

A Child Care and Development Needs Assessment for Napa County



The Napa County Child Care Planning Council is committed to meeting the child care and development needs of children and families through education, coordinated planning and advocacy efforts.

The primary purpose of the Council is to assess Napa County child care needs. The Council is committed to the belief that all children in Napa County have the right to experience a safe, healthy and nurturing childhood with equal access to community services and support.

Acknowledgments

2004-2005 Napa County Child Care Planning Council

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Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed people can change the world. Indeed, it's the only thing that ever has.

Margaret Mead (1901-1978)

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Introduction

The Napa County Child Care Planning Council (NCCCPC) was formed to identify and address the child care needs of Napa County residents. By law the council has equal representation from child care consumers, child care providers, community representatives, public agency representatives and at-large members. Currently, the council is focusing on improving the availability, affordability, and quality of child care as well as the career development of child care professionals.

To this end, NCCCPC commissioned this report to document the current state of child care in Napa County and to identify gaps that need to be addressed. This needs assessment relies solely on existing data sources. Data sources that are collected for other purposes often are not completely applicable to the current data need. The report identifies many gaps where further data collection would be useful to fully understand the needs and challenges faced by parents, children and child care providers in Napa County.

The report begins with an introduction to the basic demographics and characteristics of Napa County before discussing the demand, supply and cost of child care. This provides a basis for discussing the gaps in the current supply and why they exist. What child care providers traditionally provide is only part of what parents need to fully meet their child care needs.

Quality child care depends on a well-trained and experienced child care workforce as well as high-quality child care facilities. Many residents of Napa County are unable to utilize traditional child care settings due to barriers. The most common barriers are cost, types of care and scheduling issues. Other barriers are addressed by programs designed to assist special populations in obtaining appropriate child care resources. These programs are addressed in the sections on Subsidized Child Care and Special Populations.

The report concludes with a summary of the themes discussed and offers recommendations for addressing and/or further exploring child care issues in Napa County. City and county profiles are included in Appendix A, and further information about specific data sources is provided in Appendix B. Definitions of the various types of Child Care are discussed in Appendix C. Appendix D provides an overview of California's Child Care and Development System by primary institutions.

The richness of this report would not be possible without the dedicated local agencies and community groups who collected the most applicable and poignant data. Information provided by Community Resources for Children, Everyone's Business Coalition, and NapaCARES contributed greatly to the key findings in this report. In addition, Darlene Howell of the Napa County Child Care Council provided many of the data sources accessed to prepare this report and her commitment to the accurate reporting of needs and resources was invaluable.

Napa County Characteristics

This section provides a general overview of Napa County and its current population.

Geographic Characteristics

Napa County is a rural county located within 50 miles of San Francisco, Oakland and Sacramento. The majority of residents live in the city of Napa, and the population is centered alongside Highway 29, stretching from American Canyon in the south to Calistoga in the north. Napa County also reaches east to encompass the communities of Angwin, Pope Valley and Lake Berryessa.

Population

Napa County's population is estimated to be 131,607 as of 2003. This is a 5.9% increase from the 2000 population, slightly higher than the population increase in California of 4.8% during the 2000-2003 period. From 1990 to 2000, the population in the county increased by 12.2%.¹

Income Levels

According to the US Census Bureau's 2000 figures, the median household income for Napa County is \$51,738 per year. For 2003 the US Department of Labor reports a median hourly wage of \$14.67 per adult for the Napa-Vallejo-Fairfield area.²

The hourly wage needed to be self-sufficient without a child is approximately half of the self-sufficiency wage needed with a child. In addition to child care costs, the increase in living expenses assumes larger living space, and increased food and health care costs.

Figure 1: 2003 Self-Sufficiency Standards for the Napa-Vallejo-Fairfield Area

Children	Hourly Self-Sufficiency Wage
No children	\$10.76
Infant	\$18.83
Preschooler	\$19.75
Infant and Preschooler	\$26.24
School age Child and Teenager	\$16.72
Infant, Preschooler and School age Child	\$35.92

Using the census median income for the county, over half of the households make an income that allows them to be self-sufficient. Using the Self-Sufficiency Standards, less than half of Napa County adults are able to remain self-sufficient with children.

*Ethnicity and Language*³

Napa County is primarily Caucasian (69%) and Latino (24%). The population also includes individuals reporting their ethnicity as Asian (3%), African American (1%) and Other (3%).

More than three-quarters of households report English as their primary language (77%). Less than one-sixth report Spanish as the household language, and 8% reported "other" as their household's primary language.

¹ US Census Bureau: 2000

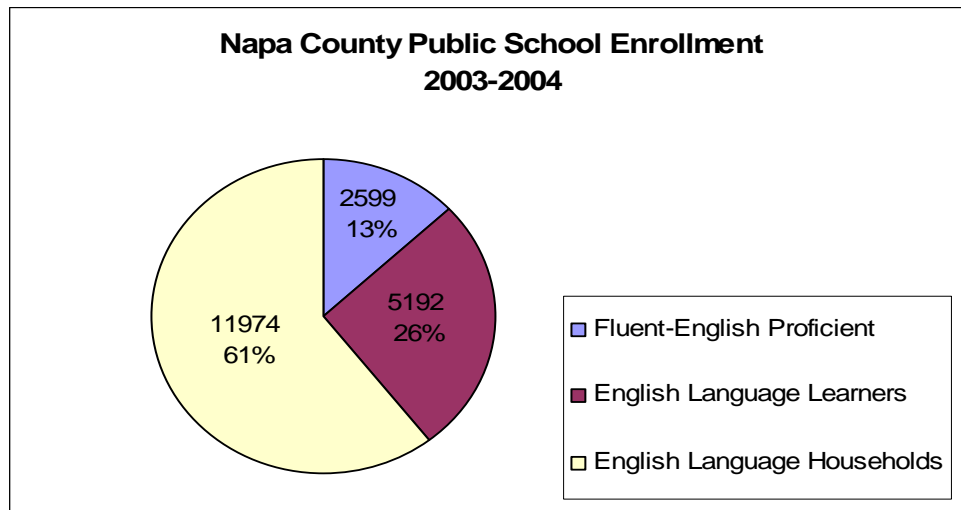
² From the Napa-Vallejo-Fairfield PMSA http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_8720.htm#b00-0000, accessed 1/03/05.

³ US Census Bureau: 2000

Households with children 5-17, report the primary language spoken in the home as 70% English, and 26% Spanish. Of children from Spanish speaking households, 22% report being bilingual in Spanish and English, and 4.6% speak only Spanish. Three percent of children are monolingual in a language other than Spanish and English.

Student demographics from the California Department of Education indicate a higher incidence of non-English speaking households than does census data. Students who report a primary language other than English on the state-approved Home Language Survey are designated either as Fluent-English Proficient or English Language Learners: *Students who on the basis of the state approved oral language assessment procedures have been determined to lack the clearly defined English language skills of listening comprehension, speaking, reading, and writing necessary to succeed in the school's regular instructional programs.*⁴

Based on these criteria, 39% of K-12 students in Napa County Public Schools report households with a primary language other than English. Of these, 95.8 % indicate Spanish as the primary language. The number of students designated as English Language learners has increased 80% between 1995 (n = 2,878) and 2004 (n = 5,192).⁵



Types of Child Care

When examining child care demand, supply and gaps, this report refers primarily to two types of child care: Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes.

Child Care Centers

These are designated facilities typically providing care for more than 14 children in a non-residential group setting. Centers can be small or large, full day or part day programs, and can care for infants, toddlers, preschoolers or school-age children. Centers can be for-profit, non-profit, subsidized by the school district, local, state or federal governments. Child care centers are required to be licensed by The California Department of Social Services, Community Care Licensing Division, unless exempted

⁴ http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/gls_learners.asp

⁵ California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit : <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>

from licensure due to public or private school affiliations. Teachers and directors in licensed centers must meet certain requirements for education and experience set by the State of California.

Family Child Care Homes

Based upon capacity, two types of family child care homes are regulated by Community Care Licensing: small and large. Family child care homes are operated by individuals in their place of residence. In a small family child care home the resident may care for up to eight children. In large family child care homes the resident and an aide may care for up to fourteen children. In order to obtain a large family child care home license, providers must operate for at least one year as a small family provider or must meet certain educational/experience requirements. Certain age restrictions apply depending on the number of children in care. Family child care providers are required to acquire fifteen hours of health training prior to receiving a license.

Demand for Child Care

Demand for child care is traditionally measured by the number of children who have parents in the workforce. For this analysis, children living with two parents who are both in the workforce and children living with a single parent who is in the workforce were counted as in need of child care.

Figure 2: Napa County children and their parents' employment status⁶

Children living with both parents (n = 21,954)			Children living with one parent (n = 6,264)		
	Frequency	Percent		Frequency	Percent
Both parents in workforce	12,590	57.3%	---	---	---
Father only in workforce	6,720	30.6%	Father in workforce	1,553	24.8%
Mother only in workforce	1,227	5.6%	Mother in workforce	3,510	56.0%
Neither parent in workforce	1,417	6.5%	No parent in workforce	1,201	19.2%
Total	21,954	100%	Total	6,264	100%

Single parent households account for 11% of the households in Napa County.⁷ Overall, it is estimated that 17,653 children (63%) are in need of child care in Napa County. In 2001, the licensed child care slots met 26% of the estimated need for child care; in 2003, this percentage increased slightly to 29%. Nearby counties, Sonoma and Solano, show similar percentages (24% and 28% in 2003 respectively).⁸

⁶ US Census Bureau 2000

⁷ US Census Bureau 2000

⁸ The California Child Care Portfolio: A compilation of data about child care in California, county by county 2001 and 2003. Produced by the California Child Care Resource and Referral Network.

Need for Child Care

There are many reasons that parents seek child care for their children. While some parents are in the workforce and need care to remain employed, others are participating in training or schooling to improve their job skills. Still others are seeking employment and need child care while they do so. In addition, parents may seek child care for the social and academic enrichment it provides their children.

The needs of the parents pursuing training or schooling, parents seeking employment and parents hoping to improve their child’s academic skills are not available for this report. The needs of working parents were explored in a survey conducted during 2003-2004.⁹

- Thirty-six percent of survey respondents indicated they limited their work hours due to inadequate child care. When specifically examining parents of children 0-5, this rose to 40% of respondents.
- In addition, 55% of respondents with children under 18 indicated they did not get all the care they needed in the last 12 months. Reasons included: care wasn’t available when they needed it, they couldn’t find anyone to care for their children, and/or the cost was too high.
- Thirty percent or more of the parents also indicated the following child care needs in the near future: after school programs, affordable care, care close to home, care for sick children, emergency care, recreation programs, summer camps and vacation programs.

