



2006 - 2011
Child Care/Learning Program
Needs Assessment

San Luis Obispo County Child Care Planning Council

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INTRODUCTION

The San Luis Obispo County Child Care Planning Council (SLOCoCCPC), formerly called the Community Partners in Child Care, was established in 1989 by the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors, the San Luis Obispo County Superintendent of Schools, the Economic Opportunity Commission, and Pacific Gas and Electric-Diablo Canyon. The Council is comprised of between fifteen and thirty members, serving in one of five categories. Each category of membership represents 20% of the Council composition. The five membership categories are:

Early Care and Education Consumers – a parent or person who receives, or who has received early care and education services within the past thirty-six months.

Early Care and Education Providers – a person who provides early care and education or represents persons who provide early care and education services.

Public Agency Representatives – a person who represents a city, county, city and county agency or local education agency.

Community Representatives – a person who represents an agency or business that provides private funding for early care and education services, or who advocates for early care and education services through participating in civic or community-based organizations but is not an early care and education provider and does not represent an agency that contracts with the State Department of Education to provide early care and education and development services.

Discretionary – persons appointed from any of the four categories at the discretion of the appointing agency.

Liaisons – the Council also maintains two non-voting, liaison positions for representatives appointed by the County Board of Supervisors and the County Superintendent of Schools.

Consumers Representatives	Child Care Provider Representatives
Shannon Bates	Martha Chivens
Amy Buchanan	Cindy Cipres
Jami Eyre	Sonya Lanzen-Castellanos
Melinda Sokolowski	Paula Tripp
Public Agency Representatives	Community Representatives
Patricia Garrett	Sandra Bourbon
Don Norton	Jan Campbell
Nancy Norton	Lisa Fraser
Heather Salyer-Frith	Elise Roberts
Discretionary Representatives	Liaisons
Biz Steinberg	Reva Gonzales to BOS
Sheri Wilson	Brad Schultz to SOS
Staff	
Carol Capito - Council Coordinator	
Cheryl Scollan - Administrative Assistant	

MISSION & VISION

The Strategic Plan is rooted in the mission and vision of the Council. The mission articulates the fundamental purpose for the council to exist; while the vision provides a broad description of the kind of future the Council is trying to create. In addition, the SLOCoCCPC developed an image statement and slogan for use in communicating with a wide and diverse audience. Together, these elements provide direction and give meaning to all of the work necessary to make the organization flourish.

Mission

The San Luis Obispo County Child Care Planning Council, in partnership with families and the community, plans for and promotes the highest quality and accessible services for the care of all children and youth.

Vision

All families have access to quality child care and youth programs.

Image Statement

"A collective voice for children and youth".

Logo



"A Collective Voice for Children and Youth"

Parenting may be the most important task that human beings do. Children are the blueprint of our future, and how we raise them is the purest reflection of our own nature. Young childhood is a time of critical importance. Early experiences and conditions, whether with a parent or in care outside of the home with caregivers and/or teachers may shape intellect, emotions, social interaction, health, physical and cognitive development in ways that society is just now beginning to understand and acknowledge. The high cost of housing in SLO County forces more and more parents into the workforce. In 2007, 57% of children 0 – 13 years were living in families with both parents in the workforce. More and more, parenting is a collaborative effort between parents, relatives, child care providers and in many cases, friends and neighbors.

Program Requirements

It is the intent of the Legislature that local child care and development planning councils shall provide a forum for the identification of local priorities for child care and the development of policies to meet the needs identified within those priorities (Education Code, Section 8499.3). It is further the intent of the Legislature that communities implementing new programs or initiatives connect with existing program strategies and build upon existing local collaborative efforts when possible, to provide a unified integrated system of service for children and families (Education Code, Section 54744).

Every five years, the Local Planning Council (LPC) is mandated by the California Department of Education, Child Development Division (CDE/CDD) to assess the needs of all child care, both subsidized and non-subsidized, in the county and to include the following data:

- ❖ The needs of families eligible for subsidized child care.
- ❖ The needs of families not eligible for subsidized child care.
- ❖ The waiting lists for programs funded by CDE and the California Department of Social Services (DSS).
- ❖ The need for child care of children who have been abused or neglected or are at risk of abuse or neglect.
- ❖ The number of children receiving public assistance.
- ❖ Family income among families with children.
- ❖ The number of children with special needs.
- ❖ The number of children of migrant workers.
- ❖ The number of children from all identifiable linguistic and cultural backgrounds.
- ❖ Special needs based on geographic locations, including rural areas.
- ❖ The ages of children needing services.
- ❖ Any other factor deemed appropriate by the LPC.



San Luis Obispo County

Geography

Covering just over 3,300 square miles of the central coast, San Luis Obispo is a largely rural county that lies between the Pacific Ocean and the Santa Lucia coastal mountains, midway between Los Angeles and the Bay Area. Much of the county is unpopulated, covered by agriculture, open space, mountains or coastal plains. The 2007 UCSB Economic Forecast Project, estimates the total population at 264,900 which is a 7.3% increase from the 2000 U.S. Census. Fifty-six percent of the population resides in the seven incorporated cities, Arroyo Grande, Atascadero, Grover Beach, Morro Bay, Paso Robles, Pismo Beach and San Luis Obispo, with forty-four percent of our residents living in the unincorporated communities.

San Luis Obispo County is typical of many other rural areas across California and the nation. It is divided into four distinct population/geographic regions: North County, Coastal Region, San Luis Obispo and South County. While joined together in one county, these four regions view themselves as having unique populations, identities and needs. We continue to work on collaboration and coordination efforts with organizations and agencies between and within regions to maximize resources within the county while successfully meeting regional needs.

Another implication of the rural character of SLO County is the distribution of the population throughout the coastal corridor. The County Seat, San Luis Obispo, is 40 miles or more from some communities in the county. While some services are available in outlying areas, others are not. Public transportation within regions varies considerably - between regions it can be spotty and a time consuming undertaking during peak hours and can be non-existent during off hours. Availability, affordability and accessibility of public transportation can be significant issues for families in obtaining services for children.

Children and Family Demographics

In 2007, approximately 40,092 children birth to age 13 called San Luis Obispo County home, which accounted for about 15 % of the total population. According to the 2000 Census data, 63% are Caucasian, 20% Hispanic/Latino, 1.5% Asian/Pacific Islander, .62% African American, .47% American Indian. Total Kindergarten through grade 12 enrollment in 2007 for all languages was 35,618 with 4,965 or 13% whose primary language was Spanish. Publicly funded early learning programs report that up to 35% of their children have a primary language other than English, with Spanish as the primary language in 97% of the cases. The Special Education Local Plan Area (SELPA) and Tri-Counties Regional Center report that there were 369 children 0 – 5, 1999 children 6 – 12 and 1667 children 13 – 18 that qualified for and were under an active Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) or Individualized Education Plan (IEP) and were receiving appropriate special education and services. There were 547 substantiated cases of child abuse for 2007, with the San Luis Obispo Child Development Center providing therapy, prevention and child care services to 127 children and the Women's Shelter providing on site child care to 110 children at risk.

