



City of Culver City

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Staff Report

File #: 20-155, **Version:** 1

Item #: A-2.

CC - (1) Discussion of a Potential City Initiated Zoning Code Amendment to Allow Child Care Facilities as a Primary Use in the Industrial Zones; and (2) Direction to the City Manager as Deemed Appropriate.

Meeting Date: September 9, 2019

Contact Person/Dept: Sol Blumenfeld/Community Development Director
Michael Allen/Current Planning Manager

Phone Number: 310-253-5727

Fiscal Impact: Yes ☐ No ☒

General Fund: Yes ☐ No ☒

Public Hearing: ☐ **Action Item:** ☐ **Attachments:** ☒

Commission Action Required: Yes ☒ No ☐ **Date:**

Public Notification: (Posted) City website (09/04/19), (E-Mail) Meetings and Agendas - City Council (09/04/19).

Department Approval: Sol Blumenfeld, Community Development Director (08/15/19)

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the City Council (1) discuss a potential City initiated Zoning Code Amendment to allow child care facilities as a primary use in the industrial zones; and (2) provide direction to the City Manager as deemed appropriate.

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION:

On May 28, 2019, City Council provided direction to the City Manager to agendize for future discussion a potential City initiated Zoning Code Amendment to allow child care facilities as a primary use in the industrial zones.

Title 17, Zoning, of the Culver City Municipal Code (Zoning Code) establishes the permissible locations for child care facilities within the various land use zones in the City. As shown below, Zoning Code (CCMC) Sections 17.210.015, 17.220.015, and 17.230.015 allow for commercial child

care facilities subject to a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) in multi-family zones Residential Low Density (RLD), Residential Medium Density (RMD), and Residential High Density (RHD), commercial zones Commercial Neighborhood (CN), Commercial General (CG), Community Commercial (CC), Commercial Downtown (CD), and Commercial Regional Business Park (CRB) zones. Additionally, child care facilities are permissible in the Industrial Light (IL) and Industrial General (IG) zones ancillary to a primary use only, and subject to a Conditional Use Permit.

	R1	R2	R3	RLD	RMD	RHD
Child Care Facilities	-	-	-	CUP	CUP	CUP

	CN	CG	CC	CD	CRR	CRB
Child Care Facilities	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	-	CUP

	IL	IG
Child Care Facilities	Ancillary Use Only	Ancillary Use Only

Timeline/History:

Prior to 2003, commercial child care facilities in Culver City were permitted in multi-family, commercial, and industrial zones without discretionary review. In 2003, the CCMC was amended to require a CUP for commercial child care facilities in multi-family, commercial, and industrial zones.

Subsequently, in 2005, the Zoning Code was further amended to only allow child care facilities in multi-family, and commercial zones. Additionally, as part of the comprehensive 2005 Zoning Code Amendment, child care was only allowed in the industrial zones ancillary to the primary use as described above. Similarly, in an effort to eliminate sensitive receptors in industrial zones and preserve the economic and tax benefits to the City, in 2005, the Zoning Code was amended to prohibit private schools from the Industrial General zone, and only allow private schools in the Industrial Light zone subject to a conditional use permit with the standard condition that the school remit the amount of tax revenues that would have otherwise been paid to the City.

Considerations:

Local/growing demand for child care facilities - The Los Angeles County Child Care Planning Committee 2017 Needs Assessment, and Capacity and Demand Study (Attachment No. 1) demonstrate a County-wide overall shortage of infant and toddler care, decline in family child care homes, and high cost of care. However, local data on Culver City demonstrates an overall surplus of capacity as shown below.

2016 Capacity and Demand Data (excerpt/summary)

Zip Code	Total Infant/Toddler Population ¹	Total Preschool Population ²	Total Capacity	Total Shortfall/Surplus
90016 (.05% Culver City)	35	45	53	-27
90066 (.10% Culver City)	74	91	108	-56
90230	370	465	1,347	+513
90232	178	204	104	-112
Total	657	805	1,612	+318

1. Excludes 35% total which are likely to use license exempt facilities per Los Angeles County Health Survey 2013.

2. Excludes 21.2% total which are likely to use license exempt facilities per Los Angeles County Health Survey 2013.

Although the above excerpt taken from the 2016 Capacity and Demand Data from the Los Angeles County Child Care Planning Committee 2017 Needs Assessment (Attachment No. 2) demonstrates an overall surplus of 318 spaces in licensed facilities and centers, recently approved development projects and newly locating City businesses are expected to increase future demand for child care services.

Land use relationship - The State of California requires local jurisdictions to classify and allow by-right family day care facilities as residential uses, and prohibits the imposition of licenses, fees, or zoning requirements on day care centers with 6 or fewer children. However, local jurisdictions may require discretionary approvals for facilities with up to 12 children in residential zones.

As noted in the American Planning Association (APA) Policy Guide on the Provision of Child Care (Attachment No. 3), child care for a limited number, in close proximity, and high quality are of greatest concerns to parents. Because of home occupancy restrictions, limited use of floor area in the home, and prohibitions on the use of outdoor space, create a greater need for larger facilities in areas that can provide higher quality, greater indoor and outdoor space, and in close proximity to jobs and homes. However, some locations, such as high noise areas near airports and industrial areas with hazardous material storage, where larger facilities may commonly be found, may be inappropriate for child care. Other consideration should be made for traffic, parking, waste disposal, adequate sound control measures, and the overall quality of care and safety of children when making land use determinations for child care facilities.

The introduction of a sensitive receptor in industrial areas may have implications on existing or future uses more typical of an industrial zone. An unintended consequence of allowing child care facilities as a primary use in industrial zones may result in non-conforming conditions for other industrial type uses which already exist but must adhere to distancing requirements or additional regulatory conditions when in close proximity to sensitive receptors (i.e. chemical processing, noise, air

emissions, etc.).

FISCAL ANALYSIS

There is no fiscal impact related to this discussion.

ATTACHMENTS

1. 2018-08-26_ATT_Los Angeles County Child Care Planning Committee 2017 Needs Assessment
2. 2018-08-26_ATT_Capacity and Demand - Family Child Care Homes and Centers for Infants, Toddlers, and Preschool 2016
3. 2018-08-26_ATT_APA Policy Guide on the Provision of Child Care

MOTION

That the City Council:

1. Discuss a potential City initiated zone text amendment to allow childcare facilities as a primary use in the industrial zones; and
2. Provide direction to the City Manager as deemed appropriate.

Attachment No. 1:

**2018-08-26_ATT_Los Angeles County Child Care Planning Committee
2017 Needs Assessment**

The State of Early Care and Education in Los Angeles County

Executive Summary

Los Angeles County Child Care Planning Committee 2017 Needs Assessment



OVERVIEW

The early years of a child's development lays the foundation for success in school. According to Harvard's Center on the Developing Child, 700 to 1,000 new neural connections form every second in the first few years of a child's life. To support this critical time in a child's early learning and development, it is essential for families to have access to high-quality early care and education programs. *The State of Early Care and Education in Los Angeles County: Los Angeles County Child Care Planning Committee 2017 Needs Assessment* explores the resources and gaps in the early care and education system that serves young children and their families in L.A. County. This report focuses on three essential components of the early care and education system: **Access** to early care and education; **Quality** in early care and education; and the early care and education **Workforce**.

The report was produced as a partnership between the Los Angeles County Child Care Planning Committee, the Los Angeles County Office for the Advancement of Early Care and Education (formerly known as the Los Angeles County Office of Child Care) and First 5 LA.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT PARTNERS

Los Angeles County Child Care Planning Committee:

To guide the early care and education field throughout California, every county has a local child care and planning development council. The Los Angeles County Child Care Planning Committee (Planning Committee) serves as the local child care and development planning council for Los Angeles County as mandated by state legislation (AB 2141; Chapter 1187, Statutes of 1991). One of the responsibilities of each Local Child Care and Development Planning Council is to conduct an assessment of child care needs in the county no less than once every five years. The mission of the Planning Committee is to engage parents, child care providers, allied organizations, community, and public agencies in collaborative planning efforts to improve the overall child care infrastructure of the County of Los Angeles, including the quality and continuity, affordability, and accessibility of child care and development services for all families.

Los Angeles County Office for the Advancement of Early Care and Education:

The Los Angeles County Office for the Advancement of Early Care and Education (the Office) envisions a high quality early care and education system accessible to all families that nurtures children's healthy growth and early learning, fosters protective factors in families, and strengthens communities. It shapes policy recommendations, facilitates planning, and provides a range of services aimed at improving the availability, quality and access to early care and education programs. As a part of its work, the Office staffs the Los Angeles County Child Care Planning Committee, as well as the Los Angeles County Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development.

First 5 LA: First 5 LA is a leading early childhood advocate working collaboratively across L.A. County and was created in 1998 to invest L.A. County's allocation of funds from California's Proposition 10 tobacco tax. Since then, First 5 LA has invested more than \$1.2 billion in efforts aimed at providing the best start for children from prenatal to age five and their families. First 5 LA, in partnership with others, strengthens families, communities, and systems of services and supports so all children in L.A. County enter kindergarten ready to succeed in school and life.



FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Access to Early Care and Education

A child's early years are a critical period in a young person's development. The foundation that is built through a child's participation in quality early childhood education sets them on a path to positive economic and social impacts lasting well into adulthood, from higher educational attainment and less chance of involvement in criminal activity, to higher status employment and higher earnings (Schweinhart 2007; Sparling, Ramey & Ramey 2007). Early care and education benefits the children and families who participate and yields long lasting benefits for society as a whole. Nobel laureate in economics, James Heckman, found that the long-term, economic return on investment in high-quality early care and education programs can yield up to a 13% return (Heckman 2016).

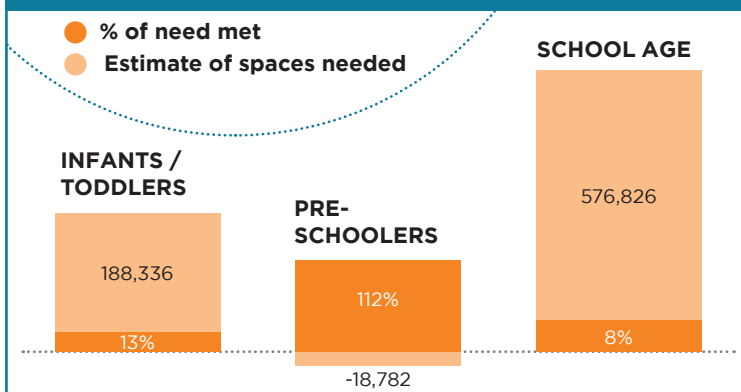
The 2017 Needs Assessment findings regarding early care and education access draw attention to the shortage of infant and toddler care, the decline in family child care homes, the increased participation in transitional kindergarten, and the high cost of child care.

1) There are not enough early care and education services for families with infants and toddlers.

