



BRION & ASSOCIATES

FINAL REPORT:

**Child Care Needs Assessment - 2008
with
Projections for 2013 and 2018
Calaveras County**

**Prepared for:
Calaveras Child Care Council**

Prepared by
Brion & Associates

in conjunction with
Nilsson Consulting

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A. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Calaveras Child Care Council (CCCC) is responsible for providing a forum to identify the child care priorities of families in Calaveras County and to develop policies to meet those needs. When State or Federal legislation does not identify specific target populations or geographic areas to be served in allocating child development expansion funds, The California Department of Education, Child Development Division will use the identified CCCC priorities for the purpose of allocating new State and Federal funds within each County in the State. The priorities shall be identified in a manner that ensures that all child care needs within the county area are met to the greatest extent possible. To accomplish this the CCCC is responsible for a number of tasks, one of which is to conduct an assessment of child care needs, called the “Needs Assessment”, at least once every five years. The Needs Assessment shall meet the requirements as specified in Education Code, Section 8499.5(b). This study represents the Needs Assessment in Calaveras County for 2008, and is an update from the 2003 study.

Brion & Associates has been retained by the CCCC to prepare the Needs Assessment update and possesses a variety of experience working in the planning, urban economics and child care fields. This study represents an expansion from prior studies in that a comprehensive forecast of future child care demand is also presented by Planning Area (PA), along with the current assessment of child care supply and demand as of 2008. Numerous other data has been collected and analyzed for this effort, as required by the State, including the following, *not* listed in order of importance:

- ◆ Demographic data on children and their families
- ◆ Child care supply by type, age and location
- ◆ Child care demand by age and location
- ◆ Children by race, ethnicity and language spoken
- ◆ Children with special needs and in special education programs
- ◆ Children receiving Children Protection Services and families receiving preservation or maintenance services
- ◆ Children receiving public sustenance
- ◆ Household Income
- ◆ Children waiting for child care and child care subsidies (CEL)
- ◆ Head Start and State Preschool Programs
- ◆ Costs of child care by type and age
- ◆ Children in Migrant Education Programs (if applicable)

The County is typically divided into 10 or 11 Planning Areas for purposes of data gathering. Unlike many more urban counties, Calaveras County has only one incorporated city; rather it is comprised of communities and towns all within the jurisdiction of the County. Angels Camp is the lone “incorporated city” in the County.¹

¹ Department of Finance calls Angels Camp, Angels City, but it is commonly referred to as Angels Camp.

For this analysis we have organized the data collected at the zip code level, when available, into 10 Planning Areas as shown in **Table 1** below.

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

The Study is primarily a compilation of existing data and analysis of the current status of children for 2008 with projections to 2013 and 2018, by age of children and location, e.g., Planning Area, when available. Child care demand projections for the County and each Planning Area were prepared by the consultant team specifically for this effort. Not all the data listed above was available at the planning or zip code level, including data on special needs children, public assistance, child protective services and family support programs, cost of child care, and details on household income. Detailed data and tables are presented in the Needs Assessment Profiles and Data Appendices. This report includes a summary overview of the data collected and analyzed.

In general, the study starts with "input" data including US Census data from 2000 on children and families, and combines this data, when relevant, with population and household growth forecasts at the traffic analysis zone prepared by the County's Transportation Department for 2006 to 2025. This forecast was adapted for purposes of this study's time frame, including 2008, 2013 and 2018, while controlling for overall population totals for each year countywide. For the first five year forecast, growth was assumed to be about half of what the County's forecast shows, accounting for the current downturn in the housing market, which is impacting many counties in California.

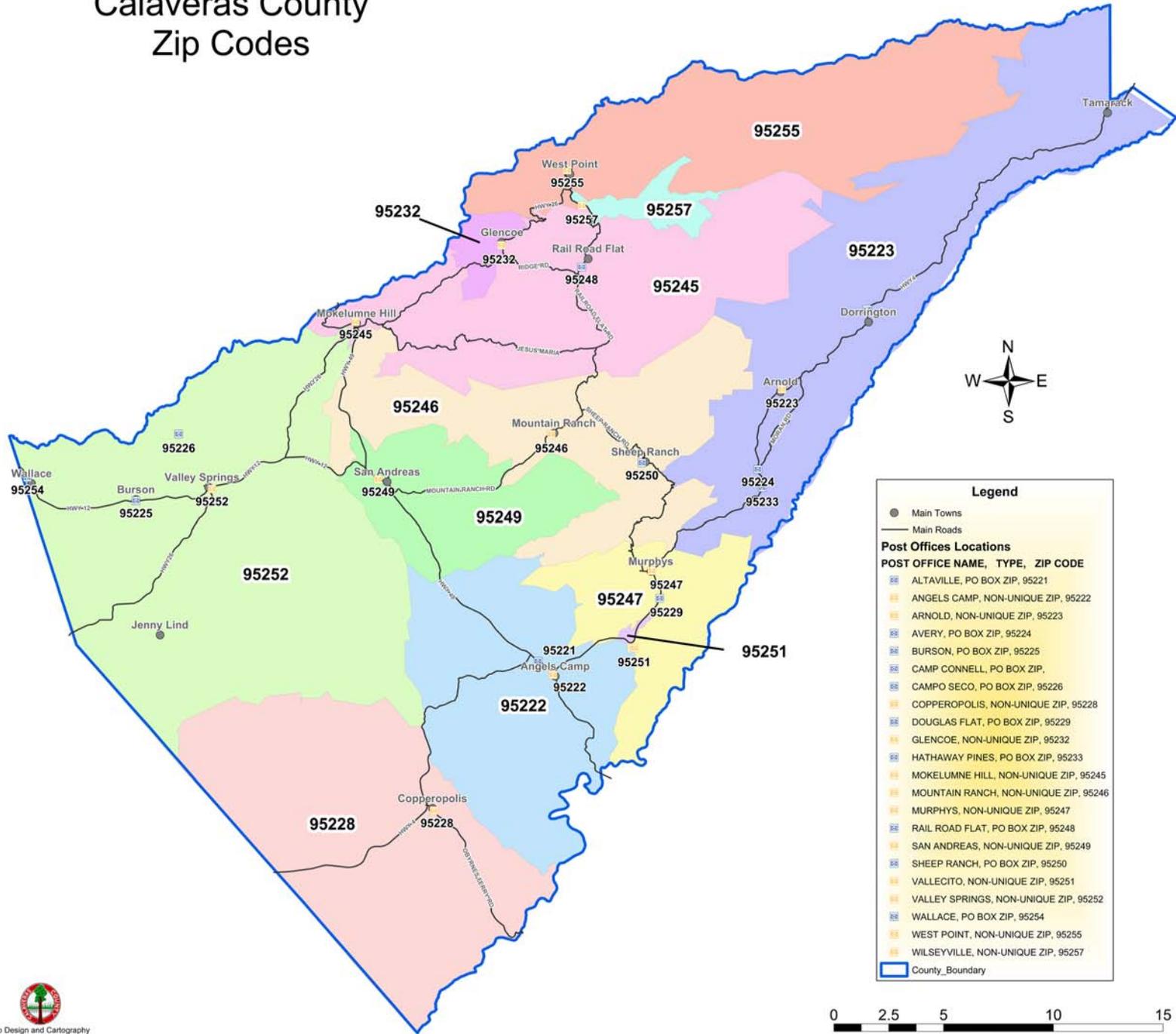
At the same time this study was being prepared a similar study on the benefits of child care and early education was also being prepared for Amador and Calaveras County's, as discussed below. While some of the data is similar in nature, its presentation varies slightly, including age categories. In particular the supply data were collected at different points in time.

**Table 1
Calaveras Planning Areas and Correlating ZIP Codes
Calaveras County Child Care Needs Assessment**

Planning Area	Community Areas	Zip Code
Planning Area 1	Copperopolis	95228
Planning Area 2	Angels Camp	95222
	Altaville	95221
Planning Area 3	Murphys	95247
	Douglas Flat	95229
	Vallecito	95251
Planning Area 4	Hathaway Pines	95233
	Avery	95224
	Arnold	95223
	White Pines	95223
	Dorrington	95223
	Camp Connell	95223
	Tamarack	95223
Planning Area 5	Mountain Ranch	95246
	Sheep Ranch	95250
Planning Area 6	Rail Road Flat	95248
	Glencoe	95232
	Mokelumne Hill	95245
Planning Area 7	West Point	95255
	Wilseyville	95257
Planning Area 8	San Andreas	95249
Planning Area 9	Valley Springs	95252
	Jenny Lind	95252
	Burson	95225
	Campo Seco	95226
	Milton	95252
	Paloma	95252
Planning Area 10	Wallace	95254

Sources: U.S. Census; Calaveras Child Care Council; Brion & Associates.

Calaveras County Zip Codes



Legend	
●	Main Towns
—	Main Roads
Post Offices Locations	
POST OFFICE NAME, TYPE, ZIP CODE	
ALTAVILLE, PO BOX ZIP, 95221	
ANGELS CAMP, NON-UNIQUE ZIP, 95222	
ARNOLD, NON-UNIQUE ZIP, 95223	
AVERY, PO BOX ZIP, 95224	
BURSON, PO BOX ZIP, 95225	
CAMP CONNELL, PO BOX ZIP,	
CAMPO SECO, PO BOX ZIP, 95226	
COPPEROPOLIS, NON-UNIQUE ZIP, 95228	
DOUGLAS FLAT, PO BOX ZIP, 95229	
GLENCOE, NON-UNIQUE ZIP, 95232	
HATHAWAY PINES, PO BOX ZIP, 95233	
MOKELUMNE HILL, NON-UNIQUE ZIP, 95245	
MOUNTAIN RANCH, NON-UNIQUE ZIP, 95246	
MURPHYS, NON-UNIQUE ZIP, 95247	
RAIL ROAD FLAT, PO BOX ZIP, 95248	
SAN ANDREAS, NON-UNIQUE ZIP, 95249	
SHEEP RANCH, PO BOX ZIP, 95250	
VALLECITO, NON-UNIQUE ZIP, 95251	
VALLEY SPRINGS, NON-UNIQUE ZIP, 95252	
WALLACE, PO BOX ZIP, 95254	
WEST POINT, NON-UNIQUE ZIP, 95255	
WILSEYVILLE, NON-UNIQUE ZIP, 95257	
□	County_Boundary



Overall Study Qualifications

Child care analysis and planning is one of the most complex types of studies that Brion & Associates prepares. There are many factors that effect the need for child care, and these include income, affordability of child care services, location and access, quality, cultural preferences and practices, and of course the “availability” of care itself and subsidies. In counties where the average household income is lower than the State average, families face a particular increased struggle to find and afford child care. This is especially true when families have more than one child, and/or infants. In rural counties such as Calaveras, the dispersed nature of residential development, low density patterns of housing, winding rural roads, makes access even more difficult. One striking measure of how rural the County is that the County has about 40 residents per square mile on average, and the State of California has about 217 as of the 2000 Census.

We have prepared our analysis for the County’s 10 Planning Areas, and some of the Planning Areas, show slight surpluses in child care spaces relative to the demand for child care from residents living in those Planning Areas. This is because some Planning Areas also have a concentration of employment uses, which creates additional child care demand, and also a concentration of local schools, where school age care is in higher demand. Thus, just because a Planning Area shows a surplus figure for a particular age group doesn’t mean that those spaces are not being filled by children. Some residents may commute to other Planning Areas for work and secure child care in those locations, outside their place of residence. In addition, there may be some additional employees commuting into Calaveras County and require child care, although it is not possible to quantify this figure.

Vacancy data for child care providers is an ever changing data set and has not been evaluated in this report specifically. Some child care planners believe that there should be a surplus of child care spaces relative to demand of 10% to 15% to provide parents with “choice”. In most communities if there were this much excess supply child care providers would be struggling financially more than they already do. In almost every community we have worked, there is a shortage of child care spaces relative to demand overall, except in very wealthy communities.

In general, child care parent fees do not cover the full cost of providing the care. If the true costs of child care were charged most parents would not be able to afford the care. Thus, child care does not generate a “profit” as is typical of most small businesses, and thus, there is also a lack of income stream, which could be used for debt financing of child care facilities. There is a whole network of support available for child care facility construction in California, including low interest loans and the CCCC participates in many of these programs, including Building Child Care Connections and the Low Income Investment Fund (LIIF).

Employment Growth in the County

We have analyzed the corresponding employment projections prepared by the County's Department of Transportation as a part of this analysis. However, in a countywide Needs Assessment, we do not estimate child care demand from employees separately so as to not double count demand. Many residents that need child care in the County live and work in the County. Based on census data in 2000, 59% of employed residents in the County lived and worked in the County. As with the population forecast for the next five years, we have adjusted the job forecast downward by 50% to account for the current recession and downturn in the housing market.

Economic Benefits of Early Childhood Education

The Insight Center for Community Economic Development just released a new study called, "The Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Amador and Calaveras Counties" (June 2008). This study focuses on the economic benefits of early childhood education in the local economy and present detailed analysis of Calaveras County. Here are some excerpts from this important study:

Economic Benefits of Early Childhood Education²

ECE, like other economic infrastructures, builds the local economy and improves the quality of life in the counties. Greater economic health reduces crime, enables individuals and families to live better and more fully, and increases governments' budgets to provide better services for residents. Public and private investments in ECE infrastructure contribute to Amador and Calaveras Counties' overall productivity and economic competitiveness by:

- Expanding local labor force participation by enabling people to work
- Contributing to increased output, greater personal income, more business formation, and higher revenues from local taxes
- Increasing productivity and retention of employees in businesses in the counties
- Ensuring future public savings on social needs by lowering drop-out and crime rates, and decreasing special education and welfare costs
- Cultivating Amador and Calaveras Counties' future workforce by improving the cognitive skills and emotional well-being of children, and ensuring that they enter the traditional K-12 school system ready to learn
- Fueling local economic expansion with federal and state child care subsidies
- Improving the quality of life in Amador and Calaveras Counties
- Capturing more federal and state child care subsidies, which make ECE more affordable for workers in Amador and Calaveras Counties

² See "The Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Amador and Calaveras Counties" (June 2008) prepared by The Insight Center for Community Economic Development, page 14.