The local resource and referral agency, Community Resources for Children, tracks the number and types of calls from parents seeking child care. A comparison of parent requests for child care in 2001 and 2003, shows an increase in the percentage of parents requesting infant/toddler care, and part-time care for children 0-5.

Figure 3: Child Care Requests by Parents to Local Resource and Referral Agency¹⁰

	2001	2003
Type of care		
Infant/Toddler Care	31%	39%
Preschool	44%	43%
School Age	24%	18%
Type of Facility		
Family Child Care Home	86%	88%
Child Care Center	80%	69%
Schedule of Care		
Full-time 0-5	65%	58%
Part-time 0-5	35%	43%

Though working parents report needing a variety of child care resources to fully meet their child care needs, they also noted many barriers to obtaining appropriate care. The picture of demand for child care in Napa County needs to be more fully explored for all residents of Napa County in order to provide a complete picture of what changes in access and what types of care would benefit the largest number of parents and children.

⁹ Employee Child Care Needs Assessment, 2003-2004. Administered by the Everyone’s Business Coalition, Napa County. For further information see Appendix B.

¹⁰ The California Child Care Portfolio: A compilation of data about child care in California, county by county 2001 and 2003. Produced by the California Child Care Resource and Referral Network.

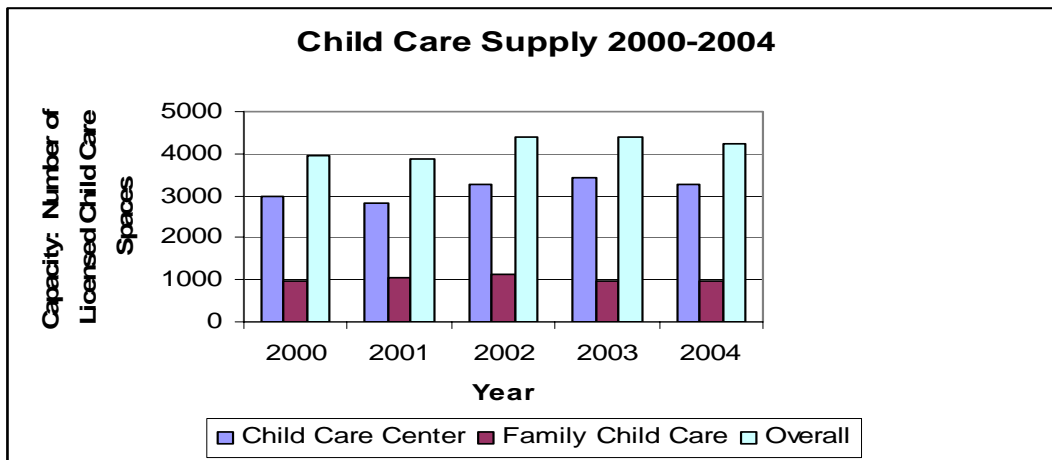
Supply of Child Care

The supply of child care is estimated using the licensed capacity in licensed child care centers and licensed family child care homes. This section examines the licensed capacity, the number of children enrolled in existing spaces, the vacancy rate and the schedules of existing providers. It is important to note that this data does not include unlicensed or informal care. For the purposes of this report, the data was compared for the years 2000-2004.¹¹

Capacity

Capacity refers to the total number of spaces a child care setting is licensed to use. A single space could accommodate one child full time or two or more children part time.

Figure 4: Child Care Supply in Napa County



Overall, the licensed child care capacity has shown a slight increase from 2000 to 2004. The increase in capacity appears to be primarily in licensed child care centers. The capacity in licensed family child care homes remained fairly constant over the five year period.

Vacancy

In 2004, 3,594 licensed child care spaces were filled. As mentioned previously, this is not the same as the number of children enrolled, as the data includes both full and part time spaces. The estimate for a healthy vacancy rate varies between communities. Sources for child care planning recommend that potential child care operators check with local resource and referral agencies for information about the expected vacancy rate in their community, though they recommend planning for up to 15% vacancy rate.¹² The resource and referral agency in Napa County currently asserts that 15% is a healthy vacancy rate.¹³ In comparison, the City of Sunnyvale considers 10% a healthy vacancy rate.¹⁴

¹¹ Unless otherwise noted, all data for this section is from the Community Resources for Children “Child Care Supply Information for Napa County” reports dated January 2004, January 2003, March 2002, 2001 and 2000.

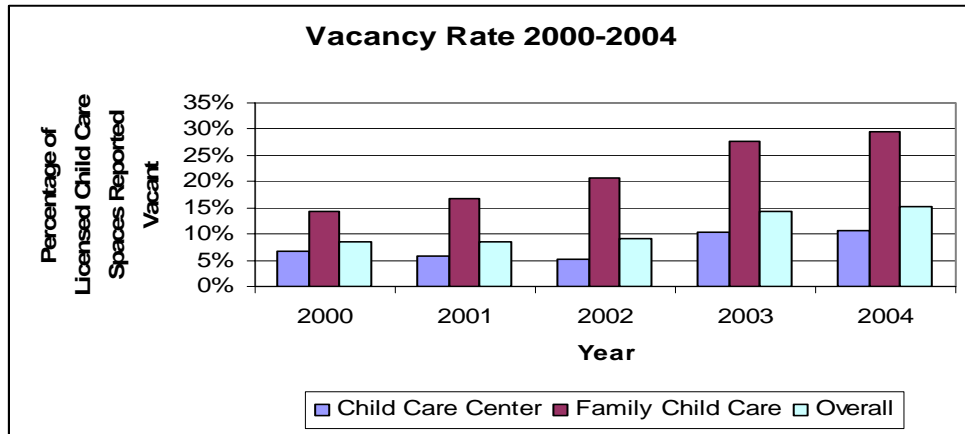
¹² Developing a child care center: An overview of the development process for creating a child care center in your neighborhood. The Enterprise Foundation, pages 9 and 11. Accessed January 21, 2005 at http://www.enterprisefoundation.org/resources/CCL/downloads/Developing_A_CC_Center.pdf

¹³ “Child Care Statistics, What Do They Mean?” by Lola M. Cornish, Provider Pages: A Newsletter for Child Care Providers Published by Community Resources for Children, November/December 2004.

¹⁴ SUBJECT: SITING OF CHILD CARE CENTERS IN THE CITY OF SUNNYVALE, RTC #97-525, December 16, 1997, accessed on January 21, 2005 at <http://sunnyvale.ca.gov/reports/1997-12/97-525.htm>

To more closely examine the available capacity, the vacancy rate at the child care settings is collected and reported annually by Community Resources for Children. Vacancy rates have increased in family child care homes and centers since 2000.

Figure 5: Vacancy Rate in Licensed Child Care Facilities in Napa County



An overall vacancy rate of 15% equates to approximately 640 licensed child care spaces. As the data is collected by a referral agency, there is some concern that child care facilities report vacancies even if there are no current openings in an attempt to maximize referrals. The impact of this potential effect is unknown.

Schedules

One barrier frequently cited by parents to finding the child care they need is that care isn't available when they need it. Child care centers and licensed family child care homes primarily serve the children of parents who work during the day. The availability of flexible schedules and care during non-traditional hours are vital to meeting parents' needs as they seek care for their children. Note that definitions vary and may not reflect the capacity. For example, a family child care home that agrees to accept one child until 7 pm on Thursdays may be included in the count as a facility that provides non-traditional hours. The following figure outlines the availability of non-traditional care in Napa County as reported by licensed family child care homes for 2003.¹⁵ There are currently no child care centers reporting non-traditional hours.

Figure 6: Non-Traditional Hours at Licensed Family Child Care Homes in Napa County by City, 2003

City	Number of Licensed Family Child Care Homes
American Canyon	9
Angwin	0
Calistoga	0
Napa	25
St Helena	3
Yountville	0
Total	37

¹⁵ All data for this section is from the Community Resources for Children 2003 Child Care Reports which are broken down by city.

Cost of Child Care

*Family Child Care Homes*¹⁶

In 2004, the average cost of care in family child care homes in Napa County is \$143/week. This is 14% of the median family income in Napa County. The cost is slightly higher for infants/toddlers 0-24 months old (\$153/week) and gets lower as the child gets older, decreasing to \$146/week for children 2-5 and \$129/week for children over 6 years old. The most expensive childcare is found in Calistoga (\$179/week) and the least expensive in Yountville (\$107/week).

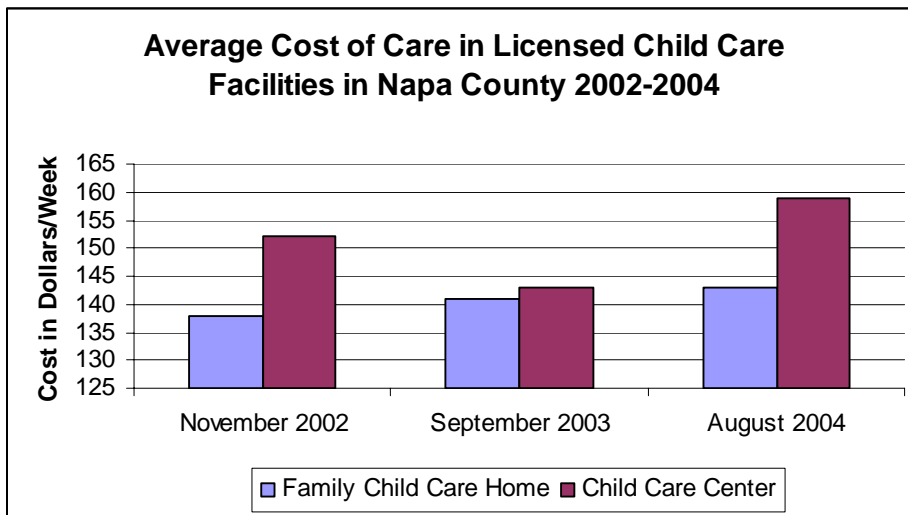
When viewed over time, the rates for child care in licensed family child care homes in Napa County have remained fairly stable at an average of slightly less than \$150/week. Most recently, in August 2004, Calistoga showed an increase in average weekly rates and Yountville showed a slight decrease.

Child Care Centers

The average cost of care at child care centers is \$159/week, about 11% higher than family child care homes. Once again, the cost per week is higher the younger the child is. Infant/toddler care averages \$198/week; preschool, \$152/week; and school age care, \$128/week.