There are approximately 650,000 children under the age of 5 in Los Angeles County, yet licensed centers and family child care homes only have the capacity to serve 13 percent of working parents with infants and toddlers. In stark contrast, there are 12 percent more licensed preschool spaces than there are preschool age children of working parents.

In addition to the overall lack of licensed spaces for infants and toddlers, subsidies to help low-income working parents cover the cost of infant and toddler care fall woefully short of the need. Subsidized early care and education programs help low-income working parents become financially stable, yet only 15 percent of eligible infants and toddlers are served, compared to 41 percent of eligible preschoolers and 53 percent of eligible school age children. A lack of care for our youngest children impacts not only working families but also affects our economy as a whole. With the extreme gap between the number of working families with infants and toddlers and the capacity of licensed early care and education providers to care for infants and toddlers, Los Angeles County faces a significant challenge.

The Need for Early Care and Education in Los Angeles County



• Recommendation - Conduct a deeper analysis of the barriers to increasing the supply of infant/toddler care:

Conduct in-depth analysis of the challenges and barriers for providers to serve infants and toddlers and identify potential solutions to those barriers. Key issues to be explored may include the financial burden of providing care to infants and toddlers; the challenge of providing the appropriate physical environment for infants and toddlers (e.g., city zoning, education code and licensing regulations, such as square footage and the requirement for napping area); the cost and need for staff professional development to appropriately care for infants and toddlers; and the low compensation of the workforce.

• Recommendation - Increase investments to expand access for infant and toddler care:

Increase State and federal investments in child care subsidy programs, especially for infants and

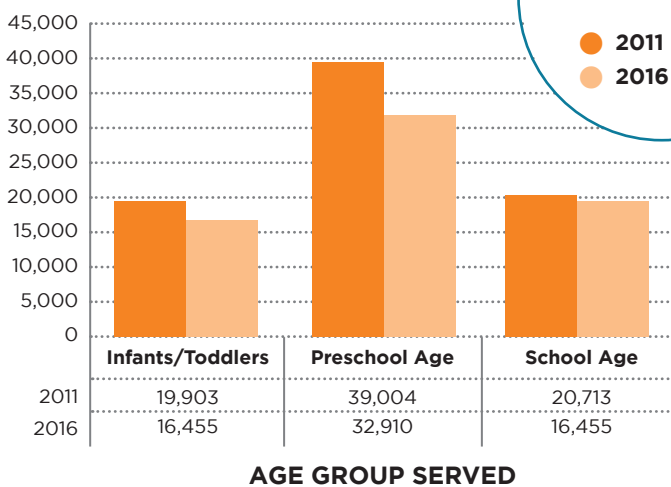


toddlers. Advocate for additional funding for subsidized infant/toddler care through increases in State programs like California Center Based Programs (CCTR) for Infants and Toddlers and Alternative Payment, as well as federal initiatives like Early Head Start.

2) The County continues to lose licensed family child care spaces for all age groups while licensed center capacity has grown.

Licensed family child care facilities, which are located in a provider's home, offer parents an early care and education option that often has more flexible hours of operation and smaller provider-child ratios. In Los Angeles County, as of March 2016, there were 6,052 family child care providers compared to 7,623 in 2011. Over the past five years, family child care programs have experienced a decrease in their licensed capacity by 17 percent. In 2011, Los Angeles family child care providers had the capacity to serve 79,620 children, but that number dropped to 65,820 children by 2016. While it is likely that the economic recession had a major impact on this phenomenon, it is also possible that other factors such as changes in parent choice and the advent of transitional kindergarten may have had an impact.

Licensed Capacity of Family Child Care by Age Group, 2011-2016



• Recommendation - Support family child care providers to provide quality care for infants and toddlers:

Develop support mechanisms for family child care providers to serve infants and toddlers, since there is a growing need for services for that age group. Strategies may include professional development, shared business services to support administrative functions, support for staff to pursue higher education opportunities, and capital improvement grants to improve family child care to accommodate infants and toddlers.

• Recommendation - Conduct a study of family child care providers who have left the system:

Conduct a study with family child care providers who have decided not to renew their licenses to better understand the challenges they faced, the reasons behind their choices, the role that the economic downturn played, and other factors impacting their choice to leave the system. Family child care seems to be on the decline nationally due to low wages in the field and more career options for working women who make up the vast majority of the family child care workforce. This study would explore geographic differences in the density of family child care and factors that have led to successful family child care homes. Finally, the study would look at the dynamics between center-based care and family child care to better understand issues of access and parent choice.

3) Preschool age children are participating more and more in transitional kindergarten.

The most recent addition to the early care and education system in California is transitional kindergarten (TK), which was established by the School Readiness Act of 2010 (SB 1381). Transitional kindergarten (TK) is the first of a two-year kindergarten program. It uses a modified curriculum that is age and developmentally appropriate, is taught by a credentialed teacher, and is funded through Average Daily Attendance (ADA) funds.

Eligibility for transitional kindergarten is extended to children whose fifth birthday falls between September and December of the academic school year. In 2015, it was clarified that the School Readiness Act also allows school districts to enroll children who will turn 5-years-old after the December cutoff date. This option is called expanded transitional kindergarten (ETK) and is funded through a combination of local and ADA funding. In the 2014-2015 school year, 20,499 Los Angeles County children participated in transitional kindergarten—a 33 percent increase from the prior school year.

As more and more families become aware of this publicly funded option for their children, it is likely that the number of participating children will continue to grow. The arrival of transitional kindergarten has had, and will continue to have, a major impact on the early care and education system within California. As the field moves into this new era, it is essential that the entire early care and education system (inclusive of local education agencies) works together to meet the needs of young children in the County.

The Number of Students Participating in Transitional Kindergarten in Los Angeles County, 2013-2014 and 2014-2015

	2013-14 School Year	2014-15 School Year	Difference	Percent Change
Los Angeles County	14,680	20,499	5,819	33%
California	55,579	77,274	21,695	33%

- Recommendation - Establish a mixed-delivery system early care and education taskforce:**

Establish a mixed-delivery taskforce to assess the current birth-5 early care and education system, identify system best practices, explore alignment and coordination opportunities between local education agencies and licensed early care and education providers, discuss policy solutions, and propose recommendations. The taskforce would consist of leaders from various birth-5 early care and education sectors like Resource and Referral Agencies; federally funded programs like Head Start and Early Head Start; local school districts; Los Angeles County Office of Education; First 5 LA; Los Angeles County Office for the Advancement of ECE; Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services (CalWORKS Stage 1); and California Department of Education funded programs like California State Preschool, California Center Based Programs, and Alternative Payment.

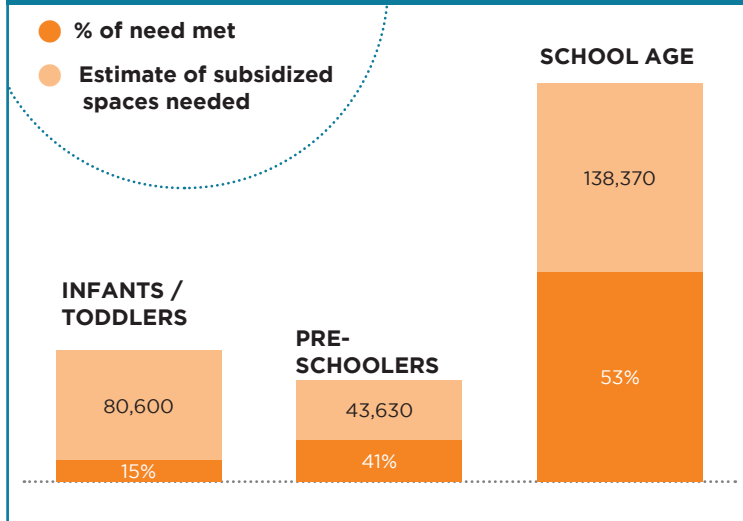
4) Early care and education is a costly expense for many families.

The cost of care for a young child is high. A family's average cost of care in Los Angeles County is \$10,303 a year per preschooler in center-based care and \$8,579 a year per preschooler in a family child care home. Care for infants and toddlers is even more expensive, with an annual cost of \$14,309 in an early care and education center and \$9,186 in a family child care home. Families earning the Los Angeles County median family income of \$54,194 pay 16-26 percent of their wages per child for early care and education services. If a family has two children, an infant and a preschooler in center-based care, they would need to spend nearly half of their income (45 percent) on care for their children.

For families with income below the poverty line, the situation is even more dire. According to a report published by the Public Policy Institute of California, in 2013, Los Angeles County had the highest rate of poverty in the State, with 21 percent of the residents living in or near poverty. It is estimated that 27 percent of children in our County under 18 years old live in poverty. Over 900,000 children live in households with earnings 70 percent below the State Median Income

(SMI). Even though the California minimum wage has increased, income eligibility for subsidized child care has not increased since 2011. According to the Child Care Law Center, income eligibility was frozen at 70 percent of the State Median Income used in Fiscal Year 2007-2008, which itself was based on 2005 income data. This barrier is encountered by many low-income working parents looking for subsidized care, since they often do not meet the income requirements for eligibility. With the minimum wage increasing to \$15 per hour by 2021, low income earning parents who receive slight wage increases may no longer be eligible for subsidized care.

Unmet Need for Subsidies Among Low Income Families in Los Angeles County by Age Group



- Recommendation - Support increasing the income eligibility cap for subsidized early care and education for low-income families:**

Update the eligibility guidelines to reflect the current State Median Income (SMI) and establish up to 12 months of income eligibility for families up to 85 percent of the SMI.



FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Quality in Early Care and Education

Every parent should be able to have their child participate in a high-quality early care and education program. After analyzing 20 studies on the impact of child care quality on children's outcomes, Burchinal et al. (2011) found that there is a relationship between child care quality and children's academic achievement, as well as language and cognitive development. To increase the quality of care, Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) have emerged across the country. A first step for an early care and education program to participate in QRIS is to be licensed and in good standing. The core mission of the Child Care Licensing Program is to ensure the health and safety of children. With licensing being the entry level to QRIS, participating providers are then assessed on essentials of quality such as child development and social readiness, teacher qualifications and adult-child interactions, and program environment. QRIS assesses these elements and provides a rating on a five-point rating scale. Although the rating serves as a starting point, the most valuable component of QRIS lies in the ongoing quality improvement support. QRIS early care and education providers receive an abundance of tools, training and coaching to strengthen the quality of their program. Findings to take into consideration in this section of the report include the limited amount of QRIS rated sites in Los Angeles County, and the current QRIS focus on state-funded and center-based care.

1) While the number of QRIS rated sites has increased, only a limited percentage of Los Angeles County providers have been QRIS rated.

Over the last 10 years, Los Angeles County has been building its QRIS system from both local funding from First 5 LA and First 5 CA, as well as federal investments like the Race to the Top- Early Learning Challenge. Although this funding has laid a foundation for a county-wide QRIS system, and there has been substantial progress in reaching more and more providers, there is still a long way to go to reach all providers. As of June 30, 2016, when federal funding for QRIS through the Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge grants ended, 252 family child care homes were rated, and 619 early care and education centers were rated. This represents a mere 4 percent of family child care homes and 18 percent of center-based programs in Los Angeles County.