A shortage of early care and education options for residents in rural Calaveras County limits economic prosperity. The following are some innovative rural early care and education strategies:³

- Improving recruitment and training efforts to increase the supply of licensed and license-exempt care along transportation routes
- Offering technical assistance for small rural employers in creating cost efficient early care and education solutions for their employees
- Supplying early care and education in schools, and faith-based and community facilities

Investing in quality ECE becomes a catalyst for the economic success of (Amador and) Calaveras Counties (bolding added):⁴

- **Taxpayers** benefit when costs for criminal justice, remedial education, unemployment and welfare decline as a result of high-quality ECE
- **Communities** benefit when high-quality ECE enhances quality of life by improving outcomes for youth
- **Children** benefit because they enter the K-12 school system socially, emotionally and academically prepared to continue learning
- **Businesses** benefit from the cultivation of the state's future workforce and their future employees

The estimated value of annual gross receipts for the formal ECE industry in Calaveras County is \$6.2 million:

- \$995,000 for licensed family child care homes
- \$662,000 for private, licensed for profit, nonprofit and sectarian child care centers (excluding Head Start and CDE-CDD funded programs)
- \$404,000 for all child development programs funded by the California Department of Education
- \$2.4 million for Head Start and Early Head Start programs
- \$246,000 for license-exempt relative and in-home care providers receiving vouchers
- \$1.5 million license exempt before- and after-school programs

The ECE industry has 169 FTEs in Calaveras County. The number of FTEs in ECE is 33 percent of the number of employees in construction (467 jobs), and similar to finance and insurance (10,397 jobs) on a percentage basis. There are more FTEs in ECE in Calaveras County than there are workers in legal services (95 jobs), offices of dentists (72 jobs), and commercial banking (30 jobs).⁵

³ Ibid., page 11

⁴ Ibid, see page 22.

⁵ Ibid, see page 29.

Economic Multiplier Effect of Child Care in County

As noted above the Early Childhood Education industry in Calaveras County generates about \$6.2 million annually in direct economic activity. These expenditures ripple through the economy to generate additional economic activity through the goods and services required to support ECE, and through the salaries paid to child care workers and their expenditures in the County. The following analysis quantifies this additional economic impact in the County.

This analysis calculates the multiplier impact based on industry output and employment. The impact is run on IMPLAN Professional for the sector defined as Child Day Care Services (sector number 469). Assuming \$6.2 million is spent on early care and education⁶, this generates a direct impact to the child care industry of \$6.2 million. The induced effects equal \$996,629 and the indirect effects equal \$995,325, for a total impact on the local economy of \$8.2 million. For every dollar spent on early care and education another \$0.32 cents is spent in the local Calaveras economy.

The \$6.2 million in gross receipts estimated by the Insight report are primarily paid by parents but a substantial portion of the gross receipts are paid by government assistance programs for low-income families. The \$6.2 million can be broken down as follows:

Licensed Family Child Care Homes	\$995,000
Private, Licensed for profit, nonprofit and sectarian child care centers	\$662,000
Child Development Programs funded by the California Department of Education	\$404,000
Head Start and Early Head Start Programs	\$2.4 million
License-exempt relative and in-home care providers receiving vouchers	\$246,000
License-exempt before- and after-school programs	\$1.5 million

Compared with gross receipts from other industries, early care and education is comparable to the traveler accommodations, offices of dentists, and legal services industries in Calaveras County.⁷ Gross receipts for ECE are higher than those for sectors such as sporting goods (\$2.1 million), and less than industries such as livestock and poultry (\$10 million).⁸

⁶ Based on the total gross receipts of early care and education according to “The Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry and Amador and Calaveras Counties” prepared by Insight Center for Community Economic Development, June 2008, Page 27.

⁷ See Page 27 of “The Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Amador and Calaveras Counties” prepared by Insight Center for Community Economic Development, June 2008.

⁸ Ibid.

The impact of child day care services is expected to generate 145 jobs directly. These are considered job years of employment and are not permanent jobs. Induced employment equals 10 jobs, and indirect employment equals 10 jobs. The total employment effect from ECE is 164 jobs overall. For every direct ECE job created by child day care services, there would be an additional .13 jobs created in the local economy.⁹

Study Recommendations

The Needs Assessment's mandate is to collect a wide variety of data about children and their well-being and families. The purpose of this is many but one of the main ones is to provide public agencies serving children and their child care needs more information with which to plan and address children's needs. Each agency or County department no doubt has their own opinions about what this data means to them and their specific mandates and service delivery system. The recommendations made here by the study consultant are broad and represent our stepping back and digesting the detailed data. It does not represent an "action plan" or even a "strategic plan." The CCCC will work on these two types of plans separately and will utilize the data and analysis compiled for this effort.

- *The CCCC should work with the public decision makers, the County planning department and local developers to ensure that child care is considered during the planning and entitlement process.*

If new child care facilities are not provided through the development process, the CCCC has lost an important opportunity to leverage the development process to provide for child care. There are two major stumbling blocks to child care: one is the lack of physical facilities and the other is affordability of child care to parents. Providing for facilities indirectly addresses affordability because if new facilities can be provided at low or no cost, this can help reduce the cost of child care and increase supply. One of the main reasons there is always a shortage of child care spaces is because spaces/facilities are costly to construct and child care does not generate a profit to fund such facilities in almost all instances, except high end market rate care in some urban settings. Given that much of the new development in Calaveras County will be single family residential development, developers should be encouraged to consider setting aside units targeted towards family child care providers. These units can also be located near local schools, if possible.

⁹ In the report "The Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Amador and Calaveras Counties," it is estimated that the early care and education industry has 169 jobs, slightly higher than we calculated using IMPLAN.

- *The variety of public agencies and departments that serve children and collect data on the well being of children should consider developing tracking systems that key each child by zip code and age so that in the future the data can be compared more readily in the next Needs Assessment.*

One of the more interesting aspects of preparing Needs Assessments and collecting data on special populations and children with special needs can be seen in the patterns of all the measures, in terms of age and location. When data is collected in age groups that are not comparable or there is no ability to sort by zip code then it becomes harder to see the patterns of activity. The fact that Calaveras County is very rural and sparsely populated adds to this problem and the US Census does not provide many of the standard data points that other more highly developed areas have. This is particular true of household income by household size and the presence of children in those households. Asking families what household income range they fall into on in-take forms would be another way to collect more data on family income for certain special populations.

- *The County has a large supply of small family child care home providers (FCCHs). It may be possible to create a program to assist those small providers in becoming large family child care providers where the demand exists for a larger supply of child care.*

One of the most effective ways to increase the supply of child care is to work with successful existing providers and provide expansion assistance to those providers. Not every child care provider will want to expand or indeed have the capacity physically to meet the requirements. It is unlikely that many formal child care centers operated as private businesses will develop in the short term in the County, given its rural nature and relative small population base. Thus, FCCH providers is likely to continue to be the major type of child care provided followed by care offered by public agencies such as the local school districts.

In South San Francisco, the city started a program working with the local Child Care Coordinating Council to create a grant program to assist new FCCH providers and help existing ones expand. If the providers agreed to provide some below market rates of care or care for special needs children they receive additional monies or more desirable payback terms for facility improvement funds.

- *Given the amount of development that is likely to occur in the County, combined with the slow down in the housing market, new development is not expected to be significant in the short term. Mechanisms such as child care impact fees would not be cost effective given the smaller size of average projects and the small amount of growth. However, development agreements*

would be a useful mechanism for addressing child care issues, especially if development agreements are already being negotiated for projects.

There are a variety of mechanisms that can assist the CCCC in providing for new child care facility development. Child care impact fees are becoming a more common method. However, they tend to only make sense in communities with a large amount of expected growth and localities where impact fees are already a common cost of development. Child Care impact fees tend to range from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per dwelling unit, depending on the location. Negotiating project specific mitigation for child care impacts may be a more realistic method in rural locations where impact fees are not common or widely used. Requesting that child care impacts be addressed in Environmental Impact Reports is another way of elevate the need for child care into the public decision making process. Currently child care is not required in EIRs but can be added if local jurisdictions feel it is an important issue.

One of the advantages of Calaveras County is the lack of incorporated cities in terms of developing comprehensive child care policy and programs. Should development pick up significantly, the County should consider developing child care impact fees. Given that most of the development of new child care would be through FCCH providers and local schools, the cost of the child care impact fee would be much less than in urban locations where land cost and construction costs are high. Thus, the lower than average cost of a child care fee might make it more palatable to local decision makers. Developers in most locations prefer paying standardized fees rather than negotiated mitigation because 1) they can predict their development costs; and 2) they ensure that everyone pay their fair share of require facilities and infrastructure.

B. DATA HIGHLIGHTS AND FINDINGS

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

1. The County is expected to add about 6,700 new residents, 3,200 new households, and 1,200 new jobs between 2008 and 2018 or over the next 10 years.

This study uses a forecast prepared for transportation planning purposes in 2006, and includes some adjustments to that forecast to account for the current housing downturn/slowdown. In general, about 50% of the growth projected between 2008 and 2013 is assumed to occur, and after 2013, the forecast is assumed to resume to its current projected levels. This growth represents a 12% increase in population, households and jobs over the 10 year period. The overall average persons per household is assumed to be 2.01, based on Department of Finance data for the County in 2008.

2. Over the next ten years, the County's population of children will increase overall by about 2,000, but children as a percent of total population will decrease significantly from 2000 levels.

As shown in **Table S-2**, The County transportation planners project the population of children will increase in Calaveras County by 2018 by 2,015 children. The County will add about 8,700 new residents between 2008 and 2018. The County will experience a net gain of about 1,169 children 0 to 5 years old and a net gain of approximately 846 school age children (6 to 12). While most of the communities in the County will gain children; Copperopolis and the Valley Springs/Jenny Lind areas will account for most of the growth in children.

Overall, children as a percent of total population will decline in the County overall from 14.8% as of 2000 to 10.5% in 2008, and then slightly increase again in 2013 to 11.0% and then to 12.3% by 2018. The sharpest decline is between the years 2000 and 2008. These changes relate to demographic shifts in fertility rates of women, women delaying child birth, and the effects of families with children migrating out of the County or California.

Table S-1					
Current and Projected Demographics in Calaveras County					
Calaveras County Child Care Needs Assessment-2008					
Item	Year 2008	Year 2013	% Change 08-13	Year 2018	10-Year Change 08-18
Total Population	52,408	54,408	3.8%	61,075	12%
Net Increase		2,000		6,667	8,667
Total Households	26,135	27,104	3.7%	30,337	12%
Net Increase		970		3,232	4,202
Person Per Household	2.01	2.01	0.1%	2.01	0%
Total Employment	10,294	10,663	3.6%	11,892	12%
Net Increase		369		1,229	1,598

Sources: Calaveras Transportation Dept.; PMC Report; Brion & Associates.

Table S-2					
Changes in Children Overall, 0 to 12 years old					
Calaveras County Child Care Needs Assessment-2008					
Item	Year 2008	Year 2013	% Change 08-13	Year 2018	10-Year Change 08-18
0 to 1 or Infants	873	1,067	22.2%	1,210	13%
2 to 5 or Preschool	1,414	1,779	<u>25.8%</u>	<u>2,246</u>	<u>26%</u>
Total 0 to 5	2,287	2,846	24.4%	3,456	21%
Net Increase		559		610	1,169
6 to 9 School Age	1,709	1,763	3.1%	2,353	33%
10 to 12 School Age	<u>1,508</u>	<u>1,378</u>	<u>-8.7%</u>	<u>1,710</u>	<u>24%</u>
Total 6 to 12	3,217	3,140	-2.4%	4,063	29%
Net Increase		(77)		922	846
Total 0 to 12	5,504	5,986	8.8%	7,519	<u>26%</u>
Net Increase		482		1,533	2,015
Children 0 to 12 as % of Population	10.5%	11.0%		12.3%	

Sources: Calaveras Transportation Dept.; PMC Report; DOF; Brion & Associates.

- 3. The County currently has about 1,331 child care spaces and 75 child care providers/facilities, which include 148 infant spaces, 669 preschool spaces, and 514 school age spaces as of May 2008 (see Table S-3).**

Planning Area 8 – San Andreas, PA 9 – Valley Springs/Jenny Lind and PA 3 – Murphys/Douglas Flats have the majority of child care spaces and facilities in the County with about 65% of the total spaces or 869 spaces in total. Family child care providers and facilities operated by the local school districts represent the majority of providers. There are a handful of private child care centers. This is typical in a rural area, where the density of development does not provide a critical mass of people to support larger child care centers. About 60% of providers are either small or large family child care homes (FCCHs), with about 47% of the total as small FCCHs.

- 4. In 2008, most Planning Areas in the County have current shortages of child care spaces and two Planning Areas have shortages which exceed 100 child care spaces, as shown in Table S-4.**

The total shortfall in child care for the County equals about 286 paces, the majority of which are school age spaces. Overall, about 82% of children needing licensed care have a space available countywide. By individual Planning Area however, this percent varies. Currently, there is a positive balance of preschool spaces relative to demand countywide. For infant care, there is a short fall of about 37 spaces, with space available for about 80% of infants. For school age care, the largest shortfall exists at 303 spaces, or 63% of school age children who need child care have a space available. It is important to note that child care is a service that needs to be provided near where children live and go to school or where parents work. So while the County appears to have a healthy supply of child care, by Planning Area, there is a significant shortage, relative to demand. **Table S-4** summarizes by Planning Area what percent of demand is met overall currently and shows how it varies considerably by category and area.

Table S-5 summarizes the estimated total gap at 2013 by city and age (including existing shortfalls or surpluses), and for the County as a whole. As shown, the future shortfall at 2013, assuming no new supply, would be about 485 spaces.

Table S-6 summarizes total child care gap or demand at 2018, which is about 982 spaces, given current supply levels. In reality, new supply may be added over the next ten years, decreasing the shortfall.

The majority of this demand occurs in PA 1, PA 4, and PA 9, where the majority of development is expected to occur. **Table S-7** summarizes the projected demand from 2008 to 2018.

