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care
- Providers Offering Full-time Care: 5
- Providers Offering Part-time Care: 12

Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours
- Providers Offering Evening Care: 0
- Providers Offering Overnight Care: 0
- Providers Offering Weekend Care: 0

Number of Providers Speaking Languages Other Than English
- Spanish: 1
- Tagalog: 0
- Chinese: 0
- Other Languages: 2
PLEASANTON CITY PROFILE

CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population
Total Population .............................................................................................................. 63,654
Number of Children
Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months) ................................................................................. 1,646
Preschool (2 to 5 years) .............................................................................................. 3,745
School-aged (6 to 13 years)........................................................................................ 8,786
Source: 2000 Census

Working Families with Children*
Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families)........56%
Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families).........73%
Source: 1990 Census

Income Levels
Median Family Income** ............................................................................................... $64,486
Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year ................................10%
Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year .......................90%
Source: 1990 Census.

Children Receiving Public Assistance
CalWORKS ............................................................................................................................. 77
Food Stamps .............................................................................................................................. 6
MediCal ......................................................................................................................................... 217

Cost of Care
Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler*** ...........$15,684
Percent of Median Family Income ......................................................................................24%
Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conservative Estimate</td>
<td>Broad Estimate</td>
<td>FCCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>924</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>1,133</td>
<td>2,102</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>1,997</td>
<td>6,436</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Child Care Supply
Number of Child Care Centers .......................................................................................... 23
Number of Family Child Care Homes ................................................................................ 109

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care
Providers Offering Full-time care .................................................................................. 122
Providers Offering Part-time care ................................................................................. 115
Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours
Providers Offering Evening Care .................................................................................... 3
Providers Offering Overnight Care .................................................................................. 1
Providers Offering Weekend Care .................................................................................... 3

Number of Providers Speaking Languages Other Than English
Spanish ........................................ 20  Tagalog ................................................. 3
Chinese ...................................... 1  Other Languages ................................. 25
SAN LEANDRO CITY PROFILE

CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population
Total Population ........................................................................................................................................... 79,452
Number of Children
  Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months) .............................................................................................................. 1,970
  Preschool (2 to 5 years) .......................................................................................................................... 4,174
  School-aged (6 to 13 years) ...................................................................................................................... 7,947
Source: 2000 Census

Working Families with Children*
  Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families) .................. 58%
  Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families) .......... 73%
Source: 1990 Census

Income Levels
  Median Family Income** ......................................................................................................................... $43,260
  Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year ....... 29%
  Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year .......... 71%
Source: 1990 Census.

Children Receiving Public Assistance
  CalWORKS .................................................................................................................................................. 861
  Food Stamps ............................................................................................................................................ 122
  MediCal .................................................................................................................................................... 1,866

Cost of Care
  Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler*** .................. $15,684
  Percent of Median Family Income ................................................................................................. 36%
Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE</th>
<th>BROAD ESTIMATE</th>
<th>SUPPLY</th>
<th>GAP IN SUPPLY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>1,135</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>1,258</td>
<td>2,405</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>1,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>1,807</td>
<td>5,831</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, 4Cs of Alameda County.

Child Care Supply
  Number of Child Care Centers ........................................................................................................... 36
  Number of Family Child Care Homes ................................................................................................. 122

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care
  Providers Offering Full-time Care ..................................................................................................... 120
  Providers Offering Part-time Care ...................................................................................................... 121

Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours
  Providers Offering Evening Care .......................................................................................................... 26
  Providers Offering Overnight Care ...................................................................................................... 14
  Providers Offering Weekend Care ........................................................................................................ 10

Number of Providers Speaking Languages Other Than English
  Spanish ................................................................................................................................................. 30
  Tagalog ............................................................................................................................................... 4
  Chinese .............................................................................................................................................. 5
  Other Languages ................................................................................................................................. 10
  Other Languages ................................................................................................................................. 9
SAN LORENZO CITY PROFILE

CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Population
- Total Population .................................................. 21,898
- Number of Children
  - Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months) ........................................ 504
  - Preschool (2 to 5 years) ........................................... 1,138
  - School-aged (6 to 13 years) ......................................... 2,608
Source: 2000 Census

Working Families with Children*
- Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families) .......... 60%
- Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families) ........ 69%
Source: 1990 Census

Income Levels
- Median Family Income** ........................................... $44,813
- Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year .................. 25%
- Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year .............. 75%
Source: 1990 Census.

