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Child Care Needs in Solano County Report of the Children's Network

Local Planning Council

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Every day three out of five children – and half of all children younger than age three – spend some or all of their day being cared for by someone other than their parents. Most mothers in California work to help to support their families. An estimated **56%** of mothers with children younger than six, and **72%** of women with children between the ages of six and 17, are in the labor force (*California: Child Care Basics*, The Children's Defense Fund, 1998)

With the implementation of welfare reform, the need for the county to ensure that Solano's working parents have access to safe, dependable child care has become a crucial issue, not only for CalWORKs recipients, but for working poor families as well.

Solano County's population is growing at an unprecedented rate, with new housing developments springing up county wide. Percentage-wise, the most rapid growth is occurring in the cities of Dixon and Suisun. Families moving into the area will be in need of child care in the coming years, placing even greater burdens on an already strained system

Some key points in this assessment:

- Subsidized child care is not meeting the needs of working families in Solano County . There are currently **1,312** children who are on a waiting list for child care subsidies at Solano Family & Children's Services. Cities with the highest unmet need are Fairfield with **30%** of children on the list, followed by Vallejo with **27%** and Vacaville with **18%**.
- Of the **170,000** employed residents living in Solano County, nearly **60% (100,000)** commute outside the county for employment.
- Supply of care is not keeping up with demand, especially for before-and-after school care, and infant care.
- High turnover rates, low wages, and inadequate training for child care providers threaten the quality of care.
- Parents who work non-traditional hours face a shortage of child care.
- Vacaville, with a population of over **89,000** and more than **1,674** children living below the poverty level, has no State subsidized preschool program.

- Vallejo has an Infant/Toddler site for **40** children, with a waiting list of **100**. Fairfield, Suisun and Vacaville have no current Infant/Toddler sites, yet rank 2, 3, and 4 in need.
- Solano County has a fairly large migrant population, with **791** children enrolled in the Migrant Education Program.
- On January 1, 2000, those who were on Stage II CalWORKs when the program was implemented, will reach the 24 month time limit and must be moved to Stage III, where there is already a large waiting list.
- Solano County has become the first county in California that implemented a web-based Centralized Waiting List for subsidized child care. With this new application, all agencies need is an Internet connection and Web browsing software to find the next eligible person. One list is shared by all the agencies, and one visit and one form for families. Implementation of a web-based centralized waiting list can be of immense benefit to our Resource & Referral agency and families waiting for child care subsidies. This list can also be an invaluable asset when utilized as a tool for planning and resource development.

SOLANO COUNTY DEMOGRAPHICS

Solano county comprises a very diverse region, with a range of rural agricultural communities, such as Dixon and Rio Vista; suburban areas, like Fairfield and Vacaville; and urban centers, such as the city of Vallejo. Divided by the I-80 corridor, many residents in the county commute to jobs in San Francisco, Oakland and Sacramento. New biotechnology corporations, health care companies and Travis Air Force Base account for many jobs within the county lines.

Within the county borders, there are an estimated **419,120** residents, including **97,926 (23%)** children under the age of 14; **34,291 (8%)** seniors, 65 years or older¹. Solano County's population is expected to grow through the year 2003, with Dixon and Suisun City increasing at the fastest rate².

Solano's population for all non-White groups is increasing while the White population is decreasing. The greatest increase is in the Asian and Latino population, with Solano having a higher proportion of African Americans and Asians than comparable counties. Languages spoken at home in the county are English (81%); Spanish (8%); Tagalog (6%); Chinese (1%). 4% of residents speak at least one of 20 other languages³.

55% of children 5 years and younger, and **67%** of children ages 6 through 13 live in households where either both parents or the single-parent head-of-household is in the labor force. Of the estimated **36,391** children ages 6 through 13 with parents in the labor force, about, **7278** are in licensed child care outside the family⁴.

77% of people working outside the home commute to work between 5 a.m. and 10 a.m.; **23%** leave home after 10 a.m. at off-hour jobs (swing or night shifts)⁵.

Per capita personal income in 1996 for the county was \$21,323, with a mean household income at \$54,900. Cities differ in mean household income with Benicia the highest and Rio Vista the lowest. Income in Solano County is growing more slowly than the State. Twenty eight percent of children lived in households designated as low-income⁶.

Please refer to Appendix Tables A-1 through A-6

¹ *The California Child Care Portfolio, 1997*, The California Resource & Referral Network

² ABAG Projections - 98

³ *The California Child Care Portfolio, 1997*, The California Resource & Referral Network

⁴ *ibid.*

⁵ *ibid.*

⁶ Children Now California County Data Book, 1997

CHILD CARE ISSUES

Use of Child Care

Child Care has moved to the forefront in recent years, as large numbers of women are working, either as single parents or as part of a two-parent household. In California, most mothers work to help support their families. An estimated **56%** of California mothers with children younger than six, and **72%** of women with children between the ages of six and 17, are in the labor force. For many mothers in California and across the country, work is not optional. Nationally, the majority (**55%**) of working women provide half or more of their household income, about half of America's families with young children earn less than \$35,000 per year, and one out of three children of working mothers are poor even though their mothers work or *would* be poor if their mothers did not work (Children's Defense Fund, 1998).

The number of children cared for at some time during the day by a caregiver other than their parent has increased dramatically over the last decade. According to The California Child Care Portfolio, in Solano County, **55%** of children 5 years and younger, and **67%** of children ages 6 through 13, live in households where either both parents or the single-parent head-of-household is in the labor force.

The National Child Care Survey indicated that the younger the child, the more likely he or she was to be in family day care, with school-age children reporting the lowest use of this type of care, (**7%**). Relative, non-parent, care was used most often by mothers with school-age children and those with the youngest children. The largest users of center-based care were mothers with children between the ages of three and four. In-home care was used least often by all age categories, accounting for only two to three percent of the care for all ages of children (National Child Care Survey, 1990).

Demand for Care

The state funded Resource & Referral Agency for child care in Solano County is Solano Family and Children's Services (SFCS). In 1998, from January 1 through December 31, the agency reported receiving **4,303** requests for child care. The largest number of requests came from Fairfield (**38%**), Vallejo (**19%**), Vacaville (**20%**) and Suisun (**11%**). The remaining **12%** were from Benicia, Dixon, Rio Vista and American Canyon.

Approximately **62%** were for full time care, 35 or more hours per week. Part time care requests, for less than 35 hours per week, made up **38%** of the calls. The requests for infant care, pre-school care and school-age care were nearly the same at **32%**, **34%** and **34%** respectively.

The referral request data also gives an indication of the types of care requested by parents. Family child care represented **55%** of the calls, while **45%** requested centers. This data does not take into account that many families ask for **both** licensed centers and family child care homes when requesting an initial search for child care. SFCS does not have complete data on the families' final choice of care, but is aware that in Solano County, the majority of parents choose family child care over centers because of the flexibility of hours and close proximity to home neighborhood.

SFCS also collected data on requests for special care. Before school care requests and evening care requests were highest, both at **33%**.

Requests for Special Child Care

Evening Care	465
Overnight Care	99
Rotating Week	39
Drop-In	43
Weekend Care	127
Child With Special Needs	42
Before School	471
After School	133

Supply of Care

Determining the availability and supply of county child care is difficult. Although data is collected on the number of licensed center based and family child care homes, it is much more difficult to determine the number of license exempt and unlicensed child care facilities or arrangements, except for CalWORKs participants, who must register the name of the license exempt provider they chose with SFCS. SFCS, who tracks the number of licensed and TrustLine licensed exempt child care facilities in the county, reported that there were 575 Family Child Care Homes and 71 Child Care Centers in July 1999. There are approximately 250 other licensed providers in the community which may or may not be actively offering childcare.

According to SFCS, there are approximately **5589** slots for children in **575** licensed family child care homes and **4,258** slots in **71** licensed child care centers in the county. Of all slots in licensed family child care homes, **85%** accept children full-time and part-time, **14%** accept full-time only, and **2%** part-time only. Of all slots in licensed child care centers, **82%** accept children full and part-time; **2%** accept children full-time only; **15%** accept children part-time only. Of the total number of licensed family child care homes, **29%** provide evening, overnight, or weekend care and **78%** offer before and/or after school care. Of the total number of licensed and licensed-exempt centers, **1%** provide evening, overnight, or weekend care and **64%** offer before and/or after school care.

Since the implementation of CalWORKs, the use of license exempt child care has increased. Currently, there are **711** license exempt child care providers in Solano County. Vallejo has the highest number with **297**, Fairfield **206**, Vacaville **113**, Suisun **60**, Benicia **18**, Dixon **15** and Rio Vista **2**. This is partly related to the flexibility of exempt providers offering off hour care and weekends.