When the cost of care is viewed over time, licensed child care centers show a substantial increase in the communities of Angwin, Calistoga, and St. Helena. Only American Canyon showed a slight decrease. Figure 7 outlines the average cost of care from 2002-2004 for licensed facilities in Napa County.

Figure 7: Average Cost of Care in Napa County



¹⁶ Unless otherwise noted, the data for the cost of child care in family child care home and child care centers is taken from the Community Resources for Children “How Much Does Child Care Cost?” reports dated August 2004, September 2003, April 2003 and November 2002. Note that the report only includes providers who gave a weekly full-time rate to CRC. Providers only offering part time care or who submitted only monthly or daily rates are not included in this report.

Gaps in Supply¹⁷

Child care shortages occur for a number of reasons. When reviewing the vacancy rates, it can be difficult to discern how vacancies can occur at the same time as a shortage. According to the employee survey conducted by the Everyone's Business Coalition,¹⁸ approximately half of the respondents reported not being able to find the child care they needed in the past 12 months. Although the average household income of survey respondents was over \$80,000 per year, the reasons for not finding care included: The cost of care was too high (28%), they couldn't find anyone to care for their child (30%), and the care wasn't available when they needed it (31%).

The gaps discussed in this report refer to gaps between the licensed child care capacity and the estimated demand. Child care options that are not licensed (license-exempt, relatives, friends) are not currently measured or tracked in Napa County. In the employee survey, 20% of parents indicated they used a family child care home in the previous 12 months and 44% had used a child care center. Approximately half of the respondents noted a relative cared for their children in their home, 44% of parents indicated their child was cared for in a relative's home, and 25% reported their children were cared for by a non-relative in their home. Fully 75% of parents indicated they had used other child care resources including: care on the school site, a friend, older children in home, and parents who modified their work schedules to accommodate child care needs.

Though many children are served in family child care homes, the number of slots available to children in specific age ranges is not available as family child care is licensed to serve children of all ages. In 2004, there were 1086 child care slots in licensed family child care homes.

Infants

There are 1485 infants (under 2 years old) in Napa County¹⁹ who have working parents and are thus potentially in need of care. As of 2004, there were 81 child care slots in licensed child care centers for infants. An additional 74 were available for subsidized care (discussed later in this report.)²⁰

- Over half of parents responding to the employee survey reported difficulty finding appropriate care for their infant aged 0-18 months.
- The most common type of care they needed in previous 12 months was full-day care (81%) followed by back-up/emergency care (41%) and sick care (40%). 35% of parents with at least one child aged 0-18 months reported needing half-day care.
- Parents of children in this age group most commonly used relatives to care for their child (49% in relative's home, 48% in their own home).

¹⁷ Information for this section was taken from the Employee Child Care Needs Assessment and the 2003 Child Care Portfolio

¹⁸ For more information on the Employee Child Care Needs Assessment Survey, see Appendix B.

¹⁹ The 2003 Child Care Portfolio for Napa County, "Total Number of Children (0-13) with parents in the labor force."

²⁰ Supply data was collected and reported by Napa County Child Care Planning Council staff.

Preschool

According to the 2003 Child Care Portfolio, there are 3,385 children between the ages of 2 and 5 who are in need of child care due to their parents' participation in the labor force.²¹ This compares to 1,295 child care slots in licensed child care centers. An additional 614 spaces were available for subsidized care.^{22,23}

- 64% of parents with a child aged 18 months to 5 years reported having difficulty finding care in the previous 12 months.
- The most common types of care needed mirrored the findings for infants. Parents reported primarily needing full day care (80%), sick care (52%) and backup/emergency care (45%).
- As with infants, parents reported using primarily relatives to care for their child (56% in a relative's home, 54% in their home). Approximately half also reported using a child care center.

School-Age

The 2003 Child Care Portfolio reports 8,510 children between the ages of 6 and 13 who are in need of child care.²⁴ As of 2004, there were 1370 child care slots in licensed child care centers for children 6 years and older. An additional 91 spaces were available for subsidized care.²⁵

- 58% of parents with a child between the ages of 5 and 12 reported having difficulty finding care in the previous 12 months.
- As expected, the most common type of care needed was before and after school care (70%). Sick care (48%), backup/emergency care (44%) and full-day care during the summer (44%) were also frequently cited.
- Almost half of the parents reported using child care centers in the previous 12 months (48%). Care by a relative was also commonly indicated (44% in a relative's home, 43% in their home).
- After school recreation programs located on school campuses and other based community programs such as the Boys and Girls Club likely partially address the school-age gap. The full impact is unknown.

Non-Traditional Care Gap

The non-traditional care encompasses many types of child care that are outside the realm of the typical child care setting. It may include extended hours in the morning or evening that can accommodate parents who commute. It may include night time care or weekend care for children whose parents work the non-traditional shifts that are vital to the economy of Napa County. Given the broad definition of this category, it is difficult to define the size of the gap and/or the supply of child care resources used to fill it.

The 2003 Child Care Portfolio reports that one percent of the child care centers and 29% of the family child care homes offered evening, weekend or overnight care, though data was not reported on the number of requests to the local resource and referral agency for child care during

²¹ The 2003 Child Care Portfolio for Napa County, "Total Number of Children (0-13) with parents in the labor force."

²² Supply data was collected and reported by Napa County Child Care Planning Council staff.

²³ 614 slots accounts for subsidized child care that offer morning and afternoon part time programs. 614 is the number of children who could potentially attend a licensed preschool program.

²⁴ The 2003 Child Care Portfolio for Napa County, "Total Number of Children (0-13) with parents in the labor force."

²⁵ Supply data was collected and reported by Napa County Child Care Planning Council staff.

those hours in 2003. In the 2001 Child Care Portfolio, 3% of licensed and license-exempt centers and 13% of family child care homes reported offering care on evenings, weekends or overnight. Four percent of parents phoning for child care resources requested these hours.

The employee survey asked parents what types of care they needed in the previous 12 months. Fourteen percent indicated night and/or weekend care and 28% reported needing backup or emergency care. Parents were also asked to rate what concerned them most about their child care situation. One quarter indicated that “finding care that meets my hours” and 28% noted “trying to make emergency arrangements” were of primary concern.

The Child Care Workforce

The child care workforce in Napa County is large and varied. The available data shows that many of the individuals who provide child care are not working in licensed center and family child care homes, but are relatives and/or friends of the families in need of care. An effort to describe the child care workforce relies heavily on the segments of the child care workforce for whom data is collected.

NapaCARES participants

NapaCARES is a program designed to encourage entry into the child care field and support the individuals currently working with children. The program provides yearly cash incentives at various levels for completing workshops and/or classes that relate to the field of Early Childhood Education (ECE) and/or Child Development.

The applicants to the NapaCARES program complete information on basic demographics, their education level, and years in the field.

In 2003-2004, 175 stipends were awarded.

- 173 of the recipients were women, 2 were male.
- Over half of the participants identified themselves as White (52%), and one-third identified as Hispanic/Latino. All other ethnicities were reported by less than 5% of participants.

The reported education levels of the NapaCARES participants showed that over 95% had at least some college experience. Not all participants hold a Child Development Permit. The requirement was that only individuals who received a previous stipend needed to apply for a permit. Of the 135 participants who reported a permit level,

- 40 % are at the Assistant to Associate Teacher level (between 6 - 24 ECE units completed and 1 year of employment at the same licensed facility).
- 32 % are at the Teacher or Master Teacher (a minimum of 24 units ECE and 16 GE units).
- 28 % are at Site Supervisor level or above (a minimum of an AA in ECE plus 6 units administration and 2 units adult supervision).

Over half of the recipients reported being in the field for less than one year (57%): 21% indicated 1-10 years of experience, and 17% indicated 11 years or more in the ECE field.

The NapaCARES program offers a \$100 bonus incentive to recipients who use a language in addition to English with the children in their child care setting. According to the Community Resources for Children 2003 Child Care Report,

...of the licensed and license-exempt centers and licensed family child care homes, 95% have staff who speak English; 32% Spanish, 1% American Sign Language and 5% other languages, including Portuguese (1%) and German (1%).

Information on salary for Napa County child care providers was compared from the 2000-2001 fiscal year to the 2002-2003 fiscal year. The mean annual salary was \$24,000.²⁶ In the period between 2000 and 2003, the percentage of participants earning under \$20,000/year increased by 10% and the number of individuals earning between \$20,000 and \$29,999 decreased by 11%. All other income categories showed a change of 1% or less. This change in salary distribution is based on a small number of providers in Napa County and may reflect the changes in the targeting of the NapaCARES funds rather than overall trends in salaries for child care providers. Other sources report the median income for a day care center teacher in Napa County at \$28,809.²⁷

Quality of Child Care

Research shows a clear link between child care program quality and positive outcomes for all children. Recent studies conclude that the quality of care has a lasting impact on both cognitive and social development.^{28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35} Key findings include:

- Program quality affects a child's development across the range of language, academic, and social skills. Children in high quality programs perform better in math, language, and reading than those in low quality programs and have fewer behavioral problems.
- The quality of care and education benefits all children, regardless of income level and family background.
- High quality care and education has a particularly significant impact on children at risk of school failure.
- Children in low quality care and education have been found to be delayed in language and reading skills.
- The effects of high quality care and education last at least through kindergarten, and in some cases through third grade and into early adulthood.

²⁶ Policy Analysis for California Education: http://pace.berkeley.edu/pace_eval-matching_funds.html, data used from 2000-2001 and 2002-2003. Study results are based on information reported by participants in the NapaCARES program.

²⁷ www.salary.com, accessed January 8, 2005 for Day Care Center Teacher in Napa (94558).

²⁸ NICHD Early Child Care research Network (1998). *The NICHD study of early care*. Bethesda, MD: National Institute of Child Health And Development.

²⁹ Helburn, S. (1995). *Cost, quality, & child outcomes in child care centers, technical report*. Denver, CO: University of Colorado at Denver, Department of Economics.

³⁰ Peisner-Feinberg, E.S. et al. (1999). *The children of the cost quality & child outcomes study go to school*. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center.

³¹ Love, J., Schochet, P.Z., & Meckstrom (1996). *Are they in any real danger? What research does-and doesn't-tell us about child care quality and children's well-being*. Princeton, NJ: Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.

³² Karoly, L.A. et al. (1998). *Investing in our children: What we know and don't know about the costs and benefits of early childhood interventions*. Santa Monica: RAND.

³³ NICHD Early Child Care Research Network (2000). The relation of child care to cognitive and language development. *Child Development*, 71(4), 960-980.

