



SAN FRANCISCO Early Care and Education Needs Assessment



2017

San Francisco Child Care
Planning & Advisory Council



A LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

The San Francisco Child Care Planning and Advisory Council (CPAC) is San Francisco's local child care planning council. Early care and education (ECE) stakeholders appointed by the Board of Education and the Board of Supervisors are charged with advising policy makers, funders, and planners regarding the coordination and needs of early care and education in San Francisco. Education Code 8499.5 requires local child care planning councils to conduct a Needs Assessment every five years. CPAC previously completed Needs Assessments required by the California Department of Education – Early Education and Support Division (CDE-EESD) under this act in 1999, 2002, 2007, and 2012.

The 2017 San Francisco Early Care and Education Needs Assessment provides important updated information for legislators, planners, advocates, budget staff, ECE programs, community organizations, and the City regarding the availability of licensed early care and education and out-of-school time services, the availability of ECE subsidies for those who are eligible, and the indications of unmet need for subsidies by age group and neighborhood/zip code. This snapshot of data is captured at an important period in San Francisco's development of an ECE system, where much has changed since the previous Needs Assessment.

We have seen some significant successes at the state level over the past five years. Although funding for early care and education in California has not been restored to pre-2013 levels, there have been recent increases to state subsidy reimbursement rates, updates to family income eligibility limits, and the adoption of longer eligibility periods for subsidized ECE services. Additional funding for State Preschool spaces was also added. However, high-cost counties such as ours continue to face challenges in fully utilizing state subsidies which, despite recent increases, still do not cover the true cost of providing high quality early education. San Francisco is very fortunate to have a dedicated Office of Early Care and Education, along with a Mayor, a Board of Supervisors, City departments and offices, community stakeholders, and a voting public supportive of children, youth, and families. The San Francisco Citywide Plan for Early Care and Education presents a shared vision for ensuring every San Francisco child has equal opportunity. The adoption of the Citywide Plan for ECE presents shared goals for all early childhood agencies and coordinated efforts that will achieve better outcomes for children, and demonstrates the City's commitment to develop a high quality system of early education for all families and children, with specific strategies for infants, toddlers, and preschoolers.

The development of the 2017 Needs Assessment coincided with a comprehensive ECE system change in San Francisco and the creation of the Early Learning Scholarship (ELS) program. Implemented in July 2017, the ELS approach is a key component of the San Francisco Citywide Plan for ECE. The ELS program reimburses programs on a child enrollment basis at enhanced rates that cover the cost of operating a high quality program, defined as meeting Tier 3 of the Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS). ELS provides direct funding supports to San Francisco ECE centers and family child care (FCC) educators, and provides subsidies and tuition credits to eligible families, ensuring continuity of care until kindergarten entry for some target populations. This Needs Assessment includes a revised San Francisco's Early Care and Education Landscape section incorporating the Early Learning Scholarship program and featuring initiatives that the Office of Early Care and Education, First 5 San Francisco, the Department of Children, Youth and Their Families, CPAC, San Francisco Unified School District, City College, San Francisco State University, private funders, and the early care and education community have developed to strategically respond to improving the availability, affordability, and quality of care and education for children age 0–11.

This 2017 San Francisco Early Care and Education Needs Assessment represents the work of CPAC members, Resource and Referral staff, administrators in each contracted subsidized program, and public agency staff from the Office of Early Care and Education, First 5 San Francisco, and the Department of Children, Youth and Their Families. Special thanks go to the CPAC Needs Assessment Committee Members who have worked for over a year to produce this report, and in particular to consultant, Teresa Gonczy O'Rourke, as primary author and designer of the Needs Assessment. As the Chair of the San Francisco CPAC Needs Assessment Committee, it is my pleasure to share this important data and information with you. I hope that this tool proves invaluable to the educators and policymakers working to improve the landscape of early care and education, out of school time, and family support in San Francisco.

Most sincerely,



Graham Dobson, CPAC Needs Assessment Committee Chair

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2017 San Francisco Early Care and Education Needs Assessment was made possible through the collaborative efforts of a diverse group of people in the early care and education field. The CPAC Needs Assessment Committee would like to acknowledge the following individuals and city partners for their contributions in the collection, analysis, and interpretation of the data necessary to develop the 2017 San Francisco Early Care and Education Needs Assessment.

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Introduction

Research strongly shows the importance of a quality early education and out-of-school time experience for children. Children who receive high quality early care and education (ECE) experiences are more likely to have advanced language, academic, and social skills. School age children participating in high quality out-of-school time programs also tend to have positive outcomes, including improved academic performance, work habits, and study skills. Simultaneous to the benefits for children, the availability of high quality early care and education programs supports the economic success of families and of our City. Early care and education is, in and of itself, an important economic driver. In light of these important social and economic benefits, ensuring availability, affordability, and quality is critical for our vibrant and diverse city.

With this backdrop in mind, the 2017 San Francisco Early Care and Education Needs Assessment is an important planning tool for understanding San Francisco's early care and education landscape. The Needs Assessment supports the San Francisco Child Care Planning and Advisory Council (CPAC) and the City in highlighting successes and challenges in expanding care options and determining priorities. The planning process informs key stakeholders and policy makers, ensuring that data-driven decisions are made in prioritizing needs for increased capacity and available subsidies.

The 2017 Needs Assessment consolidates updated data by neighborhood/zip code and child age group (infant/toddler age 0-2, preschool age 3-5, and

school age children age 6-11). The report includes demographic information, licensed capacity in centers and family child care homes, subsidy eligibility, and subsidy enrollment for federal, state, and local programs. The Unmet Need section of this Needs Assessment addresses the state requirement to report local priorities for need for subsidies. To determine the unmet need, the total number of children receiving subsidies is subtracted from the number of subsidy-eligible children to see how many eligible children are not currently able to access subsidized care.

The 2017 Needs Assessment begins with an overview of San Francisco's ECE landscape, including local strategies to improve accessibility, affordability, and quality. Substantial local investments and innovative approaches are the lynchpin of the success of San Francisco's robust early care and education system.

Later sections of the 2017 Needs Assessment go above and beyond the state mandated information. For example, the section on parent choice reports data on how families with voucher subsidies utilize their vouchers, by different care settings. The early childhood workforce section provides some data on the teachers, administrators, family child care educators, and other early care and education professionals in the field, using data from the California Workforce Registry and from local ECE teacher preparation programs in higher education. The section on quality improvement shows how the San Francisco Quality Rating and Improvement

System (QRIS) has grown recently, with hundreds of ECE centers and family child care homes participating in the rating and improvement efforts.

The CPAC 2017 Early Care and Education Needs Assessment continues to be an essential planning tool for early care and education funders and the field in understanding the current state of San Francisco's ECE system. The collection of the important elements of the early care and education system is consequential to the ongoing efforts to improve access to early education services for all families, with a focus on low income families and children at risk.

LIMITATIONS ON DATA

There is a danger in assuming one early care and education slot (available space in a center or family child care home) equals one child. While this approach is generally useful to simplify planning, it does not match what is known about how care is accessed. Not all families need the care full time; as a result, many early care and education slots may be "shared" by families. Some children attend more than one type of care (e.g. family child care half-day and center preschool half-day). Also, some providers licensed for 8 or 12 children may serve as many as 20 in a week. An example of this would be a family child care educator who stays open during non-traditional hours and cares for a different combination of children in the evening and on weekends.

On the other hand, not all centers or family child care homes enroll to their full licensed capacity. While a 10% vacancy rate is a normal function of the market, many programs, by choice, enroll at far less than their licensed capacity. It is not unusual for a family child care home licensed for 12 to serve fewer than half as many children; for example, if they care for infants only. The capacity of a program is the provider's choice and could be influenced by many factors, including space constraints, staff ratios and group sizes, funding availability, and/or lack of staff. When programs enroll below their licensed capacity, licensed slots are not actually available to children.

Additionally, not all children attend early care and education in their own zip code. Prior data shows that typically 40%-50% of children leave their zip code for care. Children receive care outside their neighborhood for a variety of reasons. Many families use care near their workplace or on their route between home and work. Others select a particular location because they know and prefer a provider there. Some may assess the quality of a program as being worth the travel outside their neighborhood. In some instances, a family may move to a new neighborhood but keep their child with a provider in their old neighborhood. In the case of subsidies attached to a particular program site, some parents leave their neighborhood in order to obtain subsidized care.

The distribution of licensed slots in centers can be discretely counted as infant/toddler (age 0-2), preschool (age 3-5), or school age (age 6-11). Nevertheless, many centers that have only preschool classrooms also care for two-year-olds who are potty-trained or have a "toddler option" in their license. In general, the younger the child, the fewer options for center-based care.

In the case of licensed family child care homes, ages served can be much more fluid, as the license is not for particular ages. Licensing also restricts the number of children based on the combinations of infants/toddlers, preschoolers, and school age children and the number of caretakers at a program's location. A license for 12 can actually require the provider to care for far fewer than 12 children at any one time if the children enrolled are infants/toddlers. Some family child care educators also care for their own children under the age of 12, which requires them to reduce the number of publicly available child care slots for their license.

Studies of demand for subsidized early care and education do not all yield similar demand percentages, leaving CPAC without a way to estimate demand conclusively. As a result, the CPAC Needs Assessment Committee is using proxy data that facilitates an estimate of where resources are required. This proxy data consists of comparing the total number of children with subsidies to the number of children eligible for subsidized care, as well as looking at the number of eligible children waiting for subsidies on the San Francisco Child Care Connection (SF3C) centralized eligibility list.