Number of Family Child Care Homes and Centers in Solano County

	Family CC Homes	Capacity		CC Centers	Capacity		Total
Benicia	38	386		8	377		763
Dixon	26	251		7	347		598
Fairfield	145	1,388		17	927		2,315
Rio Vista	2	22		1	30		52
Suisun	70	632		4	219		851
Vacaville	144	1,356		15	1,096		2,452
Vallejo	150	1,554		19	1,262		2,816
Total	575	5,589		71	4,258		9,847

Costs of Child Care

Quality child care is unaffordable for many working families in Solano County. The Children’s Defense Fund states that child care easily costs more than a college education at a public university. The average annual cost of public college tuition in California in 1997 was **\$2,731** – about *half* the average cost of care for a four-year-old in a child care center. To buy child care for an infant and a four-year-old in a child care center at the average price in California, a two-parent family with both parents working full-time at the minimum wage (**\$21,400** a year before taxes) would have to spend **56%** of their income for child care.

According to Solano Family & Children’s Services, the current average cost per month for child care in Solano County is **\$545** per month, full time for infants and **\$423** per month for preschoolers for licensed care (or **\$6,552** and **\$5,070**, annually, respectively). Only **5%** of the slots in child care centers are for infants. Because some vouchers purchase unlicensed care and some purchase part-time care, on average, the annual cost per child in Solano County voucher programs has historically been about **\$4,200**, which includes administration and support.

Please refer to Appendix Table A-7

Types of Care

➤ *Center Based Care*

These include preschools, nursery schools, parent co-operatives and Head Start programs. Centers can be located in a variety of settings, such as, churches, schools, or buildings used specifically for child care. Such facilities can be operated by individuals, corporations, employers or a franchise. They may be private or non-profit. These programs are sometimes more structured, with larger groups of children. Caregivers are required to have (or be in the process of completing) 12 units of Early Childhood Education.

Ratios for infants (children under 2) are 1 adult for every 4 infants. Some centers have a license that includes a “toddler component”. A toddler is a child from the age of 18 months to 30 months. The ratio for the “toddler component” is 1 adult for every 6 toddlers. For older children, the ratios are 1 adult for every 12 preschool children and 1 adult for every 14 school-age children.

➤ *Licensed Family Child Care Homes*

Care is provided in an individual’s home and offers a small group setting for children. Family Child Care provides a home-like atmosphere for children and greater flexibility to match parents’ needs. They are usually licensed for 8 or 14 children. Facilities are inspected by the Department of Social Services/Child Care Licensing (DSS/CCL) every three years.

Capacity limits for a Small Family Child Care Home is 8 children. They can have a maximum of 3 infants (children under the age of 2) and 3 older children. If they care for infants only, the maximum is 4 infants total and no other children. Providers with their own children under the age of 10 are counted in the capacity, when present.

Capacity limits for a Large Family Child Care Home is 14 children. They can have 4 infants and 8 older children only when an assistant caregiver is present. Without assistant caregiver in the home, the capacity limits are the same as for providers licensed for 6. An assistant caregiver must be present whenever the provider exceeds the license capacity of 6.

Note: An assistant caregiver must be at least 14 years old. If the assistant is left alone with the children, they must be at least 18 years old.

➤ *Trustline/License Exempt Care*

Trustline was created by the California Legislature to give parents an important tool to use when selecting a caregiver for their children. All child care providers listed with TrustLine have submitted their fingerprints to the California Department of Justice and have no disqualifying child abuse reports or disqualifying criminal convictions in California. In addition, some but not all child care providers listed with TrustLine have also received a clearance from an FBI criminal record check.

Nannies or anyone who is hired to come into a home (or to provide care in their home) on a one-to-one basis with a child are considered License Exempt Providers. These providers do not need to be licensed because they only care for the children from one family. However, all nannies must be Trustlined if hired through an agency in California. Parents can also hire a person on their own and have them Trustlined.

In Solano County, more than **65%** of CalWORKs recipients have chosen license exempt care for their child care needs. Exempt care is an important source of child care for many families, especially those who work non-standard hours or have very young children. While little research on the quality of exempt care exists, the Children's Defense Fund reports that (like that of child care overall), the quality is problematic. Although many exempt providers may provide good care, relatively little is known about them. Because of the lack of protections, there are also caregivers who endanger children. For example, background checks on informal caregivers in California found that **5%** of the caregivers checked had criminal records; of those five percent with criminal records, **60%** had child abuse convictions.

SUBSIDIZED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

The State of California subsidizes various child care programs; these programs are administered through the Department of Education (CDE) and the Department of Social Services (DSS). Funding comes from both state and federal sources. Solano County participates in the following programs:

➤ ***Alternative Payment Program***

The Alternative Payment (AP) Program offers an array of child care arrangements for parents including in-home care, family child care, and center care, unlicensed homes, and exempt providers. This service most often takes the form of a vendor payment issued monthly to a provider selected by the family. The AP program is intended to increase parental choice and accommodate the individual needs of the family. Some county welfare departments are among the contractors under this program. In Solano County, Solano Family & Children's Services administers the AP program for Stages I, II, and III of CalWORKs.

➤ ***Campus Child Care***

Solano Community College offers subsidized child care funded through the Federal Child Care and Development Block Grant, the California State Preschool, California Full-Day State Preschool Grant or through the CalWORKs Grant. The Solano Community College's programs include full and part-day programs for children from four months of age to kindergarten entrance, as well as morning and afternoon programs for three- and four-year-old children. The Children's Programs are open to the students, faculty and staff of Solano College. Community children may attend on a space-available basis. Fees are determined by the parent's income and the child's age. Student parents enrolled in six units or more have priority for enrollment.

Currently, there are **71** children, age birth through 3 years and **79** children 3 years, 1 month through 5 years enrolled in the program. There is a waiting list of **522** children, **64%** waiting for subsidized care and **36%** waiting for non-subsidized slots. The program has had a **15%** increase in full-time equivalent enrollment since implementation of CalWORKs.

Staff report that while the program is always full, the greatest need is in the two year old age group for openings for the lowest income families. If funding were to become available, they could serve 4 to 6 additional low income children under three years of age.

➤ ***General Child Care and Development***

These are programs that utilize centers and networks of family child care homes, operated by either a public or private agency, for the provision of child care and development services from infancy through age 13. These facilities provide basic

supervision, age and developmentally appropriate activities, nutrition, parent education, staff development, and social services.

General Child Care and Development funds serve parents who are either working or in school with child care. Since funding is not adequate to serve all parents who are eligible for the funds, families are placed on a county waiting list for subsidized care. In 1998, funding for Solano County General Child Care and Development programs was **\$2,269,290**, and served approximately 520 children year round.

➤ ***State Preschool Programs***

State Preschools are part-day comprehensive developmental programs for three to five year old children from low-income families. The program emphasizes parent education and encourages parent involvement. Other components include health, nutrition, social services, and staff development in addition to basic preschool education activities. These programs are administered through school districts, colleges, community action agencies, and private non-profit agencies.

Solano County has **413** State Preschool half-day slots and, in addition, **30** full-day slots in Vallejo. Every city with **200** or more poor children has an existing State Preschool facility except Vacaville, the city with the 3rd highest need. Vacaville was targeted as first priority for State Preschool funding in the current State funding cycle since there are more than **1,674** children in poverty in Vacaville, and no State Preschool site. Fairfield/Suisun has no waiting list at the existing site, but demographics indicate a high need. All other cities in Solano County have small waiting lists, but more than their share of existing supply. Rio Vista has too few low income children to sustain a subsidized center approach. Rio Vista also is likely too small to sustain a center-based approach.

➤ ***Infant/Toddler Care***

Vallejo just opened an Infant/Toddler site for **40** children and already has more than **100** on a waiting list. This is the city with the highest documented need for subsidized care. Fairfield, Suisun and Vacaville have no current Infant/Toddler sites (except at the community college and those are restricted to students), yet rank 2, 3, and 4 on level of need. Benicia has **4.4%** in need with no supply and Dixon has **2.6%** of projected need, and **39%** of County's supply, but also has a significant waiting list and may be facing special issues with the migrant population. Rio Vista is likely too small to sustain a center-based approach.

Please refer to Appendix Tables A-8 and A-9

➤ ***Migrant Child Care***

Migrant child care is available in state-owned migrant housing camps and in out-of-camp facilities during peak agricultural periods for the families of agricultural workers. Migrant programs provide bilingual support services to families in

addition to child care and development services. In Solano County, there is one migrant program, located in the city of Dixon.

This State subsidized program is available to children of *State defined* migrant workers and is in operation from May 1st through October 31st. According to a report by the California Department of Finance, in 1997 it was estimated there were **429,000** agricultural workers in California, with **6,800** workers in the Napa/Solano County area. In 1998, there were only **130** children receiving migrant child care services in Solano County.