While the federal funding for QRIS has ended, the California Department of Education is currently providing QRIS on-going funding for California State Preschool Programs and a one-time QRIS block grant for programs that serve infants and toddlers that is slated to end in September 30, 2017. In addition, First 5 California has invested in QRIS across the State through First 5 IMPACT (Improve and Maximize Programs so All Children Thrive), and First 5 LA continues to be committed to QRIS.



Number of Rated QRIS Sites

Type of QRIS Sites in Los Angeles County	As of June 30, 2016	
	Number	Percent of Total Numbers of Programs
Center-Based Programs	619	18%
Family Child Care Homes	252	4%

- **Recommendation - Increase On-Going QRIS Funding:**

Expand on-going investments in QRIS, especially for programs that serve infants and toddlers. Strategies may include expanding funding for the California State Preschool Program (CSPP) Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS) Block Grant, continuing the Infant/Toddler Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS) Grant Program, and expanding QRIS support to include additional programs in the early care and education care system.

2) To date, QRIS has been primarily focused on state-funded and center-based care.

Every community has different strengths, challenges and needs. Early care and education in Los Angeles County is a complex tapestry of various funding streams, curriculums and structures. Low-income children, emergent bilinguals, children in the child welfare system and children with special needs all have unique requirements that providers need the skills and resources to meet. As of June 30, 2016, 59 percent of the licensed early care and education centers and family child care homes that participated in QRIS were rated in the higher tiers of three, four, or five. To ensure the needs of Los Angeles County's children can be served by high-quality early care and education programs, public funding to support local QRIS efforts has to be reasonably flexible. By providing more flexibility for QRIS, funding could be braided, and QRIS could more easily target providers who serve the children most at risk of not being prepared for school success.

Number of QRIS Sites by Rating Tier

Quality Tier	Los Angeles County Rated QRIS Sites As of June 30, 2016	
	Percent	
Sites in Tier 1	< 1%	
Sites in Tier 2	41%	
Sites in Tier 3	32%	
Sites in Tier 4	26%	
Sites in Tier 5	< 1%	
TOTAL	100%	

- **Recommendation - Promote flexibility in the use of QRIS funds to best meet the needs of local communities:**

Advocate for Los Angeles County to have local control over how to spend QRIS dollars to support the diverse needs of its community. Funders should provide the local QRIS system with the flexibility to allocate money where it is most needed in the county.

- **Recommendation - Continue building a single QRIS model in Los Angeles County through the QRIS Architects:**

Refine QRIS to best serve Los Angeles' children through the QRIS Architects. The QRIS Architects is a collaborative of seven organizations working collectively to develop a countywide QRIS that addresses the quality improvement needs of different licensed provider types; strengthens relationships between QRIS participants for successful implementation; and enhances the QRIS infrastructure, so that it is efficient and able to be expanded.

Members of the QRIS Architects include the Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles, the County of Los Angeles Child Care Planning Committee, First 5 LA, Los Angeles County Office of Education, Los Angeles Universal Preschool (LAUP), County of Los Angeles Office for the Advancement of Early Care and Education, and Partnerships for Education Articulation and Coordination through Higher Education (PEACH).

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Early Care and Education Workforce

The quality of early learning programs for children is intrinsically connected to the early care and education workforce. Numerous studies (e.g. Shonkoff & Phillips, 2000; Whitebook, 2003; Tout, Zaslow & Berry, 2006; Kelley & Camilli, 2007) have cited how members of the ECE workforce who are more educated and have specialized training not only provide children with better quality care, but the children in their care have been found to make greater developmental gains than their counterparts. The key to enhancing the quality of the early care and education system lies in the professionalization of the workforce. In this early care and education workforce section of the report, findings highlight challenges faced by the ECE workforce including low wages, the limited education of the workforce, and barriers to accessing professional development.

1) The early care and education workforce earn low wages.

Although there is a growing public awareness about the critical importance of the early years of a child's life, and many families rely on the early care and education workforce to nurture the early learning of our youngest children, these professionals are often paid close to minimum wage and dramatically less than teachers of older children. In California, child care professionals earn a median hourly wage of \$11.61, and preschool teachers earn a median hourly wage of \$15.25, compared to kindergarten teachers who earn a median hourly wage of \$30.74. Teaching infants, toddlers and preschool age children requires the equivalent level of skills and knowledge as teaching older children, yet the pay is over 50 percent lower. In Los Angeles County, early care and education professionals make an average of \$14.65 per hour. More specifically, in Los Angeles County, center-based early educators make an average of \$14.75 per hour, whereas those who work in family child care make \$11.73 per hour.

California has a dual subsidized child care system, and subsidized licensed early care and education providers are paid by two separate and different reimbursement rates depending on the source of funding. The current system is split into two distinct reimbursement structures: the Standard Reimbursement Rate (SRR) for Title 5 Contracted Center Based Programs, and the Regional Market Rate (RMR) for Alternative Payment and CalWORKs child care programs. Early care and education providers serving a child enrolled in the Alternative Payment and/or CalWORKs programs are reimbursed at their established rate up to the



Regional Market Rate (RMR) ceilings established by the State. Effective January 1, 2017, the Regional Market Rate (RMR) ceilings were established at the 75th percentile of the 2014 regional market rate survey. Establishing the ceiling at the 75th percentile means that low-income families enrolled in these programs have access to approximately 75 percent of the providers in their community. However, since the current RMR is out of date and is based on the 2014 regional market rate study, families enrolled in these programs have fewer choices, which can impact the quality of care they are able to choose for their children. The current daily RMR ceilings for full-time care at a center-based program in Los Angeles County is \$90.68 per infant/toddler and \$64.21 per preschooler, while at a family child care, the daily rate for full time care is \$51.77 per infant/toddler and \$50.44 per preschooler.

Title 5 contracted providers who have General Child Care and the California State Preschool Program contracts with the Department of Education receive a Standard Reimbursement Rate. In January 2017, the Standard Reimbursement Rate (SRR) increased by 10 percent bringing the daily rates per child to \$42.12 for general child care programs, \$26.26 for part-day state preschool, and \$42.38 for full-day state preschool programs. Existing rates simply do not cover the providers' full costs, particularly for high quality child care. In addition, recent increases to the minimum

wage have increased provider costs further and will continue to do so as minimum wages rise over the next four years. Without additional increases to the SRR, programs will find it difficult to raise employee wages to meet the new requirements. Any increases to the minimum wage should automatically trigger comparable increases to the reimbursement rate.

The next step toward building a better reimbursement system for child care and early learning programs throughout California would be to merge the two existing rate structures into a single reimbursement system that maintains both child care options and reflects the actual current cost of care in each region/county with a base at the 85th percentile level.

Los Angeles County Regional Market Rates

Age Group	Full-time Daily Child Care Center	Full-time Daily Family Child Care
Birth to 24 months	90.68	51.77
2 through 5 years	64.21	50.44

Standard Reimbursement Rate

Program	Approved 10% Increase Effective 1/1/2017
Full-day State Preschool Programs	\$42.38

- Recommendation - Raise the Regional Market Rate for early care and education providers:**
 Increase the Regional Market rate for reimbursements to subsidized early care and education providers to 85th percentile of the most recent market rate.
- Recommendation - Maintain the Standard Reimbursement Rate for early care and education providers:**
 Maintain the Standard Reimbursement Rate increase of 10% approved in the 2016-2017 California State Budget.
- Recommendation - Adopt a single reimbursement rate for all California early care and education providers:**
 Advocate to the State legislature and administration to adopt and implement a new, single reimbursement rate that covers the actual cost of infant/toddler and preschool care and education in each region/county with a base at the 85th percentile level.

2) Early care and education staff have limited education.

High quality early care and education for young children is inherently linked to a highly-qualified workforce, yet approximately half of the local workforce does not possess a college degree. In a 2015 report, the Institute of Medicine and the National Research Council concluded that all lead teachers in the nation's preschools should have a bachelor's degree in early childhood development or early education. Higher education is one of the most important pathways needed to professionalize the field. Based on a recent study of ECE providers who participated in First 5 LA funded professional development programs, only 24 percent of early care and education professionals had an associate's degree, 21 percent had a bachelor's degree, and 5 percent had an advanced degree. Family child care providers in the study had lower education levels than the center based as a whole, 17 percent had an associate's degree, 13 percent had a bachelor's degree and 6 percent had an advanced degree. California does not have a teaching credential for early childhood educators, but instead has a Child Development Permit. Currently, only 63 percent of Los Angeles County's Early Care and Education workforce has a California Child Development permit.

Educational Attainment of Los Angeles County Center-Based and Family Child Care Providers

Educational Attainment	Los Angeles County Center-based Providers ¹	Los Angeles County Family Child Care Providers
High School or Less	9%	29%
Some College	31%	36%
Associates Degree	30%	17%
Bachelor's Degree	27%	13%
Advanced Degree	3%	6%

¹ Data Source: LA Advance baseline early educator survey and Consortium program registry data (LA Advance Baseline Analysis Memo – August 2015).

- Recommendation - Expand pathways and supports for the early care and education workforce to pursue higher education:**
 Increase accessibility for programs that support higher education for early care and education professionals. Supports may include college tuition support; education advisors; flexible class times; and the availability of courses, books, and technology in languages in addition to English. Strategies for institutions of higher education include identifying ways to support degree-granting institutions, strengthening the articulation of coursework from community colleges to 4-year universities, and funding college faculty to map and align their courses with the Early Childhood Education Competencies.

- **Recommendation - Establish a formal teaching credential in California that prepares educators to work with children 0-8 year olds:**

Advocate for a 0-8 teaching credential in California. Credentialed teachers strengthen the Early Care and Education system by increasing the quality of education and care given to children, lowering teacher turnover rates, providing a smoother transition for children, and increasing the capacity of all teachers to work with diverse families.

3) Cost is a barrier to early care and education providers accessing professional development.

When asked about professional development, early educators reported that their number one reason to participate in professional development is to increase their knowledge, yet the top barrier they shared is not having enough money for tuition or training expenses. It is essential to connect members of the early care and education workforce to free and low-cost training opportunities.

Recently, the California Early Care and Education Workforce Registry was launched in both San Francisco and Los Angeles County with funding from the Mimi and Peter Haas Fund, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation and First 5 LA. The online database is designed to track and promote the education, training and experience of the early care and education workforce to improve professionalism and workforce quality and positively impact children. After an early educator signs-up for the registry, he/she can access and sign up for the most up-to-date trainings. With all the requisite available trainings in one place, the registry serves as an efficient tool in assisting members of the ECE workforce to accelerate their professional development. Although this system has made significant gains, it needs to garner on-going funding to be able to include all members of the workforce.