Table S-3
Summary of Supply Child Care by Planning Area: 2008
Calaveras County Child Care Needs Assessment-2008

Child Care Spaces and Providers by Type and Planning Area at 2008								
Planning/Community Area	Infants	Preschool	School Age	Total Spaces	Small FCCH Providers	Large FCCH Providers	Child Care Centers	Total Providers
1. Copperopolis	9	36	33	78	3	1	2	6
2. Angels Camp / Altaville	6	98	51	155	3	0	4	7
3. Murphys / Douglas Flat / Vallecito	16	88	65	169	5	2	4	11
4. Hathaway Pines / Avery / Arnold / White Pines / Dorrington	27	67	59	153	4	1	3	8
5. Mountain Ranch / Sheep Ranch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Rail Road Flat / Glencoe / Mokelumne Hill	2	16	30	48	1	0	2	3
7. West Point / Wilseyville	2	24	2	28	1	0	1	2
8. San Andreas	35	116	74	225	4	2	6	12
9. Valley Springs / Jenny Lind / Burson	51	224	200	475	14	4	8	26
10. Wallace	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Calaveras County	148	669	514	1,331	35	10	30	75
Percent Distribution	11%	50%	39%	100%	47%	13%	40%	100%

Sources: Calaveras County HRCCC; Brion & Associates.

Table S-4
Summary of Supply and Demand of Child Care by Planning Area: 2008
Calaveras County Child Care Needs Assessment-2008

Child Care Surplus (Shortage) at 2008					
Planning Area	Birth to 24 months or Infant	2 to 5 or Preschool	6 to 12 Years or School Age	Total, 0 to 12 Years	Percent of Demand Met Overall
1. Copperopolis	(16)	(75)	(69)	(160)	33%
2. Angels Camp / Altaville	(12)	51	(23)	16	111%
3. Murphys / Douglas Flat / Vallecito	(2)	28	(23)	3	102%
4. Hathaway Pines / Avery / Arnold / White Pines / Dorrington	(19)	(84)	(95)	(197)	44%
5. Mountain Ranch / Sheep Ranch	(1)	(3)	(33)	(37)	0%
6. Rail Road Flat / Glencoe / Mokelumne Hill	(2)	1	(13)	(14)	77%
7. West Point / Wilseyville	(5)	(21)	(28)	(53)	35%
8. San Andreas	19	74	23	116	207%
9. Valley Springs / Jenny Lind / Burson	8	93	(16)	85	122%
10. Wallace	(9)	(11)	(26)	(46)	0%
Total Calaveras County	(37)	54	(303)	(286)	82%

Source: Brion & Associates.

Table S-5
Summary of Supply and Demand of Child Care by Planning Area: 2013
Calaveras County Child Care Needs Assessment-2008

Child Care Surplus (Shortage) at 2013				
Planning Area	Birth to 24 months or Infant	2 to 5 or Preschool	6 to 12 Years or School Aage	Total, 0 to 12 Years
1. Copperopolis	(25)	(118)	(77)	(220)
2. Angels Camp / Altaville	(15)	41	(21)	5
3. Murphys / Douglas Flat / Vallecito	(5)	14	(21)	(12)
4. Hathaway Pines / Avery / Arnold / White Pines / Dorrington	(27)	(115)	(89)	(231)
5. Mountain Ranch / Sheep Ranch	(1)	(4)	(33)	(38)
6. Rail Road Flat / Glencoe / Mokelumne Hill	(2)	(3)	(13)	(18)
7. West Point / Wilseyville	(6)	(31)	(27)	(63)
8. San Andreas	16	65	24	106
9. Valley Springs / Jenny Lind / Burson	(2)	57	(20)	35
10. Wallace	(10)	(13)	(26)	(50)
Total County	(79)	(105)	(301)	(485)

Source: Brion & Associates.

Table S-6
Summary of Supply and Demand of Child Care by Planning Area: 2018
Calaveras County Child Care Needs Assessment-2008

Child Care Surplus (Shortage) at 2018				
Planning Area	Birth to 24 months or Infant	2 to 5 or Preschool	6 to 12 Years or School Age	Total, 0 to 12 Years
1. Copperopolis	(41)	(208)	(148)	(396)
2. Angels Camp / Altaville	(16)	33	(35)	(18)
3. Murphys / Douglas Flat / Vallecito	(7)	2	(42)	(47)
4. Hathaway Pines / Avery / Arnold / White Pines / Dorrington	(28)	(137)	(117)	(281)
5. Mountain Ranch / Sheep Ranch	(1)	(4)	(39)	(45)
6. Rail Road Flat / Glencoe / Mokelumne Hill	(3)	(6)	(24)	(33)
7. West Point / Wilseyville	(6)	(39)	(33)	(78)
8. San Andreas	15	58	14	88
9. Valley Springs / Jenny Lind / Burson	(12)	6	(105)	(112)
10. Wallace	(11)	(16)	(33)	(59)
Total County	(109)	(310)	(562)	(982)
Source: Brion & Associates.				

Table S-7

**Summary of Net New Demand for Child Care by Area: 2008-2018
 Calaveras County Child Care Needs Assessment-2008**

Child Care Shortage / (Surplus) at 2008-2018				
Planning Area	Birth to 24 months or Infant	2 to 5 or Preschool	6 to 12 Years or School Age	Total, 0 to 12 Years
1. Copperopolis	(24)	(133)	(78)	(236)
2. Angels Camp / Altaville	(4)	(18)	(12)	(34)
3. Murphys / Douglas Flat / Vallecito	(5)	(26)	(19)	(50)
4. Hathaway Pines / Avery / Arnold / White Pines / Dorrington	(9)	(53)	(22)	(85)
5. Mountain Ranch / Sheep Ranch	(0)	(1)	(6)	(7)
6. Rail Road Flat / Glencoe / Mokelumne Hill	(1)	(7)	(11)	(19)
7. West Point / Wilseyville	(2)	(18)	(6)	(25)
8. San Andreas	(4)	(16)	(9)	(28)
9. Valley Springs / Jenny Lind / Burson	(21)	(88)	(89)	(197)
10. Wallace	(2)	(5)	(7)	(14)
Total County	(72)	(364)	(259)	(695)

Source: Brion & Associates.

- 5. Assuming all children with working parents in the County require child care there would be an existing shortfall of about 2,136 child care spaces in 2008, of which 17% would be for infants, 7% preschool, and the majority or 76% school age (see Table S-8).**

The State Resource and Referral Agency prepares a broad estimate of child care demand assuming all children with working parents required a licensed child care space. This is generally considered to overstate demand because we know from parent and provider surveys that parents use other types of care, including nannies, relatives and friends and sometimes unlicensed care. The broad estimate of demand is useful to include because it allows the County to compare this Needs Assessment results to that prepared by the State in their “profiles” of child care need. It also provides a “worse case” demand figure, which puts our actual estimate of need into perspective. While the broad approach results in the needs for 2,136 more child care spaces currently, our approach used throughout the study results in the need for 286 spaces currently, which is significantly less. In contrast, under the State methodology, 67% of all children 0 to 12 would need a license child care space and in our analysis about 47% or a little less than half would need a licensed child care space.

One of the reasons that the school age shortfall is so high is that in our analysis we assume on average that 38% of school age children with working parents require licensed care. When we assume that 100% of these children need care, it is almost a two fold increase over the demand included in the main body of the report (from 38% to 100%). For preschool we assume 75% of children with working parents require a licensed space, and thus the increase in this analysis is not as great (75% to 100%).

- 6. The County will experience some shifts in ethnicity and race of children from 2008 to 2018, and over this period, whites as a percent of total population will decline from about 84% to 79% and Hispanics will increase to about 15%. All other ethnic groups will remain the same with the exception of a slight increase in multi-racial children (see Table S-9).**

The Department of Finance prepares forecasts of ethnicity and race by age for each of California’s 58 counties but they do not provide these forecasts at the community or city level. Thus, we cannot comment on changes in race and ethnicity at the Planning Area level. However, the 2000 census does provide race and ethnicity data by Planning Area and at 2000, the majority of the population was white in all Planning Areas, with at least 90% or more of the population indicating “white” as their ethnicity. Based on the DOF estimates at 2008, which shows white population at 84%, some shifts in ethnicity have occurred since the 2000 census. As the ethnic breakdown of children shifts more towards Hispanic in the County, the number of children speaking Spanish as

their first language will shift as well and this will have implications for school planning and child care services.

Table S-8
Broad Estimate: Supply and Demand of Child Care by Planning Area: 2008 (1)
Calaveras County Child Care Needs Assessment-2008

Broad Estimate of Child Care Surplus (Shortage) at 2008					
Planning Area	Birth to 24 mo. or Infant	2 to 5 or Preschool	6 to 12 Years or School Age	Total, 0 to 12 Years	Percent Distributio n
1. Copperopolis	(60)	(112)	(277)	(449)	21%
2. Angels Camp / Altaville	(43)	35	(139)	(146)	7%
3. Murphys / Douglas Flat / Vallecito	(32)	8	(160)	(184)	9%
4. Hathaway Pines / Avery / Arnold / White Pines / Dorrington	(96)	(134)	(341)	(571)	27%
5. Mountain Ranch / Sheep Ranch	(3)	(4)	(79)	(86)	4%
6. Rail Road Flat / Glencoe / Mokelumne Hill	(8)	(4)	(81)	(93)	4%
7. West Point / Wilseyville	(16)	(36)	(73)	(124)	6%
8. San Andreas	(8)	60	(54)	(2)	0%
9. Valley Springs / Jenny Lind / Burson	(65)	50	(366)	(381)	18%
10. Wallace	(23)	(14)	(62)	(99)	5%
Total County	(353)	(151)	(1,632)	(2,136)	100%
% Distribution	17%	7%	76%	100%	

(1) Assumes all children with working parents require a licensed child care space.

Source: Brion & Associates.

Table S-9
Summary of Ethnicity of Population: 2008 through 2018 (1)
Calaveras County Child Care

Ethnicity/Race	2008		2013		2018		2008-2018		Percent of Total Increase in Population
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount Change	Percent Change	
Total Population									
White	39,215	84.0%	40,982	81.4%	42,997	78.6%	3,782	-5.4%	47.1%
Hispanic	4,783	10.3%	6,288	12.5%	8,040	14.7%	3,257	4.5%	40.6%
Asian	360	0.8%	380	0.8%	398	0.7%	38	0.0%	0.5%
Pacific Islander	44	0.1%	54	0.1%	56	0.1%	12	0.0%	0.1%
Black	337	0.7%	347	0.7%	359	0.7%	22	-0.1%	0.3%
American Indian	671	1.4%	701	1.4%	736	1.3%	65	-0.1%	0.8%
Multiracial	1,248	2.7%	1,611	3.2%	2,094	3.8%	846	1.2%	10.5%
Total Population	46,658	100%	50,363	100.0%	54,680	100.0%	8,022	na	100%
Children 0 to 12									
White	3,814	75.7%	4,032	70.6%	4,593	66.9%	779	-8.9%	42.5%
Hispanic	808	16.0%	1,192	20.9%	1,702	24.8%	894	8.7%	48.8%
Asian	34	0.7%	38	0.7%	52	0.8%	18	0.1%	1.0%
Pacific Islander	7	0.1%	14	0.2%	16	0.2%	9	0.1%	0.5%
Black	24	0.5%	20	0.4%	32	0.5%	8	0.0%	0.4%
American Indian	67	1.3%	47	0.8%	54	0.8%	(13)	-0.5%	-0.7%
Multiracial	281	5.6%	366	6.4%	418	6.1%	137	0.5%	7.5%
Total Children 0 to 12	5,035	100%	5,709	100%	6,867	100.0%	1,832	na	100.0%

(1) Ethnicity categories are based on those provided by the California Department of Finance Report.

The US Census uses a different set of ethnicity categories, which are not comparable to the DOF report.

Sources: California Department of Finance; Brion & Associates.

7. *The majority of children in 2000 spoke English in Calaveras County in 2000 as their primary language (see Table S-10).*

There were about 400 children at 2000 that spoke other languages as well as English, and 22 children with no English reported. About 104 school age children speak Spanish. Unfortunately, there is no forecast of children by language spoken available. It is assumed, based on the changes in ethnicity discussed above, more children will speak Spanish and other languages over the next 10 years.

8. *There are about 443 children with special needs from ages 0 to 13 in the County as a whole as of school year 2006-2007, the most recent year data is available.*

Table S-11 summaries data on children with special needs by various measures; including type of disability, school district, race, language and age. As would be expected, most of the children are of school age, because the formal school setting is where most diagnosis takes place. About 263 children K to 12th grades have some type of specific learning disability; 182 having some form of speech or language impairment, and 99 having some other form of health impairment classified as a learning disability. About 104 of the school age children speak Spanish. About 6% of children with special needs have autism and 7% have some form of mental retardation. As with the breakdown of ethnicity countywide, the majority of these children or 88% are considered white and 8% Hispanic.

In addition, the Valley Mountain Regional Center reports that they serve 22 children birth to 3, 89 children 3 to 12. Some of these children may be captured in the data presented above

9. *There were about 753 reports to Child Protective Services in 2007 involving 1,141 children ages 0 to 18; of this about 76% were ages 0 to 13.*

As shown in **Table S-12**, there are a variety of services provided to children and their families in the County, with the main goal of helping children remain with their families and relatives and provide education to parents and other guardians to ensure the stability and safety of children. Data is collected on Child Protective Services in a variety of age groups, some of which coincide with this study and others that do not. The latest data available is for 2007. Many of the cases involved neglect and physical abuse; and some children experience more than one form of abuse. There were 55 families in the Family Maintenance Program in 2006, and 40 families in 2007. The County offers a whole range of services for families and classes, which are shown in **Appendix G** in more detail.

Table S-10
Language Spoken by Children 5 to 17 at 2000
Calaveras County Child Care

Language	Total Calaveras County	
	Amount	Percent
Primary Language		
English Only	7,136	96%
Spanish	254	3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	16	0%
All Other Languages	<u>54</u>	<u>1%</u>
Total	7,460	100%
Speak Other Languages But Speak		
English Very Well	273	69%
English Well	43	11%
English Not so Well	59	15%
No English	<u>22</u>	<u>6%</u>
Total	397	100%

Sources: Census 2000; Brion & Associates.