The Migrant Child Care Services are broken down as; Infant-Toddler, **30** slots; State Preschool, **50** slots; School-age, **50** slots. All are located in the city of Dixon, with the majority of care being provided by the State subsidized program. There is a small number of children being cared for in family day care homes in the Dixon area. All staff at the Dixon Migrant Child Care Centers are bi-lingual in both English and Spanish.

Program staff indicate a need for at least **10** more slots in all three areas, with Infant-Toddler their first priority.

➤ ***Respite Care***

Short term child care for families in crisis. Children must be identified by professionals as being neglected, abused, exploited, homeless, or at risk thereof. Respite care is administered through resource and referral agencies on a vendor-voucher basis.

In Solano County, the Respite Care Program is administered through Solano Family and Children's Services. There are **23** children currently being served, with a waiting list of **48** children.

➤ ***School-Age Community Child Care or "Latchkey"***

These programs provide a safe environment with age and developmentally appropriate activities for school-age children during the hours immediately before and after the normal school day and during school vacations. These programs must have a minimum of 50% enrollment from families that can pay the full cost of care, although this requirement may be waived when the agency can demonstrate the impracticality of such a requirement. Priority is given to children in grades K-3. Services are usually provided on or near public school sites.

Solano Family and Children's Services administers the Alternative Payment Latchkey program, with **22** children currently being served. It is difficult to obtain a good number for a waiting list for the Latchkey program, since children waiting for this program are placed on the same waiting list as all other subsidized programs. However, there are a total of **858** children ages 5 through 8 on the waiting list for subsidized child care.

➤ ***School-Age Parenting and Infant Development***

SAPID programs serve adolescent parents and their children by providing parenting education, as well as child care and development services, while the parent(s) complete their secondary education. These programs are operated by school districts and a small number of county offices of education and are located on or near high school campuses.

In Solano County, Vallejo has one SAPID program at Vallejo Senior High School. Currently, there are **17** enrolled with **7** expectant parents who will deliver their child in the next few months. The center has a capacity of **24** slots, with funding for 1998 at **\$277,630**. Parents spend one class period each day working at the center and another period in a parenting class. They are also responsible for all maintenance at the center. There is currently no waiting list for the program at Vallejo Senior High School. In September, 1999 another SAPID program, with **24** slots, is scheduled to open at Hogan Senior High School, also in Vallejo.

➤ ***Resource & Referral Agency***

This program provides information and referral services to anyone in need of child care, regardless of income level. Referrals are made to all types of licensed child care, both public and private. Agencies also provide support services to local child care providers. Every county in California has at least one resource and referral agency; in Solano County, the local agency is Solano Family and Children's Services (SFCS), located in Fairfield.

SFCS provides child care referrals to parents from all income levels, maintains a resource lending library, provides data on child care to the community and, as their main focus, recruits and trains child care providers. The trainings range from informal workshops at the SFCS site, to short term college level courses for credits. Funding for Resource & Referral in Solano County for 1998 was **\$202,575**.

CHILD CARE UNDER CalWORKs

AB 1542 enacted August 1997, established California's new welfare program, California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs), which became effective on January 1, 1998. CalWORKs is our State's implementation of the federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program which replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC); SolanoWORKS is our County's program. The mandated age for children to receive child care is birth through age 10, with the provision that children up to age 12 receive child care, if funding is available. Currently in Solano County, children up to age 12 are provided with child care. SolanoWORKs will also pay for child care for children of any age who need supervision because of a physical, mental, or developmental disability and for children who are under court supervision, whose parent is in the program. Child care is a supportive service provided to enable participants to become or continue employment, attend employment readiness, or other approved activity.

Under Federal guidelines, a three stage child care system has replaced separate child care programs. The previous programs replaced include: GAIN child care (AFDC recipients participating in the previous GAIN employment training), Non-GAIN Education and Training (NET) (child care for those receiving private but approved employment training), Cal-Learn child care (primarily pregnant school age mothers), Supplemental Child Care (vouchers), Transitional Child Care (child care for two years after leaving welfare rolls), the California Alternative Assistance Program, At-Risk child care (child care for parents who would fall back onto welfare without child care assistance), and earned income disregard programs (to maintain subsidy notwithstanding some earned income to encourage part-time employment).

SolanoWORKs may exempt up to 20% of participants; this exemption is for people who do not have a work requirement because:

- They are non-needy relatives;
- They have a verified medical disability; or
- They verified a medical condition of a household member that requires their care; or
- They care for a dependent or ward of the court, or child at risk of placement in foster care; or
- They are providing care to a child six months of age or under (one-time only; 12-week exemption for subsequent births. Extensions to 6-months are determined on a case-by-case basis); or
- They are 60 years of age or older.

CalWORKs participants who are not exempt, are required to engage in work and/or work-preparation activities and are provided an array of welfare-to-work services, including child care.

Stage I is administered by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) via county welfare departments (CWDs) and begins when a participant enters the SolanoWORKs program. CWDs refer families to resource and referral agencies to assist them in finding child care providers and pays those providers directly for the services performed. Stage I participants develop a welfare-to-work plan and find a child care arrangement that allows them to fulfill the obligations of that plan through Solano Family & Children's Services, who sub-contract with Solano County Health & Social Services.

Stage II is administered by CDE through its Alternative Payment (AP) delivery mode. SolanoWORKs families are transferred into Stage II when the County determines stability or when the recipient is transitioning off aid. Participation in this Stage is limited to two years after the family stops receiving a SolanoWORKs grant. A very small portion of the services in this Stage are administered by community colleges through its centers or possibly an AP delivery system.

Stage III is also administered by CDE through its AP delivery mode. A family can move to Stage III so long as the family remains eligible for CDE child care and a space is available.

In Solano County, Solano Family and Children's Services is responsible for the administration of the funding for the three stage system. The agency is the State designated Child Care Resource and Referral agency for Solano County and operates nearly all of the existing voucher based child care in this county. The purpose of the system is to help families access immediate, short term child care as parents start work or work related activities. Having one agency administer the three stages provides a smooth system for parents to navigate without a break in child care services.

The Solano County Department of Health and Human Services reports that **12,666** children 18 and under are currently receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Of that number of children, **8,810** are ten years old and under, which is the mandatory age for child care coverage for TANF; **338** children are six months and under. The Board of Supervisors voted to exempt only the parents of children under six months from the work requirements under CalWORKs for Solano County.

With **10,025** children in the county 12 years old and under, currently on TANF, and an estimated cost of **\$4,200** per child to provide child care for a year, the total cost to meet the needs of TANF recipients would be about **\$34 million**. When the new welfare to work program is fully implemented in Solano County, and all TANF recipients are in work or training programs at least **\$24 million** in additional funding will be needed to cover the cost of child care for a full year. This assumes full utilization of the **20%** exemption for TANF clients unable to work due to hardship; for example, single parent families with children under six if no child care is available or single parent families with children under six months. If fewer than **20%** are exempted, the child care need would be proportionally higher.

The three stage program of SolanoWORKs replaces the former Voucher system for child care. Solano County is presently allocated **\$6,000,000** for Stage I (for **12** months). This will fund slots for **1,410** children. **\$2,941,803** is allocated for Stage II (for **12** months) which will provide slots for **700** children. As of February 1999, **2,108** children were receiving child care services under TANF. The Federal augmentation of Stage III that was initially available to all low-income working families was diverted to TANF families *only*, via the State budget process. Funding for Stage III “set aside” is **\$1,110,741** (for **12** months). This is available to current or former SolanoWORKs clients (July 1998 through June 1999) and is currently serving **264** children. Solano Family and Children’s Services reports there is no funding left for Stages II and III for child care in the current fiscal year. Stage I money is not expected to last through the 98-99 fiscal year, if more participants are added to the program.

Please refer to Appendix Table A-8

The need for child care in the future will increase year to year. Work requirements were imposed on states for all families participating in TANF. For federal fiscal years (FFY) 1997 and 1998, at least one adult in **75%** of the state’s dual-parent caseload must be working or participating in an approved job training activity. At least **90%** must participate during FFY 1999 and beyond. From October 1997, two months before welfare reform was enacted, Solano County had an AFDC caseload of **14,632** children on aid, by May 1998, the number dropped to **14,058**, with the current caseload down to **12,666** children on TANF.

Child care subsidies for the children of those who are no longer on assistance remains a crucial part of keeping the families off government assistance and in paid employment. On January 1, 2000, those who were on Stage II when SolanoWorks was implemented will reach the **24** month time limit, and will be in Stage III. Currently there is no funding available in Stage III and it is feared the working poor will be hit the hardest. There is a growing number of families who are low-income, but have not been on CalWORKs, so they do not qualify for any child care subsidies under that program. At Solano Family & Children’s Services there is a waiting list of **1,312** children in need of subsidies for child care; the county would need at least **\$5.51** million in additional child care subsidies to meet the present documented demand.