Barriers to Participating in ECE Professional Development in Los Angeles County²

Barriers to Participating in Professional Development	Percentage of Los Angeles County ECE Providers Who Marked that Barrier
I don't have enough money for tuition or training expenses	55%
I don't have enough time	42%
I am not able to get into the courses or trainings that I need	25%
I don't have the math skills I need	20%
I don't have the English language skills I need	17%
I don't have support from my employer	16%
I don't have reliable transportation	16%
I don't have support from my family	14%
I don't have childcare or dependent care	13%
I don't have access to a reliable computer or internet connection	13%

² Data Source: LA Advance spring 2016 early educator survey -- From Table D.4 Barriers for Consortium program participants' participation in PD: Spring 2016 (LA Advance Spring 2016 Analysis).

- **Recommendation - Expand free and low-cost professional development opportunities:**

Increase funding for free and low/cost training, coaching, and mentoring for early care and education providers. It is important that strategies considered are provided in languages in addition to English including training instruction and program curricula.

- **Recommendation - Improve information systems to support professional development through the California Early Care and Education Workforce Registry:**

Advocate for on-going public funding to support the California Early Care and Education Workforce Registry.

As a professional development strategy, the registry would increase access to professional development, monitor the impact of professional development supports, and standardize data collection practices to track the movement of the workforce.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For more information about *The State of Early Care and Education in Los Angeles County: Los Angeles County Child Care Planning Committee 2017 Needs Assessment*, please contact Michele Sartell at msartell@ceo.lacounty.gov. The full report may be downloaded at www.childcare.lacounty.gov.

Attachment No. 2:

2018-08-26_ATT_Capacity and Demand - Family Child Care Homes and Centers for Infants, Toddlers, and Preschool 2016



Capacity and Demand - Family Child Care Homes and Centers for Infants and Toddlers in Working Families of All Income Levels - 2016

Supervisory District	Service Planning Area (SPA)	Zip Code	Infants and Toddlers ¹		Likely to Use Care			Licensed Capacity		Surplus/Shortfall	
			Total Population	In Working Families	Family Child Care Home	Center	License Exempt	FCCH Spaces ²	Center Spaces ³	FCCH Spaces	Center Spaces
1, 2	6	90001	3,237	1,464	424	527	512	88	162	-336	-365
2	6	90002	3,002	1,332	386	480	466	131	125	-255	-355
2	6	90003	4,014	1,794	520	646	628	115	187	-405	-459
1, 2, 3	4	90004	2,316	1,260	365	454	441	146	238	-219	-216
1, 2, 3	4	90005	1,584	796	231	287	279	59	232	-172	-55
1, 2	4	90006	2,612	1,335	387	481	467	105	202	-282	-279
1, 2	6	90007	1,294	615	178	221	215	28	330	-150	109
2	6	90008	1,234	669	194	241	234	178	127	-16	-114
2,3	4	90010	27	14	4	5	5	0	61	-4	56
1, 2	6	90011	6,103	2,703	784	973	946	209	481	-575	-492
1	4	90012	703	330	96	119	116	35	171	-61	52
1, 2	4	90013	169	64	19	23	22	0	43	-19	20
1, 2	4	90014	111	45	13	16	16	0	0	-13	-16
1, 2	4	90015	776	399	116	144	140	7	91	-109	-53
2	6	90016	1,945	1,082	314	390	379	207	219	-107	-171
1	4	90017	1,149	592	172	213	207	0	189	-172	-24
2	6	90018	2,034	1,071	311	386	375	184	244	-127	-142
2	4	90019	2,441	1,340	389	482	469	143	189	-246	-293
2, 3	4	90020	1,448	696	202	251	244	81	188	-121	-63
1,2	4	90021	74	35	10	12	12	0	209	-10	197
1	7	90022	3,083	1,624	471	585	568	211	235	-260	-350
1	7	90023	2,331	1,223	355	440	428	130	295	-225	-145
3	5	90024	889	430	125	155	151	15	257	-110	102
2,3	5	90025	1,573	778	226	280	272	85	209	-141	-71
1	4	90026	2,499	1,290	374	465	452	94	257	-280	-208
1, 3	4	90027	1,258	693	201	250	243	22	226	-179	-24
3	4	90028	577	313	91	113	110	22	184	-69	71
1,2,3	4	90029	1,367	792	230	285	277	66	124	-164	-161
1	4	90031	1,574	869	252	313	304	57	165	-195	-148
1, 5	4	90032	1,818	1,039	301	374	364	84	103	-217	-271
1	4	90033	2,377	1,253	363	451	439	112	280	-251	-171
2	4	90034	2,255	1,159	336	417	406	159	357	-177	-60
2,3	5	90035	1,274	692	201	249	242	127	263	-74	14
2, 3	4	90036	1,409	767	223	276	269	143	175	-80	-101
2	6	90037	3,299	1,592	462	573	557	201	173	-261	-400
3	4	90038	915	531	154	191	186	44	176	-110	-15
1, 3	4	90039	963	507	147	182	177	73	153	-74	-29
1	7	90040	527	259	75	93	91	0	59	-75	-34
1, 5	4	90041	841	479	139	172	168	80	189	-59	17
1, 5	4	90042	2,579	1,479	429	532	518	107	117	-322	-415
2	6	90043	1,522	846	245	305	296	323	248	78	-57
2	6	90044	4,773	2,437	707	877	853	437	349	-270	-528
2, 4	5	90045	1,315	757	220	273	265	86	335	-134	62
3	5	90046	1,005	449	130	162	157	110	206	-20	44
2	6	90047	1,841	926	269	333	324	492	295	223	-38
2,3	4	90048	659	347	101	125	122	21	101	-80	-24
3	5	90049	1,052	522	151	188	183	28	169	-123	-19
2	5	90056	183	94	27	34	33	63	19	36	-15
2, 3	5	90057	2,108	1,102	320	397	386	66	66	-254	-331
1,2	7	90058	175	77	22	28	27	0	35	-22	7
2	6	90059	2,334	1,077	312	388	377	168	168	-144	-220
2	6	90061	1,299	596	173	215	209	117	149	-56	-66
2	6	90062	1,444	716	208	258	251	188	90	-20	-168
1	7	90063	2,677	1,413	410	509	494	107	85	-303	-424
2, 3	5	90064	969	511	148	184	179	149	244	1	60
1, 5	4	90065	1,707	981	284	353	343	79	104	-205	-249
2,3	5	90066	2,081	1,132	328	407	396	159	255	-169	-152
3	5	90067	39	20	6	7	7	0	0	-6	-7
3	4	90068	616	339	98	122	119	0	38	-98	-84
3	4	90069	403	182	53	66	64	13	35	-40	-31
1	4	90071	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	31
3	VA Hospital	90073	9	6	2	2	2	0	0	-2	-2
3	5	90077	243	122	36	44	43	0	96	-36	52
2	USC	90089	1	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	34
2,4	5	90094	316	182	53	66	64	0	15	-53	-51
3	5	90095	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	74



Supervisory District	Service Planning Area (SPA)	Zip Code	Infants and Toddlers ¹		Likely to Use Care			Licensed Capacity		Surplus/Shortfall	
			Total Population	In Working Families	Family Child Care Home	Center	License Exempt	FCCH Spaces ²	Center Spaces ³	FCCH Spaces	Center Spaces
1, 4	7	90201	4,904	2,394	694	862	838	132	248	-562	-614
3	5	90210	578	278	81	100	97	0	63	-81	-37
2,3	5	90211	198	88	25	32	31	7	59	-18	27
3	5	90212	301	134	39	48	47	0	78	-39	30
2	6	90220	2,317	1,153	334	415	404	331	312	-3	-103
2	6	90221	2,892	1,460	423	526	511	174	267	-249	-259
2	6	90222	1,717	864	250	311	302	87	100	-163	-211
2	5	90230	1,053	569	165	205	199	175	332	10	127
2	5	90232	549	274	80	99	96	57	47	-23	-52
1, 4	7	90240	917	544	158	196	190	65	75	-93	-121
4	7	90241	1,696	1,018	295	366	356	80	213	-215	-153
4	7	90242	1,840	1,112	322	400	389	130	132	-192	-268
2,4	8	90245	506	300	87	108	105	29	218	-58	110
2, 4	8	90247	1,885	1,023	297	368	358	215	155	-82	-213
2, 4	8	90248	308	169	49	61	59	29	59	8	-2
2	8	90249	951	523	152	188	183	203	67	51	-121
2	8	90250	4,365	2,408	698	867	843	382	261	-316	-606
4	8	90254	613	365	106	131	128	14	88	-92	-43
1, 2	7	90255	3,425	1,594	462	574	558	159	208	-303	-366
2	8	90260	1,412	768	223	277	269	147	114	-76	-163
2	8	90261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2, 4	6	90262	3,442	1,857	539	669	650	176	226	-363	-443
3	5	90263	15	8	2	3	3	0	0	-2	-3
3	5	90265	304	155	45	56	54	14	86	-31	30
4	8	90266	1,032	624	181	225	218	35	574	-146	349
1	7	90270	1,358	661	192	238	231	51	66	-141	-172
3	5	90272	619	325	94	117	114	13	242	-81	125
4	8	90274	406	229	66	83	80	0	330	-66	247
4	8	90275	743	447	130	161	157	22	166	-108	5
4	8	90277	1,039	623	181	224	218	22	215	-159	-9
4	8	90278	1,752	1,076	312	387	377	94	243	-218	-144
1, 4	7	90280	4,316	2,347	681	845	822	249	219	-432	-626
3	2	90290	175	87	25	31	31	15	56	-10	25
2,3	5	90291	891	523	152	188	183	28	172	-124	-16
2, 3, 4	5	90292	722	395	114	142	138	7	32	-107	-110
4	5	90293	364	208	60	75	73	0	41	-60	-34
2	8	90301	1,567	877	254	316	307	146	234	-108	-82
2	8	90302	1,262	705	204	254	247	183	211	-21	-43
2	8	90303	1,183	667	193	240	233	211	112	18	-128
2	8	90304	1,409	791	229	285	277	43	185	-186	-100
2	8	90305	386	210	61	76	74	197	98	136	22
3	5	90401	144	70	20	25	25	7	108	-13	83
3	5	90402	327	191	55	69	67	7	4	-48	-65
3	5	90403	735	418	121	150	146	0	194	-121	44
3	5	90404	608	341	99	123	119	56	228	-43	105
3	5	90405	762	429	124	154	150	71	306	-53	152
4	8	90501	1,696	942	273	339	330	73	119	-200	-220
2, 4	8	90502	629	426	124	153	149	41	77	-83	-76
4	8	90503	1,228	708	205	255	248	108	274	-97	19
4	8	90504	875	496	144	179	174	129	263	-15	84
4	8	90505	906	527	153	190	184	87	448	-66	258
2	8	90506	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
1, 4	7	90601	1,189	689	200	248	241	51	280	-149	32
4	7	90602	1,020	602	175	217	211	29	31	-146	-186
4	7	90603	607	353	102	127	124	51	115	-51	-12
4	7	90604	1,498	818	237	294	286	88	235	-149	-59
1, 4	7	90605	1,582	878	255	316	307	110	140	-145	-176
1, 4	7	90606	1,249	729	211	262	255	116	168	-95	-94
		90623	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	7	90630	8	5	1	2	2	0	0	-1	-2
4	7	90631	112	67	19	24	23	0	100	-19	76
4	7	90638	1,318	723	210	260	253	109	124	-101	-136
1	7	90639	36	21	6	8	7	0	0	-6	-8
1	7	90640	2,401	1,259	365	453	441	130	161	-235	-292
4	7	90650	4,165	2,246	651	809	786	271	403	-380	-406
1	7	90660	2,403	1,280	371	461	448	175	200	-196	-261
4	7	90670	504	258	75	93	90	44	133	-31	40
4	7	90701	477	273	79	98	96	15	237	-64	139
4	7	90703	1,050	592	172	213	207	110	168	-62	-45
4	8	90704	141	90	26	32	32	0	13	-26	-19
4	7	90706	3,285	1,636	474	589	572	241	324	-233	-265