Executive Summary of Unmet Need

OVERVIEW

Research demonstrates that high quality early care and education positively influences young children's physical, emotional, cognitive, and behavioral growth, as well as improving school readiness. High quality educational programs that engage families are also an important family support. San Francisco is incredibly fortunate to have local funding, in addition to state and federal dollars, to increase access to early childhood programs, so more children can attend and learn. Despite this extra funding, San Francisco still has a significant unmet need for more licensed program slots and more subsidized spaces, especially for infants and toddlers.

DEMOGRAPHICS

The City and County of San Francisco is home to many families with young children, including over 23,000 infants and toddlers (age 0-2), almost 20,000 preschoolers (age 3-5), and almost 35,000 school age children (age 6-11). These almost seventy-eight thousand children, age 0-11, are 9.4% of the total population of San Francisco, and children, age 0-17, constitute 13.4% of the population. This percentage is noticeably lower than the 23%, which is typically in most communities. Even the Manhattan Borough of New York County exceeds San Francisco, with 14.6% of its population being children, age 0-17.

San Francisco's child population percentage has stayed fairly consistent over the last few years, so as

the total population has grown, the number of children, age 0-11, has also increased by about 5,000 children. From 2011 to 2014, San Francisco child population has grown by 1,095 infants and toddlers (age 0-2), 691 preschoolers (age 3-5), and 3,081 school age children (age 6-11). These children are concentrated in different parts of San Francisco. Despite only having 725 children (age 0-11), the Presidio has the highest percentage of children (22%). Bayview / Hunter's Point has the next highest percentage (17%) with almost 6,000 children (age 0-11).

All of these young children constitute one of the most heterogeneous populations in the country and enrich a city that celebrates diversity. San Francisco's children (age 0-11) do not have an ethnic majority, with 32% white, 28% Asian, 23% Latino, 6% African-American, and 11% other ethnicities/races or multiethnic/multiracial. Almost half of children (age 5-17) in San Francisco are dual language learners, with 27%

speaking an Asian language, 16% speaking Spanish, and 6% speaking another non-English language. With such diversity of backgrounds and languages, early care and education providers in the city must have the capacity to communicate effectively with children and their parents in order to provide culturally and linguistically appropriate quality early care and education.

All of San Francisco's children should have the right to high quality early care and education, yet many of these children come from families where affording care is not feasible. 11% of San Francisco's children (age 0-11) live below the federal poverty level, and 30% are in families with incomes below 70% of the State Median Income (SMI), the state subsidy income eligibility benchmark. This translates to over 23,000 children age 0-11 that qualify for subsidized early care and education, including 6,122 infants and toddlers, 5,567 preschoolers, and 11,384 school age children.

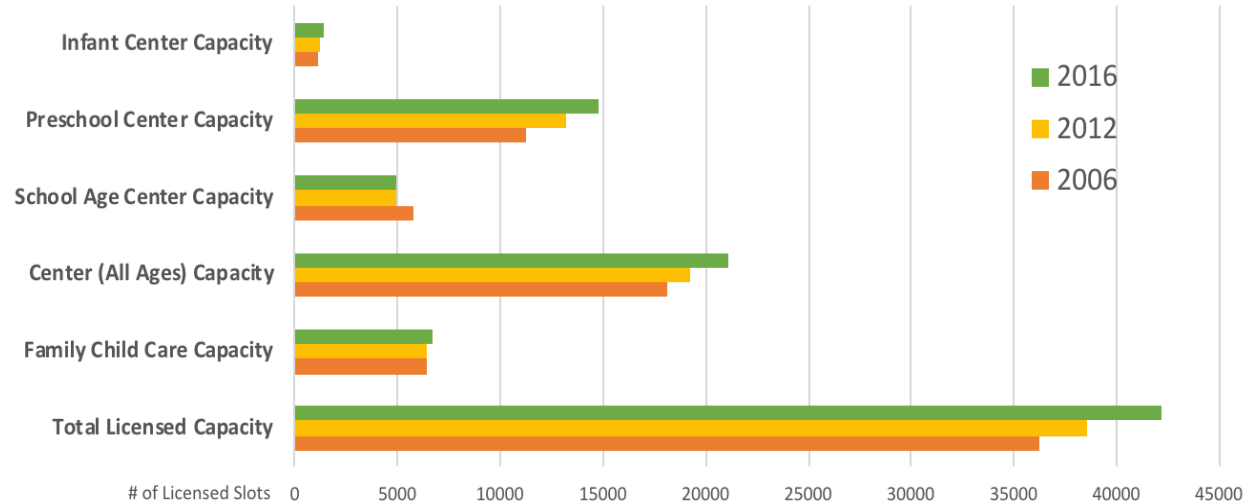
The neighborhoods with the highest number of children, age 0-11, as of the 2014 American Community Survey, are...

- * 94112 Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside – 9,663 children**
- * 94110 Inner Mission / Bernal Heights – 7,417 children**
- * 94124 Bayview / Hunter's Point – 5,975 children**
- * 94122 Sunset – 5,745 children**
- * 94134 Visitacion Valley – 5,111 children**

LICENSED CAPACITY

San Francisco's children receive early care and education (ECE) in a variety of settings: at licensed centers, at licensed family child care homes, and with license-exempt providers (family, friends, and neighbors). In April 2016, licensed child care centers within San Francisco had 1,414 infant slots, 14,774 preschool slots, and 4,923 school age slots, while family child care homes provided an additional 6,668 licensed slots for mixed age groups. While license-exempt providers play a critical role in the ECE system, especially for families that need care during non-traditional hours, the number of children with license-exempt providers is not tracked, as the providers do not need to register with the state.

Licensed Capacity Comparison 2006-2016



Licensed capacity for young children has continued to grow as San Francisco continues to make local investments in early care and education. From 2012 to 2016...

- * Infant (0-2) licensed center capacity grew by 21% from 1,172 to 1,414 (+242 slots).**
- * Preschool (3-5) licensed center capacity grew by 12% from 13,159 to 14,774 (+1,615 slots).**
- * School age (6-11) licensed center capacity stayed approximately the same from 4,933 to 4,923 (-10 slots).**
- * All ages (0-11) licensed center capacity grew by 10% from 19,264 to 21,111 (+1,847 slots).**
- * Family child care (0-11) licensed capacity grew by 4% from 6,418 to 6,668 (+250 slots).**
- * Total FCC and center (0-11) licensed capacity grew by 8% from 25,682 to 27,779 (+2,097 slots).**

UNMET NEED FOR LICENSED CAPACITY

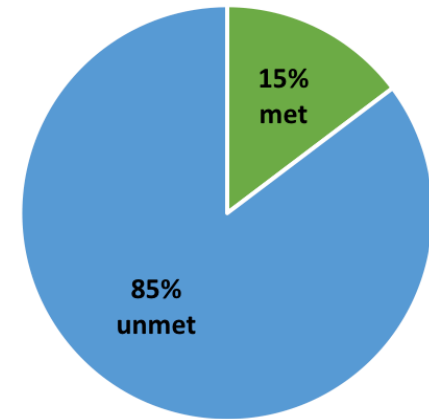
In large part because of San Francisco's commitment to Preschool For All (PFA), 94% of preschool children had licensed slots available to them in 2016, either in centers or at family child care homes. Only 1,270 out of 19,766 children, age 3-5, were without licensed early care and education options. This is a strong improvement from 2012, when only 87% of preschool children had licensed slots available, and almost 2,500 preschoolers were without licensed early care and education.

Unfortunately infant and toddler capacity is still underfunded. Only 15% of children, age 0-2, had licensed slots available to them in 2016, leaving

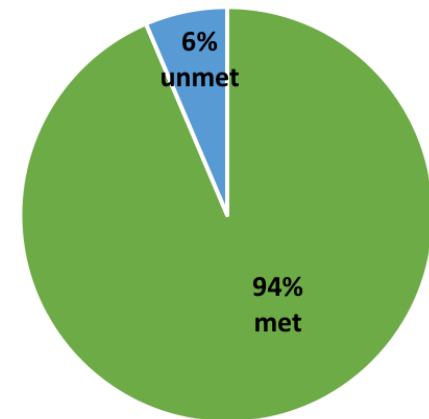
19,827 infants and toddlers without licensed care. While some of these young children are likely being cared for by parents who want to stay home, or by family, friends, and/or neighbors, there remains a considerable gap for those families who may want or need licensed care. Increasing capacity in the high-cost county of San Francisco requires a system of strategies for both capital and operations, including funding for new buildings and renovations, support for new family child care homes, higher pay for teachers to reduce turnover, etc. Family child care homes are especially important for increasing infant and toddler capacity, as more families choose FCC homes for their youngest children (see Parent Choice summary).