According to a report by the Children’s Defense Fund *Helping Parents Work and Children to Succeed: A Guide to Child Care and the 1996 Welfare Reform Act*, workforce development cannot succeed without giving families the child care options they need to find and keep a job. Many families leaving welfare, as well as those trying to stay off welfare are likely to work in low-paying jobs that do not cover the cost of child care and other necessities such as rent, food and clothing. Neither do many low-wage jobs provide a flexible or supportive situation for parents. If parents miss work because of inadequate child care, they often risk losing their jobs

FEDERALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS

With the exception of Head Start funding, all federal financing of California Department of Education (CDE) child care and development programs comes from Title VI of H.R. 3734, The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996. All former child care funding provided under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program is now consolidated under the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) administered by CDE. The funding streams identified as the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) consist of the existing “Discretionary” monies plus two additional sources referred to as “mandatory” and “matching” funds that are mandated to be spent on recipients of assistance or recipients “at-risk” of needing assistance.

- Discretionary monies are appropriated at the discretion of Congress and are not guaranteed. Funds referred to as the Dependent Care Grant are consolidated under this funding stream.
- Mandatory Basic Allocation monies were determined upon California’s federal 1994 Title IV-A expenditures for child care. The state is required to maintain its previous level of state match for these funds as a maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement in order to expend these monies.
- Matching Grant Funds are new monies that the state can access to meet stated goals of the Act, if the state meets its MOE requirement for the “mandatory” monies. These funds must also be matched with like amount of state general fund expenditure for the same population.

At least four percent of all CCDF monies including state matching funds must be expended on activities to improve the quality and availability of child care and development services and any other activities that the state deems necessary to meet the goals as specified under Title VI of the Act. Current health and safety standards are to be maintained under the new program.

Federal monies are allocated through General Child Care and Development contractors and also through the Alternative Payment mode of services including funding in Stage II of the CalWORKs program.

Child Care and Development Program Detail, California Department of Education, 1997

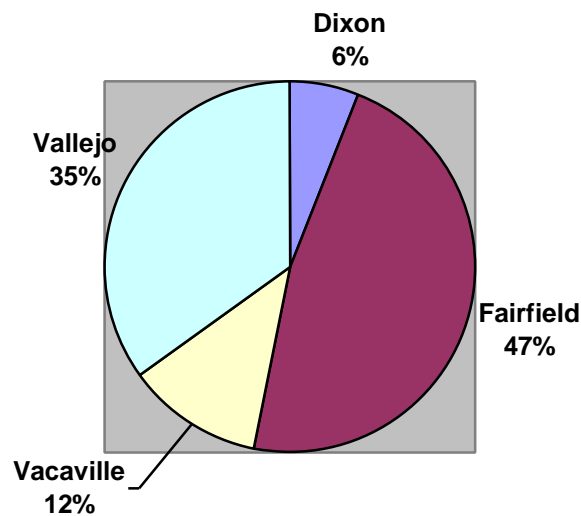
Currently, Solano Family and Children’s services reports Solano County has received **\$1,093,976** from the Federal Block Grant funding, which serves **204** children.

Head Start

Three and four year old children living in families with income levels below the federal poverty level are eligible to enroll in Head Start. Head Start was initiated over thirty years ago to serve low income preschool children and their families. Education, social services, parent involvement, nutrition, and health are emphasized in this comprehensive program.

Solano County has **629** spaces to serve Head Start eligible children in center-based programs. **549** spaces are in a traditional school year, part-day program model, and **80** spaces are in a full day, year round model to assist parents that are transitioning from welfare to work. Napa/Solano Head Start administers Head Start in Solano County. Centers are based in Dixon, Vacaville, Fairfield, Suisun City, Travis Air Force Base, and Vallejo.

Location	Number	Percentage
Dixon	38	6%
Vacaville	74	12%
Fairfield	297	47%
Vallejo	220	35%
Total	629	100%



Approximately **88.4%** of the children enrolled in the Solano County Head Start program were four years of age, **10.1%** were three years of age and **1.5%** were five years of age. The ethnicity of children was **39.8%** African American, **29.7%** Hispanic, **20.7%** Caucasian, **5.8%** Asian and **0.6%** Native American. The number of children from one and two parent families were nearly the same with **46.4%** from a two parent family and **47.0%** from a one parent family.

Funding for Head Start at the federal level in Fiscal Year 1997 was **\$3,876,680,000** for Local Head Start Projects and **\$103,866,000** for Support activities for a combined total of **\$3,980,546,000**. In California funding was set at **\$458,841,000** with an enrollment of **79,929**. Solano County, in the 1998 fiscal year had an enrollment of **629** children with funding at **\$4,011,523**.

The Migrant Education Program

The Migrant Education Program is a federally funded program designed to provide supplementary educational and support services to children of migrant families, ages 3-21. The program is based on the premise that poverty, mobility and school achievement are related, that children who are poor and migratory are more likely to have difficulty in school. Consequently, they are more likely to need extra help in compensating for the effects that a mobile lifestyle has had on their learning. Because of the families' mobility, access to existing preschool programs is often limited. Another factor is the availability of culturally, developmentally, and linguistic appropriate programs for migrant children.

To qualify for the program, a child's parents need to work in agriculture, fishing or logging (except lumber mills) activities, and the family has to move from one school district to another during a period of one year, with the purpose of seeking work in agriculture, fishing or activities related to the logging industry. Students enrolled in the Migrant Program are eligible for services for up to three years from the time of the qualifying move. If a new qualifying move is made, the three year eligibility is activated again. The program offers Educational/Instructional Services as well as Health Services.

In Solano County, the program is administered through The Migrant Education Program, Region II located in Woodland, California, serving the cities of Dixon, Fairfield, Vacaville and Rio Vista. There are **791** children enrolled in the program; **28** infants, **53** toddlers, **91** preschool and **619** school-age children.

Since the city of Dixon is the only city with a labor camp, which provides State Preschool, transportation is a crucial issue for migrant families who do not live near the camp. Migrant workers reside in isolated areas, with child care a essential need for this population. Also, a total of **791** does not give a true picture of the number of children in

need of child care. Many children are not designated “migrant” after their family has resided in the same area for more than three years, yet their parents remain agricultural workers, which is seasonal. The need for services for these children remains.

SPECIAL NEEDS CHILD CARE

Mildly Ill Care

Child Care data shows that most parents experience difficulties finding affordable, quality child care. The situation grows much more difficult when dealing with complex issues such as child care for those with special needs. The availability and affordability for “sick child” care has not been sufficiently addressed in Solano County, and nearly all centers will not accept a child that is ill; family home care providers will usually take a child that is mildly ill. Many parents take sick leave from their own job, if they receive it, to stay at home to care for their children. There is no child care facility in Solano County specifically designated for mildly ill children.

Special Needs Children

In 1977, AB 1250 required all school districts and county school offices to join and form geographical regions of sufficient size and scope to provide for all the special education service needs of children residing within the region boundaries. Each region (Special Education Local Plan Area – SELPA) developed a local plan describing how it would provide special education services. The SELPAs in the State of California must provide appropriate education services for individuals with disabilities by working cooperatively with other public and private agencies. The SELPA agencies support a full complement of special education services for students. In consortiums and Joint-Powers-Agreement SELPAs, the SELPA in each region foster cooperation within the local districts for coordination between regular and special education.

Special programs are established which encourage integration with regular classes by means of modified curriculum, accessible facilities, and necessary support services. Children are “mainstreamed” or “integrated” with related services and systems of support provided. Many children with disabilities are fully included into the regular education program with supplementary aids and services. Many students with disabilities have moved from the isolation of self-contained classes and programs to Resource Specialist Programs. The Resource Specialist, trained as an adjunct teacher to attend to the special needs of these students, works closely with the regular teaching staff to be sure that the students will be successful in regular classes. Some programs provide direct services in the regular classroom.

Solano County currently serves **8,494** children through SELPA. The program is administered from two sites; Upper Solano County, based in Fairfield, serves **6,304** children (**74%**), with the Vallejo site serving **2,190** children (**26%**).

Please note that the SELPA program is *not* child care, but a resource for families with children with special needs. A Special Education staff member works with the provider based on the child’s needs.

QUALITY CARE AND MARKET RATES

In September 1998, the Little Hoover Commission released the study *Caring for Our Children: Our Most Precious Investment*. The following is an excerpt from the study:

“Finding 4: Despite research showing that the care provided to infants and toddlers significantly affects the child’s capacity to learn and succeed in later life, state policies and other factors subvert the goal of assuring all children receive high-quality care and early education opportunities.