Table S-11
Summary of Special Needs Children (1)
in Calaveras County as of 2005 and School Year 06-07
Calaveras County Child Care Needs Assessment-2008

Measure	Amount of Children	Percent Distribution
Special Needs Children by Disability- K-12 Grades		
Mental Retardation	46	7%
Hard of Hearing	9	1%
Deaf	2	0%
Speech or Language Impairment	182	26%
Visual Impairment	3	0%
Emotional Disturbance	17	2%
Orthopedic Impairment	26	4%
Other Health Impairment	99	14%
Specific Learning Disability	263	38%
Deaf-Blindness	1	0%
Multiple Disability	6	1%
Autism	39	6%
Traumatic Brain Injury	<u>3</u>	<u>0%</u>
Total	696	100%
Special Needs by School District- Ages 5 to 21		
Bret Harte Union High	70	11%
Calaveras County Office of Education	71	11%
Calaveras Unified	355	54%
Mark Twain Union Elementary	75	11%
Vallecito Union	<u>90</u>	<u>14%</u>
Total	661	100%
Special Needs by Race - 0 to 13		
Native American	6	1.4%
Asian	2	0.5%
Pacific Islander	1	0.2%
Filipino	1	0.2%
Hispanic	35	7.9%
African-American	8	1.8%
White	<u>390</u>	<u>88.0%</u>
Total	443	100.0%
Special Education Children by Age		
0-4	0	0%
5	18	4%
6	32	8%
7	44	11%
8	45	11%
9	47	12%
10	50	12%
11	57	14%
12	59	15%
13	<u>49</u>	<u>12%</u>
Total	401	100%

(1) Each of the data items is for a different age or grade group, or from a different source so not all of the totals are the same.

Source: California Department of Education Special Education Division, Dec 1, 2006; Brion Associat

Table S-12
Children Receiving Child Protective Services and
Family Preservation or Maintenance Services
Calaveras County Child Care
Needs Assessment-2008

	Total Calaveras County		
	2006	2007	Average
Child Protective Services			
Reports Received excluding outside county	721	753	737
Children Served, including (1) outside county	915	1,141	1,028
Types of Child Abuse			
"At Risk" Abuse of Sibling	56	48	52
Caretaker Absence/Abandonment	61	61	61
Emotional Abuse	126	106	116
Neglect	426	501	464
Physical Abuse	179	178	179
Sexual Abuse/Exploitation	<u>104</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>110</u>
Total (2)	952	1,010	981
Age Groups			
0 - 5 years of age	320	362	341
6 - 9 years of age	255	257	256
10 - 13 years of age	<u>248</u>	<u>248</u>	<u>248</u>
Total	823	867	845
Percent of Children Served	90%	76%	82%
Family Maintenance Program	55	40	48

(1) Includes children served, 0-18, and some that may live outside the County.

(2) Some children may experience more than once form of abuse.

Sources: HRC Parent Education and Prevention; Brion & Associates

10. Overall, household incomes in the County are less than the State averages but not significantly lower. Median household income in 2008 is estimated at about \$60,200 and median family income at about \$69,500, assuming inflation from 2000 data.

Table S-13 summarizes the households by household income range categories for 2000, 2008, 2013 and 2018 and other measures of income. Unfortunately, given the small population of Calaveras County, there is not a lot of detail available on household income by size of household. In 2000, married couples with children had significantly higher incomes than either single males or females with children as shown in **Table S-13**. Based on income patterns from 2000 data, Planning Areas 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 have 60% or more households with household incomes under the median income. PA 7 – West Point/Wilseyville has the highest concentration of lower income households at 72%.

The County has lower than average household and family incomes than statewide averages but is far from the lowest in the State. Family income with two parents is much higher than single parent families, as would be expected. The incomes of households with children are much lower than those without children.

11. According to the CEL, an estimated 163 children receive some form of child care subsidies in the County and an additional 166 children are waiting for subsidized child care, as of 2008, as shown in Table S-14.

About 163 children in the County receive some form of subsidized child care, breaking down by age as: 28% infants, 49% preschool, and 23% school age, according to Centralized Eligibility List data for May 2008.

Children waiting for subsidized child care equal about the same amount as those receiving subsidies, or about 166, which breaks down to 41% infants, 31% preschool, and 28% school age. The average wait time, for subsidized child care countywide, is 59 days for infants, 81 days for preschool, and 62 days for school age.

PA 9 – Valley Springs/Jenny Lind has the highest concentration of children waiting for subsidized care at about 39% of the total or 64 children. PA 2 – Angels Camp has the next highest concentration of children waiting for subsidies at 14% or 23 children. Overall, 3% of children in the County receive some type of subsidized care and another 3% are waiting for additional subsidized child care. Given that average household income is low in many Planning Areas in the County, and the additional 166 children on the CEL, is it likely that more families could benefit from subsidized care than is currently available.

Table S-13
Summary of Income Data - 2000, 2008-2018
Calaveras Child Care Needs Assessment - 2008

Item	Income and Households and Other Measures				Percent Distribution		
	2000	2008	2013	2018			
Households by Income Range							
In 2008 Inflated Dollars							
Less than	to	\$14,667	1,593	2,416	2,489	2,731	10%
\$14,667	to	\$22,000	992	1,483	1,535	1,710	6%
\$22,001	to	\$29,333	1,139	1,791	1,836	1,988	7%
\$29,334	to	\$36,667	1,093	1,659	1,711	1,885	7%
\$36,668	to	\$44,001	1,154	1,761	1,836	2,088	7%
\$44,002	to	\$51,334	908	1,414	1,462	1,622	6%
\$51,335	to	\$58,668	1,087	1,763	1,834	2,070	7%
\$58,669	to	\$66,002	1,014	1,696	1,765	1,992	6%
\$66,003	to	\$73,335	958	1,676	1,749	1,991	6%
\$73,336	to	\$88,003	1,531	2,385	2,475	2,776	9%
\$88,004	to	\$110,004	1,596	2,633	2,740	3,098	10%
\$110,005	to	\$146,672	1,697	2,555	2,652	2,977	10%
\$146,673	to	\$183,340	744	1,277	1,329	1,504	5%
\$183,341	to	\$220,009	362	623	647	726	2%
\$220,010	to	\$293,346	273	512	538	623	2%
\$293,347	to	or more	283	491	506	555	2%
Total Households			16,424	26,135	27,104	30,337	100%
Percent Below Median Range			54.7%	53.5%	53.4%	53%	
Other Income Measures							
Median Income			<i>inflated (1)</i>				
Households			\$41,022	\$60,168			
Families			\$47,379	\$69,492			
Families, Married with Children			\$57,793	\$84,767			
Single, Male with Children			\$21,917	\$32,146			
Single, Female with Children			\$16,678	\$24,462			
Per Capita Income			\$24,745	\$36,294			

(1) Inflated using the CPI from 1999 to 2008; however, incomes may have not keep pace with inflation.

Sources: 2000 Census; DOF; Brion & Associates.

Table S-14
Summary of CEL Data - 2008
Calaveras County Child Care Needs Assessment-2008

	Total Calaveras County-2008	Percent Distribution
Total Children by Planning Area	5,504	
Percent of Children w/ Subsidies	2.96%	
Percent of Children Waiting	3.02%	
No. of Children Enrolled by Age		
0-2 Years	45	28%
3-5 Years	80	49%
6 and Up	<u>38</u>	<u>23%</u>
Total	163	100%
No. of Children Not Enrolled - Waiting		
0-2 Years	68	41%
3-5 Years	51	31%
<u>6 and Up</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>28%</u>
Total	166	100%
Average Wait Time (days)		
0-2 Years	59	
3-5 Years	81	
6 and Up	62	

CEL means Centralized Eligibility List for children waiting for subsidized child care.
 Sources: Child Action, Inc.; Brion & Associates.

12. According to Head Start data for the County, there are 180 children in the Head Start or State Preschool programs in the County, which is also a form of subsidized care, as shown in Table S-15. There are an additional 211 children in Home Based Head Start programs in the County as well.

Data for children in Head Start, State Preschool and Home Based Head Start programs is available by Planning Area. The data includes variables such as ethnicity, age, parental status, sex, and relation to primary adult but not all of these variables are reported for each child, and thus, the totals from variable to variable are not the same. **Table S-15** summarizes the data available at the countywide level by variable and overall Head Start and Home Base programs. One notable statistic compared to other counties is that about 82% of Home Base children have two parents, 60% of Head Start children have two parents and most

are with either their natural or adoptive parents. As with the distribution of ethnicity countywide, most of these children are considered white or multi-racial. The differences between the CEL estimate of number of children receiving subsidized care and the Head Start programs are similar but not exact, or 163 as opposed to 180 and is probably due to reporting inconsistencies.

13. *There are about 1,349 children (0 to 12) receiving Medi-Cal services countywide or 24%, 822 children receiving food stamps or 15% and 646 children receiving Calworks/TANF, or 12% as of 2008.*

Table S-16 summarizes data on children receiving public assistance. For Medi-Cal, the breakdown by age group is about equal, with 26% of infants, 28% of preschoolers and 23% of school age children receiving care. This data reflects that about one out of four children in the County are receiving Medi-Cal. Of these 101 are in foster care and also receive Medi-Cal. About 15% of children overall receive food stamps, and the break down by age category is similar for each group. Preschoolers as a percent of the total receive the highest proportion at 19%. Foster care children do not receive food stamps as they receive other family support through foster care.

About 12% of children overall receive some form of public assistance through either Calworks or TANF programs, and again the break down by age group is about equal, with slight variations. About 125 children in Foster Care also receive some form of public assistance through Calworks or TANF.

14. *The cost of child care in the County ranges from a low of about \$95 per week for school age care to a high of \$213 per week for infant care, as is typical in most locations (see Table S-17).*

Data on child care fees is not comprehensive enough by Planning Area to make the data reliable. Only some providers report fees to the CCCC. We assume that the averages estimated for this analysis apply to most Planning Areas, but there is likely to be some local variation in rates. Calaveras Unified School District provides very affordable school age and preschool care compared to other providers. There are only a handful of private child care centers in the County and thus, data for some of the age groups for centers is not available. As in most communities, infant care is the most expensive form of child care due to the higher staff ratio requirements. Preschool is the most cost effective type of child care to provide, because it is often full-time care, 5 days a week. The majority of child care is provided at small FCCHs, which have an average rate of \$158 per week for infants, \$142 per week for preschool, and \$114 per week for school age.

Table S-15
Summary of Head Start Data-2008
Calaveras County Child Care Needs Assessment - 2008

	<u>Total Head Start Calaveras County</u>		<u>Total Home Base Calaveras County</u>	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Children by Race				
Black	2	1%	1	1%
White	123	68%	65	76%
Hispanic	6	3%	1	1%
Native American	4	2%	2	2%
Pacific Islander	1	1%	-	0%
Asian	1	1%	1	1%
Other	1	1%	-	0%
Unspecified	-	0%	-	0%
Multi-Racial	42	23%	16	19%
Total	180	100%	86	100%
Age by Range				
0-1	2	1%	9	10%
1-2	7	4%	17	20%
2-3	12	7%	22	26%
3-4	40	22%	14	16%
4-5	74	41%	10	12%
5 and older	45	25%	14	16%
Total	180	100%	86	100%
Children by Sex				
Female	85	47%	46	53%
Male	95	53%	40	47%
Total	180	100%	86	100%
Parental Status				
One Parents	72	40%	22	26%
Two Parents	108	60%	64	74%
Total	180	100%	86	100%
CACFP-Free Lunch Program				
Free	149	91%	65	92%
Reduced	7	4%	2	3%
Paid	8	5%	4	6%
Total	164	100%	71	100%

Sources: HRC Calaveras Headstart/SP, May 12, 2008; Brion & Associates

Table S-16
Summary of Children Receiving Public Assistance
Calaveras County Child Care Needs Assessment-2008

Ages	Total Estimated Children in 2008	Medi-Cal	Distribution/ % of Total Children	Food Stamps	Distribution/ % of Total Children	Calworks/ TANF	Distribution/ % of Total Children
All Children							
0-1	873	223	26%	140	16%	114	13%
2-5	1,414	397	28%	266	19%	189	13%
6-12	3,217	729	23%	416	13%	343	11%
Total	5,504	1,349	25%	822	15%	646	12%
Foster Care Children							
Total 0 to 12	5,504	101	2%	na	na	125	2%

Note includes children in foster care. Children in each category may receive more than one service or assistance program.
 Sources: Calaveras Works and Human Services; Brion & Associates.

Table S-17
Summary of Child Care Costs by Type
Calaveras Child Care Needs Assessment - 2008

Type of Care	Average Weekly Costs - Full Time		
	Infant	Preschool	School Age
Small Family Child Care Home	\$158	\$142	\$114
Large Family Child Care Home	\$155	\$123	\$95
Private Child Care Center (Non Head Start)	\$213	\$133	NA
Calaveras USD Facilities (2)	na	\$130	\$110

Sources: Calaveras Child Care Council, R&R; Brion & Associates.

15. Currently, according to the Migrant Education Program regional office, there is not a significant amount of children of migrant workers in the County, as far as they know, and no Migrant Education Programs.

The nearest Regional Office for the Migrant Education Program to Calaveras County is Region 23, administered through the San Joaquin County Board of Education. The director of Region 23 is Olivia Sosa. Director Sosa acknowledged that Region 23 is the most geographically adjacent Region to Calaveras County and that her office has considered extending their outreach to Calaveras County. Region 23, according to Director Sosa, has not done so for several reasons:

- The distance Migrant Education Program field workers would need to travel to reach areas in Calaveras County where migrant workers may be living and working is too great.
- The population density in Calaveras County is very low and sparse.
- The decline in available State of California funds for the Migrant Education Program coupled with the decreasing migrant worker population in San Joaquin County (down from a peak of 22,000 in '02-'03 to 16,000 at present).
- The lack of any existing data concerning the migrant population in Calaveras County as no outreach or information-gathering concerning Migrant Workers and their families has occurred in Calaveras County.

At present, there is no formal Migrant Education Program in Calaveras County and given the reasons cited above, it is unlikely such a program will occur in the near future.

C. COUNTY SUMMARY OF DATA AND ANALYSIS

The following summarizes the data collected for the Calaveras County Child Care Needs Assessment by Brion & Associates. This summary is followed by a discussion of the data by individual community or the County as a whole.