Economics

The 2007 American Community Survey, estimated the median family income in SLO County at \$72,090 and the State Median Income (SMI) at \$63,761 for a family of four. According to the Department of Finance, in 2007, 14,422 children were living in families earning at or below 75% of the State Median Income (\$47,820) and 1,497 children were living in families at or below the Federal Poverty Guidelines (\$20,650). With the average cost of child care (all ages) in the county at \$139.00 per week or \$7,228 annually, a family with two children earning the SLO County median income would spend 20% of the family income on child care. Using the State Median Income of \$63,761 for a family of four, child care for two children amounted to 23% of the family's income. In a family with one minimum wage earner at \$15,600 per year, the average cost of child care amounted to 46% of the family income. The Children Now 2007 California County Data Book estimates the housing costs in SLO County as a percentage of household income at 30%. High housing prices, coupled with relatively low incomes, make housing affordability one of the most challenging issues facing our county. Coupled with child care costs at around 20% of a family's income, it is no wonder families struggle to make ends meet.

Public Assistance

In 2007, the following number of children were living in families who received one or more types of public assistance:

Type of Public Assistance	Number of Children
Cal-Works	1,932
Public Schools Free and Reduced Meal Program	11,150
Women, Infants and Children (WIC)	6,009
Child Care Food Program	1,344
Medi-Cal	12,155
Healthy Families	4,796
Healthy Kids	743
Housing	1,366

A young child with short blonde hair is focused on pouring water from a red plastic pitcher into a red plastic bowl. The child is wearing a green apron with colorful fish patterns over a blue and yellow striped shirt. The background is a simple indoor setting with a white wall and a purple cup on a shelf.

Child Care Learning Programs

UNDERSTANDING THE DATA

This document represents the most recent efforts to produce a needs assessment relating to the child care/learning services available to children 0 – 13 years in San Luis Obispo County. Information presented in this report is from various national, state, county and local sources with the intent to have the most recent information. Some of the data in this report is derived from the United States Census. Given that the last U.S. Census was conducted in 2000, some of that data may be outdated and other sources, such as the 2007 American Community Survey, 2007 R & R Portfolio, 2006 SLO Co. LPC Child Care Provider Survey, California Department of Finance Report, 2007 Action for Healthy Communities Report and other local sources may have been used.

Supply: Child care/learning program specific data such as number of programs, licensed capacity and spaces available should be viewed as a “snapshot” of the data at the moment in time in which it was collected. As families needs change due to economic pressures, employment, housing, and transportation, child care/learning programs may change the numbers and ages of children they serve, adapting to the changing needs of families and to maintain full enrollment.

Center vs Family Child Care Capacity: Centers are licensed for a maximum number of children by age. Therefore, by reviewing licensing records it is fairly simple to collect data on “maximum licensed capacity” for centers by age. However, Family Child Care Homes (FCC) are not licensed to provide care for children in a specific age group. They are licensed for a maximum number of children, either 8 or 14 children, 0 – 13 years. For this reason we have chosen to list maximum license capacity for small FCC as 6 spaces for children 0 – 5 and 2 school-age children and for large FCC as 12 spaces for children 0 – 5 and 2 spaces for school-age children. A more detailed explanation on types of child care is included in a later section.

Maximum vs Desired Capacity: Licensed capacity as we are reporting it for this document is the maximum number of children a program is licensed to provide services to at any one time. In order to improve the quality of care, many programs, both Centers and FCC operate at what is referred to as “desired capacity”. For example, if a center has 2 infant classrooms, each licensed to provide care for a maximum of 8 infants under the supervision of 2 staff, for a 1 – 4 teacher/child ratio, the maximum license capacity for the center would be 16 infants. However, to improve program quality, they may choose to operate at a lower teacher/child ratio of 1 – 3 and smaller group size – 6 infants in each classroom, giving them a “desired capacity” of 12 infants. When considering that we have a “maximum licensed capacity” of 366 infant spaces in centers throughout SLO County, while “desired capacity” increases the quality of care, it can significantly decrease the number of spaces available. Programs may also have a lower capacity due to staffing issues. For the purpose of this report, we are using “maximum licensed capacity” when reporting spaces available by city, understanding that actual desired capacity could significantly lower the number of actual spaces available as reported.

Demand: In 2008, after several years of collaboration between the California Department of Education Child Development Division, LPC Coordinators and using information from agencies that provide various data, the California Child Care Coordinators Association standardized the way all 57 Local Planning Councils’ collect the required Needs Assessment data elements. Standardizing data collection will assist CDE/CDD in compiling data

from each county into statewide reports. Using a Summary Report of articles and studies on the demand for child care by Brion & Associates, we agreed that all counties would use the same percentages to determine the number of children who actually use licensed child care services - the average participation rate - 37% of children 0 – 23 months, 70% of children 2 – 5 years and 39% of children 6 – 12 years.

Demand for Children with Both Parents in the Workforce: The 2007 R&R Portfolio estimated that 26,233 children in SLO County were living in families in which both parents are in the workforce. That is 65% of our total child population. To estimate the “demand” for licensed child care as accurately as possible we used the estimated number of children with both parents working (65% of total child population) and then applied the average participation rate percentages - 37% 0 – 23 months, 70% 2 – 5 yrs, 39% 6 – 12 yrs.

Demand for Programs for 3 – 5 Yr Old: In order to support young children’s readiness for school, a significant number of families who do not have all parents in the workforce are choosing to enroll their 3 – 5 yr olds in a licensed program. The vast majority of these families choose center based programs that offer part day programs for 2 or 3 days per week. We have included this data by city and determined this ”demand” by taking 70% of the total population of 3 – 5 yr olds, subtracting the “demand” for children 3 – 5 yrs old with both parents in the workforce and applying the 70% participation rate.

TYPES OF PROGRAMS

There are three types of child care – child care centers, family child care homes and exempt- providers. Child care centers and family child care homes each have their own licensing regulations. Exempt providers are providers or programs that meet certain criteria and are exempt from licensing requirements. The California Department of Social Services Community Care Licensing Division is responsible for licensing child care centers and family child care homes to ensure that minimum health and safety standards are met. Licensed child care programs are inspected prior to licensure and must meet the applicable licensing regulations at all times. Beyond the general licensing regulations, each program sets their own admission criteria, program standards, operating hours, fees for service, policies and procedures.

It is important to note that the quality or educational value of a program cannot be determined by the program type, such as child care center or family child care home, or by the name of the program alone. Child care programs can operate under a variety of names – preschool, nursery school, child care, day care, children’s center or simply school. There are no additional regulations for a program to meet in order to call their program a preschool as opposed to a child care center. The distinction more often lies in the hours of operation – full time versus part time. A high quality program, no matter what it is called or whether it is in a Center or Family Child Care Home, offers developmentally appropriate activities that meet the social/emotional, cognitive and physical development needs of all children. This kind of program variety allows for a wide range of choices to best meet each families needs.

Centers

Child care centers provide child care and supervision to infants, toddlers, preschool-age or school-age children and are usually in public or private buildings, school or church facilities. A license is required for each age group a center provides care for - infants and toddlers, preschool-age and school-age children, although care for any combination of age groups can be provided at a single site. Each license specifies the maximum number of children by age that the program is licensed to serve at any one time.