Recommendation 4: The State should undertake a broad-based effort to improve the quality of child care available to children and to expand opportunities for early education.”

The first three years of a child’s life are a crucial time for brain development. A recent Carnegie Corporation study pointed out that “the quality of young children’s environment and social experience has a decisive, long-lasting impact on their well-being and ability to learn.” Their early experiences also affect how they cope with stress, and how they regulate their own emotions. Because of the recent studies on infant brain development, the quality of a child care setting is critical to a child’s later success in school and in life.

Low wages are closely linked to rapid turnover rates among child care providers, which breaks the stable relationship that infants and children need to have with their caregivers to feel safe and secure. Yet child care teachers and providers do not make as much as bus drivers (**\$20,150**) or garbage collectors (**\$18,000**). (U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics). According to a recent study by the Center for the Child Care Workforce, most teaching staff in California child care centers earn unacceptably low wages. Many teachers with substantial college training earn significantly less than **\$20,000** a year, often with minimal benefits.

Providers of child care are some of the lowest paid workers in our society, yet care for our most precious resource. The Center for Child Care Workforce states that the median California child care teaching staff hourly wage for a private for-profit center is **\$7.25** per hour. This figures out to a yearly salary of **\$15,080**. Most child care workers do not receive paid health benefits. In private non-profit child care programs, **31%** of child care staff received paid health benefits, and in for-profit programs, **29%** received paid health coverage (Little Hoover Commission: Child Care).

Despite the low wages paid to child care providers, many parents cannot afford high quality child care. According to a 1996 survey by the California Child Care Resource & Referral Network, the average cost of full-time care in a licensed child care center in California for a child younger than two is **\$135** a week or **\$7,020** a year, and for a child 2-5 years, **\$94.00** a week, or **\$4,888** a year. For a family at the state median income of **\$42,300**, the cost of licensed care for an infant and a preschooler amounts to **28%** of the

family's income. For a parent earning minimum wage, the cost of licensed care for two children would exceed total annual earnings.

In Solano County, the market rate* for full-time care for unsubsidized care for a child under two years of age, at a center is **\$787.00** a month. The same care in a family day care home is **\$709.00** a month. Care for a child from 2-5 years at a center is **\$615.00** a month and at a family day care home, **\$645.00**.

Please refer to Appendix Tables A-10 and A-11

* The legal definition of "market rate" is 1.5 standard deviations from the mean. Since the vast majority of child care slots are already full, this is the cost at which a family is likely to be assured of securing child care. The average cost of care for children in care, and the lowest known cost for child care arrangements are also reflected in appendices A-10 and A-11. Above numbers reflect published weekly rates times a multiplier of 4.3 to convert to monthly cost.

COUNTY NEEDS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE PLANNING

- The highest priority in the County is increasing child care subsidies for low-income working parents. There are already over **1,000** families on a waiting list for subsidized child care at Solano Family & Children's Services. This number will increase dramatically as participants in SolanoWORKs Stage II are moved to Stage III.
- Supply of child care is not catching up with the demand. More child care providers will be needed in the future as extremely fast growth of new housing has brought families into Suisun and Dixon especially, but also in most cities in the county.
- A comprehensive plan for transportation is needed. Most elementary schools have little, if any bus service. Children do not have enough transportation. Child care providers cannot offer enough transportation, due to car limitations and mixed age groups in Family Day Care. Solano Employment Development Corporation reports that approximately **60%** of Solano's employed residents commute out of the County to work. Parents cannot drop off their children and pick them up after school, then transport them to child care.
- Child care centers and family home providers need to expand their hours of operation. Limited hours (6:00 AM to 6:00 PM) of centers are not user friendly to commuter parents. A high percentage of jobs in Solano County are retail, with evening and weekend care. Only **30%** of child care providers offer care after 6PM, only **10%** offer care on Saturday and/or Sunday. Family home providers and child care centers will need to offer alternative hour care to meet the need of SolanoWORKs clients who are in jobs with non-traditional hours.
- Solano County's high number of CalWORKs clients require child care for work and work related activities. They may start with exempt care, but eventually many move to licensed care for ongoing stability. More child care providers will be needed in the near future.

In conclusion, lack of affordable child care raises important concerns, particularly as it relates to safety and quality issues. Given the importance of quality care, especially in the first three years of life, children should be able to access child care that meets at least a minimum standard. Child care settings should provide at a minimum a safe, healthy and nurturing environment, where children can grow and thrive. Unfortunately, this may not be an option for those parents on the waiting list for subsidized child care. More importantly, parents should not be forced to make choices that can put their children's safety in jeopardy. Yet, this may happen if parents must choose between going to work to provide for their children or leaving them at home unattended. This could lead to a problem of home-alone school aged children of unprecedented magnitude in the coming years.

**POPULATION BY CITY, SOLANO COUNTY
1990, 1998 AND 2003 EST.**

	1990	1998 est.	2003 est.
Benicia	30,042	31,941	32,937
Dixon	14,151	16,363	17,558
Fairfield	81,149	94,189	97,743
Rio Vista	4,495	4,908	5,139
Suisun City	24,995	29,853	32,143
Vacaville	78,940	89,239	94,659
Vallejo	106,649	106,461	108,053
Solano County Total	340,421	372,954	388,232

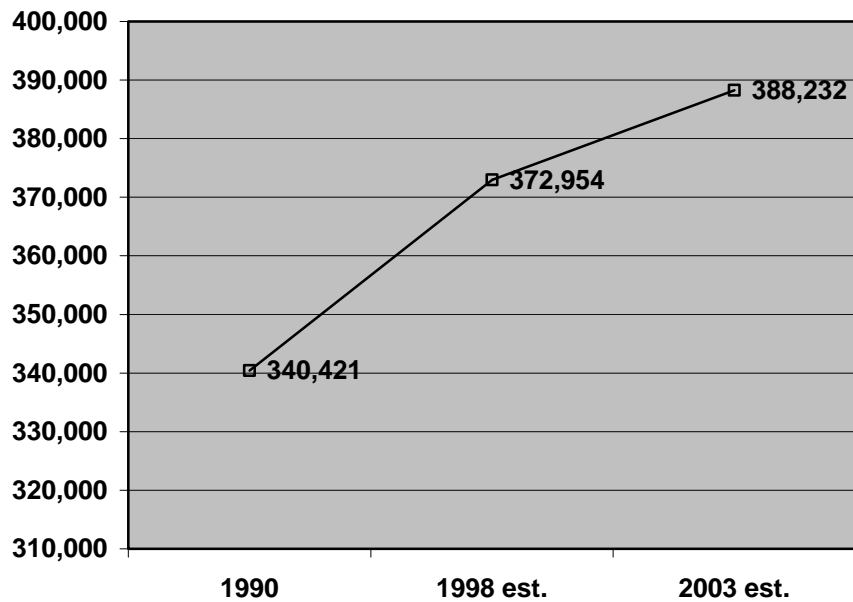
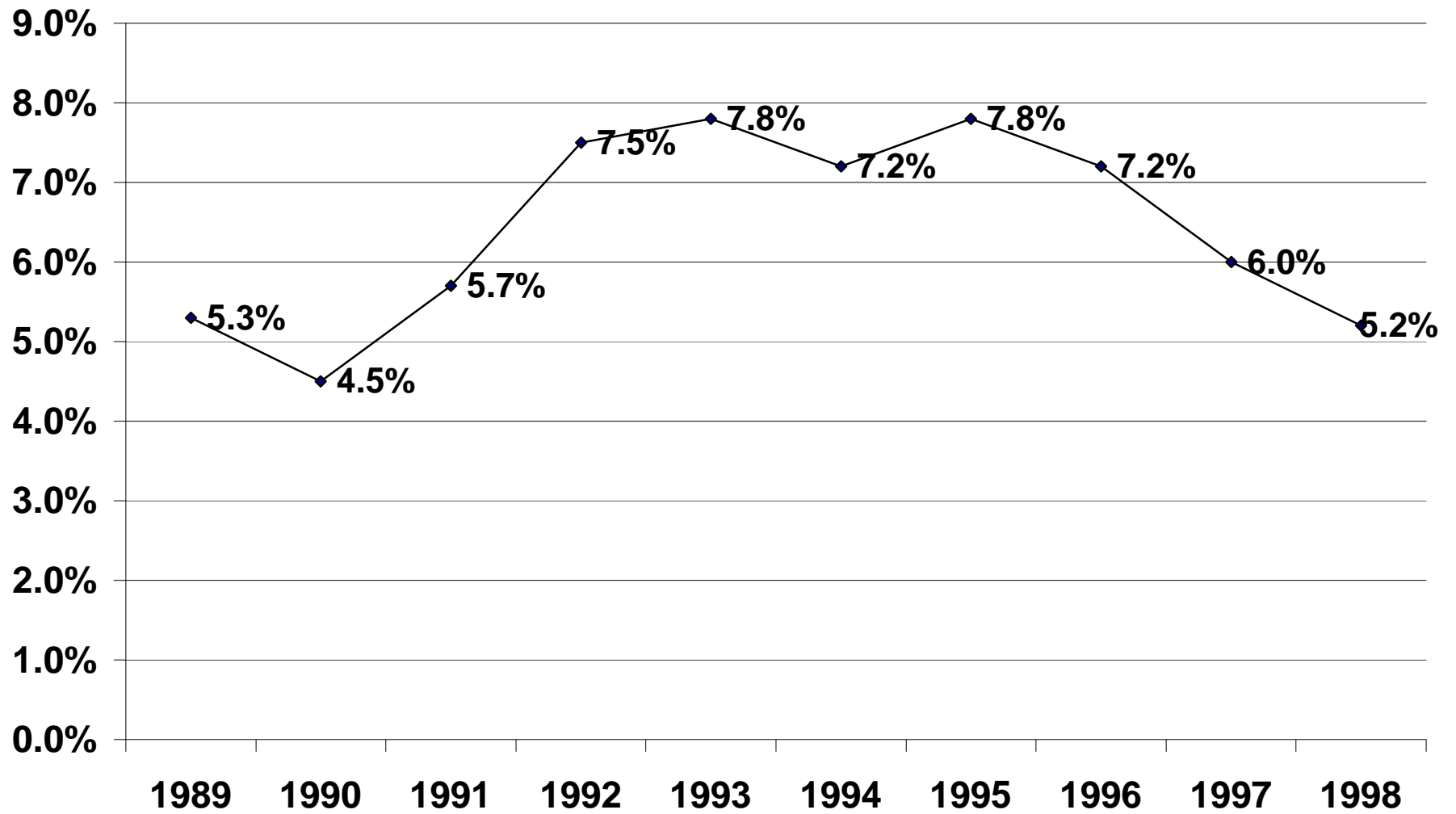