Demographic Trends and Growth Forecasts

- The County will add 8,667 new residents from 2008 to 2018.
- The County will add approximately 1,600 jobs.
- The employment and population growth rate will be about the same from 2008 to 2018.
- Population and employment growth will increase the demand for child care services.
- Household size will remain relatively the same.
- The number of children 0 to 5 years old is expected to increase by 21% from 2008 to 2018, while the school age population is expected to increase by 26%.
- Key changes in ethnicity include: children 0 to 12 years old will increase from 16% Hispanic in 2008 to 25% Hispanic in 2018; Caucasian children 0 to 12 years old will decrease from 76% in 2008 to 67% in 2018. Multi-racial children will increase slightly and all other ethnicity ratios for 0-12 will stay about the same.

Child Care Supply, Demand, and Gaps as of 2008

- Estimated Supply: 1,331 total child care spaces
 - 148 infant spaces (11% of supply)
 - 669 preschool spaces (50% of supply)
 - 514 school age spaces (39% of supply)
- Estimated Demand: 1,617 total child care spaces
 - 185 infant spaces needed
 - 615 preschool spaces needed
 - 817 school age spaces needed
- Child Care Gap: Shortfall of 286 spaces
 - Overall, 82% of demand is being met
 - Infant: 37 space Shortfall
 - Preschool: 54 space Surplus
 - School Age: 303 space Shortfall
- There are 75 child care facilities:
 - 35 small family child care homes
 - 10 large family child care homes
 - 30 child care centers

- Infant and School Age care show shortfalls, countywide, with 80% and 63% of demand met, respectively
- Preschool care shows a slight surplus with 102% of demand met

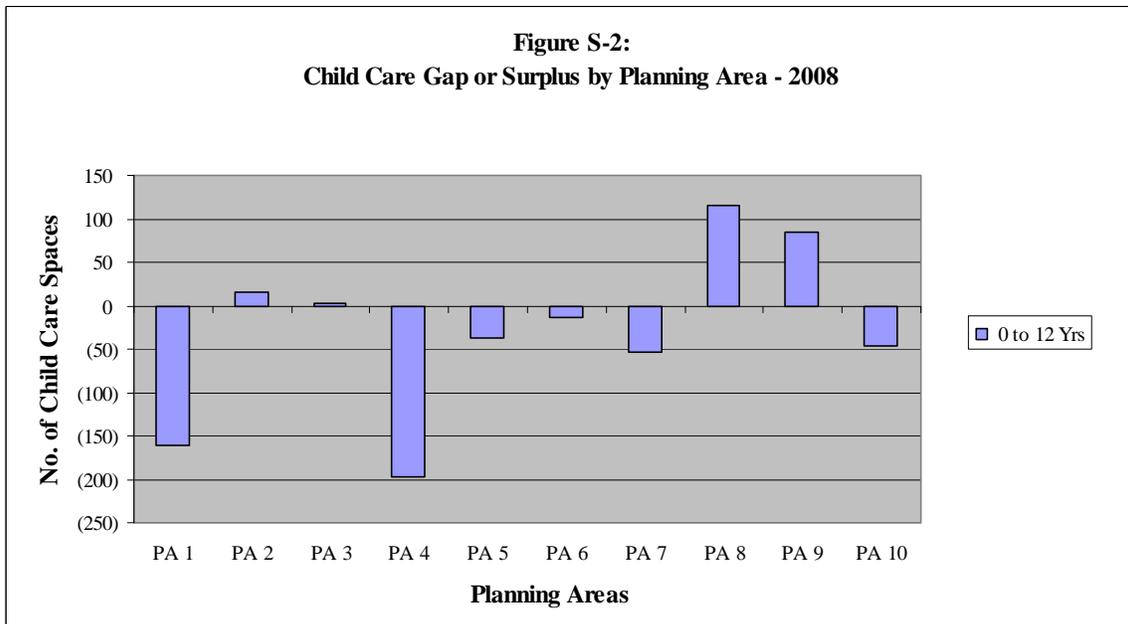
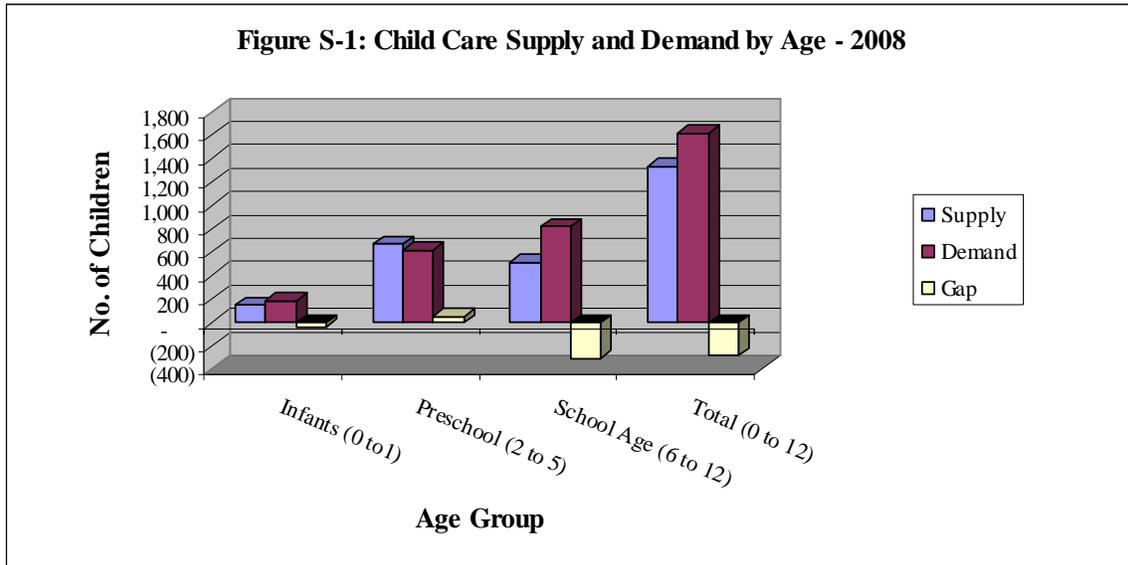


Figure S-3: Child Care Providers by Type - 2008

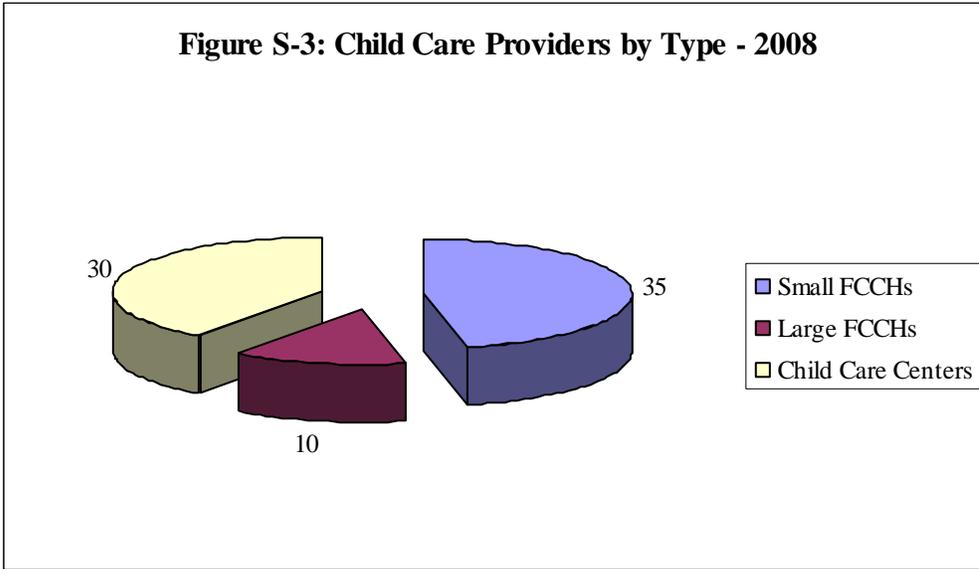


Figure S-4: Child Care Spaces by Provider Type - 2008

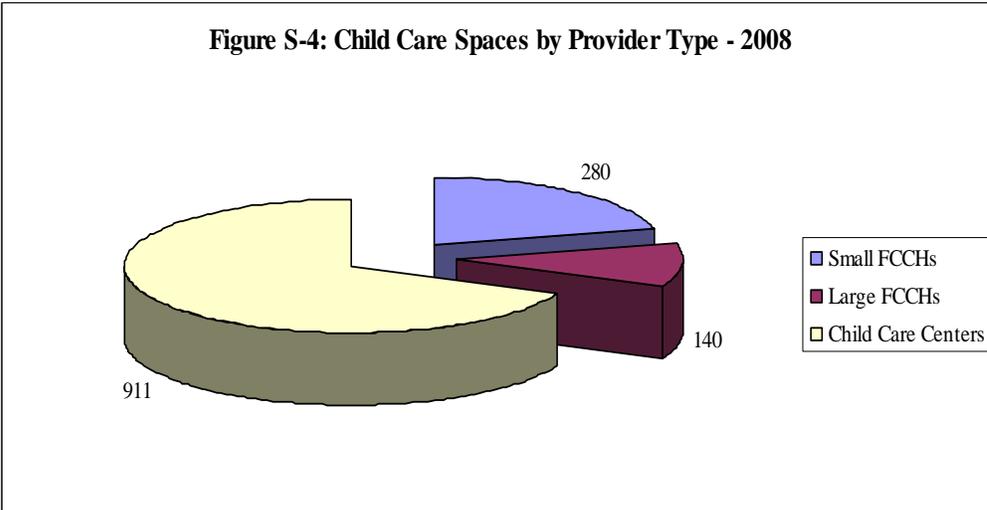
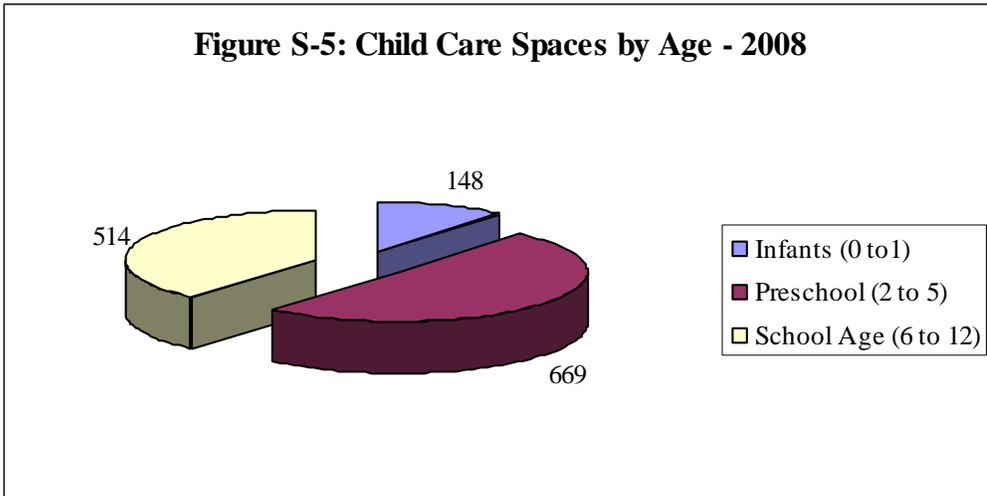


Figure S-5: Child Care Spaces by Age - 2008



By age, the following Planning Areas have the largest shortfalls in child care in 2008:

- Infant Care: Planning Areas 1, 2, 4 and 10
- Preschool Care: Planning Areas 1, 4, 7, and 10
- School Age: Planning Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 10

Household Income and Other Income Measures

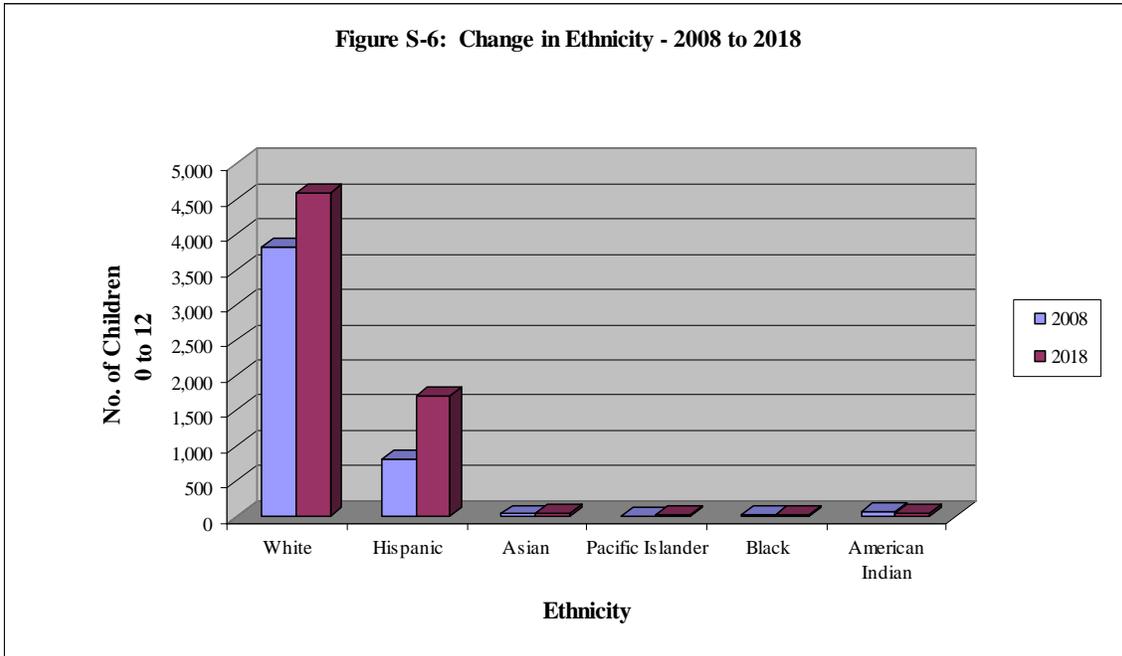
In Calaveras County:

- There is an estimated 26,135 households in 2008, which is a significant increase from the 2000 base of 16,424 households.
- Per capita income --all tax returns-- in 2004 was \$35,025 and ranked 17th in the State or about \$1,800 higher than the State per capita
- Per capita income --joint returns-- in 2004 was \$55,422 and ranked 27th in the State and about \$5,700 lower than the State per capita.
- According to DOF, per capita income increased significantly in the County from 1996 to 2000 or by 28% and less from 2000 to 2004, or by 11 %. The State median per capita incomes had similar increases.
- In 2000, about 55% of households were below the County median household income of about \$41,000. This figure in 2008 dollars is about \$60,200.
- In 2008 there is an estimated 13,983 households below the median household income. In 2013, there will be 14,468 households below the median and in 2018, 16,085 households below the median.