Infant centers are licensed to care for infants and toddlers under age two.

Preschool centers are licensed to care for children 2 – 5 years of age.

Toddler Option is available to centers licensed to care for infants and/or preschool age children that want to include toddlers 18 – 30 months.

Parent Cooperatives are centers that allow parents to serve as teachers and aides under the supervision of a qualified director.

School-Age centers are licensed to serve children who are enrolled in kindergarten and above during out of school hours.

Centers for Mildly Ill children are licensed to provide non-medical care to mildly ill children of all ages. Level I centers operate as components of a child care center and may only serve those children who are enrolled in the regular program. Level II centers are freestanding facilities and may care for children regardless of their regular child care situation.

Family Child Care Homes

Family child care homes (FCC) are always operated in the licensee's own home. FCC programs are in a residential setting and provide a home-like environment. The number of children counted in FCC programs includes the licensee's own children who are under the age of 10. Unlike centers who are licensed to care for infants, toddlers, preschool-age or school-age children, FCC programs can provide care for a mixture of infants, toddlers, preschool-age or school-age children together in one group – or what is commonly referred to as “mixed – age grouping”.

Small FCC programs are licensed to care for 6 children when no more than 3 infants are present or 4 infants only. They may care for up to 8 children if at least 2 of the children are six years or older and no more than 2 are infants.

Large FCC programs are licensed to care for 12 children, must have a second caregiver present and no more than 4 of the children may be infants. A large family child care home may care for up to 14 children if at least 2 of the children are six years or older and no more than 3 are infants.

License-Exempt Care

Some programs for children are not required to be licensed, though they may have other statutory requirements. Some programs in these categories, although exempt, may choose to become licensed. Exempt programs include:

- ◆ Special education programs for preschool-age children.
- ◆ School parenting programs.
- ◆ School-age programs operated by public and private schools.
- ◆ Public recreation programs that operate for less than 16 hours a week or for no more than 12 weeks over a 12 month period.
- ◆ After School Education and Safety programs that operate no more than 30 hours per week
- ◆ Cooperative child care arrangement of 12 or fewer children involving no payment. All caregivers must be a relative of a child receiving care.
- ◆ Adult education child care programs.
- ◆ Temporary care provided while parents are on-site, such as for an event – but not for stores or ski facilities.
- ◆ A program at a Department of Corrections drug treatment facility for women.
- ◆ Child care provided in a child's own home.
- ◆ Child care provided by a relative. Any number of children can be in care, as long as they are all related.
- ◆ Child care provided by a friend or neighbor. Any number of children can be in care as long as they are from one family only.

Trustline Registry

The Trustline registry is a list of license-exempt child care providers who have received a criminal background clearance from the Department of Justice. License-exempt family, friend or neighbor and in-home providers (except grandparents, aunts and uncles) must be Trustlined to receive payment through state and federal subsidy programs.

SUBSIDIZED PROGRAMS - SUPPLY

Head Start and Early Head Start

Head Start serves children 3 – 5 years and Early Head Start serves children six weeks to 3 years. Both of these programs are federally funded programs that have been widely recognized as providing effective care for children of low-income families earning less than the National Poverty Guidelines. Head Start is a model program that provides a comprehensive range of services for the child and family including services to meet their emotional, social, health, nutritional and psychological needs. A major component of the program is an emphasis on parent participation. Ten percent of the enrollment is reserved for children with special needs.

The Head Start and Early Head Start programs in SLO County are operated by the Economic Opportunity Commission (EOC). In 2007, 13 centers around the county offered full and part-day sessions. Head Start served 367 children, Early Head Start served 76 children. 24% of the children served had special needs.

State Migrant/Seasonal Head Start

State Migrant and Seasonal Head Start farm worker families are eligible when they meet the annual Head Start poverty income guidelines and earn their annual income primarily from agricultural work, which involves the production and harvesting of trees and field crops. Parents are the most important influence on a child's development. An essential part of every Migrant and Seasonal Head Start program is the involvement of parents in parent education, program planning and operating activities.

In SLO County, EOC operates 4 Migrant/Seasonal Head Start programs serving 59 children, birth to 5 years.

State Preschool

State Preschool programs are state funded programs providing a part-day developmentally appropriate curriculum to benefit the social/emotional, physical, cognitive, language and creative development of children 3 and 4 years old in low-income families. A major component of State Preschool is an emphasis on parent participation.

The State Preschool programs in SLO County are operated by the San Luis Obispo County Office of Education (SLOCOE) and EOC.

In 2007, SLOCOE operated 16 centers serving 330 children.

EOC operated one center serving 20 children. Three of the children enrolled were identified as having special needs.

General Child Care

General Child Care programs are state funded programs committed to providing a developmentally appropriate program in an enriched environment to benefit the children's social/emotional, physical, cognitive, language, and creative development. Open to children between the ages of 4 months to 5 years they offer full day, full year programs open to working families and those attending vocational programs. Some programs may have additional enrollment priorities. Fees are charged on a sliding scale based on family size and income.

General Child Care programs in SLO County are operated by SLOCOE, EOC, ASI Children's Programs at Cal Poly and the San Luis Obispo Child Development Center.

In 2007, SLOCOE operated one general child care program in Paso Robles serving 76 children 18 months to 5 years. 12 children enrolled had special needs.

EOC operated two General child care centers in SLO county. Sequoia center in Morro Bay served 20 full day/full year preschoolers. The Step by Step center at Lopez High School in Arroyo Grande served 18 infants and toddlers of teen parents and graduates.

ASI Children's Program's highest priority is to serve children of students enrolled in Cal Poly. Second priority is for the children of Cal Poly faculty. After these two priorities are served remaining spaces may be filled with children from the community. One of only 3 Centers in SLO County to be accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) it served 48 children utilizing General Child Care funds in 2007. 10 % of these children were identified as having special needs.

The San Luis Obispo Child Development Center (SLOCDC) serves children and families at risk. The only program to focus exclusively on providing child care for children with severe emotional needs in SLO County they provide therapeutic intervention to strengthen families for the prevention and treatment of child abuse. SLOCDC receives partial funding through the general child care program. In 2007, they served a total of 127 children, 2 to 10 years of age.

After School Programs

Schools are able to provide before and/or afterschool programs using state and federal funding. Some schools choose to operate their own program, other schools opt to contract for services provided by programs such as a local Parks and Recreation, YMCA or a private provider. In SLO County, we have subsidized afterschool programs at 17 school sites serving approximately 3,962 children.

Alternative Payment Program

The Economic Opportunity Commissions Child Care Resource Connection (CCRC) is contracted with the State of California to pay for the cost of child care for eligible, low-income families. Help with paying child care costs enables these families to remain in the workforce and /or to obtain necessary training for self-sufficiency. The subsidized child care assistance programs will pay for child care while eligible parents are employed, seeking employment, in a training program, or a treatment modality. Parents can choose from a variety of child care options: licensed family child care homes, child care centers, in-home and/or exempt care. In 2007, CCRC provided over \$12,015,475 in child care subsidies for 2,800 children through the AP program.