³⁴ Ramey, C.T., Campbell, F.A., and Blair, C. (1998). "Enhancing the life course for high-risk children: Results from the Abecedarian project." In J. Crane (Ed.), *Social programs that really work* (pp.163-183). New York, NY: Sage Publishing.

³⁵ Schweinhart, L.J., Barnes, H.V., Weikart, D.P. (1993). *Significant benefits: The High/Scope Perry preschool study through age 27*. Ypsilanti, MI: High/Scope Press

Quality Indicators

Quality can mean different things to different people. Some focus on features such as group size, child-staff ratios, physical space, teacher qualifications, staff training, wages, and safety. Others focus on how caregivers interact with children and the actual experiences children have. Useful measures have been developed, so that the many dimensions of quality can now be assessed with accuracy and confidence.³⁶

- *Low Child/Staff Ratio* - Child/staff ratio is the proportion of the number of children to the number of teaching and caregiving staff in a specified classroom.
- *Small Group Size* -Small groups generally work better than larger ones, especially for young children. If the group is too large, it will not be improved by adding more adults.
- *Staff Training* - Teachers are more sensitive with your child and provide more appropriate learning activities if they have more years of education and college-level training in early childhood education.
- *Staff-Child Interaction* - Interactions between children and staff should be characterized by warmth, personal respect, individuality and responsiveness.
- *Salaries of Staff* - Higher quality centers pay higher wages and provide better benefits for teachers.
- *Continuity of Care* - Children must have consistency in their daily life experiences. In programs where there is high teacher turnover, children suffer.
- *Well-Designed Space* -Space should be arranged to enable children to play together in small groups. It should be attractive, clean and inviting. Outdoor play areas should be safe, secure and have adequate equipment.
- *Communication with Parents* -Parents should be well-informed about the program. They should have opportunities to communicate with the staff about their child's individual needs and they should be welcome at the center at all times.
- *Program Administration* -Child care programs should have written policies and operating procedures and executive directors with advanced training in early childhood education.

Current Efforts

Child care quality is being addressed by a provider support program in Napa County. The NapaCARES program has each applicant attend training on evaluating their child care setting using an Environmental Rating Scale (ERS) and requires that the results be attached to their stipend application. This raises awareness of the components of quality child care and provides information about where quality is lower and training may be helpful.

³⁶ National Academy of Early Childhood Programs, NAEYC; National Center for the Early Childhood Work Force; National Association for the Education of Young Children, National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies.

Accreditation

There are two organizations that have provided accreditation for early childhood education facilities in Napa County. The National Association for the Education of Young Children's standards have been met by five Napa Solano Head Start Programs in the city of Napa and by Helena Cooperative Preschool in St. Helena. The Association of Christian Schools International has accredited the Young World of Learning located in the city of Napa³⁷.

Note that there are no family child care providers among accredited programs. Though the rigor of accreditation is often daunting, the effect on the quality of the programs moving toward accreditation is substantial.

There is currently very little information available to measure and track the effects of various programs on quality. Though quality is a concern for parents, cost appears to compete with quality as they seek a child care arrangement. Less than half of the parents responding to the employee survey (44%) indicated that quality was a primary concern when looking for child care. Comments about quality often were combined with concerns about cost:

- "Would like to put child in learning environment, preschool, etc, but cannot afford to."
- "Although cost is important to me, my children's happiness and safety are the most important factor. I would be able to work better knowing that my kids are ok."
- "It is really hard to find 'good and affordable' day care in Napa."
- "My biggest concern is finding quality care for a lower fee."

Subsidized Child Care

A number of support services are available for low-income families in Napa County:

- As of June 30, 2004, 1,749 individuals were enrolled in Healthy Families in Napa County. 829 were new members in the last 12 months,³⁸ and 10,524 families were eligible for Medi-cal in 2002.³⁹
- 1,405 households and 3,320 individuals received food stamps in 1998.⁴⁰
- There was an average of 1,028 Welfare/TANF cases serving an average of 2,676 individuals in 1998.⁴¹
- Rental assistance programs assist approximately 1298 families per year through a variety of programs.⁴²
- Affordable housing programs serve over 25 families per year depending on funding availability and needs.⁴³
- Seasonal farm worker housing serving over 300 individuals annually.⁴⁴
- Since 1990, Napa Valley Community Housing has built or rehabilitated over 750 housing units for low income individuals and families. There are currently 100 additional units under development.⁴⁵

³⁷ For further information on accreditation standards, See Appendix B.

³⁸ Healthy Families Reports provided by Napa County Child Care Planning Council Staff. "HFP Healthy Families Program Current Enrollment Distribution by County and Health Plan", "HFP New Subscribers Enrollment by County", June 22, 2004.

³⁹ Source: RAND California

⁴⁰ Source: RAND California

⁴¹ Source: RAND California

⁴² "Housing Authority of the City of Napa: Summary of Programs" www.cityofnapa.org, accessed 1/9/05

⁴³ "Housing Authority of the City of Napa: Summary of Programs" www.cityofnapa.org, accessed 1/9/05

⁴⁴ "Housing Authority of the City of Napa: Summary of Programs" www.cityofnapa.org, accessed 1/9/05

⁴⁵ "NVCH Properties", www.nvch.org/properties.htm, accessed 1/9/05.

- Women, Infants and Children, a nutritional supplement program for low income families with young children, served 2,096 participants in 1999, 78.5% of those deemed eligible.⁴⁶
- As of 1999, 5,987 children in Napa County were eligible for the National School Lunch Program. 78% of eligible children were being served.⁴⁷
- Migrant education programs reported enrolling 2,865 students aged 3-21 in Napa County as of November 2004.⁴⁸

In addition to health care, housing, nutritional and education support, low-income families need subsidized child care while they participate in school or training, seek employment or continue to work. Subsidized child care is available to low-income families through a variety of programs in Napa County. Subsidized child care centers, state preschools, and vouchers for use with private providers are funded by the state and Head Start programs are federally-funded. The types of programs available are outlined below:

Subsidized Child Care Centers: Also known as General Child Care and Development Programs, these programs are full-day, year round centers that provide child care and development services from infancy through age 14.⁴⁹

State Preschools: “State preschools are...part-day, school-year, comprehensive developmental programs for 3-5 year old children from low-income families. The programs emphasize parent education and encourage parent involvement.”⁵⁰

Vouchers: Also known as Alternative Payment Programs (AP), vouchers “offer an array of child care arrangements for parents, including in-home care, family child care and center care. This service often takes the form of a vendor payment issued monthly to a providers selected by the family. The AP program is intended to increase parental choice and accommodate the individual needs of the family.”⁵¹

Vouchers also are available to support welfare recipients through the CalWORKs program. In April 2004, 339 children in Napa County were receiving subsidies for child care services through CalWORKs.⁵²

Head Start: “Head Start is a federal preschool and comprehensive services program..... [encompassing] three components...early childhood education, social and nutrition services for children and their families and a parental involvement and education component....Head Start programs are usually part-day and do not operate year-round.”⁵³

⁴⁶ “The Children of Napa County”, California County Data Book 2001, Children Now, www.childrennow.org, accessed 1/9/05.

⁴⁷ “National School Lunch Program Eligible Children”, Department of Health Services, http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/cdic/cpns/research/download/binder_03/NatSchoolLunchP_03.pdf, accessed 1/09/05.

⁴⁸ Data provided by Dennis Ruggiero, Program Coordinator, Migrant Education, Napa County, November 10, 2004.

⁴⁹ Understanding Child Care: A Primer for Policy Makers, by the California Working Families Project, prepared by Kate Karipilow, Ph.D. August 1999, page 8.

⁵⁰ Understanding Child Care: A Primer for Policy Makers, by the California Working Families Project, prepared by Kate Karipilow, Ph.D. August 1999, page 8.

⁵¹ Understanding Child Care: A Primer for Policy Makers, by the California Working Families Project, prepared by Kate Karipilow, Ph.D. August 1999, page 8.

⁵² CDD-801A Monthly Report, April 2004, California Department of Education, Child Development Division.

⁵³ Understanding Child Care: A Primer for Policy Makers, by the California Working Families Project, prepared by Kate Karipilow, Ph.D. August 1999, page 5.

Subsidized child care is provided through twenty child care centers in Napa County. Vouchers are received by numerous others. The current licensed capacity at the twenty centers is 728 spaces. Many of the programs are not funded to operate at their licensed capacity, and some programs are part time and offer a morning and an afternoon session. Taking these factors into account, there is the capacity to serve up to 779 children. Twenty three percent (179 spaces) are available through Head Start programs, 39% (303 spaces) are in state preschools. The remaining spaces (297) are available through private child care centers. See Appendix B for a complete listing of subsidized child care programs in Napa County.

Previously, demand and eligibility for subsidized care was determined through a Centralized Eligibility List (CEL) administered by Community Resources for Children. Funding for this program ended in December 2003. As of December 2003, there were 529 children from 408 families on the waiting list for subsidized child care.⁵⁴ As of April, 2004, there were 927 children receiving subsidized child care in Napa County.⁵⁵

Since the loss of the Centralized Eligibility List (CEL), there appears to be few resources for coordinating and/or tracking the success/progress of subsidized care programs in Napa County. With such a substantial waiting list, the need for further resources and the efficient use of current resources is apparent.

Special Populations

There are a number of populations with specialized child care needs in Napa County. Children at risk of abuse or neglect are given priority for subsidized care. Children with special needs are offered programs through the office of education and the school district, but often parents struggle to find an appropriate child care setting. Children of teen parents also have unique needs for child care and child development information. Migrant and agricultural workers have specialized needs for child care, and a number of children are living with grandparents who are responsible for their care.

Children at risk of abuse or neglect

Child Protective Services (CPS) tracks the number of reported and substantiated child abuse cases by year. From April 2003 to March 2004, 1,331 cases of suspected child abuse were reported. Seven percent were substantiated, 5% were inconclusive, 41% were unfounded, and 48% needed only an assessment. Of the cases that were substantiated between January 2003 and December 2003, 5% had a recurrence three months later.⁵⁶

Families receiving services from CPS who can provide a statement that child care is a key part of their CPS plan or who can provide a statement from a qualified professional that the child is at risk of abuse or neglect and child care is needed to reduce the risk, are given priority to receive subsidized child care. Though these children are consistently prioritized for receiving subsidized care, there is little information on where or when they are served due to confidentiality issues and concerns.

⁵⁴ Data provided by Napa County Child Care Planning Council staff, November 19, 2004.

⁵⁵ "April 2004: Number of Children receiving CDD Subsidized Child Care by County and Age", California Department of Education: Child Development Division, page 1. October 1, 2004.