Table A-1

Unemployment Rate for Solano County - 1989-1998



ECONOMIC STATUS

Percentages for Selected Socioeconomic Indicators by Geographic Area within Solano County											
County Region	South County				Central County				North County		
City	Benicia	Vallejo	Rio Vista		Fairfield		Am. Can.	Dixon	Vacaville	Allendale	
Zip Code	94510	94590	94971	94591	94533	94535	94585	94589	95620	95687	95688
1990 Census											
Children/100 Population	27	26	28	26	29	35	35	30	30	26	27
Non-White/100 Population	16	42	47	11	33	31	34	66	19	24	14
Poverty/100 Population	7	20	8	13	11	12	12	10	11	6	11
200% Poverty/100 Population	13	39	17	28	22	31	21	23	22	29	21
LT HS Education/100 18 and Older	10	25	15	27	18	5	17	22	23	19	18

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, 1990

California Total Person Income and Per Capita Personal Income for the United States, Solano County (1)							California and	
Area Name	Personal Income (\$mil.)			TPI Percent Change	Per Capita Personal Income (\$) (3)			
	1994	1995	1996		95-96 (2)	1994	1995	1996
United States	5,774,875	6,137,878	6,480,031	5.6	21,186	23,359	24,436	
California	722,224	764,617	808,180	5.7	24,229	24,229	25,368	
Solano County	7,232	7,445	7,823	5.1	19,806	20,429	21,323	

(1) The personal income level shown for the United States is derived as the sum of the county estimates; it differs from the national income and product accounts (NIPA) estimate of personal income because by definition, it omits the earnings of Federal civilian and military personnel stationed abroad and of U.S. residents employed abroad temporarily by private U.S. firms. It can also differ from the NIPA estimate because of different data sources and revision schedules.

(2) Percent change was calculated from unrounded data.

(3) Per capita personal income was computed using Census Bureau midyear population estimates. Estimates for 1990-96 reflect county population estimates available as of March 1998.

Source: Survey of Current Business, May 1998. U. S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Mean Household Income (in constant 1995 dollars)										
Solano County	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010				
Benicia	54,930	66,301	67600	70,700	78,600	83,900				
Dixon	46,929	53,312	52600	56,800	64,400	69,000				
Fairfield	46,560	53,176	52600	57,500	63,400	68,500				
Rio Vista	45,018	48,477	46500	49,400	53,200	60,300				
Suisun City	45,286	52,990	53100	57,800	62,600	67,200				
Vacaville	48,661	55,619	56000	60,100	64,800	68,600				
Vallejo	42,049	50,973	52100	57,200	64,200	69,000				
Unincorp. Area	52,931	63,863	65100	71,400	78,800	86,700				
Total	46,029	54,361	54900	59,300	65,300	69,900				

Source: ABAG Projections-98

Table A-3

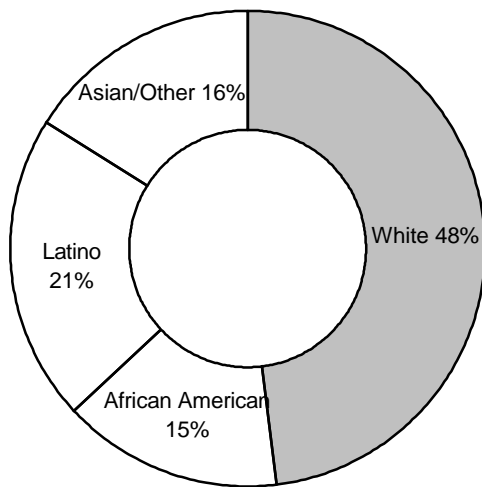
POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN

Child Population in California and Solano County, 1990 and 1995

		Population				Percent			
		California		Solano		California		Solano	
		1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995
Total Population		29,976,003	33,188,930	345,700	348,735	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Children	Total	8,800,268	10,045,480	109,581	132,225	29.4	30.3	31.7	37.9
Age	0 to 4	2,492,592	3,035,355	30,928	35,961	28.3	30.2	28.2	27.2
	5 to 9	2,225,944	2,539,364	29,398	35,124	25.3	25.3	26.8	26.6
	10 to 14	1,980,538	2,327,068	25,660	32,532	22.5	23.2	23.4	24.6
	15 to 19	2,101,194	2,143,693	23,595	28,608	23.9	21.3	21.5	21.6
Race/Ethnicity	White	4,051,508	4,061,534	60,195	66,794	46.0	41.0	54.9	48.1
	Black	706,973	780,775	15,795	20,039	8.0	7.9	14.4	14.4
	Hispanic	3,109,332	3,959,306	17,971	29,767	35.3	40.0	16.4	21.4
	Asian	792,585	941,112	13,325	18,842	9.0	9.5	12.2	13.6
	Other	139,870	166,079	2,349	3,408	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.5

Source: Demographic Research Unit, California Department of Finance, 1995.

Solano County's Children Under 18 in 1996



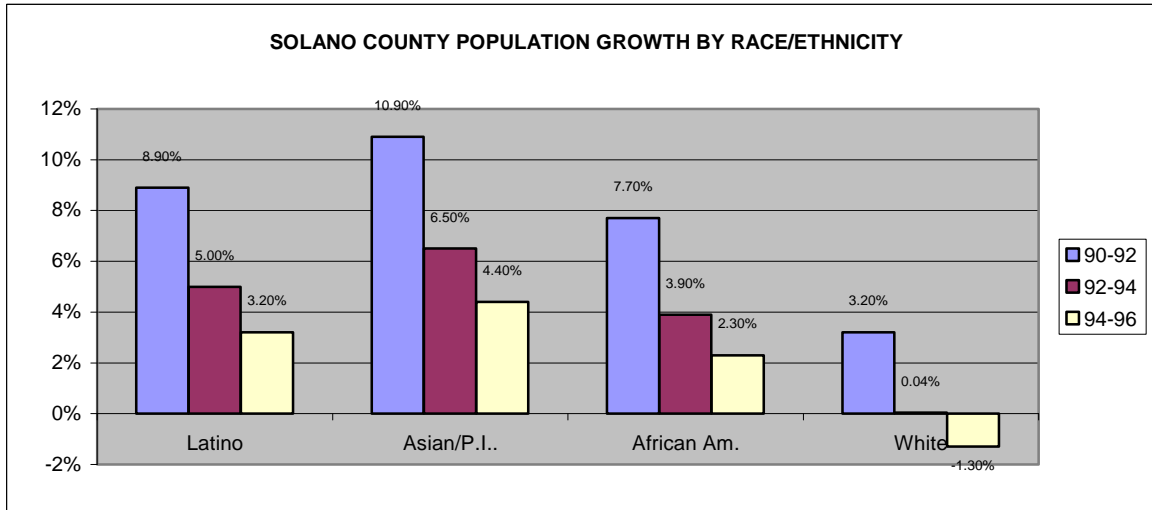
Key Summary

Points:

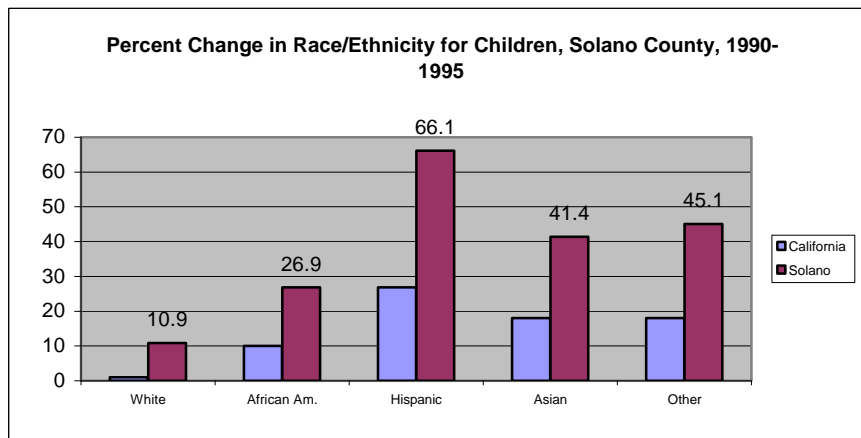
- o Solano's child population 0-19 is growing at a rate similar to the State
- o Children of color represent 52% of the child population
- o There has been an increase in the population of Asian and Latino children

California Department of Finance, 1996

SOLANO COUNTY POPULATION GROWTH BY RACE/ETHNICITY



Source: Demographic Research Unit, California Department of Finance, 1996



Other
18
45.1

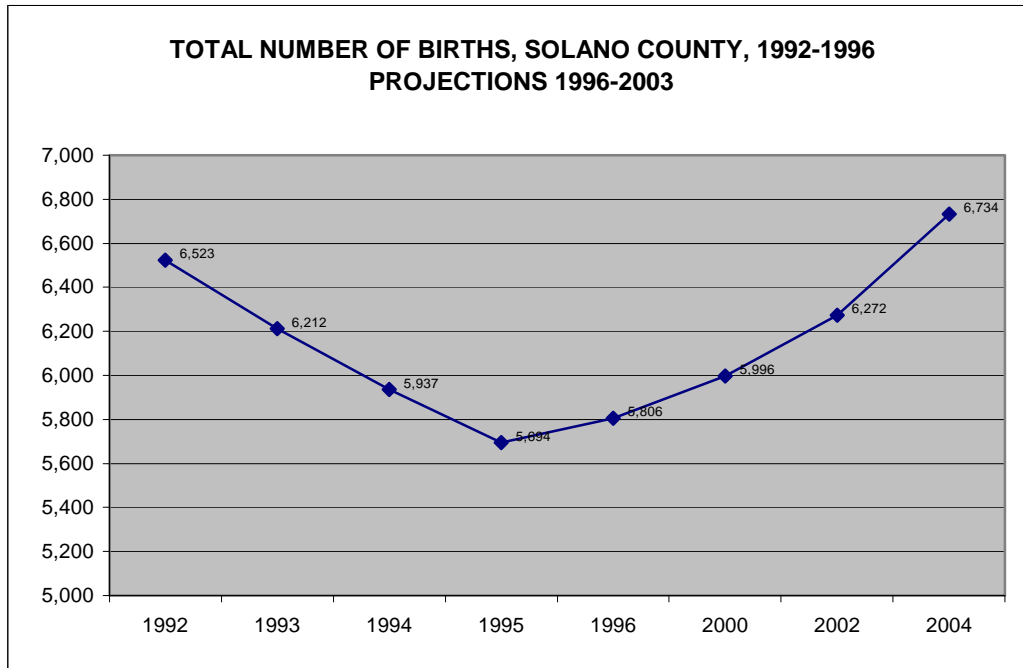
Source: Demographic Research Unit, California Department of Finance, 1995

SOLANO AND SELECTED* CALIFORNIA COUNTY DEMOGRAPHICS - 1996						
County	General Population [^]	ETHNICITY				
		White	African American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Latino	Other
Solano	372,400	226,792	48,040	44,316	49,902	3,352
Monterey	360,200	188,385	21,612	25,574	121,027	3,242
Santa Barbara	393,700	260,236	9,843	16,142	104,724	2,756
Sonoma	424,500	357,854	5,943	11,037	44,997	4,245
Stanislaus	418,500	295,043	6,696	20,507	91,233	4,604
Yolo	152,500	104,615	3,203	12,353	30,500	1,830

*Comparison counties were selected according to the following criteria: size, rural/urban/suburban mix, general economic similarities. Yolo is included because of proximity and similarity of medical care resources.
[^]Estimated using data from the 1996 California Statistical Abstract. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: State of California, Department of Finance, Interim County Population Projections. Sacramento, California, April 1997

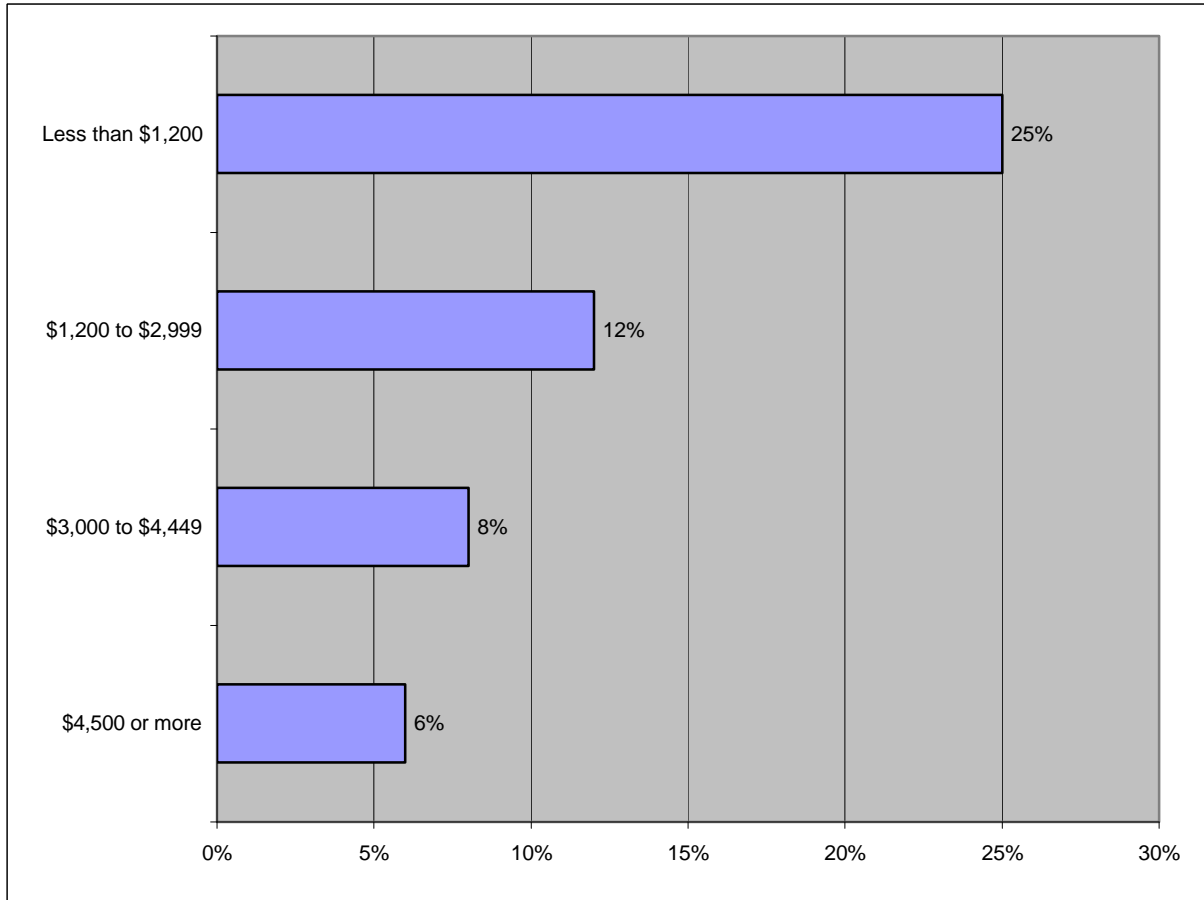
BIRTH TRENDS



Percent Change, Solano County Population, 0-21 Age Group. 1990-1998 Projected Change 1998-2003		
Age Group	% Change 1990-1998	Projected % Change 1998-2003
0-4	2.5	-0.7
5-9	7.5	-1.3
10-14	10.2	6.6
15-17	17.2	5.3
18-21	-2.8	12.3