Licensed Capacity Need

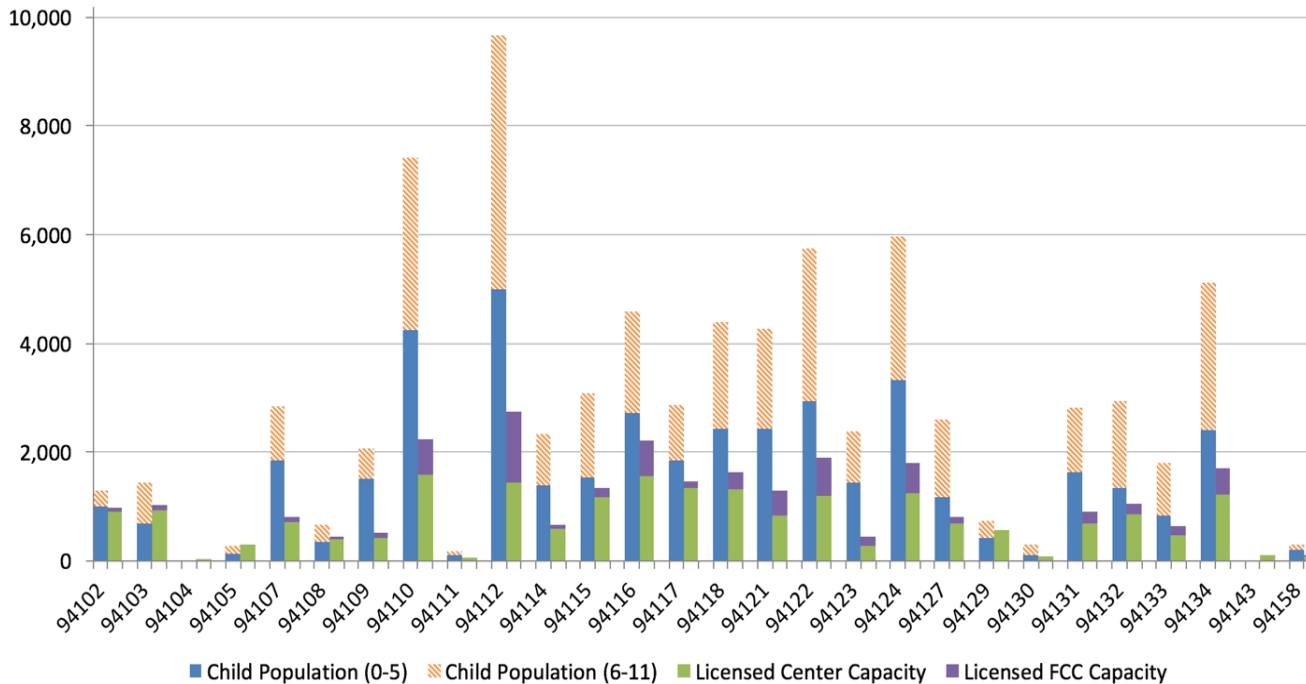
Infant: Age 0-2



Preschool: Age 3-5



Licensed Capacity Vs. Child Population



NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITH SUBSIDIES

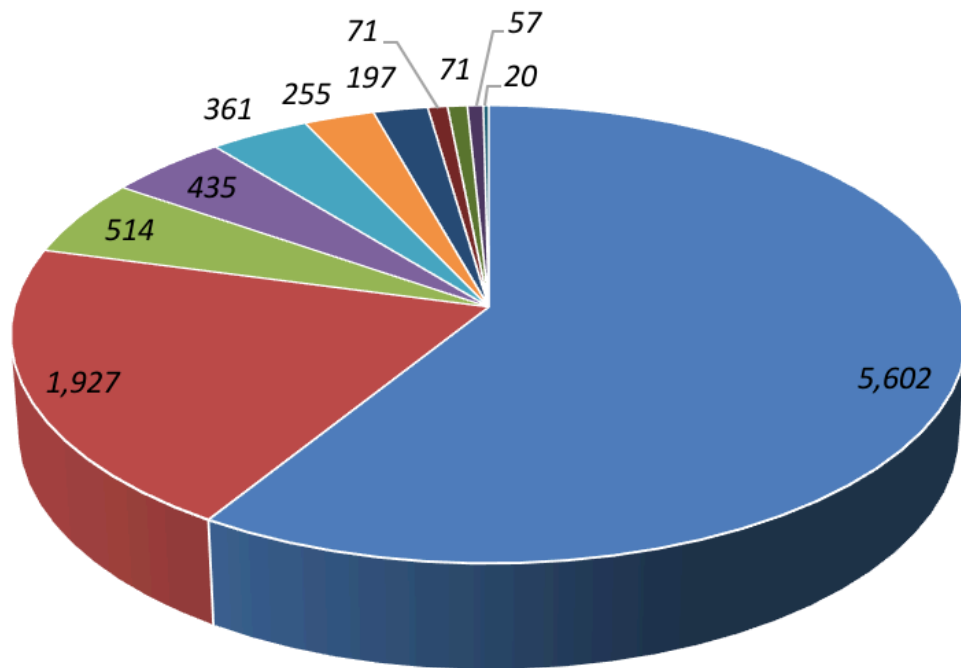
Through federal, state, and local funding, subsidy-eligible children have access to a wide range of subsidized early care and education options, including Head Start / Early Head Start, California Department of Education’s Title 5, CalWORKs vouchers, California Alternative Payment Programs (APPs), local vouchers, and more. A family qualifies for subsidies either through income eligibility or through categorical eligibility, such as homelessness, CalWORKs participation, or foster care.

In San Francisco, 9,510 children, age 0-11, received subsidized early care and education through these licensed and vouchered options in 2016. Many children get funding through multiple subsidies, which is termed “stacked” funding, so the total number of subsidies is higher than the number of children receiving subsidies. For example, 197 children receive only Head Start funding (“unstacked”) as shown below, but another 730 children receive Head Start funding “stacked” with another subsidy, and those children are included in the count for their other subsidy. The chart below does not show the 408 four-year-olds who received

Transitional Kindergarten subsidies and the 1,065 four-year-olds who received Preschool For All 9/12 Month Tuition, as these subsidies are not income-based. San Francisco also locally funds over 2,000 Preschool For All (PFA) enhancements that are “stacked” with other subsidies to improve quality.

These subsidies go to 1,755 infants and toddlers (age 0-2), 5,177 preschoolers (age 3-5), and 2,578 school age children (age 6-11). 8,213 children have a state subsidy as their main funding, while 1,297 children have a federal or local subsidy as their main funding, although many state subsidies are “stacked” with other federal and local money.

Total Children with Subsidies = 9,510



- Title 5 - 5,602 children = 58.9%
- CalWORKs - 1,927 children = 20.3%
- Preschool for All (Bridge & Plus) - 514 children = 5.4%
- City Child Care - 435 children = 4.6%
- CDE Non-CalWORKs Vouchers - 361 children = 3.8%
- Title I - 255 children = 2.7%
- Head Start only - 197 children = 2.1%
- ACCESS (Homeless) - 71 children = 0.8%
- Family Child Care Home Education Network - 71 children = 0.8%
- Family & Children's Services - 57 children = 0.6%
- Early Head Start only - 20 children = 0.2%

UNMET NEED FOR SUBSIDIZED CARE

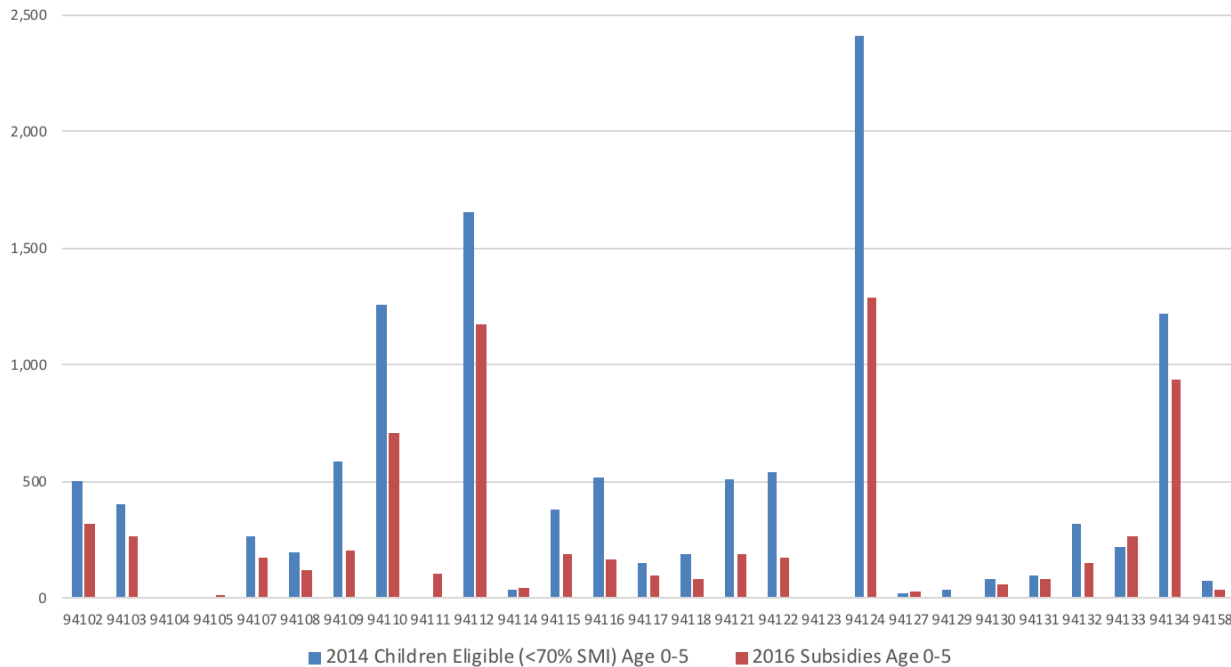
Although San Francisco has a significant number of children receiving subsidies, the current funding still only covers 38% of the children, age 0-11, who are income eligible for subsidies, leaving over 14,000 children in need.

Many of these subsidies focus on funding early education for preschool age children. Thus in San Francisco, 86% of subsidy-eligible preschoolers, age 3-5, can receive subsidized care. However, some neighborhoods still have significant unmet need, such as Bayview / Hunters Point, where over three hundred preschoolers from low income families are not receiving subsidized care that they qualify for. Over 1,500 preschool age children remain on the city's eligibility list, waiting for subsidized services.