SUBSIDIZED PROGRAMS – DEMAND

The table below captures the estimated number of children by age, living in families earning less than 75% of the State Median Income who may be eligible for subsidized child care services. We have totaled the approximate amount of the state and federal funds SLO County received in 2007 for each age group through the subsidized programs – Head Start, Early Head Start, State Preschool, General Child Care, Migrant Child Care and the Alternative Payment Program for children 0 – 5, ASES and 21st Century for children 6 – 12 and then compared that to the total amount of child care subsidies we would need to serve all families that may be income eligible for child care subsidies. This implies that in 2007, San Luis Obispo County we received approximately 33% of the funding needed to assist all low income families who may be eligible for child care subsidies.

	# of children needing care living in low income families	Subsidy amount received in 2007	\$ subsidy amount needed to serve all children	GAP
0 – 5 yrs With all parents working	2850	\$20,450,294.00	\$27,514,512.00	\$23,413,528.00
3 – 5 yrs	3187		\$16,349,310.00	
6 – 12yrs With all parents working	4105	\$1,574,725.00	\$22,487,190.00	\$20,912,465.00
TOTAL	10,142	\$22,025,019.00	\$66,351,012.00	\$44,325,993.00

UNSUBSIDIZED PROGRAMS - SUPPLY

According to the 2007 R&R Portfolio, there were 100 licensed child care centers and 338 licensed Family Child Care homes with a total of 8,176 licensed child care spaces. Although this reflects a 28% increase in total licensed capacity from the 2000 Needs Assessment, with 26,233 children living in families where all parents are in the workforce, it is clear, there are simply not enough child care spaces for the number of children who need them. Many parents seeking child care are unable to locate space in a high quality program that is affordable, accessible and meets their needs and may choose a program simply because it has an opening. For the purposes of this report, we are using maximum licensed capacity by age for centers and for FCC programs, either the maximum capacity of 6 (small) or 12 (large) for children 0 – 5 and 2 spaces for school-age children.

UNSUBSIDIZED PROGRAMS - DEMAND

Although we have reported that 26,233 children 0 – 13 have all parents in the workforce, we must take into consideration that for a variety of reasons not every working parent will choose to place their child in licensed child care. Parents may work at home or stagger work schedules to ensure their children are the care of one parent throughout the day. Other families may have grandparents, aunts, uncles or friends that provide license-exempt child care. To account for this and to report “demand” for licensed child care services as accurately as possible, as noted in Understanding the Data section, we will be using the established average participation rate (37% of children 0 – 23 months, 70% of children 2 – 5 and 39% of children 6 – 12) to calculate the demand for services for each age group.

Overall, we have a total of 8,176 spaces in licensed child care/learning programs for children 0 – 13 in San Luis Obispo County. By averaging the above percentages we can determine that 48% or 12,591 of the children with all parents in the workforce “utilize” licensed child care. This gives us a shortfall of 4,415 licensed spaces for all children 0 – 13. This shortfall would account for one of the challenges faced by working parents seeking child care – simple supply and demand. Other challenges may be age group. By far, infant space is the most difficult to find due to the high cost of providing services with the low teacher-child ratios. Transportation, non-traditional work hours, living in rural areas and affordability are all additional challenges many families must address when seeking child care.



Two questions must be answered: 1) How many of parents would choose to enroll their child in a licensed child care program if it was available? 2) What would our actual utilization rate be in San Luis Obispo County IF we had enough spaces available in high quality programs to meet the needs of every family who chose to enroll their child?



NORTH COUNTY REGION

Atascadero 93422/23 Population: 25,742 Median Family Income: \$49,754

The second largest city in North County, Atascadero straddles Hwy 101, and is located about 18 miles north of San Luis Obispo and about 18 miles east of Morro Bay and the coast. Atascadero has all the amenities of an established city including public transportation, and public housing. Other public assistance services are readily available to the community.

Tables 1.1 and 1.2 shows that for 0 – 5 yr olds there was a maximum licensed capacity of 836 spaces with approximately 680 children with all parents in the workforce needing care, giving Atascadero what may appear to be an excess of 156 spaces. However, when we include the 575 spaces needed to serve 3 – 5 year olds seeking preschool only, we estimate that Atascadero would need an additional 402 licensed spaces. To ensure that 39% of school-age children with working parents have afterschool care, an additional 502 spaces would be needed. Table 1.3 indicates that in order to fully meet the need of children 0 – 5 in income-eligible families we would need funding for an additional 234 General Child Care spaces.

1.1 Estimated Demand

Age	Total Child Population	Children Needing Care - Working Parents	Total	Children Needing Preschool Only
0 - 2	832	200	680	
3 - 5	1055	480		575
6 - 12	3054	744	744	

1.2 Maximum Licensed Capacity - Supply

Age	Center	FCC	Center and FCC Total
0 - 2	48	404	836
3 - 5	384		
6 - 12	172	100	272

1.3 Estimated Number of Children Eligible for Subsidized Programs

Age	Eligible Children	Eligible w/all Parents Working	Subsidized Spaces	Children on CEL
0 - 2	340	175	0	13
3 - 5	365	135	76	23
6 - 12	980	555	0	7

Creston 93432

Population: 1,168

Median Family Income: \$57,880

Creston is a small community 12 miles east of Atascadero on Hwy 41. With no public transportation or public assistance available, families without transportation may find themselves isolated. Working families in Creston face the same child care challenges found in many small rural communities - there may not be enough children in the community to support maintaining child care facilities year after year. Many families may find they are forced to travel into Atascadero or beyond for child care services, adding additional demand for the existing spaces in those cities.

Table 2.1 and 2.2 show for 0 – 5 yr olds there was a maximum licensed capacity of 12 spaces with approximately 47 children needing care. To ensure that 70% of children with working parents have access to licensed care we would need an additional 35 spaces. When we include the 11 spaces that would be needed to serve 3 – 5 yr olds needing preschool only, we estimate that Creston would need an additional 46 spaces. To ensure that 39% of school-age children with working parents have access to afterschool care we would need an additional 28 spaces.

2.1 Estimated Demand

Age	Total Child Population	Children Needing Care - Working Parents	Total	Children Needing Preschool Only
0 - 2	32	8	17	
3 - 5	20	9		11
6 - 12	122	30	30	

2.2 Maximum Licensed Capacity - Supply

Age	Center	FCC	Center and FCC Total
0 - 2	0	12	12
3 - 5	0		
6 - 12	0	2	2

2.3 Estimated Number of Children Eligible for Subsidized Programs

This information is not available. For confidentiality reasons, the California Department of Finance has suppressed this zip code level data.

Paso Robles is one of the fastest growing towns in the county. Approximately 35 miles north of the City of San Luis Obispo, Paso has all the amenities of an established city, including public transportation and public housing. Other public assistance services are readily available to the community.