⁵⁶ "Counts of Children with one or more Referrals for Period: April 1, 2003 to March 31, 2004" and "Recurrence of Abuse/Neglect over time: Children with a first substantiated report of abuse/neglect for base period: January 1, 2003 to December 31, 2003", Center for Social Services Research, University of California at Berkeley, accessed at <http://cssr.berkeley.edu> on 11/10/04.

Children with Special Needs

Free special educational services are available to children with special needs. The Napa County Office of Education provides special education services to all children in the county from birth to five years of age. Special education services are provided by the local school district for children kindergarten through grade 12. As of December 2003, there were 2,603 children 0-18 enrolled in special education services in Napa County.

- Children 0 to 2 years old were primarily diagnosed with a speech or language impairment or other health impairment.
- Children 3 to 12 years old are most commonly receiving services for a speech or language impairment or a specific learning disability.
- Children 13 to 18 years old were most likely to receive special education for a specific learning disability, an emotional disturbance or mental retardation.

A report by the Napa County Child Care Planning Council in January 2003, “Integrating Children with Special Needs into Napa County Child Care” outlined some of the common challenges faced by Napa County parents of children with special needs when they are seeking child care. Of the twenty families surveyed, seven families were not admitted to the child care of their choice as a result of the child’s special need and the perceived increase in workload for the provider. Eight of the families reported having lost their child care as a result of their child’s circumstances. Two families were asked to pay extra fees to cover the cost of care for their child.⁵⁷

Providers were also surveyed to determine what resources are needed to increase the child care capacity for children with special needs. Providers indicated a need for a professional consultant to discuss individual child needs, as well as classes, training and additional staff.

Napa County has responded by providing the Child Care Inclusion Project which provides “training, consultation and support for child care providers who are working with children who have special developmental, behavioral or physical needs” in order to increase the number providers available to serve children with special needs.⁵⁸ Funding for this program was discontinued in 2004. In addition, the Therapeutic Child Care Center has opened to serve children “who have been excluded from ‘typical’ child care because of behavioral or developmental challenges.”⁵⁹ This center also provides child care services for parents who are undergoing treatment programs or participating in other human services programs. When children leave the center, staff provides support and training to the subsequent child care provider to ease the transition.

Children of Teenage Parents

In 2003 there were 136 births to teen mothers living in Napa County. This accounts for 8% of the 1,676 births during the year.⁶⁰ Since 1990, the percentage of teen births has averaged nine percent of total births with a high of 11% in 1995 and a low of 7% in 2001.

⁵⁷ “Integrating Children with Special Needs into Napa County Child Care”, Napa County Child Care Planning Council, January 2003, page 18-19.

⁵⁸ “Integrating Children with Special Needs into Napa County Child Care”, Napa County Child Care Planning Council, January 2003, page 8.

⁵⁹ “Integrating Children with Special Needs into Napa County Child Care”, Napa County Child Care Planning Council, January 2003, page 8.

⁶⁰ California Maternal and Child Health Data Book, California Department of Health Services Maternal and Child Health Branch, Epidemiology and Evaluation Section, May 2002, Napa County accessed at <http://www.mch.dhs.ca.gov> , 1/09/05.

At New Beginnings, pregnant and parenting teens between 14 and 19 years of age can complete their high school education and receive free on site child care while gaining pre-employment, parenting, nutrition, and other life skills instruction. New Beginnings is administered through the Napa Valley Adult School in collaboration with the California School Age Families Education Program, Cal-SAFE. Located adjacent to Napa High School, New Beginnings can serve up to 20 students while the on-site Cal-SAFE sponsored child care program can accommodate up to 14 infants, toddlers, and/or preschoolers.

Although the Cal-SAFE program allows for the subcontracting of child care services to outside child care providers, transportation issues and the desire to be near their infants often prevent students from taking advantage of these arrangements. Instead it is typical for students to postpone the continuation of their education until they have the opportunity to access the on-site child care program which maintains an average waiting list of 3-4 children. Further information about the specific needs and circumstances of teen parents and their children in Napa County is not available.

Children of Migrant/Agricultural Workers

As mentioned previously, there are 2865 students ages 3 to 21 in Napa County who are enrolled in Migrant Education. These children are defined as:

a child who is, or whose parent, spouse, or guardian is a migratory agricultural worker, including a migratory dairy worker or a migratory fisherman. The child must have moved in the preceding 36 months (3 years) across school district boundaries or from one state to another or accompany such parent, spouse, or guardian in order to obtain temporary or seasonal employment in agricultural, fishing or logging (except lumber mills) work as the principal means of livelihood. The child may be in any grade between preschool and 12th grade and must not be older than 21.⁶¹

The children of migrant workers between the ages of 3 and 21 are eligible to be served by the migrant education program. It is not known how many of the eligible children are served, or what additional child care needs this population encounters.

Grandparent Care

According to the 2000 Census, there are 2, 227 grandparents living with their grandchildren in Napa County. Of these, 758 (34%) are responsible for their grandchild under the age of 18. Across the state of California,

...substance abuse, the rise in single parent households, HIV/AIDS, sharp increases in female incarceration, teen pregnancy, and policy changes favoring foster care placement of children with relatives over non-relatives are among the reasons for the dramatic growth in grandparent caregiving⁶²

Census data shows that grandparents caring for their own grandchildren are primarily female (59%), married (75%) and employed (56%).⁶³ Approximately one-quarter live in poverty (22%).

⁶¹ "Identification and Recruitment: Who is Eligible", Butte County Office of Education, Migrant Education. Accessed at <http://www.bcoe.org/migrant/ir/>, November 12, 2004.

⁶² Minkler, 1999, cited in "A Profile of California Grandparents Raising Grandchildren" by Meridith Minkler, DrPH and Sana Chehimi, BA School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, Center for the Advanced Study of Aging Services, January 31, 2003, page 3.

⁶³ "A Profile of California Grandparents Raising Grandchildren" by Meridith Minkler, DrPH and Sana Chehimi, BA School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, Center for the Advanced Study of Aging Services, January 31, 2003, page 3.

The study by UC Berkeley also points out the likelihood of under-counting this population due to:

*The high prevalence of teenage pregnancies among California's growing Latino population and the continued high (albeit declining) pregnancy rates in low income African American communities where grandparent caregiving is common, and the state's continued high divorce rate.*⁶⁴

In nearby counties, this trend has also been noted. Sonoma County is home to a nonprofit group focused exclusively on assisting grandparents caring for their grandchildren. After nine years in operation, Grandparents, Parenting...Again is currently working on a strategic plan to expand services. They currently serve 500 of the estimated 2,451 grandparents in Sonoma County through support groups, guardianship clinics, counseling, legal referrals, conferences and family gatherings.⁶⁵

Napa County is making significant progress in meeting the child care needs of children at risk of abuse/neglect and children with special needs. There are less resources directed toward meeting the needs of the children of teen parents, migrant/agricultural workers and grandparents parenting their grandchildren. Further exploration of resource distribution across these populations is advised to be sure there is alignment between the goals of the Napa County Child Care Planning Council and the needs of these groups.

⁶⁴ "A Profile of California Grandparents Raising Grandchildren" by Meridith Minkler, DrPH and Sana Chehimi, BA School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, Center for the Advanced Study of Aging Services, January 31, 2003, page 6.

⁶⁵ "Grandparents Parenting...Again", a project of the Junior League of Napa-Sonoma, accessed at <http://www.jlweb.org> on January 9, 2005.

Appendix A: City and County Profiles

- City of American Canyon
- City of Calistoga
- City of Napa
- City of St. Helena
- City of Yountville
- County of Napa (including Angwin)
- Data Sources for City and County Profiles
- Summary of Child Care Needs and Capacity by City and County

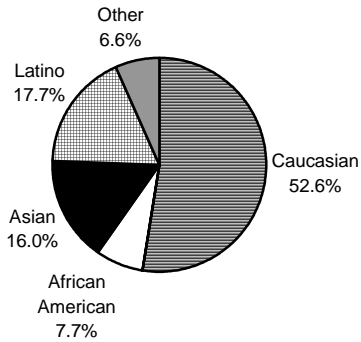
The City of American Canyon

CHILDREN & FAMILIES

Population

Total Persons: 9,774
 Children 0 to 18 years: 2,776

Ethnicity of Population



Age Range of Children

Under 5 years: 603
 5 to 9 years: 833
 10 to 14 years: 875
 15 to 19 years: 739

Children Living with

both parents: 76.9%
 single mother: 15.9%
 single father: 7.2%

Average Persons per Household:
3.0

Median Household Income:
\$52,105

Poverty Status in 1999

All Families: 6.8%
 Families with children 0-18: 9.1%
 Families with children 0-5: 10.9%



CHILD CARE & DEVELOPMENT

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care: 1617

Number of Licensed Facilities 2004:

Family Child Care Homes: 25 Spaces: 195
 Child Care Centers: 4 Spaces: 163

Total Programs: 29 Total Spaces: 358

Family Child Care Homes 2004

Number of Licensed Small Homes: 20
 Number of Licensed Large Homes: 5

Average Cost per Week for Full-Time Care 2004

Infant: \$155
 Preschool: \$146
 School Age: \$130

Child Care Centers 2004

Programs	Licensed Spaces	Subsidized Spaces		Average Cost/week (Full Time) 2004
		Part	Full	
Infant	0	0	0	Not applicable
Preschool	114	42*	0	\$123
School Age	65	0	0	\$89

**Reflects total operating capacity not licensed capacity as both morning and after classes are offered.*

Notes

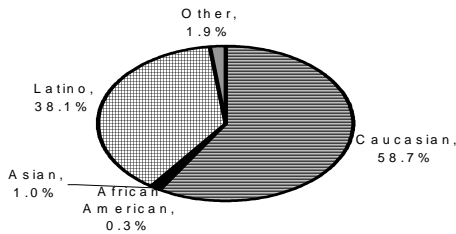
The City of Calistoga

CHILDREN & FAMILIES

Population

Total Persons: 5,190
 Children 0 to 18 years: 1,208

Ethnicity of Population



Age Range of Children

Under 5 years: 368
 5 to 9 years: 344
 10 to 14 years: 294
 15 to 19 years: 320

Children Living with

Both parents: 74.5%
 Single mother: 20.4%
 Single father: 5.1%

Average Persons per Household:

2.51

Median Household Income:

\$38,454

Poverty Status in 1999

All Families: 5.2%
 Families with children 0-18: 8.6%
 Families with children 0-5: 14.0%



CHILD CARE & DEVELOPMENT

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care: 768

Number of Licensed Facilities 2004:

Family Child Care Homes: 3 Spaces: 21
 Child Care Centers: 3 Spaces: 75

Total Programs: 6 Total Spaces: 96

Licensed Family Child Care Homes 2004

Number of Licensed Small Homes: 2
 Number of Licensed Large Homes: 1

Average Cost per Week for Full Time Care 2004

Infant: \$183
 Preschool: \$175
 School Age: n/a

Licensed Child Care Centers 2004

Programs	Licensed Spaces	Subsidized Spaces		Average Cost/Week (Full Time) 2004
		Part	Full	
Infant	0	0	0	Not Applicable
Preschool	21	48*	0	\$163
School Age	30	0	0	Not Available

**Reflects total operating capacity not licensed capacity as both morning and after classes are offered.*

Notes



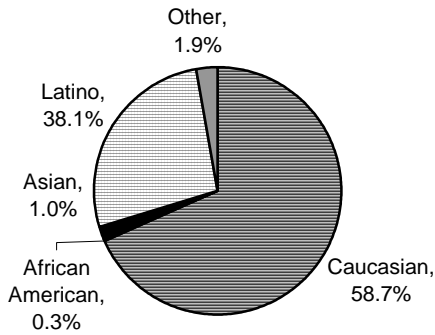
The City of Napa

CHILDREN & FAMILIES

Population

Total Persons: 72,585
 Children 0 to 18 years: 18,670

Ethnicity of Population



Age Range of Children

Under 5 years: 4,906
 5 to 9 years: 5,332
 10 to 14 years: 5,249
 15 to 19 years: 5,026

Children Living with

Both parents: 77.6%
 Single mother: 15.6%
 Single father: 6.8%

Average Persons per Household:

2.64

Median Household Income:

\$49,154

Poverty Status in 1999

All Families: 6.1%
 Families with children 0-18: 9.5%
 Families with children 0-5: 10.8%



CHILD CARE & DEVELOPMENT

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care: 10,793

Number of Licensed Facilities 2004:

Family Child Care Homes: 78 Spaces: 660
 Child Care Centers: 58 Spaces: 2,609

Total Programs 136 Total Spaces: 3,269

Licensed Family Child Care Homes 2004

Number of Licensed Small Homes: 53
 Number of Licensed Large Homes: 25

Average Cost per week for Full Time Care 2004

Infant: \$150
 Preschool: \$141
 School Age: \$130

Licensed Child Care Centers 2004

Programs	Licensed Spaces	Subsidized Spaces		Average Cost/Week (Full Time) 2004
		Part	Full	
Infant	54	0	74	\$200
Preschool	898	216*	244	\$142
School Age	1145	0	63	\$132

*Reflects total operating capacity not licensed capacity as both morning and after classes are offered.

Notes

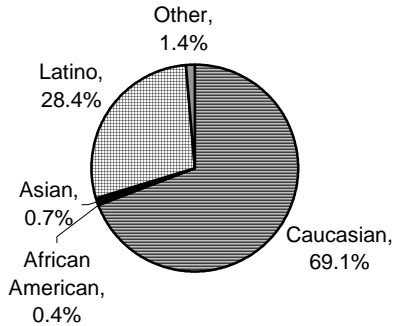
The City of St. Helena

CHILDREN & FAMILIES

Population

Total Persons: 5,950
 Children 0 to 18 years: 1,494

Ethnicity of Population



Age Range of Children

Under 5 years: 359
 5 to 9 years: 432
 10 to 14 years: 437
 15 to 19 years: 390

Children Living with

Both parents: 77.6%
 Single mother: 20.4%
 Single father: 2.0%

Average Persons per Household:
 2.48

Median Household Income:
 \$58,902

Poverty Status in 1999

All Families: 5.7%
 Families with children 0-18: 6.3%
 Families with children 0-5: 10.1%

CHILD CARE & DEVELOPMENT

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care: 789

Number of Licensed Facilities 2004:

Family Child Care Homes: 8 Spaces: 68
 Child Care Centers: 9 Spaces: 269

Total Programs 17 Total Spaces: 337

Licensed Family Child Care Homes 2004

Number of Licensed Small Homes: 5
 Number of Licensed Large Homes: 3

Average Cost per Week for Full Time Care 2004

Infant: \$150
 Preschool: \$180
 School Age: \$125

Licensed Child Care Centers 2004

Programs	Licensed Spaces	Subsidized Spaces		Average Cost/Week (Full Time) 2004
		Part	Full	
Infant	21	0	0	\$191
Preschool	197*	19	25	\$228
School Age	90	0	0	Not Available

* Includes 30 spaces in Rutherford

Notes

St. Helena



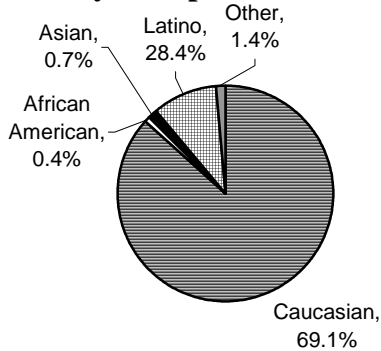
The City of Yountville

CHILDREN & FAMILIES

Population

Total Persons: 2,916
 Children 0 to 18 years: 325

Ethnicity of Population



Age Range of Children

Under 5 years: 79
 5 to 9 years: 91
 10 to 14 years: 100
 15 to 19 years: 68

Children Living with

Both parents: 70.6%
 Single mother: 17.3%
 Single father: 12.1%

Average Persons per Household:

1.95

Median Household Income:

\$46,944

Poverty Status in 1999

All Families: 5.6%
 Families with children 0-18: 9.1%
 Families with children 0-5: 0.0%



CHILD CARE & DEVELOPMENT

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care: 203

Number of Licensed Facilities 2004:

Family Child Care Homes: 3 Spaces: 24
 Child Care Centers: 3 Spaces: 78

Total Programs 6 Total Spaces: 102

Licensed Family Child Care Homes 2004

Number of Licensed Small Homes: 3
 Number of Licensed Large Homes: 0

Average Cost per week for Full Time Care 2004

Infant: \$140
 Preschool: \$125
 School Age: \$55

Licensed Child Care Centers 2004

Programs	Licensed Spaces	Subsidized Spaces		Average Cost/Week (Full Time) 2004
		Part	Full	
Infant	0	0	0	Not Applicable
Preschool	30	0	20	\$138
School Age	0	0	28	Not Available

Notes

Yountville

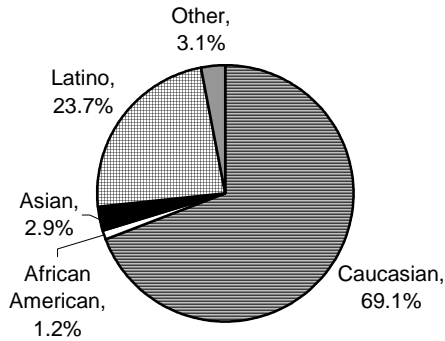
The County of Napa

CHILDREN & FAMILIES

Population

Total Persons: 124,279
 Children 0 to 18 years: 29,998

Ethnicity of Population



Age Range of Children

Under 5 years: 7,563
 5 to 9 years: 8,522
 10 to 14 years: 8,625
 15 to 19 years: 8,613

Children Living with

Both parents: 77.8%
 Single mother: 15.7%
 Single father: 6.5%

Average Persons per Household:
2.62

Median Household Income:
\$51,738

Poverty Status in 1999

All Families: 5.6%
 Families with children 0-18: 8.8%
 Families with children 0-5: 10.9%



CHILD CARE & DEVELOPMENT*

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care: 17,653

Number of Licensed Facilities 2004:

Family Child Care Homes: 118 Spaces: 974
 Child Care Centers: 79 Spaces: 3,260

Total Programs: 197 Total Spaces: 4,234

Licensed Family Child Care Homes 2004

Number of Licensed Small Homes: 84
 Number of Licensed Large Homes: 34

Average Cost per Week for Full-Time Care 2004

Infant: \$198
 Preschool: \$146
 School Age: \$129

Licensed Child Care Centers 2004*

Programs	Licensed Spaces	Subsidized Spaces		Average Cost/Week (Full Time) 2004
		Part	Full	
Infant	81	0	74	\$198
Preschool	1295	325**	289	\$152
School Age	1370	0	91	\$128

* Includes data from Angwin: 6 infant spaces, 35 preschool spaces and 40 school age spaces

**Reflects total operating capacity not licensed capacity as both morning and after classes are offered.

Notes

Data Sources for City and County Profiles:

All data in the right-hand column under the heading: “Children and Families” is from the US Census Bureau 2000.

Data under the heading Child Care and Development is from a variety of sources, as outlined below:

Estimated Number of Children Needing Care: US Census Bureau 2000

Number of Licensed Facilities 2004: Community Resources for Children

Licensed Family Child Care Homes 2004: Community Resources for Children

Average Cost per Week for Full-Time Care 2004: Community Resources for Children

Licensed Child Care Centers 2004: Data on Licensed Spaces and Subsidized Spaces collected and reported by Napa County Child Care Planning Council staff, data on Average Cost per Week reported by Community Resources for Children.

Summary of Child Care Needs and Capacity by City and County

The following tables compare the estimated need to the licensed child care center capacity and the subsidized child care centers capacity. Estimates for the number of children in need of care assume an equal distribution of children across the ages of 0-18. As the City of American Canyon has experienced phenomenal growth since 2000, the population estimates have been adjusted to reflect the most current information for 2005 of 14,000 people.⁶⁶

Summary of Infant Care Needs and Capacity by City and County								
	Estimated number of children under 5 ⁶⁷	Estimated number of children birth-24 months ⁶⁸	Number of spaces in non-subsidized child care centers for children birth -24 months ⁶⁹	Number of spaces in subsidized child care centers for children birth -24 months (actual capacity) ⁷⁰	Total capacity for children birth - 24 months ⁷¹	Child to space ratio (non-subsidized) ⁷²	Child to space ratio (subsidized) ⁷³	Total capacity/child to space ratio ⁷⁴
City								
American Canyon	864	345	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Calistoga	368	147	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Napa	4906	1962	54	74	128	45	33	19
St Helena	359	143	21	0	21	9	N/A	9
Yountville	79	31	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Napa County	7563	2628	81	74	155	47	51	24

⁶⁶ http://www.nvedc.org/comm_dev/cd_amcan.htm, accessed January 28, 2005.

⁶⁷ Census 2000 data for all cities and Napa County except American Canyon. American Canyon data is estimated using the ratio of ages reported in the Census 2000 data and the overall population reported by the Napa Valley Economic Development Corporation (NVEDC). http://www.nvedc.org/comm_dev/cd_amcan.htm, accessed January 28, 2005.