Subsidies aimed at infants and toddlers are not as available, leaving an much larger gap for the youngest children. In San Francisco, only 27% of subsidy-eligible infants and toddlers, age 0-2, receive subsidized services. Almost 4,500 infants and toddlers qualify for, but are not receiving, early care and education through subsidized centers, family child care homes, or vouchered license-exempt care with family, friends, or neighbors.

Subsidy enrollment is based on families with the greatest need when a subsidy becomes available. Different neighborhoods have different needs, and so this Needs Assessment identifies the zip codes in San Francisco with the greatest number of subsidy-eligible children not receiving subsidies, demonstrating where resources are most needed.

Total Subsidies Vs. Eligible Children, Age 0-5



Greatest unmet need for subsidized care for subsidy eligible children by zip code:

Infant/Toddler (Age 0–2)

* Bayview/Hunters Point

(808 subsidies needed)

* 94102, 94108, 94109, 94133

(675 subsidies needed)

* Inner Mission/Bernal Heights

(509 subsidies needed)

* Outer Mission/Excelsior

(444 subsidies needed)

* Russian Hill/Nob Hill

(384 subsidies needed)

Preschool (Age 3–5)

* Bayview/Hunter's Point

(312 subsidies needed)

* Parkside/Forest Hill

(109 subsidies needed)

* Outer Richmond/Sea Cliff

(106 subsidies needed)

* Sunset

(98 subsidies needed)

* Chinatown

(49 subsidies needed)

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME

Like the gap for younger children, there are also not enough subsidies for school age children, age 6-11. Based on the limited state and local funding for school age programs, over nine thousand subsidy-eligible children, age 6-11, are not receiving subsidies. These children may be participating in other license-exempt afterschool and summer programs at low or no cost, so the San Francisco Department of Children, Youth and their Families (DCYF) gathers additional data to estimate the unmet need for out-of-school time care.

Through DCYF's estimates, 23% of school age children who need afterschool care do not have access, and 42% of youth who need summer care are not able to find it. While the San Francisco Child Care Planning and Advisory Council (CPAC) focuses much of its work on early care and education, the new Out-of-School Time committee is looking at how access to quality care and education can be improved for school age youth, especially for low income families.

PARENT CHOICE

When choosing early care and education for their children, parents take into consideration many factors, including type of care, affordability, location and convenience, availability of slots and subsidies, as well as their family's values. In San Francisco, it is possible to examine parental choice by analyzing how families who receive vouchers choose care. These vouchers can be used at licensed centers, at licensed family child care programs, or with license-

exempt caregivers, commonly known as family, friends, and neighbors (FFN). As the care is almost completely subsidized and thus affordability is not a large factor in the care decision for the family, this data provides one way to look at broad patterns of parent choice in early care and education.

In looking at type of care, parents of infants and toddlers choose family child care homes most often, while parents of preschoolers split their choice across centers, FCCs, and license-exempt providers. Parents of school age children choose license-exempt family, friends, and neighbors more often. For location and convenience, parents choose care in their home zip code 40% of the time, and go to care outside of their home zip code 60% of the time, perhaps to receive care near work or with a preferred provider. For families choosing license-exempt providers, 57% of parents choose family (providers who are kin), and 43% choose friends or neighbors (providers who are not kin).

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION WORKFORCE

San Francisco cannot increase early care and education capacity without having enough qualified teachers and support staff. This Needs Assessment is the first to include a section on San Francisco's early care and education workforce, acknowledging that a strong workforce is paramount to access and quality. The data is gathered from the California Early Care and Education Workforce Registry, which does not yet track all educators, but can provide some interesting insights into the workforce.

San Francisco's ECE educators are mostly female (93%) from across the age spans (24% in their twenties, 24% in their thirties, 20% in their forties, 19% in their fifties, and 12% over sixty). The workforce is very diverse – 45% Asian, 24% Hispanic, 14% White, 9% African-American, and 8% other races or multiracial. Almost half (46%) of ECE educators have a primary language other than English, with 27% speaking Cantonese or Mandarin and 12% speaking Spanish.

Almost half (44%) of educators have over ten years of experience in early care and education. 83% have some college coursework, with 37% obtaining a Bachelor's degree or higher. Despite these accomplishments, early care and education educators earn much less than school age educators, even when controlling for similar educational backgrounds. Lead teachers with a BA in early care and education settings make about \$20/hour, while TK-12 teachers in San Francisco Unified School District make over \$35/hour.

Early care and education programs often have a hard time retaining teachers because of these low wages. In a small survey of local ECE administrators, CPAC found that over 33% of programs did not have enough teachers and staff to enroll as many children as desired. Hiring can take a long time, with over 55% of programs find that hiring lead teachers take more than two months. If a program cannot enroll to full capacity due to lack of teachers, San Francisco has even fewer slots available for young children than the licensed capacity numbers would indicate.

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT & QRIS

Research has shown that early education can have a profound positive impact on young children, yet the promise of ECE hinges on quality. This Needs Assessment is the first to include a section of the quality improvement efforts in San Francisco. These efforts are led by First 5 San Francisco, in collaboration with the Office of Early Care and Education, the San Francisco Unified School District, and other local agencies.

The San Francisco QRIS has grown dramatically since its official start in 2011 when the federal Race to the Top – Early Learning Challenge grant was awarded to California. As of July 2017, 151 licensed centers and 82 licensed family child care homes are participating in QRIS. Over 78% of the centers and 58% of the family child care homes are rated at Tier 4 or higher. As programs continue being part of QRIS, their quality improves. 123 centers have been in QRIS over three years, and thus have been re-rated, with many of them moving from Tier 3 up to Tier 4. Twenty-five family child care homes have been re-rated as well, with many of them moving from Tier 2 or 3 up to Tier 4.

RECOMMENDATIONS

San Francisco is a model for other cities and counties and has made significant progress toward access to preschool for all four-year-olds, yet work still remains to improve capacity and expand subsidies for infants and toddlers, as well as to support quality efforts and workforce pay increases. Although San Francisco voters and legislative leaders

have already demonstrated tremendous support and financial commitment to early care and education, many families still struggle to afford services for their children. CPAC urges state and local leaders to make early education an urgent policy priority, with the following specific recommendations:

* State reimbursement rates should reflect local/regional costs for quality care. San Francisco is a high-cost county, where providing high quality early educational services costs more than other areas of the state. Regionalizing the State Reimbursement Rate (SRR) would allow Title 5 contractors to meet the costs of providing high quality care to more young children.

* The number of available state and local subsidies should increase, especially in underserved neighborhoods and for infants and toddlers. San Francisco is providing subsidized care and education for many of its low income preschoolers, but only 27% of its low income infants and toddlers. More subsidies are needed to provide services for all of our youngest citizens.

* Grant funds should be available to support the procurement, development, and renovation of facilities. In order to serve more children, early care and education programs need more physical space. With grants from the California Department of Education and local funding, new facilities can be found, and existing facilities can be updated to create quality environments for our young children.

* Income eligibility for subsidies should be adjusted to reflect local/regional costs of living. Many families with incomes above the current subsidy eligibility standard (85% of the State Median Income

in San Francisco as a Pilot county) still struggle to afford care in our high-cost county. San Francisco's eligibility should reflect the local cost of living so more families with low-moderate incomes can get help paying for early education.

* Early care and education teachers should be paid on par with San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) TK-3rd grade teachers and support staff. Early educators are paid far below similarly qualified teachers who work with students only a year older, and nearly all early educators in San Francisco earn less than a self-sufficient wage for our high-cost county. Funding is needed to increase pay for educators, which will allow programs to increase capacity and serve more children.

* Many families need services during non-traditional hours, or they may prefer care for their young child from family members, friends, and/or neighbors. Through exploring ways to retain and support license-exempt providers, state and local legislators can give families more choices to find the care that best fits their specific needs.

When children experience quality early education over multiple years, they are better prepared for kindergarten and have increased success in school with higher graduation rates. Parents need quality, reliable child care so they can be productive members of the workforce. Well-paid jobs for early educators means more women, often women of color, can provide financially for themselves and their families. When we invest in quality early care and education for all children, we advance our city's goal of equitable opportunities for all families in our diverse community.

San Francisco's Early Care and Education Landscape

MOVING TOWARDS A COMPREHENSIVE AND COORDINATED EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION SYSTEM

Research has definitively identified short- and long-term benefits to children, families, and communities when young children arrive at elementary school healthy and ready to learn. Early care and education is a vital service that provides critical opportunities to enhance child development: physical, emotional, social, and cognitive. Early care and education is also a family support that strengthens families and enables parents to participate in work, training, and education activities to increase families' economic self-sufficiency. Moreover, early care and education as a service industry has significant positive impacts on the economy and community well-being. As public awareness has grown about the importance of early experiences to brain development and school readiness, so have community capacity efforts grown to ensure the availability of programs and services, improve their quality, and increase access for all young children and their families.

A strong early care and education (ECE) system that is well-funded, fully coordinated, and highly accountable is essential to the overall development, school readiness, and long-term success of young children. Developing a system requires explicit efforts to bring coherence to the relationships between various financing mechanisms and revenue sources, and the programs, services, and infrastructure that require

funding. System-building is incremental and takes time as well as stakeholder commitment.

There are significant challenges to early care and education systems building. Funding comes from numerous federal, state and local streams including Head Start/Early Head Start, Child Care and Development Fund (also known as the Child Care Development Block Grant - CCDBG), Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Social Services Block Grant, Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), First 5 California tobacco tax dollars, San Francisco's Children and Youth Fund, and Public Education and Enrichment Fund (PEEF), among others. These funding streams must be effectively coordinated locally in order to develop strategies and targeted investments that support the system as a whole. This creates special challenges in governance, administration, and coordination—a strong incentive for the creation in San Francisco of the Office of Early Care and Education and its mandate to help streamline the system.