Key 2000 Census Data

- **Labor Force Participation Rate** of Working Parents: children under 6 years old -- 56% and children over 6 years old -- 67%
- **Ethnicity:** 2 largest groups; 91% Caucasian and 2% American Indian and Alaska Native
- **Language Spoken** by 5-17 year olds: 96% English and 3% Spanish
- **Children as a % of Population:** In 2000 this figure was 14.8% for children 0 to 12, and is forecast to decline by 2008 and then slightly increase as shown above.
- **Median Household Income:** In 2000 was about \$41,000 and median family income was about \$47,400 or from \$6,500 to \$5,600 less than the State medians, respectively.

- **Poverty Level:** In 2000, 15.6% of the population with children under 18 lived at or under the federal poverty level and the County ranked 21st out of 58 counties in the State for this measure.

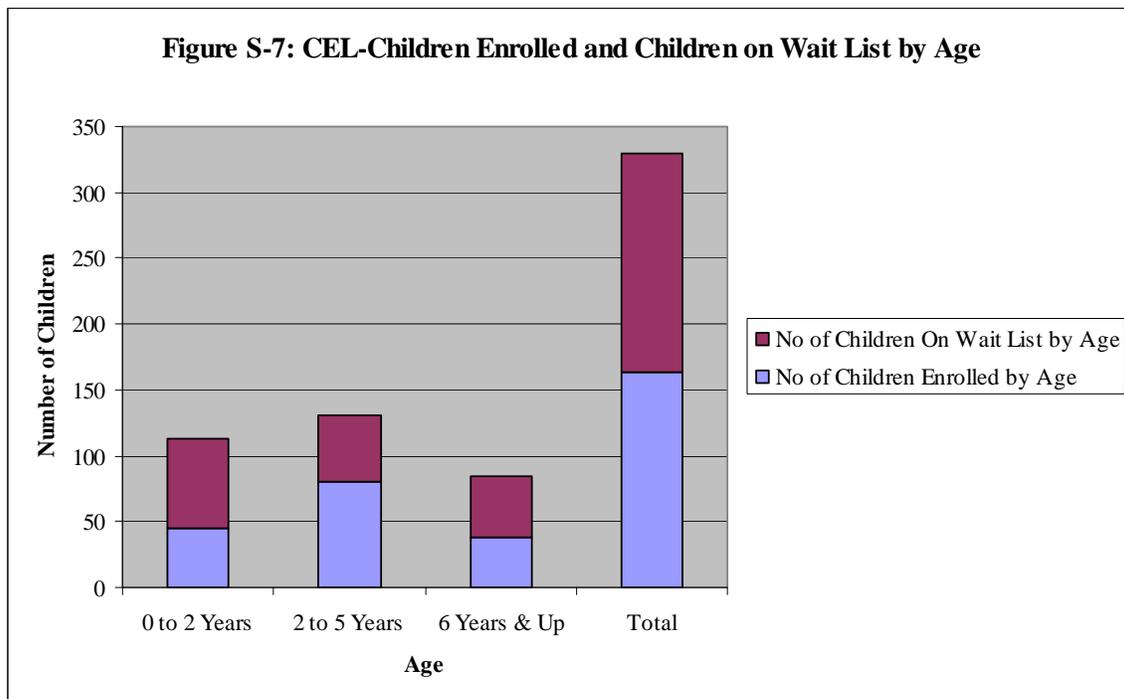


Special Populations and Subsidies

Centralized Waiting List

The County has:

- About 163 children are receiving subsidized child care, countywide, according to CEL data, of which:
 - 45 are 0 to 2 year olds or 28%
 - 80 are 3 to 5 year olds or 49%
 - 38 are 6 and up or 23%
- About 166 children are on the CEL countywide, and waiting for subsidized child care, of which:
 - 68 are 0 to 2 year olds or 41 %
 - 51 are 3 to 5 year olds or 31 %
 - 47 are 6 and up or 28 %
- The average wait time on the CEL is:
 - 59 days for 0 to 2 year olds
 - 81 days for 3 to 5 year olds
 - 62 days for 6 and up



Head Start Programs

The County has:

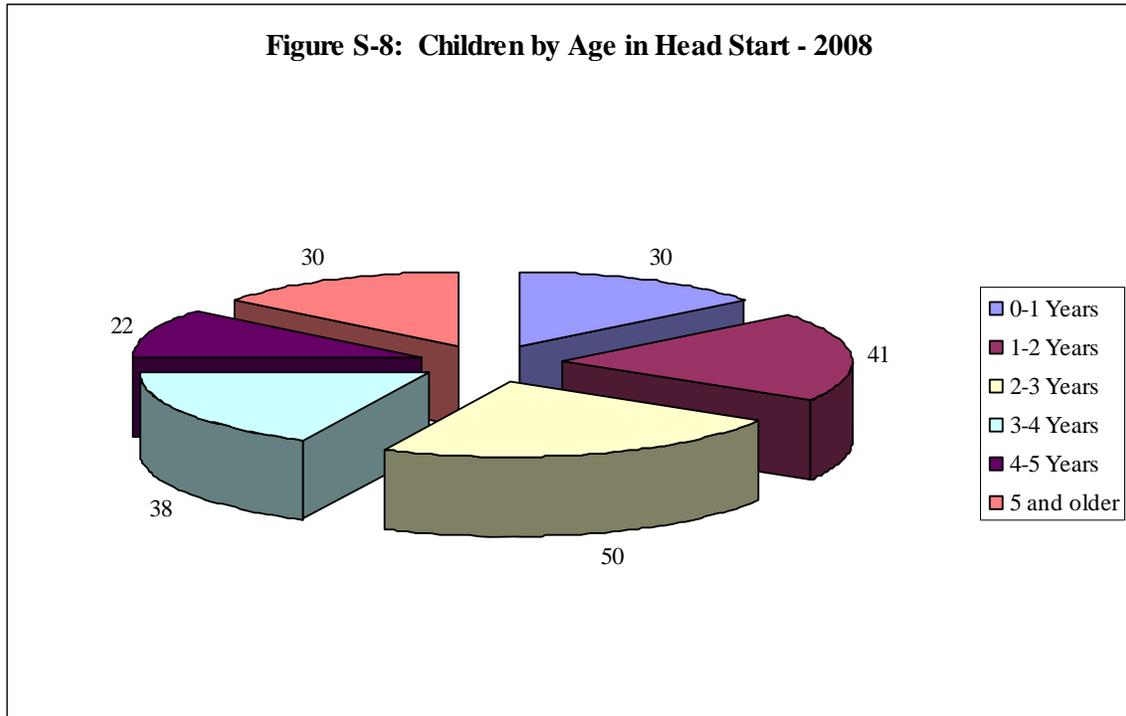
- 180 children in Head Start, of which:
 - 68% are White, 3% Hispanic, 2% Native American, and 23% Multi-Racial
 - 22% are 3 to 4, 41% are 4 to 5 to five, and 25% are 5 and older
 - 47% are female and 53% male
 - 60% have two parents
 - 95% have free or reduced lunch
- 86 children are in Home Base Head Start Programs and 125 children are in “play groups,” a program run by Calaveras Head Start

Children with Special Needs and in Special Education

The County has:

- about 443 special education children, in grades K to 8th as of 2005
 - The distribution of special needs children by ethnicity parallels that of all children in the County and local school districts.
- about 141 students are “English Learners” and another 212 are FEP
- about 263 children (38%) that have a specific learning disability,
- about 182 (26%) children that have a speech or language impairment,

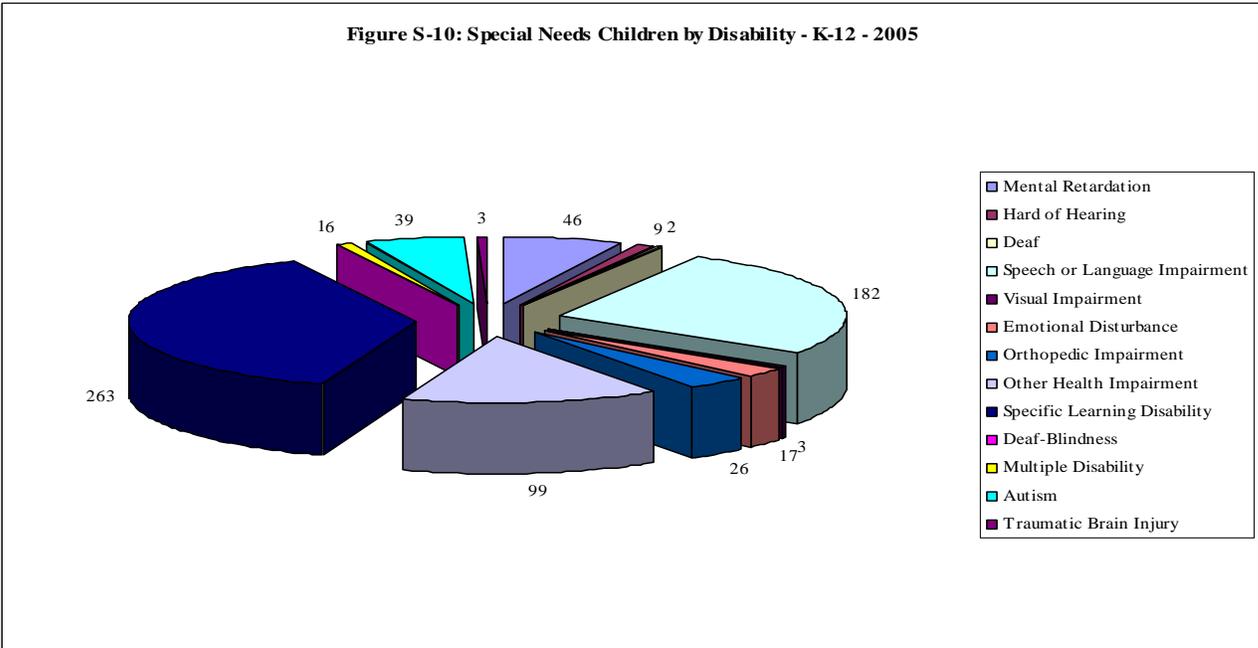
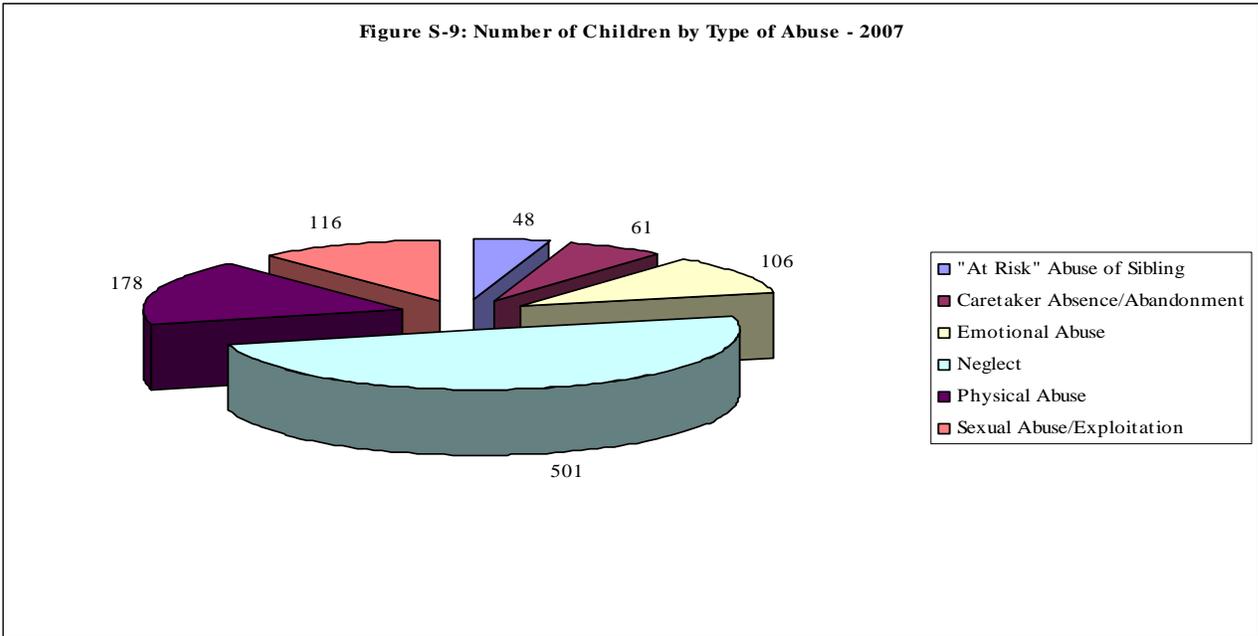
- about 99 (14%) children that have another health impairment (the remainder have a variety of other disabilities)
- In addition, the Valley Mountain Regional Center reports that they serve 22 children birth to 3, 89 children 3 to 12. Some of these children may be captured in the data presented above.