Supervisory District	Service Planning Area (SPA)	Zip Code	Infants and Toddlers ¹		Likely to Use Care			Licensed Capacity		Surplus/Shortfall	
			Total Population	In Working Families	Family Child Care Home	Center	License Exempt	FCCH Spaces ²	Center Spaces ³	FCCH Spaces	Center Spaces
2, 4	8	90710	960	532	154	192	186	107	135	-47	-57
4	7	90712	1,065	615	178	221	215	176	155	-2	-66
4	7	90713	926	536	155	193	188	93	154	-62	-39
4	7	90715	732	425	123	153	149	58	62	-65	-91
4	7	90716	658	390	113	140	136	81	36	-32	-104
4	8	90717	744	428	124	154	150	73	287	-51	133
1,2 4	6	90723	2,573	1,304	378	469	456	88	116	-290	-353
4	8	90731	2,546	1,393	404	501	487	128	183	-276	-318
4	8	90732	640	352	102	127	123	28	119	-74	-8
4	8	90744	2,680	1,480	429	533	518	71	231	-358	-302
2, 4	8	90745	1,917	1,261	366	454	441	197	135	-169	-319
2	8	90746	753	485	141	175	170	333	62	192	-113
2	8	90747	22	15	4	5	5	0	23	-4	18
4	8	90755	485	227	66	82	79	14	50	-52	-32
4	8	90802	1,416	663	192	239	232	37	90	-155	-149
4	8	90803	795	499	145	179	174	15	55	-130	-124
4	8	90804	1,761	915	265	329	320	95	56	-170	-273
4	8	90805	4,526	2,483	720	894	869	430	355	-290	-539
4	8	90806	1,980	981	285	353	343	165	242	-120	-111
4	8	90807	1,128	632	183	228	221	66	156	-117	-72
4	8	90808	1,184	815	236	293	285	123	247	-113	-46
4	8	90810	1,562	858	249	309	300	161	103	-88	-206
4	8	90813	3,168	1,549	449	558	542	58	208	-391	-350
4	8	90814	568	331	96	119	116	22	79	-74	-40
4	8	90815	1,217	809	235	291	283	220	410	-15	119
4	8	90822	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	8	90831	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	23
4	8	90840	1	1	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
4	8	90846	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	3	91001	1,129	638	185	230	223	138	198	-47	-32
5	3	91006	704	426	123	153	149	15	135	-108	-18
5	3	91007	748	445	129	160	156	36	173	-93	13
5	3	91008	27	13	4	5	5	0	0	-4	-5
1, 5	3	91010	905	491	142	177	172	87	204	-55	27
5	2	91011	345	191	56	69	67	15	309	-41	240
1, 5	3	91016	1,526	881	256	317	308	109	163	-147	-154
5	2	91020	220	124	36	45	43	22	83	-14	38
5	3	91023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	3	91024	271	153	44	55	54	7	59	-37	4
1, 5	3	91030	717	422	122	152	148	33	195	-89	43
3, 5	2	91040	604	311	90	112	109	102	55	12	-57
5	2	91042	883	451	131	162	158	65	125	-66	-37
5	2	91046	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	-1	-1
5	3	91101	851	464	134	167	162	7	139	-127	-28
5	3	91103	1,162	653	189	235	229	65	196	-124	-39
5	3	91104	1,332	742	215	267	260	117	120	-98	-147
1, 5	3	91105	346	192	56	69	67	0	156	-56	87
5	3	91106	885	484	140	174	169	36	124	-104	-50
5	3	91107	1,071	607	176	219	212	85	346	-91	127
5	3	91108	254	151	44	54	53	0	50	-44	-4
5	3	91126	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	2	91201	657	342	99	123	120	88	110	-11	-13
5	2	91202	721	388	112	140	136	109	72	-3	-68
5	2	91203	408	213	62	77	75	87	32	25	-45
1, 5	2	91204	530	279	81	101	98	29	104	-52	3
1, 5	2	91205	1,133	611	177	220	214	176	184	-1	-36
1, 5	2	91206	960	508	147	183	178	103	124	-44	-59
5	2	91207	328	172	50	62	60	15	6	-35	-56
5	2	91208	413	220	64	79	77	0	44	-64	-35
5	2	91210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	2	91214	632	347	101	125	121	66	198	-35	73
3	2	91301	617	319	92	115	112	45	242	-47	127
3	2	91302	574	286	83	103	100	0	204	-83	101
3	2	91303	1,259	716	208	258	251	51	77	-157	-181
3, 5	2	91304	1,774	988	287	356	346	137	224	-150	-132
3	2	91306	1,763	1,003	291	361	351	180	248	-111	-113
3, 5	2	91307	583	316	92	114	111	73	190	-19	76
3, 5	2	91311	1,046	573	166	206	201	58	289	-108	83
3	2	91316	997	521	151	188	182	107	180	-44	-8
5	2	91321	1,452	796	231	287	279	36	291	-195	4
3,5	2	91324	890	499	145	180	175	78	188	-67	8

Supervisory District	Service Planning Area (SPA)	Zip Code	Infants and Toddlers ¹		Likely to Use Care			Licensed Capacity		Surplus/Shortfall	
			Total Population	In Working Families	Family Child Care Home	Center	License Exempt	FCCH Spaces ²	Center Spaces ³	FCCH Spaces	Center Spaces
3,5	2	91325	996	557	162	201	195	65	360	-97	159
5	2	91326	844	475	138	171	166	36	133	-102	-38
3,5	2	91330	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
3	2	91331	4,747	2,323	674	836	813	247	432	-427	-404
3	2	91335	2,771	1,473	427	530	516	321	414	-106	-116
3	2	91340	1,610	781	227	281	273	95	222	-132	-59
3, 5	2	91342	3,972	2,161	627	778	756	238	190	-389	-588
3, 5	2	91343	2,688	1,375	399	495	481	234	321	-165	-174
3, 5	2	91344	1,457	825	239	297	289	229	356	-10	59
3	2	91345	643	316	92	114	111	66	74	-26	-40
5	2	91350	988	523	152	188	183	127	377	-25	189
5	2	91351	1,369	742	215	267	260	65	190	-150	-77
3, 5	2	91352	2,061	1,087	315	391	380	146	94	-169	-297
5	2	91354	962	525	152	189	184	42	27	-110	-162
5	2	91355	1,212	660	191	238	231	57	394	-134	156
3	2	91356	927	491	142	177	172	124	261	-18	84
3	2	91361	121	63	18	23	22	0	39	-18	16
3	2	91362	22	13	4	5	5	0	0	-4	-5
3	2	91364	757	413	120	149	144	44	209	-76	60
3	2	91367	1,325	716	208	258	250	100	529	-108	271
5	2	91381	373	187	54	67	65	7	146	-47	79
5	2	91382	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	2	91384	758	355	103	128	124	29	181	-74	53
5	2	91387	1,606	852	247	307	298	51	129	-196	-178
5	2	91390	573	273	79	98	96	44	0	-35	-98
3	2	91401	1,501	827	240	298	290	204	302	-36	4
3	2	91402	3,469	1,740	505	626	609	154	120	-351	-506
3	2	91403	810	412	119	148	144	35	88	-84	-60
3	2	91405	2,235	1,231	357	443	431	160	125	-197	-318
3	2	91406	2,434	1,318	382	475	461	183	208	-199	-267
3	2	91411	1,123	619	180	223	217	29	121	-151	-102
3	2	91423	1,044	537	156	193	188	48	135	-108	-58
3	2	91436	397	204	59	73	71	37	88	-22	15
5	2	91501	631	361	105	130	126	73	6	-32	-124
5	2	91502	380	218	63	79	76	15	120	-48	41
5	2	91504	721	396	115	142	139	59	108	-56	-34
3, 5	2	91505	972	558	162	201	195	101	152	-61	-49
3, 5	2	91506	527	303	88	109	106	49	150	-39	41
5	2	91521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	2	91522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	2	91523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3, 5	2	91601	1,329	695	202	250	243	50	173	-152	-77
3	2	91602	507	261	76	94	91	7	0	-69	-94
3	2	91604	929	469	136	169	164	22	127	-114	-42
3, 5	2	91605	2,364	1,250	362	450	437	159	84	-203	-366
3	2	91606	1,802	959	278	345	336	253	284	-25	-61
3	2	91607	989	510	148	184	179	73	224	-75	40
3	2	91608	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1, 5	3	91702	2,596	1,401	406	504	490	117	144	-289	-360
1	3	91706	3,171	1,732	502	624	606	146	310	-356	-314
1,4	3	91709	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	-1
1	3	91710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1, 5	3	91711	744	395	115	142	138	44	302	-71	160
1, 5	3	91722	1,295	784	227	282	274	81	111	-146	-171
5	3	91723	690	421	122	152	147	7	127	-115	-25
1, 5	3	91724	845	490	142	176	171	49	96	-93	-80
1	3	91731	1,168	520	151	187	182	59	231	-92	44
1, 5	3	91732	2,634	1,149	333	414	402	109	147	-224	-267
1	3	91733	2,036	929	269	334	325	88	121	-181	-213
5	3	91740	784	421	122	152	148	51	232	-71	80
5	3	91741	666	350	101	126	122	29	70	-72	-56
1	3	91744	3,443	1,850	537	666	648	213	513	-324	-153
1, 4	3	91745	1,468	869	252	313	304	109	226	-143	-87
1, 4	3	91746	1,226	646	187	233	226	73	176	-114	-57
1, 4	3	91748	1,274	785	228	283	275	102	288	-126	5
1, 5	3	91750	811	423	123	152	148	71	112	-52	-40
1	3	91754	889	549	159	198	192	81	265	-78	67
1	3	91755	688	430	125	155	151	44	51	-81	-104
5	3	91759	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	3	91765	1,085	666	193	240	233	88	317	-105	77
1, 4	3	91766	3,042	1,434	416	516	502	182	165	-234	-351