Historically, two significant barriers have impeded progress: fragmented funding streams with conflicting financing and the absence of a cohesive system. In San Francisco, stakeholders have worked together to resolve these long-standing issues and to streamline the system into a cohesive whole that maximizes investments while maintaining a focus on quality. This section gives a background into many of the funding streams and other initiatives that are part of the San Francisco ECE system.

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EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION: OVERVIEW

In the United States, public early care and education programs and related services are funded through a range of federal, state, and local sources. Some funding sources directly finance preschool opportunities while others fund support services for children and families, quality improvement efforts, and professional development initiatives for the workforce. State and local governments have used a wide array of revenue raising and revenue enhancing strategies, along with partnering with the private sector, philanthropy, and local community groups, to increase funding for early care and education. It is common for state and local agencies, community-based organizations, institutions of higher education, and other entities to braid (integrate) and/or blend (coordinate) a variety of funding sources in order to provide early care and education programs and services. Today's "system" is a patchwork of different federal, state, and local programs that presents unique challenges.

The achievement of quality, affordability, and accessibility poses numerous challenges for ECE administrators, programs, and parents. These three dynamic, interdependent, and sometimes competing dimensions make early care and education a uniquely challenging business proposition. Although traditionally viewed primarily as a workforce support, there is an increased awareness at the federal level that the quality of early care and education is extremely important for all children, with an increased return on investment for children from low income and at-risk families. The federal

government has identified the importance of quality early education as a top national priority, including calling early childhood out in the 2013 State of the Union Address and holding a White House Summit on Early Education in 2014. However, maintaining quality, with highly trained staff, high quality environments, adequate facilities, and access to resources to provide young children with what they need to thrive and succeed, is especially difficult for providers. The cost of providing high quality care currently makes affordability and access challenging for many families.

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION STATE ADMINISTRATION

Early care and education programs in California are administered by the California Department of Education – Early Education and Support Division (CDE-EESD) and the California Department of Social Services (CDSS). Contracted providers receive funding from the state and from federal dollars that flow through the state agencies.

Currently, the California Department of Education (CDE) is the lead agency for the federal Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG) funding and administers the state-subsidized early care and education program in two ways: 1) by contracting directly with providers, where CDE pays the maximum reimbursable amount specified in their contract based on the provider's earned child days of enrollment, which is a metric that calculates attendance; and 2) by administering the Alternative Payment Program (APP), a voucher-type program, which reimburses licensed

providers and license-exempt caregivers for care of a specific subsidized child based on the rate charged by the provider to nonsubsidized families, up to the Regional Market Rate (RMR).

Early care and education subsidy voucher programs, including CalWORKs Stages 2 and 3, are administered at the state level by the Department of Education (CDE), with the exception of one voucher program—CalWORKs Stage 1—which is administered at the state level by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS). Resource and Referral (R&R) agencies, Alternative Payment Programs (APPs), County Welfare Departments (CWDs), contracted centers, and other local agencies also play a role in administering the various subsidy voucher programs.

CDSS is also responsible, through its Community Care Licensing Division, for non-direct early learning and development services. The Community Care and Licensing Division licenses family child care homes and child development centers to ensure health and safety standards for children, and conducts criminal record and background checks on individuals working with children in these settings.

The California Children and Families Commission, popularly known as First 5 California, was established to support the education, health, and development of children from the prenatal stage to age 5. Its stated vision is that "California's children receive the best possible start in life and thrive". First 5 focuses on many aspects of early childhood, including health care, preschool, special needs, early care and education, and nutrition. First 5 California and the 58 county commissions were established in 1998 with the passage

of Proposition 10, the California Children and Families Act. It is funded by a tax on tobacco products. First 5 California oversees and distributes funds to the 58 county commissions, which determine what programs they will use in their specific communities.

Advocates have long maintained that the ECE system in California is inadequately funded and faces several main shortcomings: the state reimbursement rate (SRR) for providers and the state income eligibility cap for families are both too low despite recent increases, especially for high cost counties such as San Francisco, and the number of eligible children exceeds the number of subsidized slots available. Given the high cost of doing business in San Francisco, contractors do not receive adequate funding to operate their businesses and provide quality care. To maintain quality, some contractors choose not to care for the maximum number of children they are allowed to serve in their contracts, which is still far below the number of eligible families. To compensate, some counties have been filling the funding gap with local dollars to build capacity and raise quality. In addition, the low income eligibility cap disqualifies families in San Francisco that earn above 85% of the State Median Income (SMI), despite these families still not earning enough to be able to afford to pay market rate for quality ECE services.

STATE CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES

California's child care subsidy programs are either direct contracts or voucher-based. Major distinctions between these two types of state subsidies include the portability of the funding and the settings in which they can be used. Funding portability refers

to whether the subsidy stays at a particular program or stays with a particular child.

Direct contract subsidies offer care for eligible families at specific early care and education programs, including licensed centers and family child care homes through Family Child Care Home Education Networks (FCCHEN). The early care and education programs contract with the California Department of Education (CDE) for a certain number of subsidized slots. Once a family has a subsidized slot at a particular program, they must stay at that program in order to keep that direct contract subsidy. Title 5 is the main direct contract state subsidy with several funding contract types, such as General Child Care and Development (CCTR), California State Preschool Program (CSPP), and Severely Handicapped Program.

Voucher-based subsidies, on the other hand, allow families to choose among eligible ECE providers, including licensed early education centers, licensed family child care homes, and license-exempt care, which includes family, friends, and neighbors, as well as some public recreation programs. Early care and education subsidies are not true "vouchers" in that families are not given certificates with a stated value that they use to purchase care from any possible provider. Rather, families must find an eligible provider, and have the hours of care and payment rate approved before their ECE subsidy is certified. Once certified, the child may start care, and payment is usually made directly to the provider by the CDE contractor administering the subsidy. Families with subsidy "vouchers" can move fairly easily from one provider to another. Voucher-based subsidies include CalWORKs Stages 1, 2, and 3, as well as Alternative Payment Programs (APPs).



CALIFORNIA WORK OPPORTUNITIES AND RESPONSIBILITY TO KIDS (CalWORKS) CHILD CARE

CalWORKs provides temporary cash aid to families with children under the age of 19, whose income and property holdings are below thresholds determined by the state. Typically, adults are limited to receiving up to five years of cash aid over a lifetime. Unless exempt, CalWORKs participants are required to participate in welfare-to-work activities. Parents or other relative caregivers with primary responsibility for providing care to one child up to 24 months old or two or more children under six years old are exempt from welfare-to-work activities. However, parents of young children may volunteer to participate. These parents volunteering to participate in welfare-to-work activities are eligible for child care services, and the 60-month time limit to receive cash aid does not apply while the recipients are exempt. For CalWORKs recipients participating in welfare-to-work activities that lead to employment and self-sufficiency, subsidized child care is available for their children up to age 12 and for children with special needs and severe disabilities up to age 18.

For CalWORKs child care vouchers, parents may choose to use licensed centers, licensed family child care homes, or license-exempt child care providers such as family, friends, or neighbors.

There are three stages of CalWORKs child care:

*** Stage 1 Child Care:** Stage 1 Child Care is funded by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) and is locally administered by the San Francisco Human Services Agency (HSA) through

contracts with local Alternative Payment Program agencies (APPs). Stage 1 Child Care begins with a parent's entry into a County-approved welfare-to-work program or employment and continues serving them for up to six months or until their work and child care are stable. Families may continue to receive Stage 1 Child Care assistance if there are insufficient funds in Stages 2 or 3.

*** Stage 2 Child Care:** CDE contracts with the local Alternative Payment Program agencies (APPs) to administer Stage 2 Child Care, which is available to families on welfare with stable employment. Families may receive Stage 2 Child Care for up to 24 months after they stop receiving cash aid.

*** Stage 3 Child Care:** CDE contracts with the local Alternative Payment Program agencies (APPs) to administer Stage 3 Child Care, which supports families as they move off welfare and into self-sufficiency and have exhausted their up to 24 months of eligibility for Stage 2. Families can continue to receive Stage 3 Child Care until they no longer meet the income eligibility requirements or their children exceed the age limit.



SAN FRANCISCO CHILD CARE INDIVIDUALIZED COUNTY SUBSIDY PLAN (PILOT)

The Individualized Child Care Subsidy Programs (also known as ‘Pilots’) were conceived as a means to explore solutions to the problems that the state’s “one-size-fits-all” child care and development subsidy system presents, especially in higher cost counties. Without any additional funds, the Pilots seek to demonstrate the effects of limited local control and flexibility in the administration of California Department of Education-Early Education and Support Division (CDE-EESD) contracted funding and stakeholder efficiency to meet the goals of increased family self-sufficiency, continuity of care for children and to stabilize a fragile early care and education infrastructure.

The SF Pilot was established to meet the key goals of ensuring stable enrollment and reducing unearned contract dollars across the City and County of San Francisco. The SF Pilot is a no-cost option to the state that allows San Francisco to innovate and shore up the fiscally challenged subsidized ECE delivery system. The only resources for the SF Pilot are County allocated unearned and recaptured funds from existing contracts and the collection of family fees. Unearned funding from contractors can be transferred on a temporary and permanent basis to other contractors within San Francisco, who can then utilize it to serve those children most eligible for subsidies from SF3C.