Child Protective Services and Family Maintenance Services

In Calaveras County:

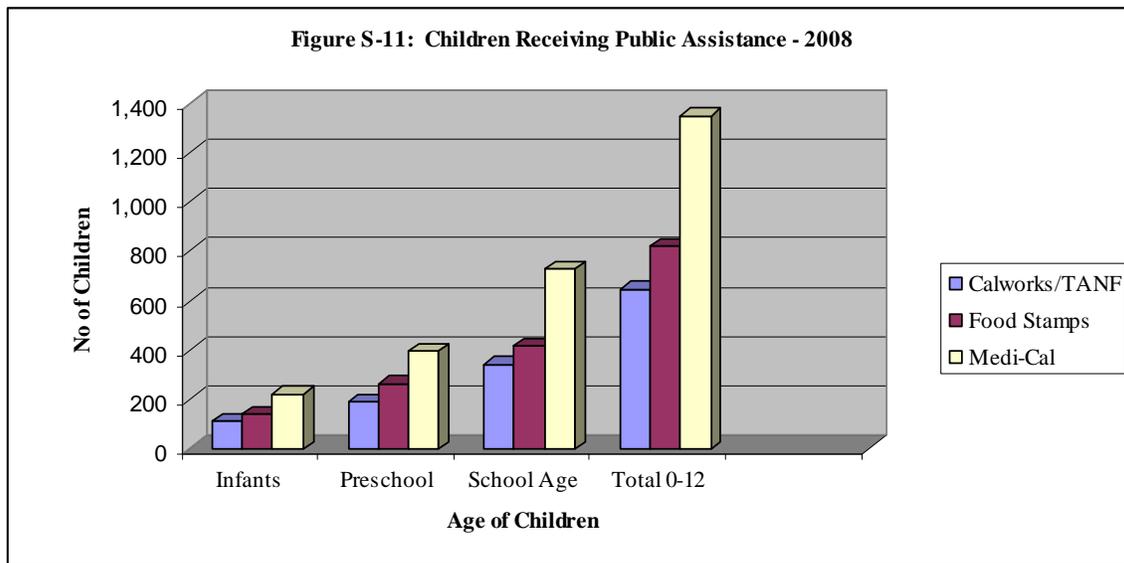
- There were 866 CPS reports received by Children’s Protective Services in 2007 and 779 CPS reports received in 2006.
- There were 915 children involved in these reports in 2006, and 1,141 children involved in these reports in 2007
- There were 102 children with open cases in 2006 and 93 in 2007
- About half of the cases involved neglect, and 18% involved physical abuse
- About half of initial cases/reports are “evaluated out” of CPS



Children with Receiving Public Assistance

The County has:

- many children receiving some type of public assistance, including: 646 in Calworks/TANF or 12%, 822 receive food stamps or 15% and 1,349 receive Medi-Cal or 25%. There are at least 125 children are in Foster Care that receive Calworks/TANF.



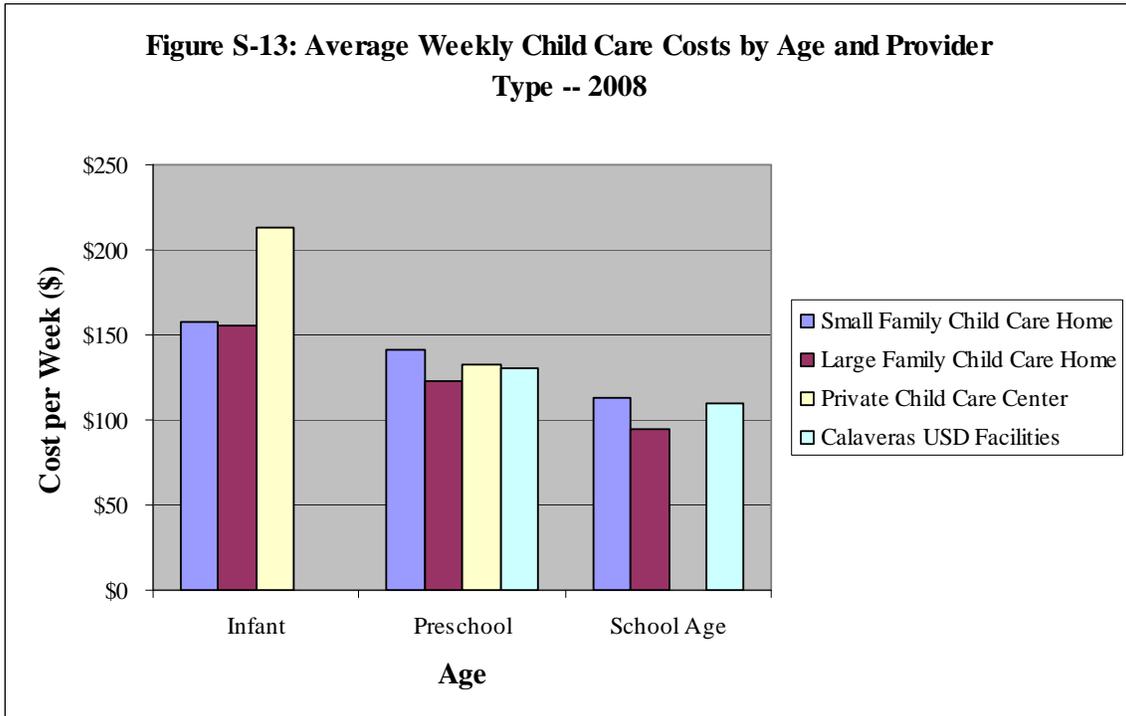
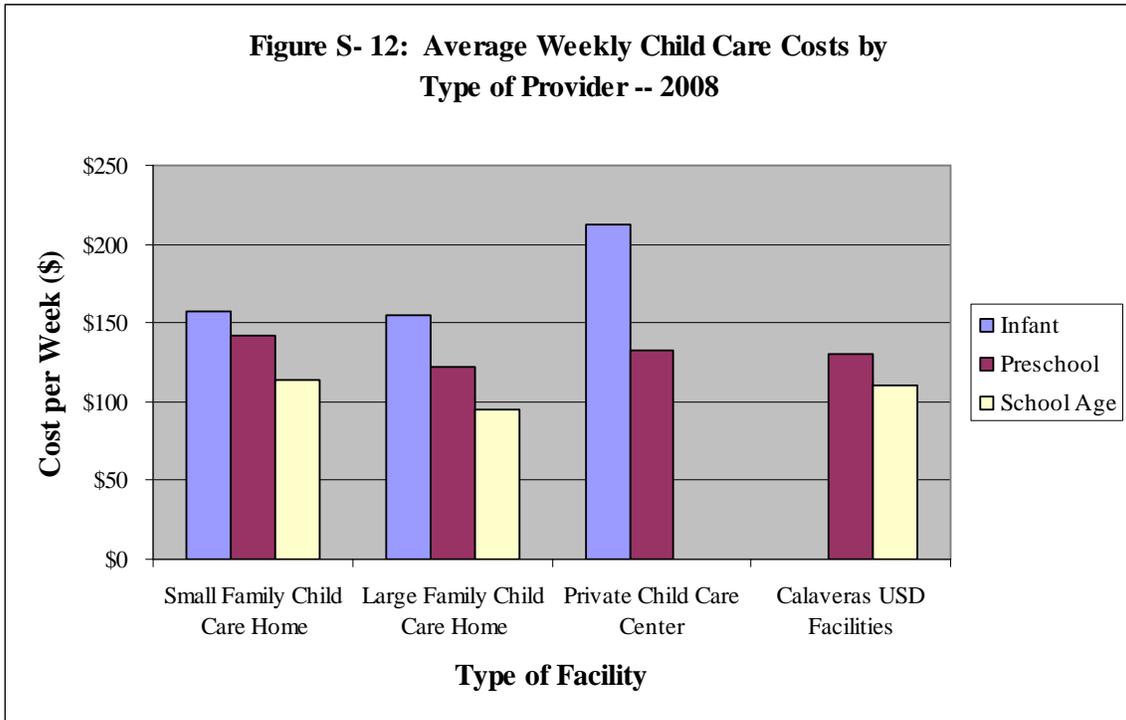
Children of Migrant Works and Migrant Education Programs

- There are no Migrant Education Programs in Calaveras County and according to the Migrant Education Program staff in Region 23 of the MEP, there is no documented migrant worker population in Calaveras County of significance.

Child Care Costs in Calaveras County

- Infant care in Family Child Care Homes¹⁰ ranges from \$135-\$200 per week for fulltime care or an average of \$158 per week
- Infant care in Private Child Care Centers for fulltime care ranges from \$187-\$238 per week, or an average of \$213 per week.
- Preschool age care in Family Care Homes for fulltime care ranges from \$125-\$175 per week or an average of \$142 per week.
- Preschool age care in Private Child Care Centers for fulltime care ranges from \$115-\$160 per week or an average of \$133 per week.
- School age care in Small Family Care Homes ranges from \$100-130 per week and for Calaveras USD Facilities Care costs about \$110 per week (five days a week)
- Preschool age care at local school facilities range from \$110 to \$150 per week for fulltime care, or an average of \$130 per week.

¹⁰ Large Family Child Care fees fall within the range of Small Family Child Care fees.



D. DATA ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTIONS

Detailed data collected for this analysis and summarized above and in the Child Care Profiles by Planning Area, is presented in a series of Appendices attached to this report. Each data item or topic was given a distinct letter and these are used for the appendices and table numbering. For example, data on children with special needs is in **Appendix F** and the tables are labeled F-1, F-2 etc. Whenever possible, data at the zip code level was collected and then aggregated to the planning level.

Table Organization and Data Presentation

Generally, tables are organized with the Planning Areas across the top of the table and the age data or other categories of data down the side. There are a few exceptions to this when it made sense to put Planning Areas down the side. Many tables are more than one page. Data was always collected in as much detail as possible or available and then aggregated to the Planning Area level and by our age categories. In some cases, data is only available at the county level. Where possible, we try to compare the data to the total number of children, 0 to 12 years old or total population for context, so the percentage of the population a particular data item represents is clearly presented. However, for some of the special population data we did not receive comparable 0 to 12 data and thus, no comparison can be made. We present the percent distribution and percent of totals when possible or relevant as well.

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

- **Infants:** 0 to 1 year old or through 24 months;
- **Preschool:** 2 to 5 years old; and
- **School Age:** 6 to 9 year olds, and 10 to 12 year olds.

The ten Planning Areas are normally listed with the names of the communities within each area, but sometimes are listed with the more common community name for space reasons. The formal list and corresponding zip codes are presented at the beginning of the study, along with a map.

General Data Limitations and Clarifications

The Study uses the list of community by Planning Areas from the 2003 Needs Assessment, with the exception of the Mokelumne area which was combined with Planning Area 6 or Rail Road Flat for this study, as there were so few people in this Planning Area. The growth projections were at the Traffic Analysis Zone level and aggregated to Planning Area. The County has only one incorporated city, Angels Camp, and thus, Planning Areas are much more logical way to divide up the County. This is because the County has planning and land use jurisdiction over most of the County. In other Counties, cities might be more useful.

Family Child Care Home Supply: For the spaces by age for small and large FCCHs, we have used the total licensed capacity of each facility, i.e., 8 or 14 and have divided these spaces by the licensing requirements. We know that some FCCHs may only serve preschoolers and others only school age and may not serve to their licensed capacity. This is a data limitation. The analysis treats FCCHs and child care centers as “comparable” facilities from a planning standpoint. We present the surplus or shortage of child care spaces by age group and not by centers or FCCHs as there is a variety of ways to address shortfalls and we are not prescribing one type of facility over another. In general, however, small family child care homes are one of the primary types of child care available.

Published Data Only: The consultants have not conducted any independent verification of the data presented in this report although we have worked with County staff to ensure the data is as accurate and current as possible. When possible, data was cross-checked with other sources and figures were double-checked to ensure items are not double-counted and that they add up by age and location. For some data categories, there may not be complete data on each variable for a particular child so it may appear that there are different numbers of children being served for the same program such as Head Start for example. There are 180 children in the Head Start program, but we only know the relationship to primary adult for 171 of these children.

If data is missing for a category in the original data set or an age group, “NA” or a dash is used. Some data is not available for all years presented and is noted accordingly. For many special population categories data at the zip code area or our three age categories was not available, unfortunately.

Data Descriptions, Approach and Qualifications

A. Supply of Child Care

Appendix A summarizes the supply of child care providers and spaces by Planning Area and age. This data is organized by type of facility, by age, and location and was provided by the Calaveras Child Care Council as of May 2008. This data includes:

- Number of Facilities by Location and Type of Provider;
- Number of Spaces by Location and Type of Provider; and

As discussed above, we assume the maximum licensed capacity of FCCHs even though some providers may not choose to fill all those spaces.

B. Demographic Data and Growth Projections

Appendix B presents the demographic data and projections used in this analysis in greater detail.

Planning Areas and ZIP Codes

Table 1 (in Introduction) shows a list of the 10 Planning Areas which are used for the Child Care Needs Assessment update. These are the Planning Areas used in the current Needs Assessment that was prepared in 2003. The first column shows the Planning Area number and the second column lists the community areas that make up each Planning Area. For each community area, we determined whether or not Census data was available for each community area by name. While many were available, several were not; this is probably because the area had too few residents and the data was suppressed to provide confidentiality to those residents. We also list the ZIP codes for each community area and then searched for whether or not the Census provides data on each of those ZIP codes. Out of 21 ZIP codes, there was data for 19. Additionally, there was data for each Planning Area based on ZIP codes, so we have used ZIP codes to collect data on population and labor force participation rates, all from the 2000 US Census.

Census Data as of 2000

For this study, some data that is required is only available from the Census, such as labor force participation rates. The census is also a good benchmark with which to evaluate current conditions.

Table B-1 shows data for the 10 Planning Areas from the 2000 Census. This data was compiled by aggregating the ZIP code data which comprise each Planning Area. Of the 21 ZIP codes which fall into the 11 Planning Areas, data for 19 of those ZIP codes were available from the Census data. The two ZIP codes that were not available were part of the Planning Areas of Murphys/Douglas Flat/Vallecito and Rail Road Flat/Glencoe. Therefore the total population and household numbers for these two areas might be lower than expected overall, since the data for one ZIP code from each area was not available from the Census. However, these are very rural areas and the missing data is not considered significant. In addition, our forecast data does include estimates of population and employment for these areas as of 2006 and 2025. When data wasn't available or too small to be significant, the average age and labor force participation rates are based on a weighted average for the other ZIP codes, which make up that Planning Area or are based on the County averages overall, if there are not other ZIP codes in that Planning Area.

As shown in **Table B-1**, Planning Area 9 makes up 28% of the overall population of Calaveras County, which is the largest Planning Area in terms of population. Next in size is Planning Area 4 with 13% of the County's population, and Planning Areas 2 and 3, each of which has 12.2% of the overall population. Similarly, Planning Area 9 has 35.1% of children ages 0 to 12 years old in the County. The other three areas listed above each have approximately 11% of children ages 0 to 12. For Calaveras County as a whole, children ages 0 to 12 years old make up approximately 14.8% of the overall population as of 2000.