Supervisory District	Service Planning Area (SPA)	Zip Code	Infants and Toddlers ¹		Likely to Use Care			Licensed Capacity		Surplus/Shortfall	
			Total Population	In Working Families	Family Child Care Home	Center	License Exempt	FCCH Spaces ²	Center Spaces ³	FCCH Spaces	Center Spaces
1	3	91767	2,182	1,002	290	361	351	131	283	-159	-78
1, 5	3	91768	1,428	658	191	237	230	65	180	-126	-57
1, 5	3	91770	1,809	1,113	323	401	390	153	358	-170	-43
1, 5	3	91773	878	476	138	171	167	43	248	-95	77
5	3	91775	654	379	110	136	133	44	156	-66	20
1, 5	3	91776	1,186	680	197	245	238	88	181	-109	-64
1, 5	3	91780	800	463	134	167	162	87	149	-47	-18
1, 4, 5	3	91789	832	502	146	181	176	51	441	-95	260
1	3	91790	1,550	888	258	320	311	94	259	-164	-61
1	3	91791	958	558	162	201	195	51	155	-111	-46
1, 5	3	91792	1,126	669	194	241	234	73	110	-121	-131
5	3	91801	1,751	1,010	293	364	354	152	347	-141	-17
5	3	91803	935	562	163	202	197	87	93	-76	-109
5	1	92397	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	-1	-1
4	3	92821	23	15	4	5	5	0	0	-4	-5
4	3	92823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	93243	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	93510	169	77	22	28	27	35	0	13	-28
5	1	93523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	93532	80	37	11	13	13	15	0	4	-13
5	1	93534	2,000	886	257	319	310	211	322	-46	3
5	1	93535	3,631	1,620	470	583	567	518	159	48	-424
5	1	93536	2,339	1,039	301	374	364	343	212	42	-162
5	1	93543	503	236	68	85	83	44	11	-24	-74
5	1	93544	33	15	4	5	5	0	0	-4	-5
5	1	93550	3,838	1,743	505	627	610	355	330	-150	-297
5	1	93551	1,652	740	215	266	259	286	112	71	-154
5	1	93552	1,693	753	218	271	264	242	47	24	-224
5	1	93553	47	22	6	8	8	0	0	-6	-8
5	1	93563	5	2	1	1	1	0	0	-1	-1
5	1	93591	324	155	45	56	54	0	0	-45	-56

¹ Infants and toddlers are from birth to 5 years old.

² California Department of Social Services/Community Care Licensing Division (CDSS/CCLD). Facility type code 810-Family Day Care Home. (March 2016). Total was divided by 3 to estimate the capacity for infants and toddlers.

³ CDSS/CCLD. Facility type codes 830, 845, 850 (column AE), 955, 960 and 961 at 25%.

Source: Infant and Toddler population and number in working families are estimates obtained from the County of Los Angeles Internal Services Department's Urban Research (July 2015). "Likely to Use Care" is based on Los Angeles County Health Survey 2013 applied to the number of children in working parents families (29% family child care, 36% center, and 35% license exempt).



Capacity and Demand - Family Child Care Homes and Centers for Preschool Children in Working Families of All Income Levels - 2016

Supervisory District	Service Planning Area (SPA)	Zip Code	Preschoolers ¹		Likely to Use Care			Licensed Capacity		Surplus/Shortfall	
			Total Population	In Working Families	Family Child Care Home	Center	License Exempt	FCC Spaces ²	Center Spaces ³	FCC Spaces	Center Spaces
1, 2	6	90001	3,404	1,504	226	960	319	88	325	-138	-635
2	6	90002	3,154	1,369	205	874	290	131	250	-74	-624
2	6	90003	4,289	1,863	280	1189	395	115	374	-165	-815
1, 2, 3	4	90004	2,475	1,305	196	833	277	146	476	-50	-357
1, 2, 3	4	90005	1,649	816	122	521	173	59	463	-63	-58
1, 2	4	90006	2,932	1,411	212	900	299	105	404	-107	-496
1, 2	6	90007	1,288	628	94	400	133	28	659	-66	259
2	6	90008	1,232	669	100	427	142	178	254	78	-173
2,3	4	90010	27	14	2	9	3	0	123	-2	114
1, 2	6	90011	6,589	2,830	424	1805	600	209	961	-215	-844
1	4	90012	628	304	46	194	64	35	342	-11	148
1, 2	4	90013	134	43	6	27	9	0	87	-6	60
1, 2	4	90014	92	34	5	22	7	0	0	-5	-22
1, 2	4	90015	813	403	61	257	86	0	182	-61	-75
2	6	90016	2,095	1,136	170	725	241	207	438	37	-287
1	4	90017	1,173	594	89	379	126	0	378	-89	-1
2	6	90018	2,210	1,123	168	717	238	184	488	16	-229
2	4	90019	2,570	1,374	206	877	291	143	378	-63	-499
2, 3	4	90020	1,413	696	104	444	148	81	376	-23	-68
1,2	4	90021	73	33	5	21	7	0	417	-5	396
1	7	90022	3,286	1,678	252	1071	356	211	470	-41	-601
1	7	90023	2,496	1,271	191	811	269	130	590	-61	-221
3	5	90024	733	380	57	243	81	15	514	-42	271
2,3	5	90025	1,418	721	108	460	153	85	418	-23	-42
1	4	90026	2,603	1,322	198	843	280	107	514	-91	-329
1, 3	4	90027	1,271	677	102	432	144	22	452	-80	20
3	4	90028	545	294	44	187	62	22	369	-22	182
1,2,3	4	90029	1,455	808	121	516	171	66	248	-55	-268
1	4	90031	1,746	925	139	590	196	57	330	-82	-260
1, 5	4	90032	1,915	1,080	162	689	229	84	206	-78	-483
1	4	90033	2,592	1,301	195	830	276	112	559	-83	-271
2	4	90034	2,134	1,121	168	715	238	159	714	-9	-1
2,3	5	90035	1,277	675	101	430	143	127	525	26	95
2, 3	4	90036	1,459	777	117	496	165	143	351	26	-145
2	6	90037	3,541	1,648	247	1052	349	201	347	-46	-705
3	4	90038	987	552	83	352	117	44	353	-39	1
1, 3	4	90039	986	514	77	328	109	73	307	-4	-21
1	7	90040	573	273	41	174	58	0	119	-41	-55
1, 5	4	90041	862	483	72	308	102	80	378	8	70
1, 5	4	90042	2,760	1,540	231	983	326	107	234	-124	-749
2	6	90043	1,597	863	129	551	183	335	497	206	-54
2	6	90044	5,049	2,512	377	1603	533	450	698	73	-905
2, 4	5	90045	1,364	765	115	488	162	79	670	-36	182
3	5	90046	970	424	64	270	90	110	412	46	142
2	6	90047	1,864	938	141	598	199	505	590	364	-8
2,3	4	90048	675	341	51	218	72	21	202	-30	-16
3	5	90049	1,035	506	76	323	107	0	339	-76	16
2	5	90056	175	92	14	59	19	63	38	49	-21
2, 3	5	90057	2,265	1,137	171	725	241	66	132	-105	-593
1,2	7	90058	192	82	12	52	17	0	69	-12	17
2	6	90059	2,508	1,121	168	715	238	168	336	0	-379
2	6	90061	1,327	614	92	392	130	117	299	25	-93
2	6	90062	1,537	743	111	474	158	188	180	77	-294
1	7	90063	2,928	1,476	221	942	313	107	170	-114	-772
2, 3	5	90064	1,005	520	78	332	110	149	489	71	157
1, 5	4	90065	1,824	1,027	154	656	218	79	208	-75	-448
2,3	5	90066	2,199	1,154	173	737	245	159	510	-14	-227
3	5	90067	42	21	3	13	4	0	0	-3	-13
3	4	90068	619	333	50	213	71	0	75	-50	-138
3	4	90069	416	175	26	112	37	0	71	-26	-41
1	4	90071	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	VA Hospital	90073	17	9	1	6	2	0	0	-1	-6
3	5	90077	236	123	18	78	26	0	191	-18	113
2	USC	90089	1	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	68

			Preschoolers ¹		Likely to Use Care			Licensed Capacity		Surplus/Shortfall	
Supervisory District	Service Planning Area (SPA)	Zip Code	Total Population	In Working Families	Family Child Care Home	Center	License Exempt	FCC Spaces ²	Center Spaces ³	FCC Spaces	Center Spaces
2,4	5	90094	335	183	27	117	39	0	30	-27	-87
3	5	90095	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	0	147
1, 4	7	90201	5,313	2,518	378	1607	534	132	495	-246	-1,112
3	5	90210	581	280	42	178	59	7	127	-35	-51
2,3	5	90211	203	93	14	59	20	0	119	-14	60
3	5	90212	309	132	20	84	28	0	155	-20	71
2	6	90220	2,378	1,171	176	747	248	331	623	155	-124
2	6	90221	3,110	1,530	230	976	324	174	533	-56	-443
2	6	90222	1,824	887	133	566	188	87	200	-46	-366
2	5	90230	1,082	590	88	376	125	175	665	87	289
2	5	90232	508	259	39	165	55	57	110	18	-55
1, 4	7	90240	966	565	85	360	120	65	150	-20	-210
4	7	90241	1,841	1,059	159	676	225	80	427	-79	-249
4	7	90242	2,008	1,159	174	740	246	130	265	-44	-475
2,4	8	90245	516	298	45	190	63	42	435	-3	245
2, 4	8	90247	2,044	1,076	161	686	228	215	310	54	-376
2, 4	8	90248	342	182	27	116	38	29	118	2	2
2	8	90249	1,001	541	81	345	115	203	134	122	-211
2	8	90250	4,706	2,486	373	1586	527	397	522	24	-1,064
4	8	90254	614	359	54	229	76	0	176	-54	-53
1, 2	7	90255	3,696	1,671	251	1066	354	159	417	-92	-649
2	8	90260	1,470	796	119	508	169	147	228	28	-280
2	8	90261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2, 4	6	90262	3,670	1,928	289	1230	409	176	452	-113	-778
3	5	90263	20	10	1	6	2	0	0	-1	-6
3	5	90265	305	158	24	101	33	0	171	-24	70
4	8	90266	1,067	648	97	413	137	35	1148	-62	735
1	7	90270	1,446	683	103	436	145	51	132	-52	-304
3	5	90272	636	341	51	217	72	13	485	-38	268
4	8	90274	409	243	37	155	52	0	660	-37	505
4	8	90275	827	480	72	306	102	37	331	-35	25
4	8	90277	1,090	637	96	406	135	22	430	-74	24
4	8	90278	1,909	1,119	168	714	237	94	486	-74	-228
1, 4	7	90280	4,731	2,469	370	1575	523	249	437	-121	-1,138
3	2	90290	169	86	13	55	18	15	112	2	57
2,3	5	90291	928	513	77	327	109	28	344	-49	17
2, 3, 4	5	90292	723	376	56	240	80	7	63	-49	-177
4	5	90293	378	201	30	128	43	0	81	-30	-47
2	8	90301	1,641	909	136	580	193	161	467	25	-113
2	8	90302	1,336	730	109	466	155	183	421	74	-45
2	8	90303	1,256	691	104	441	146	211	224	107	-217
2	8	90304	1,546	827	124	528	175	43	370	-81	-158
2	8	90305	360	208	31	133	44	197	196	166	63
3	5	90401	104	57	9	36	12	0	216	-9	180
3	5	90402	358	205	31	131	44	0	9	-31	-122
3	5	90403	746	410	62	262	87	0	388	-62	126
3	5	90404	579	326	49	208	69	56	457	7	249
3	5	90405	733	422	63	269	89	71	612	8	343
4	8	90501	1,870	1,004	151	641	213	73	239	-78	-402
2, 4	8	90502	751	462	69	295	98	41	155	-28	-140
4	8	90503	1,414	771	116	492	163	108	548	-8	56
4	8	90504	973	527	79	337	112	129	526	50	189
4	8	90505	1,030	580	87	370	123	87	895	0	525
2	8	90506	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30
1, 4	7	90601	1,262	723	108	461	153	51	561	-57	100
4	7	90602	1,084	637	96	406	135	29	62	-67	-344
4	7	90603	631	366	55	233	78	51	230	-4	-3
4	7	90604	1,616	857	129	547	182	88	471	-41	-76
1, 4	7	90605	1,731	921	138	588	195	110	280	-28	-308
1, 4	7	90606	1,323	759	114	484	161	116	373	2	-111
		90623	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1
4	7	90630	9	5	1	3	1	0	0	-1	-3
4	7	90631	122	72	11	46	15	0	200	-11	154
4	7	90638	1,487	785	118	501	166	109	249	-9	-252
1	7	90639	43	22	3	14	5	0	0	-3	-14
1	7	90640	2,581	1,321	198	843	280	130	323	-68	-520
4	7	90650	4,498	2,335	350	1490	495	271	807	-79	-683
1	7	90660	2,625	1,345	202	858	285	175	400	-27	-458
4	7	90670	514	268	40	171	57	44	267	4	96
4	7	90701	494	285	43	182	60	15	474	-28	292