San Mateo County established the first Pilot. The San Mateo County Individualized Child Care Subsidy

Program was signed into law in October 2003 through Assembly Bill 1326 (Simitian) and implemented in 2004-05. San Francisco County’s Pilot bill, Senate Bill 701, passed in September 2005, and the subsequent Pilot plan implemented in 2005-06 mirrored that of San Mateo. The two counties faced the same kind of local challenges and have worked together over the past 12 years to track the same Pilot outcome measures, procedures and annual report format.

Recently, two other counties have had legislation passed to become Pilot counties. Alameda’s Pilot was authorized by Assembly Bill 833 (Bonta), passed in October 2015 and implemented in 2016-17. Santa Clara’s Pilot was authorized by Assembly Bill 2368 (Gordon), passed in September 2016

The Pilots allow counties to address two fundamental concerns. First, despite families barely earning enough to meet the high costs of housing in the county, they are considered to have incomes too high to qualify for child care subsidies. Second, the state standard reimbursement rates to Early Education and Support Division (EESD) providers contracted to provide high quality early care and education are so low that providers cannot cover their costs, and therefore, are unable to utilize their full allocation of state and federal child development funds. As a result, fewer children are served by these providers, and early care and education spaces are lost in the county. The Pilot bills authorize each county to develop and implement an Individualized County Child Care Subsidy Plan, and provide limited flexibility in the use of EESD funding.

Through a series of local components in their respective county plans, all Individualized Child Care Subsidy Programs seek to achieve three key goals:

Goal 1: Increase the retention of EESD funded direct service contractors from year to year

Goal 2: Increase the number of families that continue to qualify for subsidized child care and development services, resulting in an increase to the aggregate child days of enrollment among participating contractors

Goal 3: Return fewer unused allocations for subsidized child care and development back to EESD by maximizing utilization of child care and development county allocations

All existing Pilots have the following objectives:

- To increase the ability of low income families to move toward self-sufficiency through higher earnings
- To increase the stability of early care and education placements for families
- To provide continuity of high quality education and care for children

Some of the elements of the Pilots include:

- Subsidized families in Pilot counties can earn higher incomes and still remain eligible for services
- Pilot counties have a range of higher daily Standard Reimbursement Rates
- EESD contracts in Pilot counties can be renegotiated and funds transferred between contractors to maximize the use of contracted funds across the county

Family eligibility and need requirements look different in Pilot counties. For example, the family eligibility income threshold for entering EESD contract funded child care and development direct services moves from 70% of State Median Income (SMI), which is the threshold statewide, to 85% of the SMI. In this way, families can earn up to 30% more and still qualify for EESD subsidized services.

Also, after families are certified as eligible, they have 24 months of eligibility as long as they abide by the rules of the program and their income does not exceed 85% of SMI. Families demonstrating a need for early care and education due to ‘Seeking Employment’ have 12 months of eligibility in Pilot counties. The age to enroll in the California State Preschool Program (CSPP) in non-Pilot counties is 3 years old. To ensure continuity of care and help with classroom transitions, children in Pilot counties may enroll at 2 years and 9 months.

Through the redistribution of existing under-earned EESD funds voluntarily relinquished by individual contractors, each Pilot county is able to establish daily Pilot reimbursement rates higher than the SRR. These increased Pilot rates vary county by county and by contract types, depending on the amount of EESD funds within different contract types released by contractors within each Pilot. The main intent of Pilot changes is to provide continuity of care and stability for children participating in EESD subsidized early care and education. The hope is to also minimize compliance burdens and reporting requirements and shift from constantly monitoring families for the purpose of determining eligibility and/or need. The expectation is of a move to a more child-focused approach in EESD funded programs.

In each Pilot county, there are several restrictions:

- No family who would have been eligible under state rules can either become ineligible or be asked to pay higher family fees.
- Participation by contractors is not mandated. Contractor participation is entirely voluntary; however, those that do not join at the beginning of the program cannot join at a later date.
- The number of child days of enrollment across participating providers must increase countywide overall from the base year.
- Alternative Payment (AP) contractors do not benefit from increases to reimbursement rates as they are reimbursed in accordance with the Regional Market Rate (RMR), not the SRR.
- There are no additional resources for the Pilots – only unearned and unallocated funds from existing contracts and EESD funding streams may be used.

Interest in individualized child care subsidy programs is increasing as more counties are struggling to meet the demand for affordable, quality early education opportunities. In 2017, there were four separate Assembly bills introduced to establish Pilot legislation in nine additional California counties.

The current Pilot counties in the Bay Area face the same kind of local challenges and so have worked together to track the same Pilot outcome measures, procedures, family eligibility and fee scale, and annual report format. The counties use the same independent evaluation firm to track their progress and report to the legislature and to the California Department of Education.

The SF Pilot was originally due to sunset on December 31, 2010. Thanks to support from Senator Mark Leno, the SF Pilot was extended in two consecutive years through budget trailer bill language until June 30, 2014. In 2013, the City and County sponsored Assembly Bill 260 (Gordon), which passed both houses and was signed by Governor Brown, and extended the SF Pilot for an additional two years, through June 30, 2016. The State Budget 2015-16 (Assembly Bill 104) included language that repealed the SF Pilot sunset date altogether. This means that the components of the SF Pilot remain indefinitely, and the City will not have to continuously pursue strategies to extend it.

*** Specific San Francisco Pilot Components:**

In recent years, the SF Pilot has emphasized and enhanced three main areas of focus ...

1. Funding Flexibility to Increase the Percentage of Contracts Earned

The SF Pilot gives Title 5 contractors greater flexibility between the different state contracts that they hold. Contractors will be allowed to make ongoing adjustments between different contracts which serve different aged children throughout the fiscal year, thus allowing those programs serving infants, toddlers, preschoolers and school age children more flexibility to transfer child days of enrollment on an ongoing basis, based on the changing needs of the population being served.

2. Efficient Contract Management for Full Earning

An important lesson learned through the SF Pilot to-date is that training and technical assistance (TA) must be delivered on a regular basis to ameliorate the



problems associated with the under-earning of contracts. The SF Pilot has demonstrated the impact of providing targeted and enhanced TA/training to specific agencies on their ability to fully earn their contracts.

3. Maximizing Enrollment to Serve Families of Highest Need

When the state defunded the Centralized Eligibility List statewide, San Francisco decided to continue funding a local centralized list with enhanced

services and a new name, the San Francisco Child Care Connection (SF3C). SF3C is an augmented process, in which SF3C staff undertake active child care case management for the “most eligible” families as well as completing need and eligibility verification for all families prior to and at the time of notification of available subsidized slots. There is a great need to focus on the most eligible for subsidized care by simplifying the method for determining eligibility, creating a centralized initial eligibility determination (and recertification), and expediting the enrollment processes. SF3C

significantly reduces the “lag time” for contractors to enroll eligible families and enables contractors to better maintain full enrollment and meet their contract obligations.

By maximizing the utilization of San Francisco County’s child care and child development subsidy allocations, the SF Pilot offers many benefits for San Francisco’s children, families and Title 5 providers. These include increasing the retention of state subsidized contractors, increasing the stability and continuity of early care and education services and increasing the ability of low income families to move toward self-sufficiency through higher earnings.

The San Francisco Individualized County Subsidy Plan remains critical to the effectiveness and efficient use of public funds. Without the SF Pilot, many of our Title 5 state-contracted early care and education providers would be in serious fiscal danger and run the real risk of going completely out-of-business. The impact on the loss of subsidized ECE services for working families in the City has the potential of manifesting a devastating impact on the school readiness and educational development of young children in San Francisco, as well as an impact on the local economy, as parents would not be able to go to work.

The SF Pilot continues to work to serve as many eligible low income families as possible, to use child care and development subsidy dollars with care, to coordinate funding, and to support all parts of our local early care and education system to provide quality education and care to our most vulnerable children.

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION: LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

In San Francisco, local subsidized ECE programs for low income families are provided through the City and County of San Francisco itself, originally through three departments:

* **The First 5 San Francisco Children and Families Commission (F5SF)** administers programs funded by Proposition 10, the State Tobacco Tax approved by California voters in 1998 to provide programs, services, and supports for children through five years of age.

* **The San Francisco Human Services Agency (HSA)** promotes well-being and self-sufficiency among individuals, families, and communities in San Francisco in accordance with its mission by utilizing Federal, State, and City General Fund funds.

* **The San Francisco Department of Children, Youth, and Their Families (DCYF)** administers the Children and Youth Fund, which was originally approved by San Francisco voters in November 1991 as the Children's Fund, to provide grants to community based organizations, including early care and education programs. In addition to other investments, DCYF maintains large investments in Out-of-School Time (OST) to provide learning opportunities for youth that foster their academic, social-emotional, and physical development during after school hours, weekends, and summers.

In 2004, San Francisco voters passed an additional charter amendment, the Public Education and Enrichment Fund (PEEF or Prop H). PEEF, among other priorities, allocated funding to First 5 San

Francisco to create Preschool for All (PFA) to ensure that all San Francisco four-year-olds could attend quality preschool. Administration of PEEF funding was transferred from First 5 San Francisco to OECE in July 2015. First 5 San Francisco continues to administer its own programs and funding streams.

Until July 2012, First 5 San Francisco, HSA, and DCYF were primarily responsible for the provision and administration of the early care and education subsidy system in San Francisco. They worked individually and together to jointly fund programs and services, such as quality improvement, wage augmentation, or technical assistance for ECE providers.