Another factor that we are calculating in **Table B-1** is labor force participation rates of parents with children ages 0 to 5 years and 6 to 17 years. For the purposes of this study,

we count the number of children who live with both parents and both parents are employed or children who live with a single parent who is employed. We do not count child care demand from children who live in households with both parents where only one parent works or single family households where the parent does not work. This is standard practice in child care studies and consistent with State estimates of child care demand by the State Resource and Referral Agency. Overall, the average labor force participation rate for the County for parents with children under the age of 6 is 56.4% and for children ages 6 to 17 years old, it is 66.7%. Most likely these rates will increase, as has been the trend but we cannot predict how they will change.

We calculated the labor force participation rates for each Planning Area using a weighted average. For most areas, the labor force participation rates tend to range from 50% to 75%, with some higher and some lower. For the areas that have small populations or very few or no children in certain age groups, we use the average labor force participation rates for the County as the data at the local level is too small to be meaningful.

Table B-1 also shows the total number of households in the County as of 2000, according to the Census. There are a total of 16,424 households with 25% or one-fourth of the households located in Planning Area 9 – Valley Springs – Jenny Lind.

Department of Finance Population Data

Table B-2 summarizes population by age based on the California Department of Finance (DOF) projections for Calaveras County as a whole for the years 2000 through 2023. The table shows the population breakdown for children ages 0 through 12 years as well as total population for the years 2000, 2008, 2013, 2018, and 2023. Children “as a percent of the total population” is calculated for each age group used in our study. The purpose of this data is to be able to project the number of children by age in the County at five year increments: 2008, 2013 and 2018. We have provided additional data to 2023 to evaluate if any trends exist further in the future, of which we should be aware.

According to DOF projections, the total population of Calaveras County in 2000 was 40,870. There were a total of 6,051 children ages 0 through 12 years, approximately 14.8% of the total population. As projected by DOF, Children as a “Percent of Total Population by Year” can be summarized as follows:

- ◆ 2000 – 14.8%
- ◆ 2008 – 10.8%
- ◆ 2013 – 11.3%
- ◆ 2018 – 12.6%
- ◆ 2023 – 12.9%

These rates represent a key demographic shift in the County. While the overall population of Calaveras County is estimated to have grown 14% between 2000 and 2008, totaling 46,658 residents in 2008, the number of children ages 0 to 12 years is estimated

to have declined 27.1% or slightly over 1,000 for a total of 5,035 children in 2008, versus 6,051 children in 2000. This is the only projected decrease in children ages 0 to 12 years during the period reviewed. Between 2008 and 2013, the number of children 0 to 12 years is expected to increase by 5.0% for a total of 5,709 children or a net increase of 674. For the same time period, the total population is expected to increase by 8%, from 46,658 to 50,363.

The greatest expected growth of children ages 0 to 12 years is expected between 2013 and 2018. During these five years, children as a percent of population will increase by 10.8%, or approximately 1,160 new children for a total of 6,867 at 2018. At 2018, children will make up 12.6% of the overall population for Calaveras County. From the years 2018 to 2023, the number of children is expected to increase by only 2.8% or approximately 750 children for a total of 7,613. Children will make up 12.9% of the total population of 58,967 in 2023. So while children as a percent of population gradually increases after 2008, it does not reach the 2000 level by 2023 and is still significantly less.

It is important to point out that we do not use the actual DOF forecast of population for this analysis but rather a forecast prepared locally by the Transportation Department and their consultant, PMC. We do, however, use these overall ratios of children by age to total population for our four age groups in the forecast. Overall, we will want our total children estimate to equal the percent figures presented above at the county level (DOF does not provide more detailed population by age forecasts than a county-level forecast).

Planned Growth and Forecasts

We compiled residential unit and employment growth projections from 2006 through 2025 by Traffic Area Zone (TAZ), previously compiled by PMC for Calaveras County Public Works. Each TAZ is associated with a community area, and each community area is nested into each of our 10 Planning Areas, as discussed earlier. This allows us to estimate growth in both residential (dwelling) units and employment by Planning Area.

Table B-3 shows a projection of dwelling units to be built between 2008 and 2025. A base number of dwelling units for 2006 was taken from the "Final Calaveras County Land Use Assumptions"¹¹ report, and total dwelling units at 2025 was taken from the TAZ data provided from the same report. Using an average annual growth rate for dwelling units, we were able to estimate dwelling units at 2008, 2013, and 2018. Using a persons per household factor for each Planning Area, we were then able to estimate the population at these same years for each Planning Area based on the number of residential units. We are controlling our total population estimates for these three years to the population estimates countywide, included in the forecast by year in the PMC study.

¹¹ "Final Calaveras County Land Use Assumptions" dated September 8, 2006 and prepared for Calaveras County Public Works by PMC.

In the PMC forecast, some communities, such as Douglas Flat and Dorrington, showed a loss of residential units between 2006 and 2025. Per our discussion with the County¹², we were told it would be advisable to zero out the loss of units. According to the County, some loss was embedded in the traffic analysis to keep control totals to a certain figure. However, we do not believe that some areas will lose from 100 to 400 units through 2025. Thus, we are showing neither a loss nor an increase in units at the Planning Area leveling overall, although individual communities may show a small loss. However, we do not believe units will actually be demolished as the PMC forecast would imply.

Overall, there are an estimated 26,135 dwelling units in Calaveras County currently (2008), and this number is expected to increase to 30,337 in 2018 and 37,124 in 2025. The greatest amount of growth is expected in Planning Area 1 with a net growth of 5,220 units and Planning Area 9 with a net growth of 3,665 units from 2008 to 2025.

The right side of **Table B-3** lists projections for total population in the County from 2008 to 2025 by TAZ and Planning Area. As mentioned previously, these numbers are controlled to be similar to the total population numbers from the PMC report by year, based on person per household factors for each Planning Area.

We have adjusted the PMC forecast for the years 2008 to 2013 to account for the housing downturn impacting the California housing market and other parts of the country. We assume that 50% of the projected growth will occur during this period. Total population by year is estimated at:

- ◆ 2008 – 52,408
- ◆ 2013 – 54,408
- ◆ 2018 – 61,075
- ◆ 2025 – 79,817

We did not adjust the forecast after 2013 and assume projected growth occurs by 2025.

Table B-4 utilizes the employment forecast from the PMC report, and shows employment growth between 2006 and 2025, and specifically at 2008, 2013, and 2018, based on an average annual growth rate for the 2006 to 2025 period. Overall, the County expects an increase of its employment base by 4,180 jobs between 2008 and 2025. The majority of this growth, about 1,800 jobs, or 42%, is expected in Planning Area 1.

Tables B-5 through B-8 summarizes the forecasts by Planning Area and year, including the population forecasts, children by age and labor force participation rates used in the study.

Table B-9 summarizes journey to work data that may be of interest to some planners in the County. In 2000, there were a total of 15,863 employed residents in the County and

¹² Per an email from Nathan Atherstone, Transit Manager/Transportation Planner, Calaveras County Department of Public Works, April 23, 2008.

of this 59% lived and worked in the County, and the remaining 41% commuting to jobs outside the County. Applying these ratios to our estimate of employment in 2008, there are about 4,850 employees that work in the County but live outside the County that may need additional child care. However, there are residents that work outside the County and may take their children outside the County for child care. Thus, this demand from non-resident employees may be offset. At any rate, the number of employees that would desire child care is much less than residents in general. More detailed research and survey of employees in the County is needed to establish these relationships.

C. Child Care Demand

Appendix C presents child care supply, demand and estimated surpluses or gaps/shortfalls for each of the Planning Areas, and the County overall. Data on current conditions and future conditions, at 2013 and 2018, is presented. No new supply of child care is forecast so as to allow the future analysis to present an estimate of future need. Existing shortfalls by age and area are added to future demand to present a future ‘need’ estimate for planning purposes during these two time frames. All of the above described data folds into the estimates of supply and demand of child care.

The existing demand for child care is calculated based on the estimated number of children in each Planning Area and by applying demand factors including labor force participations rates of parents and estimates of the need for licensed care by age group. This is calculated by taking the estimated number of children by age group and multiplying it by the labor force participation rates by age. The product of these numbers is considered the number of children with working parents who could possibly need some type of child care.

The percent of children requiring licensed care is then calculated by applying percentages based on a review of 14 child care studies, including impact fee studies. For this study we are assuming that, for residents, licensed child care demand breakdown as,

- ◆ 37% of infants,
- ◆ 50% of preschool age children, and
- ◆ 38% of school age children require licensed care.

School age breaks down as 50% for 6 to 9 and 25% for 9-12. Applying these assumptions about the percent of children needing licensed care for residents, we arrive at the total number of children requiring licensed child care spaces. These assumptions are based on other studies we have prepared and also a review of what other cities and counties have used in studies prepared by others. We believe that these figures represent a realistic estimate of the amount of demand for licensed care. Other children are cared for by other family members, friends, relatives, nannies, or unlicensed providers.

It should be noted that the State Resource & Referral Agency assumes all children with working parents need licensed care. This estimate of potential demand is in each of the existing and future child care demand tables included in **Appendix C** by Planning Area

and the County as a whole and summarized in **Table S-8**. We believe, however, that this is too broad of an estimate of demand, and suggest that this more conservative figure be used for planning purposes by the CCCC.

Appendix C presents the analysis for the following categories:

- Supply and Demand for 0 to 1, 2 to 5, 0 to 5 (subtotal), 6 to 9, 10-12, 6 to 12 (subtotal) and a total of 0 to 12 by Planning Area for 2008;
- And the demand for child care by age (as defined above), for 2013 and 2018 with estimated of gaps, given current supply data.

D. Ethnicity

Appendix D presents data on total population by ethnicity for 2000 and also a forecast of changes in ethnicity by age for 2008, 2013, and 2018, from the Department of Finance at the County level by age. As of 2000, the Census presents a different set of ethnicity categories than the DOF and thus it is not possible to directly compare changes from 2000 to 2008. Changes in ethnicity at the Planning Area level are not available. Some data on special populations also includes the ethnicity of children as discussed below.

E. Language Spoken by Children

Appendix E presents data on the language spoken by children as of 2000 and is available at the County level and by Planning Area for children 5 to 17 and is available for some items such as children with special needs. No current data on language spoken is readily available.

F. Children with Special Needs and Children in Special Education

Appendix F presents data on children with special needs or in special education programs at the County level. For this data item, the following information was available:

- Special Education children ages, 0 to 13 countywide
- Children with special needs by diagnosis by grade, K to 12 countywide
- Children with special needs, ages 5 to 21, by school district
- Children with special needs by ethnicity for 0 to 13
- Children with special needs who are also English Learners, K to 8th grade

All of this data is from the County Department of Education, Special Education Division and is for school year '06 – '07 or 2005, which is the latest year for which data is available.

In addition, the Valley Mountain Regional Center reports that they serve 22 children birth to 3, 89 children 3 to 12. Some of these children may be captured in the data presented above.¹³

G. Child Protective Services and Family Maintenance Services

Appendix G presents data on children in child protective services, and also information on number of families served, reports taken, referred out, etc. Data on number of reports taken is available by Planning Area, but includes children over 12. Data at the County level includes the ages of children, the type of abuse reported, and the age of children, sex, and ethnicity. All of this data is for 2006 and 2007, the latest full year of data available.

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

H. Children Receiving Public Assistance

Data on children receiving public assistance breaks down into three categories, or Medi-Cal, Food Stamps, and Calworks/TANF. Data on children 0 to 12 receiving assistance through these programs was provided by the Calaveras Works and Human Services Department. Many children receive support through more than one of these programs, and foster care children also receive Medi-Cal and Calwork/TANF. However, foster care children do not receive food stamps as they receive food support through their foster care program. This data is not available at the Planning Area level and the number of children in each program should not be totaled together as many children would be double counted. **Appendix H** includes data on children by age, receiving:

- CalWORKS/TANF
- Food Stamps
- Medi-Cal

I. Income for Families and Households

Appendix I presents data available on income. Unfortunately, because the County is so small, the Census does not provide a great deal of data on income by household size. Family income by presence of children and marital status is available for 2000. The distribution of households by income range for 2000, which is actually based on 1999 data, is also available. This data is available at the Planning Area level. The income ranges have been inflated for this analysis and the forecast of new households is distributed based on the 2000 distribution by income range for 2008, 2013 and 2018. Some additional measures of income are available from the State of California, including

¹³ As provided by Karen Pekarck via email, dated June 25, 2008.

per capita income, and median family and household income for 2004. This data is presented for the County in terms of how it ranks to other California counties.

J. Waiting Lists for Child Care Subsidies CEL

Appendix J presents data from the Centralized Waiting List as of May 2008, provided by the Calaveras Child Care Council.

- Number of children by age, 0 to 2; 3 to 5 and 6 and up receiving subsidized child care by age and Planning Area
- Number of children by age, 0 to 2; 3 to 5 and 6 and up waiting for subsidized child care by age and Planning Area
- Average days waiting (on the list) by age by Planning Area

K. Head Start and Home Based Head Start Programs

Appendix K presents the following information on child care subsidies:

- Head Start data by Planning Area and age, sex, relation to primary adult, parental status, and free lunch program.
- Home Base data countywide and by age, sex, relation to primary adult, parental status, and free lunch program.
- Total children in play groups countywide.

L. Cost of Child Care

Appendix L presents available data on the cost of child care in the County by:

- Type of provider: small FCCH, large FCCH, private center and school district centers
- Age of care, including infants, preschool, and school age
- Weekly and daily ranges of costs are provided and average costs are provided when enough data is available to calculate an average

Data by location is not complete enough to present significant averages or ranges. These data were provided by the Calaveras Child Care Council.

M. Children of Migrant Workers

According to Region 23, Calaveras County does not have any Migrant Education Programs, or a significant presence of migrant worker children. They did request that if new data is available to please contact the Director of Migrant Education at the San Joaquin Board of Education office.

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STUDY AUTHORS (CONSULTANTS):

- Joanne Brion, Brion & Associates, Project Manager and Prime Consultant
- Michelle Nilsson, Nilsson Consulting

For further information about the Calaveras Child Care Council, please see <http://www.hrcccr.org/cccc/>