Source: 1990 Census and 2003 Claritas Healthcare Solution Zip Code Data, 1998

Percent of Monthly Family Income Spent on Child Care



**Limited to families with a preschooler, 1993 data
Source: Child Care Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Health and Social Services*

Table A-7

SUBSIDIZED CHILD CARE FUNDING

PRE-TANF CHILDCARE FUNDS / POST TANF CHILDCARE FUNDS

Center Based Programs

General Child Care & Federal Augmentations		<i>General Child Care & Development</i> ¹	
SLOTS	383	SLOTS	552
FUNDS	\$1,562,000	FUNDS	\$2,423,615
Total SLOTS	383	Total SLOTS	552
Total FUNDS	\$1.6 million	Total FUNDS	\$2,423,615

PRE-TANF CHILDCARE FUNDS / POST TANF CHILDCARE FUNDS

Child Enrichment Programs

State Preschool SLOTS	347	<i>State Preschool SLOTS</i> ²	503
		(*Includes some full day & includes SAPID)	
FUNDS	\$765,000	FUNDS	\$1,511,035
HeadStart SLOTS	549	Head Start SLOTS	629
FUNDS	\$3.2 million	FUNDS	\$4,011,523
Total SLOTS	896	Total SLOTS	1,132
Total FUNDS	\$3,965,000 million	Total FUNDS	\$5,522,558

¹ Includes all general childcare including federal, campus & latchkey center based.

² Includes all state preschool (even on campus) & SAPID programs. Some state preschool slots are now full-day.

June 1999

Table A-8

SOLANO COUNTY CHILD CARE RESOURCES

PRE-TANF CHILDCARE FUNDS

Voucher Programs				Partial Reimbursement		
	FBG	IVA	STATE	GAIN, etc	PIC	AFDC
SLOTS	233	89	72	374	22	1739
FUNDS	\$965,164	313,136	283,989	1,125,579	29,000	1.3 mil
				Total slots	2,529	
				Total funds	\$4 million	

POST-TANF CHILDCARE FUNDS

Voucher Programs			Full Reimbursement as of June '99		
	FBG	STATE*	STAGE I	STAGE II	STAGE III
SLOTS	497 40-Infant/Toddler	111	1,410	628	70
FUNDS	\$2,269,290	\$464,384	\$6,000,000	\$2,941,803	\$1,110,741
Total slots	648		Total slots	2,108	
Total funds	\$2,733,674		Total funds	\$10,052,544	

*(includes 1/2 of old IVA)

Data provided by Department of Health and Human Services and Solano Children's and Family Services

June 1999

Table A-9

Solano Family & Children's Services
 100 Cement Hill Road, Suite 500
 Fairfield, CA 94533-1322
 (707) 427-6600/642-5148

The top amount in each box is a **PART-TIME HOURLY** rate.
 The bottom amount in each box is a **FULL-TIME WEEKLY** rate.

FAMILY CHILD CARE HOME
 Child Care Rates
 Survey Results
 REVISED May 20, 1998

CITY	INFANTS (ages 0 -23 months)			PRESCHOOL-AGE (ages 2 - 4.9)			SCHOOL-AGE/IN SCHOOL (ages 4.10 and up)			SCHOOL-AGE/OFF TRACK (ages 4.10 and up)		
	Aver- age	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Aver- age	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Aver- age	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Aver- age	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum
() = number of Family Child Care Home in each city, that responded to this survey												
BENICIA (31)	4.00 123.00	3.00 85.00	6.50 150.00	3.80 113.00	3.00 85.00	5.00 150.00	3.60 82.00	2.50 50.00	5.00 120.00	3.60 103.00	3.00 85.00	4.50 130.00
CORDELIA (23)	4.20 118.00	3.00 85.00	6.30 150.00	3.40 103.00	3.00 75.00	6.50 150.00	3.90 85.00	2.50 60.00	6.50 130.00	3.90 101.00	2.50 75.00	6.50 150.00
DIXON (16)	3.40 103.00	3.00 85.00	5.00 150.00	3.30 95.00	3.00 80.00	4.00 150.00	3.10 77.00	2.00 60.00	4.00 125.00	3.00 93.00	2.00 80.00	4.00 150.00
FAIRFIELD (96)	3.40 98.00	1.30 65.00	5.00 150.00	3.20 90.00	1.50 55.00	5.00 130.00	3.10 73.00	2.00 30.00	5.00 100.00	3.10 83.00	2.00 50.00	5.00 125.00
SUISUN (59)	3.50 93.00	2.40 65.00	5.00 130.00	3.20 85.00	2.00 65.00	5.00 116.00	3.00 71.00	2.00 40.00	5.00 100.00	2.90 81.00	2.00 60.00	5.00 100.00
TRAVIS AFB (5)	3.00 90.00	3.00 85.00	3.00 95.00	3.00 84.00	3.00 80.00	3.00 85.00	3.00 62.00	3.00 55.00	3.00 65.00	3.00 78.00	3.00 75.00	3.00 80.00
VACAVILLE (117)	3.40 102.00	2.50 65.00	5.00 155.00	3.10 91.00	2.00 65.00	5.00 125.00	3.00 68.00	1.50 40.00	5.00 125.00	3.00 84.00	1.50 50.00	5.00 110.00
VALLEJO & AMERICAN CANYON (125)	4.10 108.00	2.00 60.00	10.00 165.00	3.60 94.00	1.50 50.00	10.00 135.00	3.60 74.00	1.50 25.00	10.00 125.00	3.50 87.00	1.50 50.00	8.50 125.00
ALL SOLANO COUNTY (472)	3.70 104.00	1.30 60.00	10.00 165.00	3.40 93.00	1.50 50.00	10.00 150.00	3.30 73.00	1.50 25.00	10.00 130.00	3.20 86.00	1.50 50.00	8.50 150.00

- Some Providers charge a flat rate, year round for school-age children. Others charge one rate when the children are in school and a different rate when they are off track.
- Some of these rates MAY include things like transportation, meals, diapers, planned curriculum, etc.
- These rates are compiled from Family Child Care Home Providers who participate in Solano Family & Children's Services' REFERRAL PROGRAM.
- Rates for Rio Vista and Walnut Grove are not available, as there are few or no Family Child Care Homes in those cities that are participating on SFCS' Referral Program.

Table A-10

Solano Family & Children's Services
 100 Cement Hill Road, Suite 500
 Fairfield, CA 94533-1322
 (707) 427-6600/642-5148

The top amount in each box is a **PART-TIME HOURLY** rate.
 The bottom amount in each box is a **FULL-TIME WEEKLY** rate

CENTER/PRESCHOOL
 Child Care Rates
 Survey Results
 REVISED May 20, 1998

CITY	INFANTS (ages 0 -23 months)			PRESCHOOL-AGE (ages 2 - 4.9)			SCHOOL-AGE/IN SCHOOL (ages 4.10 and up)			SCHOOL-AGE/OFF TRACK (ages 4.10 and up)		
	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Minimum	Maximum
() = number of Center/ Preschool in each city, that responded to this survey												
BENICIA (4)				117.00	85.00	150.00	116.00	65.00	175.00	101.00	90.00	108.00
DIXON (3)				88.00	70.00	106.00	68.00	66.00	71.00			
FAIRFIELD (6)	158.00	143.00	173.00	99.00	51.00	136.00	93.00	75.00	123.00	98.00	85.00	105.00
VACAVILLE (10)	129.00	98.00	166.00	6.50	4.50	8.00	92.00	70.00	150.00	91.00	86.00	99.00
VALLEJO & AMERICAN CANYON (14)				96.00	85.00	120.00	82.00	66.00	98.00	97.00	66.00	118.00
ALL SOLANO COUNTY (38)	6.70	3.40	10.00	5.30	2.50	10.00	5.10	3.50	7.00	5.10	3.50	7.00
	148.00	98.00	183.00	102.00	51.00	143.00	88.00	65.00	175.00	97.00	66.00	118.00

- Some of these rates MAY include things like transportation, meals, diapers, planned curriculum, etc.
- Some Centers/Preschools charge a flat rate, year round for school-age children. Others charge one rate when the children are in school and a different rate when they are off track.
- These rates are compiled Centers/Preschools who participate in Solano Family & Children's Services' REFERRAL PROGRAM.
- Rates for Cordelia, Suisun, Travis AFB, Rio Vista and Walnut Grove are not available, as there are few or no Centers/Preschools in those cities that are participating on SFCS's Referral Program.
- You will notice blank spots. This is because Solano Family & Children's Services do not have enough data to compile rates for those categories.

Table A-11