			Preschoolers ¹		Likely to Use Care			Licensed Capacity		Surplus/Shortfall	
Supervisory District	Service Planning Area (SPA)	Zip Code	Total Population	In Working Families	Family Child Care Home	Center	License Exempt	FCC Spaces ²	Center Spaces ³	FCC Spaces	Center Spaces
4	7	90703	1,104	628	94	401	133	110	336	16	-65
4	8	90704	196	106	16	68	22	0	26	-16	-42
4	7	90706	3,404	1,676	251	1069	355	241	647	-10	-422
2, 4	8	90710	1,047	568	85	362	120	119	270	34	-92
4	7	90712	1,123	636	95	406	135	176	309	81	-97
4	7	90713	966	544	82	347	115	93	308	11	-39
4	7	90715	791	447	67	285	95	58	124	-9	-161
4	7	90716	737	412	62	263	87	81	72	19	-191
4	8	90717	793	446	67	284	95	73	574	6	290
1, 2, 4	6	90723	2,738	1,357	204	866	288	88	232	-116	-634
4	8	90731	2,744	1,444	217	921	306	128	367	-89	-554
4	8	90732	677	366	55	234	78	28	238	-27	4
4	8	90744	2,958	1,575	236	1005	334	71	462	-165	-543
2, 4	8	90745	2,151	1,341	201	855	284	197	269	-4	-586
2	8	90746	807	491	74	313	104	333	124	259	-189
2	8	90747	26	16	2	10	3	0	46	-2	36
4	8	90755	518	238	36	152	50	0	101	-36	-51
4	8	90802	1,415	654	98	417	139	37	180	-61	-237
4	8	90803	766	477	72	304	101	15	110	-57	-194
4	8	90804	1,826	924	139	589	196	95	111	-44	-478
4	8	90805	4,685	2,533	380	1616	537	430	711	50	-905
4	8	90806	2,032	1,000	150	638	212	165	485	15	-153
4	8	90807	1,254	663	100	423	141	66	313	-34	-110
4	8	90808	1,229	832	125	531	176	123	494	-2	-37
4	8	90810	1,713	898	135	573	190	161	206	26	-367
4	8	90813	3,374	1,589	238	1014	337	58	417	-180	-597
4	8	90814	570	327	49	209	69	22	159	-27	-50
4	8	90815	1,194	816	122	521	173	220	819	98	298
4	8	90822	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	8	90831	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	47
4	8	90840	2	2	0	1	0	0	23	0	22
4	8	90846	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	3	91001	1,233	669	100	427	142	151	395	51	-32
5	3	91006	850	479	72	305	101	15	270	-57	-35
5	3	91007	909	504	76	322	107	51	346	-25	24
5	3	91008	24	12	2	8	3	0	0	-2	-8
1, 5	3	91010	959	511	77	326	108	87	407	10	81
5	2	91011	354	206	31	131	44	15	618	-16	487
1, 5	3	91016	1,652	916	137	584	194	109	326	-28	-258
5	2	91020	249	133	20	85	28	22	166	2	81
5	3	91023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	3	91024	297	164	25	105	35	7	119	-18	14
1, 5	3	91030	752	440	66	281	93	33	389	-33	108
3, 5	2	91040	628	319	48	203	68	102	110	54	-93
5	2	91042	882	451	68	288	96	65	250	-3	-38
5	2	91046	5	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	-2
5	3	91101	897	461	69	294	98	0	277	-69	-17
5	3	91103	1,227	676	101	432	143	65	393	-36	-39
5	3	91104	1,388	760	114	485	161	117	240	3	-245
1, 5	3	91105	376	199	30	127	42	0	312	-30	185
5	3	91106	893	485	73	309	103	36	248	-37	-61
5	3	91107	1,171	637	96	407	135	85	691	-11	284
5	3	91108	289	164	25	105	35	0	100	-25	-5
5	3	91126	2	1	0	1	0	0	64	0	63
5	2	91201	657	344	52	220	73	88	219	36	-1
5	2	91202	756	396	59	252	84	109	144	50	-108
5	2	91203	416	216	32	137	46	87	65	55	-72
1, 5	2	91204	554	284	43	181	60	29	209	-14	28
1, 5	2	91205	1,189	617	93	394	131	176	368	83	-26
1, 5	2	91206	998	511	77	326	108	103	248	26	-78
5	2	91207	330	171	26	109	36	15	13	-11	-96
5	2	91208	433	235	35	150	50	0	89	-35	-61
5	2	91210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	2	91214	681	367	55	234	78	66	395	11	161
3	2	91301	677	333	50	213	71	45	483	-5	270
3	2	91302	562	298	45	190	63	0	408	-45	218
3	2	91303	1,358	747	112	477	158	51	153	-61	-324
3, 5	2	91304	1,851	1,019	153	650	216	137	448	-16	-202
3	2	91306	1,935	1,065	160	680	226	180	496	20	-184
3, 5	2	91307	570	323	48	206	68	73	380	25	174

			Preschoolers ¹		Likely to Use Care			Licensed Capacity		Surplus/Shortfall	
Supervisory District	Service Planning Area (SPA)	Zip Code	Total Population	In Working Families	Family Child Care Home	Center	License Exempt	FCC Spaces ²	Center Spaces ³	FCC Spaces	Center Spaces
3, 5	2	91311	1,080	585	88	373	124	58	577	-30	204
3	2	91316	997	514	77	328	109	107	360	30	32
5	2	91321	1,609	845	127	539	179	36	583	-91	44
3,5	2	91324	952	519	78	331	110	78	376	0	45
3,5	2	91325	1,058	581	87	370	123	65	720	-22	350
5	2	91326	864	491	74	313	104	36	267	-38	-46
3,5	2	91330	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30
3	2	91331	5,134	2,461	369	1570	522	247	864	-122	-706
3	2	91335	2,903	1,527	229	975	324	328	827	99	-148
3	2	91340	1,748	825	124	526	175	95	443	-29	-83
3, 5	2	91342	4,226	2,265	340	1445	480	238	379	-102	-1,066
3, 5	2	91343	2,891	1,428	214	911	303	234	641	20	-270
3, 5	2	91344	1,526	848	127	541	180	229	711	102	170
3	2	91345	649	328	49	209	70	66	149	17	-60
5	2	91350	1,060	545	82	347	115	127	754	45	407
5	2	91351	1,494	781	117	498	166	65	380	-52	-118
3, 5	2	91352	2,265	1,141	171	728	242	146	188	-25	-540
5	2	91354	1,054	567	85	362	120	42	54	-43	-308
5	2	91355	1,357	707	106	451	150	50	789	-56	338
3	2	91356	954	495	74	316	105	124	522	50	206
3	2	91361	135	68	10	43	14	0	78	-10	35
3	2	91362	34	16	2	10	3	0	0	-2	-10
3	2	91364	749	409	61	261	87	44	418	-17	157
3	2	91367	1,381	724	109	462	153	100	1058	-9	596
5	2	91381	457	215	32	137	46	7	292	-25	155
5	2	91382	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	2	91384	788	373	56	238	79	29	362	-27	124
5	2	91387	1,750	899	135	573	191	51	257	-84	-316
5	2	91390	607	286	43	183	61	44	0	1	-183
3	2	91401	1,617	859	129	548	182	217	604	88	56
3	2	91402	3,820	1,853	278	1182	393	176	240	-102	-942
3	2	91403	826	413	62	264	88	35	177	-27	-87
3	2	91405	2,429	1,289	193	823	273	175	256	-18	-567
3	2	91406	2,581	1,371	206	875	291	183	417	-23	-458
3	2	91411	1,252	650	98	415	138	29	243	-69	-172
3	2	91423	1,038	529	79	338	112	0	269	-79	-69
3	2	91436	398	208	31	133	44	37	176	6	43
5	2	91501	650	363	54	231	77	73	12	19	-219
5	2	91502	395	221	33	141	47	15	240	-18	99
5	2	91504	672	392	59	250	83	59	216	0	-34
3, 5	2	91505	974	561	84	358	119	101	304	17	-54
3, 5	2	91506	526	306	46	195	65	49	301	3	106
5	2	91521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	2	91522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	2	91523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3, 5	2	91601	1,384	698	105	445	148	50	345	-55	-100
3	2	91602	525	254	38	162	54	0	0	-38	-162
3	2	91604	922	460	69	294	98	22	255	-47	-39
3, 5	2	91605	2,616	1,313	197	838	278	159	167	-38	-671
3	2	91606	1,960	1,012	152	646	215	253	569	101	-77
3	2	91607	1,004	509	76	325	108	73	448	-3	123
3	2	91608	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1, 5	3	91702	2,850	1,480	222	944	314	117	287	-105	-657
1	3	91706	3,458	1,834	275	1170	389	146	620	-129	-550
1,4	3	91709	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1
1	3	91710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1, 5	3	91711	751	402	60	257	85	44	603	-16	346
1, 5	3	91722	1,399	825	124	526	175	81	223	-43	-303
5	3	91723	751	440	66	281	93	7	254	-59	-27
1, 5	3	91724	924	518	78	331	110	49	193	-29	-138
1	3	91731	1,285	548	82	350	116	59	463	-23	113
1, 5	3	91732	2,857	1,208	181	771	256	109	294	-72	-477
1	3	91733	2,243	980	147	625	208	88	242	-59	-383
5	3	91740	809	433	65	276	92	51	464	-14	188
5	3	91741	653	353	53	225	75	29	140	-24	-85
1	3	91744	3,635	1,924	289	1228	408	213	1025	-76	-203