Tables 3.1 and 3.2 show that for 0 – 5 yr olds there was a maximum licensed capacity of 1096 spaces with approximately 974 children needing care, giving Paso Robles what may appear to be an excess of 122 licensed spaces. However, when we include the 402 spaces that would be needed to serve 3 – 5 yr olds needing preschool only, we estimate that Paso Robles would need an additional 280 licensed spaces for 3 – 5 yr olds. To ensure that 39% of school-age children with working parents have afterschool care, an additional 530 spaces would be needed. Table 3.3 indicates that in order to fully meet the needs of income-eligible families with children 0 - 5, we would need funding for an additional 458 General Child Care spaces

3.1 Estimated Demand

Age	Total Child Population	Children Needing Care - Working Parents	Total	Children Needing Preschool Only
0 - 2	1256	302	974	
3 - 5	1478	672		402
6 - 12	4284	1085	1085	

3.2 Maximum Licensed Capacity - Supply

Age	Center	FCC	Center and FCC Total
0 - 2	96	582	1096
3 - 5	418		
6 - 12	325	230	555

3.3 Estimated Number of Children Eligible for Subsidized Programs

Age	Eligible Children	Eligible w/all Parents Working	Subsidized Spaces	Children on CEL
0 - 2	655	245	0	26
3 - 5	775	370	157	60
6 - 12	1615	770	282	64

San Miguel 93451

Population: 1,461

Median Family Income: \$40,774

San Miguel is a small growing rural community approximately 15 miles north of Paso Robles on Hwy 101. Access to public transportation and social services is limited, however, a Community Health Services van provides some medical services once per month.

Tables 4.1 and 4.2 show that for 0 – 5 yr olds there was a maximum licensed capacity of 64 spaces with approximately 49 children needing care, giving San Miguel what may appear to be an excess of 15 spaces. However, when we include the 21 spaces that would be needed to serve 3 – 5 yr olds needing preschool only, we estimate that San Miguel would need an additional 6 licensed spaces. In addition, the 20 center based spaces listed are State Preschool and are required to first serve income eligible families. Therefore, there are limited center based options for working families of children 0 – 5 that earn more than 75% of the SMI – unless they travel to Paso Robles for child care services. Lillian Larsen School, which serves both elementary and middle school students provides a free afterschool program for all of the children needing care through a state ASSES grant. Table 4.3 indicates that to fully meet the need of income –eligible families with children 0 – 5, we would need funding for an additional 12 General Child Care spaces for infants and toddlers.

4.1 Estimated Demand

Age	Total Child Population	Children Needing Care - Working Parents	Total	Children Needing Preschool Only
0 - 2	101	24	49	
3 - 5	56	25		21
6 - 12	296	75	75	

4.2 Maximum Licensed Capacity - Supply

Age	Center	FCC	Center and FCC Total
0 - 2	0	44	64
3 - 5	20		
6 - 12	0	122	12

4.3 Estimated Number of Children Eligible for Subsidized Programs

Age	Eligible Children	Eligible w/all Parents Working	Subsidized Spaces	Children on CEL
0 - 2	50	18	0	8
19	14	20	8	179
89	179	89	110	7

Santa Margarita 93453 Population: 2,549 Median Family Income: \$52,543

Santa Margarita is a growing community at the top of the Cuesta Grade just 10 miles from San Luis Obispo east of Hwy 101. Residents have access to public transportation, but there are no social services within Santa Margarita and they must travel to SLO.

Table 5.1 and 5.2 show that for 0 – 5 yr olds there was a maximum licensed capacity of 12 spaces with approximately 43 children needing care. To ensure that 70% of children with working parents have access to licensed care Santa Margarita would need an additional 31 licensed spaces. When we include the 31 spaces that would be needed to serve 3 – 5 yr olds needing preschool only, we estimate that we would need an additional 62 licensed spaces. To ensure that 39% of school-age children with working parents have afterschool care, an additional 60 spaces would be needed. Table 5.3 indicates that in order to fully meet the need of income eligible families with children 0 - 5 we would need funding for 28 General Child Care spaces.

5.1 Estimated Demand

Age	Total Child Population	Children Needing Care - Working Parents	Total	Children Needing Preschool Only
0 - 2	30	7	43	
3 - 5	81	36		31
6 - 12	246	62	62	

5.2 Maximum Licensed Capacity - Supply

Age	Center	FCC	Center and FCC Total
0 - 2	0	12	12
3 - 5	0		
6 - 12	0	2	2

5.3 Estimated Number of Children Eligible for Subsidized Programs

Age	Eligible Children	Eligible w/all Parents Working	Subsidized Spaces	Children on CEL
0 - 2	18	18	0	2
3 - 5	14	10	0	3
6 - 12	100	64	0	5

Shandon 93461

Population: 1,237

Median Family Income: \$35,583

Shandon is a rural community approximately 20 miles east of Paso Robles on Hwy 46 with no public transportation or public services available. Working families in Shandon face the same child care challenges found in many small rural communities - there may not be enough children in the community to maintain child care facilities year to year and families may find they are forced to travel into Paso Robles for child care services, adding additional demand for the existing spaces in those cities. However, traveling 20 miles each way is not reasonable or cost effective for families working in Shandon – especially if they do not have access to transportation.

Table 6.1 and 6.2 show that for 0 – 5 yr olds there was a maximum licensed capacity of 32 spaces with approximately 46 children needing care. To ensure that 70% of children with working parents have access to licensed care we would need an additional 14 licensed spaces. When we include the 26 spaces that would be needed to serve 3 – 5 yr olds needing preschool only, we estimate that we would need an additional 40 licensed spaces. To ensure that 39% of school-age children with working parents have afterschool care, an additional 40 spaces would be needed. Table 6.3 indicates that in order to fully meet the need of income eligible families with children 0 – 5, Shandon would need funding for 18 infants and toddlers.

6.1 Estimated Demand

Age	Total Child Population	Children Needing Care - Working Parents	Total	Children Needing Preschool Only
0 - 2	61	15	46	
3 - 5	68	31		26
6 - 12	168	42	42	

6.2 Maximum Licensed Capacity - Supply

Age	Center	FCC	Center and FCC Total
0 - 2	0	12	33
3 - 5	21		
6 - 12	0	2	2

6.3 Estimated Number of Children Eligible for Subsidized Programs

Age	Eligible Children	Eligible w/all Parents Working	Subsidized Spaces	Children on CEL
0 - 2	50	18	0	1
3 - 5	40	18	21	3
6 - 12	139	51	0	6

Templeton 93465

Population: 5,289

Median Family Income: \$56,373

Templeton is a small, rural town straddling Hwy 101 that is growing fast – faster than any other community in the county. The town is situated between Paso Robles, 5 miles to the north and Atascadero, 10 miles to the south and is surrounded by rich agricultural land and hilly ranges heavy with almonds, cherries, apples and grains. Templeton has access to public transportation, some social services and is home to the only hospital serving North County.

Table 7.1 and 7.2 show that for 0 – 5 yr olds there was a maximum licensed capacity of 133 spaces with approximately 228 children needing care. To ensure that 70% of children with working parents have access to licensed care, Templeton would need an additional 95 licensed spaces. When we include the 130 spaces that would be needed to serve 3 – 5 yr olds needing preschool only, we estimate that we would need an additional 225 licensed spaces. In addition, Twin Cities Hospital employs 511 staff, many of whom may not live in Templeton, but may seek child care services close to their workplace which would increase the demand for licensed spaces. To ensure that 39% of school-age children with working parents have afterschool care, an additional 149 spaces would be needed. Table 7.3 indicates that in order to fully meet the need of income eligible families with children 0 - 5 we would need funding for 54 General Child Care spaces.