⁶⁸ Assumes an equal distribution of ages. Calculated by dividing the number of children under 5 years old by 2.

⁶⁹ Supply data collected and reported by Napa County Child Care Planning Council staff.

⁷⁰ Supply data collected and reported by Napa County Child Care Planning Council staff.

⁷¹ Sum of previous two columns, "Number of spaces (non-subsidized) and number of spaces (subsidized)

⁷² Estimated Children age 0-24 months divided by the Number of Spaces in Licensed Child Care Centers (non-subsidized)

⁷³ Estimated Children age 0-24 months divided by the Number of Subsidized Infant Spaces

⁷⁴ Sum of previous two columns

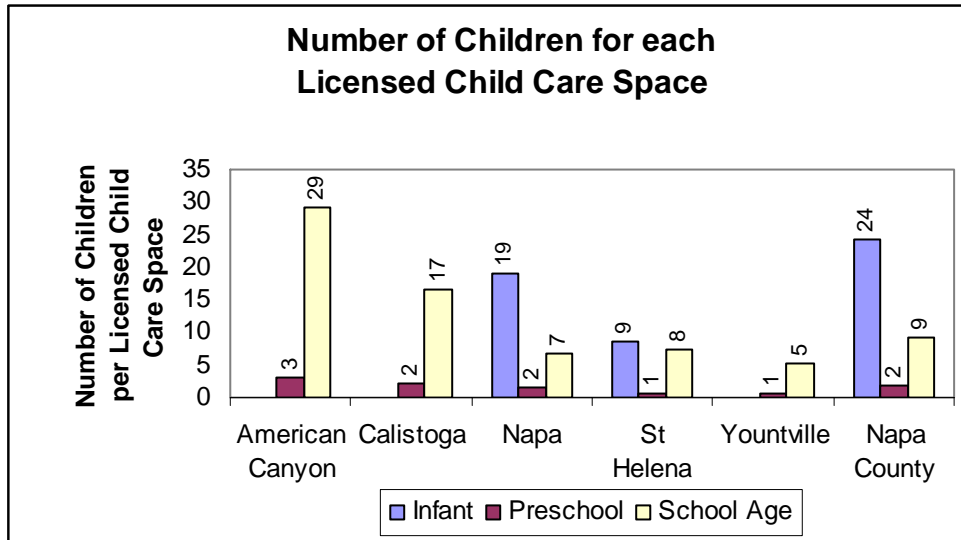
Summary of Preschool Needs and Capacity by City and County⁷⁵								
	Number of children birth -9	Estimated number of children 3-5	Number of spaces in non-subsidized child care centers for children 3-5	Number of subsidized preschool spaces (actual capacity, accounting for AM/PM programs)	Total capacity for children 3-5	Child to space ratio (non-subsidized)	Child to space ratio (subsidized)	Total capacity/child to space ratio
City								
American Canyon	2057	457	127	29	156	3	15	3
Calistoga	712	158	21	48	69	8	3	2
Napa	10238	2275	898	460	1358	3	5	2
St Helena	791	176	197	44	241	1	4	1
Yountville	170	38	30	20	50	1	2	1
Napa County	16085	3574	1295	614	1909	3	6	2

Summary of School Age Needs and Capacity by City and County⁷⁶								
	Number of Children 5-14	Estimated number of children 6-13	Number of spaces in non-subsidized school age centers	Number of spaces in subsidized school age centers	Total capacity for children 6-13	Child to space ratio (non-subsidized)	Child to space ratio (subsidized)	Total capacity/child to space ratio
City								
American Canyon	2446	1903	65	0	65	29	N/A	29
Calistoga	638	496	30	0	30	17	N/A	17
Napa	10581	8230	1145	63	1208	7	131	7
St Helena	869	676	90	0	90	8	N/A	8
Yountville	191	149	0	28	28	N/A	5	5
Napa County	17147	13337	1370	91	1461	10	147	9

⁷⁵ The data in this table was calculated using the same methods outlined in the previous table, Summary of Infant Care Needs and Capacity in Napa County

⁷⁶ The data in this table was calculated using the same methods outlined in the previous table, Summary of Infant Care Needs and Capacity in Napa County

Summary of Overall Child Care Needs by City/County



The table above summarizes pictorially the total capacity per child in each of the communities of Napa County. Where data is missing, there are no spaces available for children of that age group in that community (e.g. infant care in American Canyon, Calistoga and Yountville).

Appendix B: Additional Data

Accreditation Standards

Association for the Education of Young Children

The Academy defines a high-quality early childhood program as one that meets the needs of and promotes the physical, social, emotional, and cognitive development of the children and adults—parents, staff, and administrators—who are involved in the program. The criteria address all aspects of an early childhood program, including: interactions among teachers and children, curriculum, interactions among teachers and families, administration, staff qualifications and professional development, staffing patterns, physical environment, health and safety, nutrition and food service, and program evaluation.

Napa Solano Head Start Child Start Incorporated - Crane Park Napa, CA 94558 Program ID Number: 299217	707 2528931	4/30/2008
Napa Solano Head Start Tierra Linda Center Napa, CA 94558 Program ID Number: 299220	707 2521251	7/31/2008
Napa Solano Head Start- Westwood Napa, CA 94558 Program ID Number: 390225	707 2532436	8/31/2008
NAPA - Solano Head Start Mayacamas Center 70 Calaveras Court Napa, CA 94559 Program ID Number: 394517	707 2531303	6/30/2008
Napa Solano Head Start Fuller Park Center Napa, CA 94559 Program ID Number: 299219	707 2266749	7/31/2008
Helena Cooperative Nursery School 1201 Neibaum Lane Rutherford, CA 94573 Program ID Number: 287161	707 9637212	12/31/2006

The Association of Christian Schools International

ACSI accreditation is a process — a self-study and analysis, a comparison to established standards, an assessment of a school’s mission, a commitment to quality education, and a willingness to be accountable. Christian schools can use all of these components of the process to reach toward their goal of excellence in education.

The ACSI accreditation programs are for preschool, elementary, and secondary schools. Recognized at the national level as well as by many regional and state accrediting agencies, these programs provide a comprehensive evaluation model for Christian schools.

Young World of Learning 3765 Oxford Street, Napa CA 94558

Subsidized Child Care Programs

Subsidized Child Care Programs in Napa County							
Programs	Licensed Capacity	Infant*	Preschool*	School Age *	Part Time	Part Time (AM & PM)	Full Time
American Canyon							
Eagles' Nest State Preschool	21		21**			X	
Napa							
Napa Children's Center	53		53				X
Napa Head Start-Fuller Park	20		18		X		
Napa Head Start-Mayacamas	20		18		X		
Napa Head Start-Menlo 1, 2, 3	60		18		X		
Napa Head Start-Tierra Linda	28		19			X	
Napa Head Start-Westwood	20		18			X	
NVCCDC State Preschool	125	50	75				X
McPherson State Preschool	22		22			X	
Los Ninos Myrtle	60		60				X
Los Ninos Samaritan Site	48	12	36				X
Phillips Children's Center	28			28			X
Shearer State Preschool	22		22			X	
Therapeutic CCC/Early Head Start	45	12	20				X
Westwood Children's Center	35			35			X
Yountville							
Yountville Child Development	20		20				X
Yountville Children's Center	28			28			X
St Helena							
Napa Head Start-Crane Park	24		19		X		
St. Helena Children's Center	25		25				X
Calistoga							
Calistoga State Preschool	24		24			X	

* Reflects funded enrollment capacity, not licensed capacity

** Total subsidized enrollment is 29

Employee Needs Assessment Survey

Funded and administered by the Everyone's Business Coalition in 2002, the Employee Needs Assessment survey was completed by 610 working parents in Napa County. The survey was administered online and was available in paper format. The surveys were primarily completed by employees of the several large employers in Napa County.

A copy of the survey is included for reference.

Employee Needs Assessment

Concerns and Perspectives

1. How often do you feel you are successfully balancing work/family commitments? (Please circle the appropriate response.)

- a. Always b. Most of the time c. Some of the time d. Rarely e. Never

2. To what extent do you believe your ability to balance your work/family responsibilities affects the following work issues? (Please circle the appropriate response following each issue.)

a. Punctuality	very little	1	2	3	4	5	very much
b. Productivity	very little	1	2	3	4	5	very much
c. Morale	very little	1	2	3	4	5	very much
d. Absenteeism	very little	1	2	3	4	5	very much
e. Quality of work	very little	1	2	3	4	5	very much
f. Likelihood of quitting	very little	1	2	3	4	5	very much
g. Likelihood of being fired	very little	1	2	3	4	5	very much
h. Other, please explain _____							

3. Does your current work environment have a positive, negative, or neutral impact on your ability to balance work/family responsibilities? (Please circle the appropriate response.)

- a. Positive b. Negative c. Neutral

4. Do you believe that your employer is aware of your needs when it comes to work/family concerns? (Please circle the appropriate response.)

- a. Yes b. No

Child Care Issues

If you do not currently have any children 18 years or younger, skip to question 22.

5. How many children do you currently have in the following age groups?

of children

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. _____ infants (newborn – 18 months) | d. _____ kindergarten (5 years – 6 years) |
| b. _____ toddlers (18 months – 3 years) | e. _____ elementary (6 years – 12 years) |
| c. _____ preschool (3 years – 5 years) | f. _____ teenagers (13 years – 18 years) |

6. Over the last 12 months, have you needed child care for any of your children while at work? (Circle your response.)

- a. Yes b. No

7. Check all the kinds of care needed by your children over the past 12 months while you worked.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full-day care | <input type="checkbox"/> Back-up or emergency care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Half-day care | <input type="checkbox"/> Sick care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Before/after school care | <input type="checkbox"/> Full-day care (summers only) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Night or weekend care
(while parents work) | <input type="checkbox"/> Half-day care (summers only) |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other(explain)_____ |

8. Check all the ways in which care was provided for your children.

- Relative in your home
- Non-relative in your home
- In relative's home
- Child Care Center
- Family Child Care Home
- Other (describe)_____

9. Did you get all the child care you needed in the past 12 months? (Circle your response.)

- a. Yes b. Some c. No

10. If you couldn't get all the child care you needed, please explain why. (Check all that apply.)

- The cost of care was too high.
- Couldn't find anyone to care for my children.
- Care was too far away.
- My child has special needs that couldn't be accommodated.
- Care wasn't available when I needed it.
- Other (explain)_____

11. Please circle the number following each item below according to what concerns you most about your child care situation.

- | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|---|---|---|---|---|------|
| a. Finding care that meets my hours | least | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | most |
| b. Being able to afford the care I want | least | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | most |
| c. Reliability of my caregiver(s) | least | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | most |
| d. Quality of the child care environment | least | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | most |
| e. Finding a convenient location | least | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | most |
| f. Safety issues | least | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | most |
| g. Trying to make emergency arrangements | least | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | most |
| h. Other, please explain | _____ | | | | | | |

12. About how many total hours per week are your children in child care? _____

13. What is the average amount per week that you pay in child care? _____

14. Do you have backup child care when your regular care is unavailable? (Circle your response.)

- a. Always b. Usually c. Sometimes d. Never

15. Where are your current child care arrangements located? (Circle your response.)

- a. Close to home b. Close to work c. Close to both d. Away from both
e. Other, please explain _____

16. Check all of the following options that you currently need or will need in the near future:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> care close to home | <input type="checkbox"/> care close to work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> special needs care | <input type="checkbox"/> affordable care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> care for sick children | <input type="checkbox"/> summer camp |
| <input type="checkbox"/> vacation programs | <input type="checkbox"/> recreation programs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bilingual care | <input type="checkbox"/> licensed family child care home |
| <input type="checkbox"/> care for early mornings | <input type="checkbox"/> care for evenings/nights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 24 hours care | <input type="checkbox"/> care on weekends |
| <input type="checkbox"/> emergency back-up care | <input type="checkbox"/> before school program |
| <input type="checkbox"/> all day pre-school | <input type="checkbox"/> after school program |

17. Have you limited your work hours because you can't find adequate child care? (Circle your response.)

- a. Yes b. No

18. Do you often worry about your children at home alone after school? (Circle your response.)

- a. Yes b. No

19. Have you had to take time off from work because of problems with child care? (Circle your response.)

- a. Yes b. No

20. Listed below are a number of ways that businesses can help employees with their child care problems. Check all options that you think this business should consider.

- Free lunch-time seminars on parenting and child care
- Provide information on local child care homes and centers
- Job sharing – two employees “share” a full-time position
- Allow employees time off from work following childbirth
- Flex-time – adjusted arrival and departure times to meet family’s schedule
- Allow employees to use paid sick leave to care for sick children
- Child care program for children who are mildly ill or recovering from an illness
- Child care center for children of employees at or near your work site
- Financial support for child care as part of the benefits package
- IRS-approved plan to pay for child care with pre-tax dollars
- Child care program before and after school hours and on school holidays and vacations
- Spaces reserved in a child care center or home for employees’ children
- Employees receive a discount on the regular fee charged for child care at a center or home

21. Which of the above child care options are the most important to you?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Demographics

22. Age _____

23. Gender _____

24. Zip code of home address _____

25. Marital Status (Circle your response.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Married or living together | b. Divorced/separated |
| c. Single | d. Widowed |

26. Total Family Income _____

27. Your Employer _____

28. Please list any other concerns or comments about child care.

Appendix C: Child Care Definitions

All programs for young children should provide a safe, healthy environment in which children can grow and learn to their fullest potential. The distinctions between preschool, nursery school, child care and Family Child Care have become less defined than they once were. Most programs have both “educational” and “child care” components. Quality and educational value of programs varies widely, but are not identifiable based solely on program type.⁷⁷

General Child Care and Development

General child care and development programs are state and federally funded programs that use centers and family child care home networks operated or administered by either public or private agencies and local educational agencies. These agencies provide child development services for children from birth through 12 years of age and older children with exceptional needs. These programs provide an educational component that is developmentally, culturally, and linguistically appropriate for the children served. The programs also provide meals and snacks to children, parent education, referrals to health and social services for families, and staff development opportunities to employees.

The California School Age Families Education

The California School Age Families Education (Cal-SAFE) Program is designed to increase the availability of support services necessary for enrolled expectant/parenting students to improve academic achievement and parenting skills and to provide a quality child care/development program for their children.

Campus Child Care and Development

Campus child care and development programs are intended primarily to care for the children of parents enrolled in college. The centers are typically operated by either student associations or the college administration and provide the same comprehensive services as general child care and development programs.

Head Start

Head Start is a federally funded preschool program serving children three to five years of age. Head Start seeks to provide equal opportunities for low-income children and their families before the children enter kindergarten. The program addresses the educational, emotional, social health and nutritional needs of children. Head Start is committed to delivering services to families with young children in the spirit of family focus, self worth, and shared decision making in response to community need.

⁷⁷ "Caring for California's Children: A Career Guide for Students, Job Seekers and Their Counselor" by Jessica Mihaly/Advancing Careers in Child Development Project (1997).

Early Head Start

Early Head Start provides services that respond to the unique strengths and needs of individual families and their young children, which includes quality early education in and out of home; parenting education; health and mental health services; prenatal services; nutrition education; Fatherhood services; and family support services. The mission of Early Head Start is to promote healthy prenatal outcomes for pregnant women and enhance the development of very young children within nurturing caregiver/child relationships.

State Preschool

State preschool programs are part-day comprehensive developmental programs for three- to five-year-old children from low-income families. The programs emphasize parent education and encourage parent involvement. In addition to preschool education activities that are developmentally, culturally, and linguistically appropriate for the children served, the state preschool programs provide meals or snacks to children, referrals to health and social services for families, and staff development opportunities to employees. These programs are administered through local educational agencies, colleges, community-action agencies, and private nonprofit agencies.

Alternative Payment Program

Alternative payment programs (APPs), funded with state and federal funds, offer an array of child care arrangements for parents, such as in-home care, family child care, and center-based care. The APP helps families arrange child care services and makes payment for those services directly to the child care provider selected by the family. The APP is intended to increase parental choice and accommodate the individual needs of the family.

CalWORKs Child Care

Recipients of the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) grant program are required to engage in work or work preparation activities. CalWORKs programs provide an array of welfare-to-work services. Child care is provided with state and federal funds in three stages.

Resource and Referral

Resource and referral programs provide information to all parents and the community about the availability of child care in their area. The programs assist potential providers in the licensing process; provide direct services, including training; and they coordinate community resources for the benefit of parents and local child care providers. These services are available in all 58 California counties.

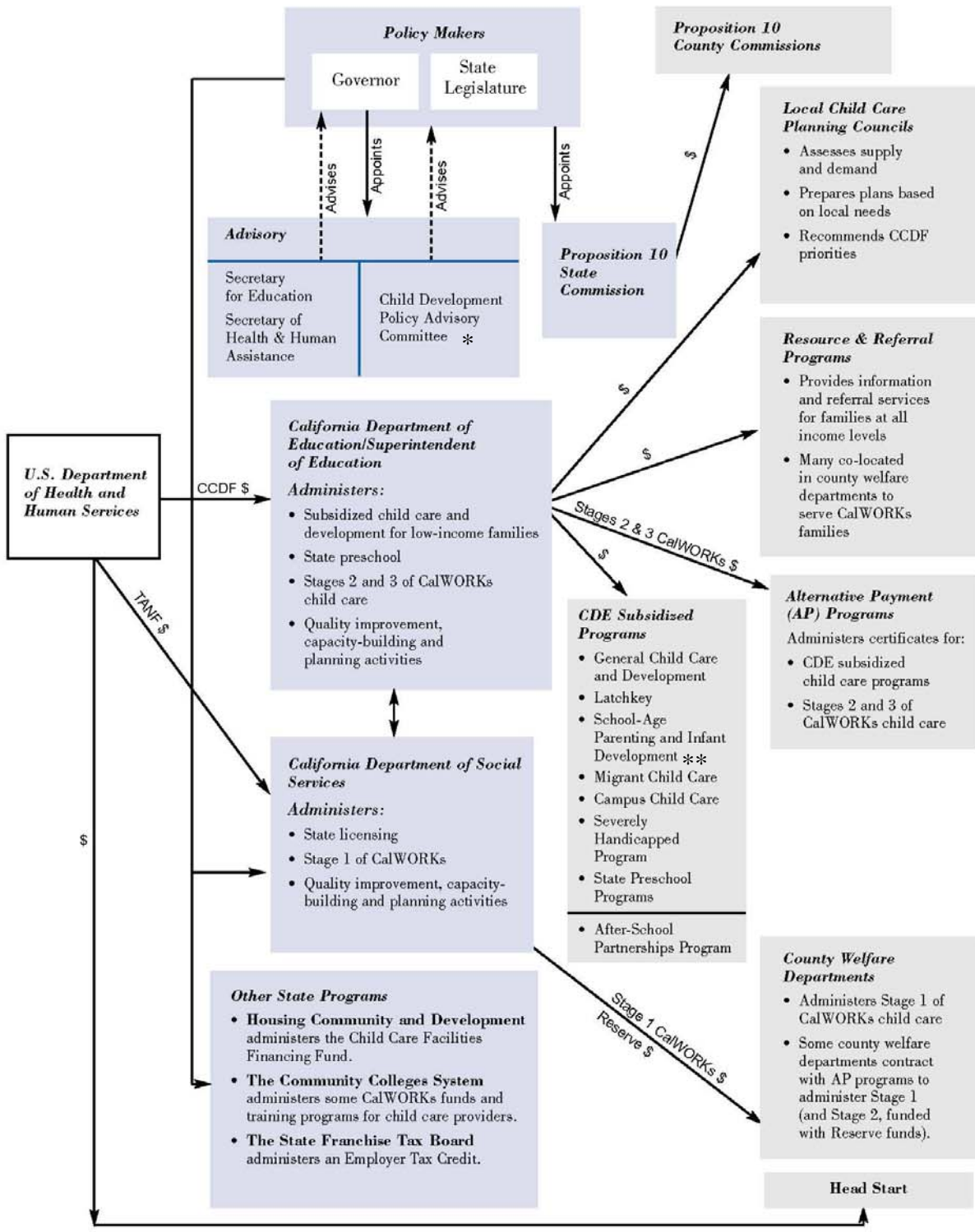
Local Child Care and Development Planning Councils

Local child care and development planning councils (LPCs) support the overall coordination of child care services in each of the 58 counties. The LPCs are mandated to conduct assessments of county child care needs and to prepare plans to address identified needs. These assessments must contain information on the supply and demand for child care, including the need for both subsidized and unsubsidized care.

Appendix D:

California's Child Care & Development System: Primary Institutions

THE FEDERAL LEVEL THE STATE LEVEL THE LOCAL LEVEL



Developed by the Institute for Research on Women and Families

understanding child care — 7

* Eliminated in 2004-2005 budget

** Now funded as the California School Age Families Education Program, Cal-SAFE