OFFICE OF EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION (OECE)

In 2013, Mayor Ed Lee established the San Francisco Office of Early Care and Education (OECE), which is responsible for aligning programs and funding streams to ensure that the City provides high quality early education programming for children ages zero to five. By consolidating resources and coordinating the work among other City early childhood agencies - including First 5 San Francisco, the Human Services Agency, and the Department of Children, Youth and Their Families – the OECE strives to bring greater efficiency and quality to early childhood programs and supports in San Francisco; a shared goal of the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, and the greater San Francisco community. While independent, OECE relies on the Human Services Agency (HSA) for back office functions, such as accounting and human resources

management. By coordinating and consolidating services and using existing resources, the Office of Early Care and Education is intended to maximize resources, improve policy coordination, and provide a single line of authority for the City's investments in early care and education services.

In 2014, the passage of Proposition C (the Children and Families First Initiative) approved the extension of the city's Children's Fund and Public Education Enrichment Fund (PEEF) for the next quarter century. The Children's Fund was extended for 25 years, and the Public Education Enrichment Fund was set to stay in operation for the next 26 years. Proposition C established a new goal of the City and County of San Francisco to “provide all children between the ages of three and five years who are City residents the opportunity to attend quality early education programs, giving priority to four-year-old children.” The City could also use these funds to develop services for children birth to two years old.

Proposition C also created an advisory group, the Our Children, Our Families Council (OCOF), to recommend priorities, program goals, and best practices for meeting the needs of children and families in San Francisco. This important advisory body recently approved an outcomes framework which incorporated early childhood goals aligned with those outlined in this Citywide Plan for Early Care and Education described below.

In April 2015, an ordinance created the OECE Citizen's Advisory Committee (CAC) and required OECE to develop and submit for approval by the Board of Supervisors a strategic plan for San Francisco's early care and education system.

SAN FRANCISCO CITYWIDE PLAN FOR EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

In recent years, the City and County of San Francisco committed to improving the early care and education system in order to give our young children the foundation for a lifetime of learning. This commitment entails disrupting the clear opportunity gap which still exists in our city for African American and Latino children, and for children with special needs.

To create a shared vision of early care and education in San Francisco, OECE sought the input and participation of community members, stakeholders, and the OECE Citizen's Advisory Committee (CAC) in the creation of a Citywide Plan. OECE and First 5 San Francisco staff followed a process from May 2015 to March 2016 to develop evidence-based recommendations, and to obtain community feedback, that enabled the development of the Citywide Plan for Early Care and Education. The Plan was completed and submitted to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors in April 2016.

The San Francisco Citywide Plan for Early Care and Education (the 'Plan') presents a shared vision for ensuring every San Francisco child has equal opportunity from birth. Research has demonstrated that the first five years of a child's life are the foundation that shapes their future health, happiness, growth, development, learning, and achievement at school and in life. Quality early care and education capitalizes on this crucial window of development, while providing a key support to families while they are at work or in school/training. Continuing to build a quality system of early

childhood education for San Francisco will positively impact lives and makes economic sense. For every dollar invested in high quality ECE, the public can benefit through greater savings from avoided costs later, such as remedial education, welfare, and incarceration. As a city that strives for the best outcomes for all of its citizens, San Francisco followed and incorporated these important findings into the Plan.

The adoption of the Plan presents shared goals for all early childhood agencies and coordinated efforts that will achieve better results for children. Implementation efforts require a focus on six key elements that, over time, will result in a more integrated, expanded, and higher quality early childhood system. The expanded system begins by adopting a birth-to-five approach, with a commitment to continuity of care and data-driven results. It also includes an increased focus on racial equity and diversity with the adoption of a new kindergarten readiness goal across all types of programs. The new system also commits to being higher quality by building upon the existing state Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS) to meet local needs, by requiring providers to meet minimum quality standards, and by assisting providers who do not meet those standards in order to improve their services for children. Building on these new quality standards, San Francisco also commits to a more family-centric approach with the implementation of the Plan by adopting new family engagement strategies that will incorporate families as equal and vital partners in their children's early care and education.

In addition to these elements, the City is committed to increasing the quality of the early care and education workforce by supporting compensation parity with the Transitional Kindergarten-3rd Grade workforce and by developing a more intentional professional development system that will support ongoing training and development. Finally, this new Citywide Plan includes the essential commitment to an improved and aligned financing model that will both increase the overall resources available and restructure the current funding system, ensuring a simple and seamless model that maximizes resources and results in an ECE system that achieves all of the aforementioned goals. By adhering to this new Plan - a roadmap for improving and targeting services for children across the City - San Francisco will strive for better outcomes for all children and families.



TRANSFORMING THE EARLY CHILDHOOD SYSTEM IN SAN FRANCISCO

OECE announced that over \$100 million would be available annually and distributed over a three-year funding period beginning FY 2017–18 through FY 2020–21. The strategies released in 2017 included a variety of components that, together alongside already existing programs and strategies, comprise the critical design elements for transforming the ECE system in San Francisco. Based on principles of targeted investment and capacity building support, strategies were designed to simultaneously move ECE programs towards quality while supporting them in the process of getting there. The investments were also designed to address quality, affordability, and availability, and to provide young children and their families the breadth and quality of services that research indicates are essential for healthy child development.

EARLY LEARNING SCHOLARSHIPS

In FY 2016–2017, the San Francisco Office of Early Care and Education began developing a new consolidated early care and education funding stream called Early Learning Scholarships (ELS). The ELS funding approach was informed by a year-long Comprehensive Fiscal Analysis that included a review of all federal, state, and local funding used to support ECE services, and an analysis of revenues and expenses for a diverse variety of San Francisco centers and family child care (FCC) homes. More than 100 local stakeholders participated in the

process, which resulted in recommendations to streamline and improve the existing local funding streams, including Preschool for All (PFA) funding. Early Learning Scholarship (ELS) funding is now available to qualified licensed child care centers and licensed family child care homes in support of the City’s implementation of the San Francisco Citywide Plan for Early Care and Education.

Building on research and in response to input from the field, the Early Learning Scholarship approach aims to:

- Pay ECE programs enhanced funding rates that cover the cost of operating a quality program (as defined as meeting Tier 3 of the Bay Area Quality Rating and Improvement System)
- Ensure continuity of care for Target Populations as detailed below
- Reduce redundant paperwork and reporting for multiple funding streams

ECE centers and FCC homes that are selected through the application process will develop one funding agreement with OECE that encompasses all ELS funding streams and/or Preschool for All funding. The term of the initial Funding Agreement will be July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2020 (three years).

*** Target Populations:** The San Francisco early care and education system is focused on serving the needs of 0-5 year olds with a focus on low income families. OECE has adopted a particular emphasis on “Target Population” families which include: low income African American children, low income Latino children, low income English Language Learners, children who are homeless, children at-risk of abuse and/or neglect (or involved with the child welfare system), and children with identified special needs or disabilities. Low income is defined as a family’s income at or below 85% of the State Median Income (SMI).



*** Early Learning Scholarship Funding Streams:** In an attempt to maximize federal and state funding before spending local City funding, OECE created the following ELS funding streams. Several of the funding streams below augment federal and state funds already supporting licensed centers. ELS funding streams provide enhanced rates to cover the cost of providing quality services at Tier 3 on the QRIS in San Francisco.

- ELS City (Reserved): This funding is “reserved” or assigned to a specific center and is designated to support Target Population families. If a center is approved for ELS-City (Reserved) funding, the center must fill a “Reserved” slot with an eligible child to receive full tuition reimbursement until the child reaches kindergarten, subject to funding availability.

- ELS City (Voucher): This funding provides a “portable” City-funded voucher to low income families with children under the age of 4 in need of ECE services, but who are not eligible for other state or federal subsidies. Approved families will receive a full tuition scholarship for a minimum of one program year, and Target Population families will be funded until the child reaches kindergarten, subject to funding availability.

- ELS City (Moderate): OECE is also interested in expanding, over time, ELS City subsidies for low-moderate income families. Subject to funding availability, this funding is “reserved” or assigned to a specific program that serves low-moderate income families with children under the age of 4 whose families need ECE services, but who are not eligible for other state or federal subsidies and are not able

to afford the whole cost of care. Families will be verified as low-moderate income - defined as above 85% of the State Median Income and less than 110% of the Area Median Income. Approved children may receive Early Learning Scholarship support for a minimum of one program year.

- ELS Gap: This funding provides an enhanced rate to fill the gap between state and/or federal funding and the cost of providing quality services at Tier 3 on the Bay Area QRIS. The gap funding amount per child will depend on the amount of the state and/or federal subsidies supporting that child.

- ELS Bridge: This funding provides continuity of care, when approved by OECE, for families who lose their eligibility for local, state, and/or federal subsidies. Centers serving children ages 0 to 5 years old who have lost their subsidy eligibility and that have been approved by OECE will be funded at the ELS Center Rate, which is based on the cost of providing quality services, at Tier 3 on the QRIS, for a minimum of one program year. Target Population families will be funded until the child reaches kindergarten if they do not regain eligibility for state or federal subsidies, subject to funding availability.

- ELS Preschool for All (9 month or 12 month): This funding consists of Preschool for All “Tuition Credit” funding for Preschool for All-9 month and Preschool for All-12 month programs serving San Francisco four-year-olds. This funding stream provides families a “PFA Tuition Credit” paid by OECE to qualified providers that serve PFA eligible children.



PRESCHOOL FOR ALL

In March 2004, San Francisco voters passed Proposition H, a Charter Amendment that established the Public Education and Enrichment Fund (PEEF). Two-thirds of the funding from PEEF is directed to school age programming, while one-third is designated to provide universal access to preschool to all four-year-old children who are City residents. The Charter Amendment originally designated the First 5 San Francisco Children and Families Commission to implement the City's universal preschool initiative, Preschool for All.