7.1 Estimated Demand

Age	Total Child Population	Children Needing Care - Working Parents	Total	Children Needing Preschool Only
0 - 2	300	72	228	
3 - 5	342	156		130
6 - 12	848	214	214	

7.2 Maximum Licensed Capacity - Supply

Age	Center	FCC	Center and FCC Total
0 - 2	0	84	133
3 - 5	49		
6 - 12	45	20	65

7.3 Estimated Number of Children Eligible for Subsidized Programs

Age	Eligible Children	Eligible w/all Parents Working	Subsidized Spaces	Children on CEL
0 - 2	45	19	0	2
3 - 5	55	35	0	3
6 - 12	255	104	0	6



COASTAL REGION

Cambria is situated along Hwy 1, just south of San Simeon and 20 miles north of Morro Bay. Cambria is referred to as “where the pines meet the sea” and has a village of art galleries, fine dining, specialty shops, hotels and inns and beautiful seaside and mountain view homes. However, in reviewing the data you will find that 51% of the children living in Cambria, are in families earning less than 75% of the State Median Income.

Table 8.1 and 8.2 show that for 0 – 5 yr olds there was a maximum licensed capacity of 81 spaces with approximately 84 children needing care. To ensure that 70% of children 0 – 5 with working parents have access to licensed care we would need an additional 3 licensed spaces. When we include the 48 spaces that would be needed to serve 3 – 5 yr olds needing preschool only, we estimate that Cambria would need an additional 51 licensed spaces. To ensure that 39% of school-age children with working parents have afterschool care, an additional 99 spaces would be needed. Table 8.3 indicates that in order to fully meet the need of income eligible families with children 0 – 5, we would need funding for 64 General Child Care spaces.

8.1 Estimated Demand

Age	Total Child Population	Children Needing Care - Working Parents	Total	Children Needing Preschool Only
0 - 2	112	27	84	
3 - 5	127	57		48
6 - 12	401	101	101	

8.2 Maximum Licensed Capacity - Supply

Age	Center	FCC	Center and FCC Total
0 - 2	0	12	81
3 - 5	69		
6 - 12	0	2	2

8.3 Estimated Number of Children Eligible for Subsidized Programs

Age	Eligible Children	Eligible w/all Parents Working	Subsidized Spaces	Children on CEL
0 - 2	95	49	0	4
3 - 5	80	15	44	19
6 - 12	153	88	0	31

Cayucos 93430

Population: 2,991

Median Family Income: \$57,908

Cayucos is a classic California Beach Town situated between Morro Bay and Cambria. With only 3 buses per day (6:30, 12:30 & 5:30) traveling from Cayucos towards San Luis Obispo, public transportation for low-income working families is limited. With 31% of the population of children living in families earning less than 75% of the State Median income and eligible for Social Services, access to those services is also very limited.

Table 9.1 and 9.2 show that for 0 – 5 yr olds there were no licensed programs in Cayucos, yet approximately 43 children with working parents are in need of care. When we include the 27 spaces that would be needed to serve 3 – 5 yr olds needing preschool only, it is estimated that Cayucos would need a total of 70 licensed spaces. With no licensed child care available in Cayucos, families would have to travel south to Morro Bay or north to Cambria for services. For families lacking personal transportation, this would be a daunting task. To ensure that 39% of school-age children with working parents have afterschool care, an additional 101 spaces would be needed. Table 9.3 indicates that in order to fully meet the need of income eligible families with children 0 – 5, we would need funding for 14 General Child Care spaces.

9.1 Estimated Demand

Age	Total Child Population	Children Needing Care - Working Parents	Total	Children Needing Preschool Only
0 - 2	46	11	43	
3 - 5	71	32		27
6 - 12	264	101	101	

9.2 Maximum Licensed Capacity - Supply

Age	Center	FCC	Center and FCC Total
0 - 2	0	0	0
3 - 5	0		
6 - 12	0	0	0

9.3 Estimated Number of Children Eligible for Subsidized Programs

Age	Eligible Children	Eligible w/all Parents Working	Subsidized Spaces	Children on CEL
0 - 2	14	4	0	1
3 - 5	24	10	0	0
6 - 12	84	79	0	0

Los Osos and Baywood Park make a single community stretched out along the coast about 4 miles south of Morro Bay and 10 miles west of San Luis Obispo. Los Osos may be off the beaten path and secluded, but it is not isolated and is one of the slowest growing towns in the county. With access to public transportation and some social services, many residents live in Los Osos and commute to San Luis Obispo to work.

Table 10.1 and 10.2 show that for 0 – 5 yr olds there was a maximum licensed capacity of 295 spaces with approximately 365 children needing care. To ensure that 70% of children 0 – 5 with working parents have access to licensed care we would need an additional 70 licensed spaces. When we include the 229 spaces that would be needed to serve 3 – 5 yr olds needing preschool only, we estimate that we would need an additional 299 licensed spaces. To ensure that 39% of school-age children with working parents have afterschool care, an additional 232 spaces would be needed. Table 10.3 indicates that in order to fully meet the need of income eligible families with children 0 – 5, we would need funding for an additional 168 General Child Care spaces.

10.1 Estimated Demand

Age	Total Child Population	Children Needing Care - Working Parents	Total	Children Needing Preschool Only
0 - 2	382	92	365	
3 - 5	601	273		229
6 - 12	1302	330	330	

10.2 Maximum Licensed Capacity - Supply

Age	Center	FCC	Center and FCC Total
0 - 2	0	90	295
3 - 5	205		
6 - 12	74	24	98

10.3 Estimated Number of Children Eligible for Subsidized Programs

Age	Eligible Children	Eligible w/all Parents Working	Subsidized Spaces	Children on CEL
0 - 2	200	100	0	1
3 - 5	245	140	72	1
6 - 12	304	305	0	3

Morro Bay 93442

Population: 10,321

Median Family Income: \$55,477

Morro Bay is a historic fishing village nestled along the beaches, hills, and waterfront of Morro Bay National Estuary and Estero Bay, 37 miles west of the City of San Luis Obispo. One of the seven incorporated cities in the county, Morro Bay residents have access to public transportation and social service programs.

Table 11.1 and 11.2 show that for 0 – 5 yr olds there was a maximum licensed capacity of 158 spaces with approximately 680 children needing care. To ensure that 70% of children 0 – 5 with working parents have access to licensed care we would need an additional 522 licensed spaces. When we include the 402 spaces that would be needed to serve 3 – 5 yr olds needing preschool only, we estimate that we would need an additional 924 licensed spaces. To ensure that 39% of school-age children with working parents have afterschool care, an additional 712 spaces would be needed. Table 11.3 indicates that in order to fully meet the needs of income eligible families with children 0 - 5 we would need funding for 60 General Child Care spaces.