			Preschoolers ¹		Likely to Use Care			Licensed Capacity		Surplus/Shortfall	
Supervisory District	Service Planning Area (SPA)	Zip Code	Total Population	In Working Families	Family Child Care Home	Center	License Exempt	FCC Spaces ²	Center Spaces ³	FCC Spaces	Center Spaces
1, 4	3	91745	1,567	911	137	581	193	109	452	-28	-129
1, 4	3	91746	1,330	682	102	435	145	73	351	-29	-84
1, 4	3	91748	1,321	771	116	492	164	117	576	1	84
1, 5	3	91750	819	435	65	277	92	71	224	6	-53
1	3	91754	978	583	87	372	124	81	530	-6	158
1	3	91755	748	450	68	287	95	44	102	-24	-185
5	3	91759	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	3	91765	1,240	726	109	463	154	88	633	-21	170
1, 4	3	91766	3,255	1,483	222	946	314	182	330	-40	-616
1	3	91767	2,201	1,016	152	648	215	131	567	-21	-81
1, 5	3	91768	1,493	683	102	435	145	65	360	-37	-75
1, 5	3	91770	2,031	1,218	183	777	258	153	715	-30	-62
1, 5	3	91773	909	480	72	306	102	43	495	-29	189
5	3	91775	787	427	64	272	90	44	312	-20	40
1, 5	3	91776	1,286	712	107	454	151	88	363	-19	-91
1, 5	3	91780	886	502	75	320	106	87	298	12	-22
1, 4, 5	3	91789	894	531	80	339	113	51	881	-29	542
1	3	91790	1,664	928	139	592	197	94	518	-45	-74
1	3	91791	1,025	581	87	370	123	51	310	-36	-60
1, 5	3	91792	1,297	718	108	458	152	73	220	-35	-238
5	3	91801	1,818	1,033	155	659	219	152	693	-3	34
5	3	91803	1,032	588	88	375	125	87	185	-1	-190
5	1	92397	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1
4	3	92821	24	14	2	9	3	0	0	-2	-9
4	3	92823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	93243	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1
5	1	93510	162	77	12	49	16	35	0	23	-49
5	1	93523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	93532	81	36	5	23	8	15	0	10	-23
5	1	93534	2,095	910	137	581	193	211	643	74	62
5	1	93535	3,717	1,642	246	1048	348	518	318	272	-730
5	1	93536	2,391	1,059	159	676	225	358	425	199	-251
5	1	93543	530	247	37	157	52	44	22	7	-135
5	1	93544	34	16	2	10	3	0	0	-2	-10
5	1	93550	4,104	1,819	273	1160	386	370	660	97	-500
5	1	93551	1,682	763	114	487	162	286	225	172	-262
5	1	93552	1,740	770	115	491	163	242	93	127	-398
5	1	93553	48	23	3	14	5	0	0	-3	-14
5	1	93563	5	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	-2
5	1	93591	352	160	24	102	34	0	0	-24	-102

¹Preschool age is 3 to 5 years old.

²California Department of Social Services/Community Care Licensing Division (CDSS/CCLD). Facility type code 810-Family Day Care Home. (March 2016). Total was divided by 3 to estimate the capacity for infants and toddlers.

³CDSS/CCLD. Facility type codes 830-850 (column AE), 955, 960 and 961 at 50%.

Source: Preschool population and number in working families are estimates obtained from the County of Los Angeles Internal Services Department's Urban Research (July 2015). "Likely to Use Care" is based on Los Angeles County Health Survey 2013 applied to the number of preschool children in working parent families (15% family child care, 63.8% center, and 21.2% license exempt).

Attachment No. 3:

2018-08-26_ATT_APA Policy Guide on the Provision of Child Care



APA Policy Guide on the Provision of Child Care

Revised by the APA Legislative & Policy Committee, July, 1997

Adopted by the Chapter Delegate Assembly, September 20, 1997

Ratified by the Board of Directors, September 21, 1997

Statement of Issue and Findings

Affordable, conveniently located, quality child care is one of the most pressing concerns of contemporary family life. In the 1990s, 75 percent of women with school-aged children are in the labor force. According to the Census Bureau, in 1990, there were 19.2 million employed women with children under 15 years old living with them. Their 31 million children must be cared for while their mothers are at worked.

The most rapid increase in the rate of labor force participation since 1970 has been among women with children under the age of three. In 1997, 62 percent of mothers with pre-schoolers are in the work force. Additionally, most of these mothers work full time.

In 1990, an estimated 1.6 million children 5 to 14 years old were "latchkey" children, i.e., left unsupervised for at least part of the day. Child care is clearly a national problem calling out for some form of federal support. In addition, there are numerous state and local level policies and actions which would enhance the provision of quality child care.

In 1990, a common type of arrangement chosen by working parents was family day care homes. It continues to be a preferred choice. Family day care is provided by an adult working in her or his home and typically caring for four to seven children. Local planners can play an important role in facilitating the provision of family day care by working to amend zoning to permit such a use by right in some residential districts. Local planners are also increasing the availability of child care by working with developers to provide affordable space. Child Care in the workplace as another convenient option for working parents.

Policy Positions

1. APA advocates the inclusion of child care policies as part of local planning policies.
2. APA supports local or state legislation which provides for small child care homes as permitted land uses in all zoning districts, without the standard home occupation restrictions, but with reasonable compatibility standards; and further supports state preemption of local legislation which does not permit this type of child care home.

3. APA encourages communities to consider amending local zoning ordinances to remove obstacles to the provision of regulated group and family child care in all zoning districts, in locations that are appropriate and safe for children.

4. APA encourages communities to negotiate with developers and to offer incentives to provide space for child care in all types of projects, residential, office, mixed use, and commercial, including new construction and reuse.

Reasons for these principles include:

The impact of child care shortages is most acutely felt at the local level. A survey of parents seeking child care in five counties in New York State showed the number one problem to be finding a center which was conveniently located. Many communities are already actively engaged in improving the availability of child care for their residents. For example, in Hartford, Connecticut, developers can receive a FAR bonus in exchange for providing space for day care. Prince George's County, Maryland, has amended its zoning to include a special exception for child care facilities in excess public school buildings undergoing adaptive reuse. Palo Alto, California, includes in its comprehensive plan a variance permitting expanded site coverage in industrial zones when the additional building space is used for child care. Tucson, Arizona, zoning regulations allow by right small child care homes and, conditionally, small child care centers in residential zones. The State of California requires local jurisdictions to classify family day care as a residential use and prohibits the imposition of licenses, fees, or zoning requirements on day care centers with 6 or fewer children. Local jurisdictions may require special use permits for facilities with up to 12 children, but limit local discretion to consideration of spacing, parking, traffic, and noise control, subject to the building meeting state building and fire safety requirements.

It should be noted that, although much attention is being focused on the provision of child care at work, surveys consistently show that most parents prefer that their children be in small facilities close to home. Parents are concerned not just about convenience of child care, but also the quality of child care. Child care for a limited number of children in a home is the preferred choice of many parents. Home occupation restrictions, such as limited use of floor space in the home and prohibitions on the use of outdoor space, unreasonably restrict child care in the home.

Some locations, such as high noise areas near airports and industrial areas with hazardous materials storage, may be inappropriate for child care. In addition, maintaining the quality of life in a neighborhood is important. Traffic and parking, waste disposal, and adequate sound control measures should be considered when providing for child care in a neighborhood. Licensing of child care to assure the quality of care and safety of children should be reasonable requirements.

5. APA supports legislation at the federal, state and local levels providing for child care needs assessment and planning to be performed at the state and local level.

6. APA supports local legislation (zoning ordinances) which provide for child care in locations convenient to neighborhoods and in public facilities such as schools, recreation and social service centers, and subsidized housing projects. Procedures to locate child care facilities should not be overly burdensome and should be related to size and land use impacts of the facility.

7. APA supports national and state legislation which moves toward the goal of providing adequate funding for safe, convenient and affordable child care opportunities for all children.

Reasons for these principles include:

The United States is the only industrialized nation which provides no job protection or child care support for working parents. American women have no statutory entitlement to job protection, health coverage for themselves and their newborn, or access to affordable, convenient and quality child care. The majority of women (80 percent, according to the National Commission on Working Women) work in low-paying, low status jobs. Nearly two thirds (63.6 percent) of all minimum wage earners are women. Twenty percent of mothers in the work force, or over 6 million women, are the sole support of their families. Without public policies in support of parents, we as a society run the risk that many of today's children will not receive the necessary care to grow into productive adults. Regulations which protect the safety of children, enhance the quality of care, or assure child care affordability are appropriate and will help to address concerns of parents and communities about child care.

Child care costs are most burdensome on low-income mothers. Women, especially women of color, are more likely to hold low-wage jobs. Child care costs approximately 27 percent of the monthly income for a family below poverty in 1991.

Increased zoning barriers add to the cost of child care and the lowering of quality of care. Typically, churches and schools are permitted in residential zones as uses that are compatible with and help support the viability of a neighborhood. Child care centers are usually considered commercial land uses, thus making the cost and convenience of child care greater for neighborhood residents.

Welfare reform's impact on the need for child care for low-income mothers has the potential to be significant. Public funding for day care (e.g. the provision of safe, affordable, child care at convenient locations) is essential to implementation of any federal or state program for welfare reform.

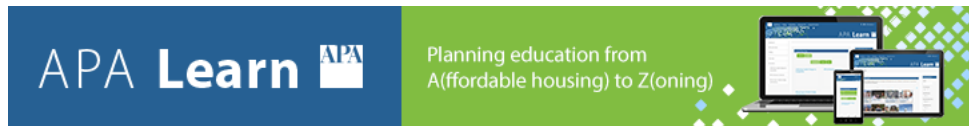
Note: The implementation of actions at the state level is at the initiative of the chapter taken in the legislative context particular to each state.

RESOURCES

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Abby Cohen, "Zoning For Family Day Care: Transforming a Stumbling Block Into A Building Block," *The Planning Commissioner's Journal*, Number 3, March/April 1992.



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