Children Receiving Public Assistance
- CalWORKS .......................................................... 191
- Food Stamps ......................................................... 16
- MediCal ................................................................. 303

Cost of Care
- Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler*** .............. $15,684
- Percent of Median Family Income ........................................ 35%
Source: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.
**1989 median family income is the most recent data currently available.
***This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.

CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conservative Estimate</td>
<td>Broad Estimate</td>
<td>FCCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>1,790</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1990 and 2000 US Census, 4Cs of Alameda County.

Child Care Supply
- Number of Child Care Centers .................................................. 10
- Number of Family Child Care Homes .......................................... 45

Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care
- Providers Offering Full-time Care ........................................... 43
- Providers Offering Part-time Care .......................................... 45
Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.

Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours
- Providers Offering Evening Care ............................................. 5
- Providers Offering Overnight Care ......................................... 4
- Providers Offering Weekend Care .......................................... 5

Number of Providers Speaking Languages Other Than English
- Spanish ................................................................. 18
- Tagalog ................................................................. 0
- Chinese ................................................................. 1
- Other Languages ......................................................... 2
### UNION CITY PROFILE

#### CITY POPULATION AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

**Total Population**: 66,869

**Number of Children**
- Infant/Toddler (0 to 24 months): 1,895
- Preschool (2 to 5 years): 4,052
- School-aged (6 to 13 years): 8,463

**Source**: 2000 Census

**Working Families with Children**
- Working families with children under 6 years (as a percentage of ALL families): 64%
- Working families with children 6 to 17 years (as a percentage of ALL families): 74%

**Source**: 1990 Census

**Income Levels**
- Median Family Income**: $49,834
- Percent of Children in Families earning less than $30,000 each year: 20%
- Percent of Children in Families earning more than $30,000 each year: 80%

**Source**: 1990 Census

**Children Receiving Public Assistance**
- CalWORKS: 746
- Food Stamps: 57
- MediCal: 1,007

**Cost of Care**
- Average annual cost of full-time care for one infant and one preschooler**: $15,684
- Percent of Median Family Income**: 31%

**Source**: 1990 Census, Median Market Rates for Child Care in Alameda County.

*Working families are considered to be those in which both parents or the single-parent head-of-household are in the workforce.*

**1999 median family income is the most recent data currently available.**

**This cost assumes an infant is in care with a family child care home and preschooler is in a preschool program.**

#### CHILD CARE DEMAND, SUPPLY AND GAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Gap in Supply (Excess Supply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conservative Estimate</td>
<td>Broad Estimate</td>
<td>FCCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>1,215</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>1,265</td>
<td>2,598</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Aged</td>
<td>1,925</td>
<td>6,266</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source**: 1990 and 2000 US Census, 4Cs of Alameda County.

**Child Care Supply**
- Number of Child Care Centers: 20
- Number of Family Child Care Homes: 84

**Supply of Full-Time and Part-Time Care**
- Providers Offering Full-time Care: 75
- Providers Offering Part-time Care: 75

*Note: Many providers offer full-time as well as part-time care.*

**Supply of Care During Nontraditional Hours**
- Providers Offering Evening Care: 18
- Providers Offering Overnight Care: 10
- Providers Offering Weekend Care: 7

**Number of Providers Speaking Languages Other Than English**
- Spanish: 17
- Tagalog: 6
- Chinese: 1
- Other Languages: 9