11.1 Estimated Demand

Age	Total Child Population	Children Needing Care - Working Parents	Total	Children Needing Preschool Only
0 - 2	832	200	680	
3 - 5	480			402
6 - 12	3054	774	774	

11.2 Maximum Licensed Capacity - Supply

Age	Center	FCC	Center and FCC Total
0 - 2	0	54	158
3 - 5	104		
6 - 12	50	12	62

11.3 Estimated Number of Children Eligible for Subsidized Programs

Age	Eligible Children	Eligible w/all Parents Working	Subsidized Spaces	Children on CEL
0 - 2	89	39	0	4
3 - 5	110	45	21	18
6 - 12	250	170	0	34

San Simeon 93452

Population: 496

Median Family Income: \$35,769

San Simeon is just a few minutes north of Cambria on Hwy 1 near the northern boundary of San Luis Obispo County. Best known for Hearst Castle and a growing population of elephant seals that have adopted the north coast during the winter months, families calling San Simeon home must travel south for access to licensed child care and social services.

Table 12.1 and 12.2 show that for 0 – 5 yr olds there were no licensed programs in San Simeon for the approximately 18 children needing care. When we include the 14 spaces that would be needed to serve 3 – 5 yr olds needing preschool only, we estimate that we would need a total of 32 licensed spaces. To ensure that 39% of school-age children with working parents have afterschool care, an additional 9 spaces would be needed.

12.1 Estimated Demand

Age	Total Child Population	Children Needing Care - Working Parents	Total	Children Needing Preschool Only
0 - 2	6	1	18	
3 - 5	38	17		14
6 - 12	39	9	9	

12.2 Maximum Licensed Capacity - Supply

Age	Center	FCC	Center and FCC Total
0 - 2	0	0	0
3 - 5	0		0
6 - 12	0	0	0

12.3 Estimated Number of Children Eligible for Subsidized Programs

This information is not available. For confidentiality reasons, the California Department of Finance has suppressed this zip code level data.



SAN LUIS OBISPO REGION

Avila Beach 93424

Population: 811

Median Family Income: \$57,188

Just 9 miles southwest of San Luis Obispo, Avila Beach is home to a growing community of residents in the town, in developments along the Avila Beach Drive and in the surrounding Canyons. The re-built beach, downtown and playgrounds create a family friendly community. With virtually no access to public transportation or social service programs within Avila Beach, residents will find they must travel to SLO for services.

Table 13.1 and 13.2 show that for 0 – 5 yr olds there were no licensed programs in Avila Beach yet approximately 8 children need care. When we include the 6 spaces that would be needed to serve 3 – 5 yr olds needing preschool only, we estimate that Avila Beach would need an additional 14 licensed spaces. Avila Beach is the perfect example of the increased demand on licensed spaces in neighboring cities such as San Luis Obispo and Arroyo Grande. With no licensed care available in Avila Beach, families seeking programs are forced to look to neighboring communities. To ensure that 39% of school-age children with working parents have afterschool care, an additional 5 spaces would be needed.

13.1 Estimated Demand

Age	Total Child Population	Children Needing Care - Working Parents	Total	Children Needing Preschool Only
0 - 2	0	0	8	
3 - 5	17	8		6
6 - 12	18	5	5	

13.2 Maximum Licensed Capacity - Supply

Age	Center	FCC	Center and FCC Total
0 - 2	0	0	0
3 - 5	0		0
6 - 12	0	0	0

13.3 Estimated Number of Children Eligible for Subsidized Programs

This information is not available. For confidentiality reasons, the California Department of Finance has suppressed this zip code level data.

San Luis Obispo 93401/05 Population: 42,497 Median Family Income: \$59,792

San Luis Obispo has been a regular on lists of top ten best places to live. It is certainly one of America’s most beautiful, most livable small cities, and its residents guard its quality of life with pride. It is the hub of the California Central Coast and residents have full access to a wide variety of public transportation and social services.

Table 14.1 and 14.2 show that for 0 – 5 yr olds there was a maximum licensed capacity of 1,117 spaces with approximately 808 children needing care. When we include the 461 spaces that would be needed to serve 3 – 5 yr olds needing preschool only, we estimate that SLO would need an additional 152 licensed spaces. In addition, the City of San Luis Obispo is the county seat with a significant number of working parents who commute from outlying areas. Some of these families with children 0 – 5 may seek care in SLO, especially if their community lacks an adequate supply of licensed programs. This would increase demand for licensed care spaces in SLO. To ensure that 39% of school-age children with working parents have afterschool care, an additional 204 spaces would be needed. Table 14.3 indicates that in order to fully meet the need of income eligible families with children 0 – 5, we would need funding for 109 General Child Care spaces.

14.1 Estimated Demand

Age	Total Child Population	Children Needing Care - Working Parents	Total	Children Needing Preschool Only
0 - 2	1074	258	808	
3 - 5	1208	550		461
6 - 12	2655	673	673	

14.2 Maximum Licensed Capacity - Supply

Age	Center	FCC	Center and FCC Total
0 - 2	145	276	1117
3 - 5	620		
6 - 12	391	78	469

14.3 Estimated Number of Children Eligible for Subsidized Programs

Age	Eligible Children	Eligible w/all Parents Working	Subsidized Spaces	Children on CEL
0 - 2	564	179	62	15
3 - 5	465	225	233	29
6 - 12	950	505	0	27

SOUTH COUNTY REGION



Arroyo Grande 93420 Population: 16,313 Median Family Income: \$57,132

Arroyo Grande lies along Hwy 101, 40 miles south of San Luis Obispo and approximately 10 miles north of the county line. It is surrounded by farms, flower-fields and wineries and has maintained a distinct village character. Residents of Arroyo Grande have access to public transportation and social services.

Table 15.1 and 15.2 show that for 0 – 5 yr olds there was a maximum licensed capacity of 850 spaces with approximately 395 children needing care, giving Arroyo Grande what appears to be an excess of 455 spaces. When we include the 184 spaces that would be needed to serve 3 – 5 yr olds needing preschool only, this estimate drops to 271 spaces. In addition, Arroyo Grande is right on Hwy 101 midway between South County and the City of San Luis Obispo. Families with children 0 – 5 commuting to work in North or South County may seek care in Arroyo Grande, especially if their community lacks an adequate supply of licensed programs. This would increase demand for licensed care spaces in Arroyo Grande along with neighboring communities that lack an adequate supply of spaces. To ensure that 39% of school-age children with working parents have afterschool care, an additional 858 spaces would be needed. Table 15.3 indicates that in order to fully meet the need of income eligible families with children 0 – 5, we would need funding for 168 General Child Care spaces.

15.1 Estimated Demand

Age	Total Child Population	Children Needing Care - Working Parents	Total	Children Needing Preschool Only
0 - 2	730	176	394	
3 - 5	482	219		184
6 - 12	2518	1637	1637	

15.2 Maximum Licensed Capacity - Supply

Age	Center	FCC	Center and FCC Total
0 - 2	54	293	796
3 - 5	503		
6 - 12	703	76	779

15.3 Estimated Number of Children Eligible for Subsidized Programs

Age	Eligible Children	Eligible w/all Parents Working	Subsidized Spaces	Children on CEL
0 - 2	240	79	0	14
3 - 5	175	85	0	19
6 - 12	735	200	468	19

Grover Beach 93433/83 **Population:** 13,181 **Median Family Income:** \$41,987

Situated on the coast between Pismo Beach to the north and Oceano to the south, Grover Beach has grown steadily with a relatively young population compared to many other Central Coast Beach Towns. Although it has very limited access to public transportation (1 bus at 6:45 am) it does provide access to social service programs.

Table 16.1 and 16.2 show that for 0 – 5 yr olds there was a maximum licensed capacity of 227 spaces with approximately 344 children needing care. To ensure that 70% of children 0 – 5 with working parents have access to licensed care Grover Beach would need an additional 107 licensed spaces. When we include the 191 spaces that would be needed to serve 3 – 5 yr olds needing preschool only, we estimate that we would need an additional 298 licensed spaces. The need for afterschool care for 39% of school-age children with all parents in the workforce appears to be met. Table 16.3 indicates that in order to fully meet the need of income eligible families with children 0 - 5 we would need funding for 206 General Child Care spaces.

16.1 Estimated Demand

Age	Total Child Population	Children Needing Care - Working Parents	Total	Children Needing Preschool Only
0 - 2	488	117	344	
3 - 5	500	227		191
6 - 12	1389	352	352	

16.2 Maximum Licensed Capacity - Supply

Age	Center	FCC	Center and FCC Total
0 - 2	0	132	227
3 - 5	95		
6 - 12	60	38	98

16.3 Estimated Number of Children Eligible for Subsidized Programs

Age	Eligible Children	Eligible w/all Parents Working	Subsidized Spaces	Children on CEL
0 - 2	290	145	0	6
3 - 5	265	145	84	8
6 - 12	695	445	1083	11

Nipomo 93444

Population: 5,293

Median Family Income: \$55,210

Table 17.1 and 17.2 show that for 0 – 5 yr olds there was a maximum licensed capacity of 512 spaces with approximately 492 children needing care. When we include the 297 spaces that would be needed to serve 3 – 5 yr olds needing preschool only, we estimate that Nipomo would need an additional 277 licensed spaces. The need for afterschool care for 39% of school-age children with all parents in the workforce appears to be met. Table 17.3 indicates that in order to fully meet the need of income eligible families with children 0 – 5, we would need funding for 143 General Child Care spaces.

17.1 Estimated Demand

Age	Total Child Population	Children Needing Care - Working Parents	Total	Children Needing Preschool Only
0 - 2	575	138	492	
3 - 5	778	354		297
6 - 12	892	461	461	

17.2 Maximum Licensed Capacity - Supply

Age	Center	FCC	Center and FCC Total
0 - 2	5	306	516
3 - 5	206		
6 - 12	0	40	40

17.3 Estimated Number of Children Eligible for Subsidized Programs

Age	Eligible Children	Eligible w/all Parents Working	Subsidized Spaces	Children on CEL
0 - 2	245	140	0	17
3 - 5	190	100	97	13
6 - 12	600	215	1278	17

Table 18.1 and 18.2 show that for 0 – 5 yr olds there was a maximum licensed capacity of 307 with approximately 239 children needing care. When we include the 127 spaces that would be needed to serve 3 – 5 yr olds needing preschool only, we estimate that Oceano would need an additional 59 licensed spaces. The need for afterschool care for 39% of school-age children with all parents in the workforce appears to be met. Table 7.3 indicates that in order to fully meet the need of income eligible families with children 0 – 5, we would need funding for 143 General Child Care spaces.

18.1 Estimated Demand

Age	Total Child Population	Children Needing Care - Working Parents	Total	Children Needing Preschool Only
0 - 2	365	87	239	
3 - 5	334	151		127
6 - 12	892	226	226	

18.2 Maximum Licensed Capacity - Supply

Age	Center	FCC	Center and FCC Total
0 - 2	18	187	307
3 - 5	120		
6 - 12	50	40	90

18.3 Estimated Number of Children Eligible for Subsidized Programs

Age	Eligible Children	Eligible w/all Parents Working	Subsidized Spaces	Children on CEL
0 - 2	245	140	0	17
3 - 5	190	100	97	13
6 - 12	600	215	336	17

Pismo Beach 93449 Population: 8,683 Median Family Income: \$61,234

Table 19.1 and 19.2 show that for 0 – 5 yr olds there was a maximum licensed capacity of 86 spaces with approximately 129 children needing care. To ensure that 70% of children 0 – 5 with working parents have access to licensed care Pismo Beach would need an additional 43 licensed spaces. When we include the 64 spaces that would be needed to serve 3 – 5 yr olds needing preschool only, we estimate that we would need an additional 150 licensed spaces. The need for afterschool care for 39% of school-age children with all parents in the workforce appears to be met. Table 19.3 indicates that in order to fully meet the need of income eligible families with children 0 – 5, we would need funding for 80 General Child Care spaces.

19.1 Estimated Demand

Age	Total Child Population	Children Needing Care - Working Parents	Total	Children Needing Preschool Only
0 - 2	217	52	129	
3 - 5	169	76		64
6 - 12	545	138	138	

19.2 Maximum Licensed Capacity - Supply

Age	Center	FCC	Center and FCC Total
0 - 2	0	12	86
3 - 5	74		
6 - 12	35	2	37

19.3 Estimated Number of Children Eligible for Subsidized Programs

Age	Eligible Children	Eligible w/all Parents Working	Subsidized Spaces	Children on CEL
0 - 2	80	65	0	2
3 - 5	65	15	0	4
6 - 12	170	95	415	10



DATA SOURCES

The data in this Needs Assessment came from the following sources:

U.S. Census, 2000

2007 American Community Survey

California Child Care Resource and Referral Network 2007, The California Child Care Portfolio

2007 University of California Santa Barbara Economic Forecast Report

San Luis Obispo County Child Care Planning Council –
Child Care Provider Survey
2007 Survey of State Funded Programs
2007 Survey of After School Programs
2007 Survey of Public Housing Programs
2007 Priorities

California Department of Finance, Number of Related Children Ages 0 -12 with Family Income in 1999
Below Specified Thresholds for San Luis County By zip Code - Adjusted for Annual Growth

California Department of Finance, Number of Related Children Ages 0 -12 with Family Income in 1999
Below Specified Thresholds and with all Parents (1 or 2) Employed for San Luis County By zip Code -
Adjusted for Annual Growth

California Department of Education Child Development Division –
2007 San Luis Obispo County Combined Contract Report
San Luis Obispo County Average Child Care Rate
Number of English Learners by Language

California Department of Social Services

2007 San Luis Obispo County Action for Healthy Communities

San Luis Obispo County Economic Opportunity Commission

San Luis Obispo County Office of Education

EOC Child Care Resource Connection –
Number of Requests for Child Care Referrals by Zip Code in 2007
Number of Children by Zip Code on Centralized Eligibility List in 2007

San Luis Obispo County Tri Counties Regional Center

San Luis Obispo County Department of Social Services



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