The Preschool for All (PFA) initiative was designed to improve access and the quality of preschool in San Francisco. There is a mounting body of research demonstrating the impact of early learning on lifelong success. Children accessing high quality early learning experiences have better developmental outcomes including improved cognitive and linguistic development, according to the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Early Childcare Research Network.

A cornerstone of the Preschool for All initiative is the commitment to build on the current early learning infrastructure and provide preschool opportunities through a diverse delivery system. In an effort to create a cohesive preschool system amongst our diverse early learning providers, the PFA initiative supports curriculum that are aligned to the California's Department of Education Preschool Learning Foundations and Frameworks to ensure that early learning standards are consistently implemented.

PEEF was reauthorized in November 2014, and the administration of PFA was transferred to OECE in July 2016.

*** Preschool for All Tuition Credit:** PFA tuition credit is provided for every four-year-old enrolled at a PFA site, making the program “free” for at least a portion of the day where PFA is reimbursing for this space. Some families may choose to donate-back a portion or their entire PFA tuition credit. These tuition credits are collected by each participating PFA site and are set aside in a restricted scholarship fund. The scholarship fund is then used to extend an additional discount to families that may not be able to cover the full cost of tuition.

*** Preschool for All Bilingual Demonstration Projects:** Almost half of children entering kindergarten in SFUSD have a language other than English spoken at home. Low income children who are from non-English speaking households are falling behind their peers in vocabulary and letter recognition by age four. Certainly, some children who come from non-English speaking households have sufficiently strong home-language or English-language skills to build the skills needed to succeed in school. However, since a rising number of children entering preschool do not speak English and have significant school-readiness gaps, First 5 San Francisco increased its focus and efforts to help PFA providers learn how to prepare these children for early school success through its Dual Language training requirements.

Helping children improve their home-language skills can markedly augment and support English-language competency. First 5 San Francisco partnered with SFUSD Early Education Department to build the skills, knowledge, and evidence-based practices to implement the “Soy Bilingüe Model” at key PFA sites. This joint effort is to develop rich, bilingual language programs in our city. Programs have the opportunity to train with national experts in the field of Dual Language Development which includes the Center for Cultural and Linguistic Democracy. Coaching and additional resources are assigned to support high quality dual language programming throughout San Francisco. These dual language learner supports are in addition to the school district sponsoring professional development that focuses on the importance of language and culture in the development of children who are dual language learners.

HOMELESS CHILDREN – ACCESSIBLE CHILD CARE EXPEDITED FOR THE SHELTER SYSTEM (ACCESS SF)

San Francisco has long been a city associated with significant numbers of homeless individuals and families. In 2004, San Francisco implemented its Care Not Cash program, which redirected city resources for the homeless from a primarily cash-based system into a services-oriented model placing emphasis on ensuring available housing and supportive services. While the majority of homeless in San Francisco are single men, 20% are families with over half being single parents.

Through a network of licensed centers and licensed family child care homes, Accessible Child Care Expedited for the Shelter System (ACCESS) families receive a set of quality child care options, whereby their and their children's needs will be addressed by child care providers and through supportive services. ACCESS is designed to mitigate homeless families' instability and assist their ability to address the unique and substantial barriers to finding permanent housing.

While California Title 5 and federal Head Start subsidies are available to many homeless children, particularly 3–12 year olds, subsidized infant and toddler child care capacity requires continued expansion, especially for our most vulnerable homeless families. As a result, the City and County of San Francisco has made child care funding available (through ACCESS) for homeless infants and toddlers (or for sibling groups that include an infant/toddler and that may best be served in a family child care setting) for whom other subsidies are unavailable. San Francisco serves approximately 60 homeless children monthly through ACCESS. The Early Learning Scholarship (ELS) program will continue the work spearheaded by ACCESS by prioritizing and hopefully expanding subsidized services for homeless children.

SAN FRANCISCO CHILD CARE CONNECTIONS (SF3C)

Formerly known as the Centralized Eligibility List (CEL) and funded by the state of California, the San Francisco Child Care Connections (SF3C) database

system was created at the local level when the statewide system was eliminated in the Budget Act of 2011—a good example of how local leadership played a strong role in recognizing which system elements were crucial to preserve. The system enables eligible families to apply to one list used by early care and education providers seeking to fill program vacancies. Eligibility is based on factors such as annual income, family size, and need, to determine a ranked order for placement, rather than just using time on the list.

The system has added pre-screening components that results in a tailored list of eligible and interested families for each participating subsidized early care and education provider, and shows real-time data on the number of children and families waiting for subsidized early care and education services. This allows participating subsidized early care and education providers access to the most eligible families seeking subsidized services, and increases efficiency in matching families with available subsidized childcare slots that meet their needs. In addition, the local administration of the system has enabled City ECE funders to use the database as a source for identifying eligible families for local ECE subsidies, from a single application.

CHILD CARE FACILITIES FUND (CCFF)

The Child Care Facilities Fund (CCFF) was initially launched in 1998 as a public-private collaboration to retain and increase licensed capacity. The model provides flexible funding to administer capital grants, start-up grants, revolving grants, facilities related technical assistance and consultation, group trainings

and a variety of other technical assistance supports to centers and family child care educators. CCFF uses several distinct strategies to address the scarcity of adequate facilities including:

- Pre-Development Grants support the planning of viable, well-designed ECE facilities and sites. Funds are used for planning and pre-development costs including feasibility studies, business plan development, permits, architectural services and related costs, as well as consultants to assist with physical development and licensing of a facility.
- Renovation and Repair Grants preserve the supply of quality, licensed child care provided by nonprofit child care centers that serve children 0-5, through funding needed facility renovations and repairs.
- Capital New Development Grants support the development of viable, well-designed child care facilities and sites. Funds are used for planning and pre-development costs; building purchases; construction costs, renovation costs, or equipment purchases that increase or maintain the number of child care slots; consultant(s) to assist with the physical development and licensing of the facility; equipment purchases; and quality improvements on a case-by-case basis.
- Move-In Grants are one-time funding grants intended to assist with the initial costs of equipping and furnishing brand new classrooms.

Priorities for CCFF funding is given to facilities located in residential developments wholly or partially funded by the City and County of San Francisco, e.g. HOPE SF communities, alignment with the City's affordable housing plan, and

public/private partnerships and to applicants serving a greater number of low to moderate income and/or CalWORKs, homeless or at-risk families, and/or enrollment of City-subsidized children.

CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEE

Impact fees and capacity charges are imposed by San Francisco on development projects in order to generate funding for the additional public infrastructure and facilities needed to serve the residents of new developments. Office and hotel developments adding 25,000 or more square feet are subject to child care impact fees of \$1.57 per square foot of new or net area added. Residential developments of 10 or more units are subject to impact fees of \$1.83 per square foot, and developments up to 9 units are assessed at \$0.91 per square foot. Impact and in-lieu fees are paid to the Development Fee Collection Unit at the Department of Building Inspection, and support the Child Care Capital Fund. These child care development impact fees are used to extend loans and grants to construct, rehabilitate, purchase, or lease child care facilities through awards made from the Child Care Facilities Fund. Other neighborhood area plans within San Francisco also include child care development fees to be used specifically to increase capacity within the neighborhood plan boundaries, e.g. Market/Octavia, Eastern Neighborhoods, Visitacion Valley, etc.

Instead of paying an impact fee, developers have several other options to meet the development fee requirements. These include:

- Provide an ECE facility on the premises of the development project for the life of the project.
 - In conjunction with the sponsors of one or more other development projects located within 1/2 mile of one another, provide a single ECE facility on the premises, or within one mile of one of their development projects, for the life of the project.
 - Combine the payment of an in-lieu fee to the Child Care Capital Fund with construction of an ECE facility on the premises, or provide child care facilities near the premises, either singly or in conjunction with other sponsors.
 - Enter into an arrangement in which a nonprofit organization shall provide an ECE facility at a site within the City.
 - For residential developments above 25 units, create one or more family child care unit in the project.
- A San Francisco City Ordinance approved in January 2011 requires a child care center feasibility study to be conducted for all City and County of San Francisco development projects and all private development projects that include any City funding.





QUALITY RATING AND IMPROVEMENT SYSTEMS (QRIS)

In January 2012, the California Department of Education's Early Education and Support Division received a federal Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge grant which called for states to take a comprehensive, systematic approach to rating and improving the overall quality of early care and education services. A Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS) is, in essence, a way to assess, improve, and communicate about the level of quality in early care and education settings.

The City and County of San Francisco is engaged in the design of a QRIS system as part of the Bay Area Quality Rating and Improvement System Partnership (BAQRISP), in order to coordinate and align a regional approach. San Francisco is in a strong position to implement the QRIS system. Given the level of resources currently targeted to improving quality, providers should have adequate support to ensure success in the implementation process. For over fifteen years, the City has taken a data and assessment driven approach to ensuring high quality. The San Francisco ECE community has deep familiarity with the Environmental Ratings Scale (ERS) Assessment system, and stakeholders understand how to use assessment data to develop new programs, financial incentives, and proactive responses to programmatic challenges.

This 2017 Needs Assessment includes data on San Francisco's QRIS programs. See Section 7 for more information about the Quality Improvement efforts led by First 5 San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO QUALITY CONNECTIONS (SFQC)

Assessment, training, coaching, and technical assistance are provided to early care and education programs through the San Francisco Quality Connections (SFQC). The City's rating program uses the ECERS-R, ITERS-R, FCCERS-R, and CLASS instruments to assess and improve on quality indicators. Assessment practitioners provide necessary support to providers through observation, feedback, and documentation that may be helpful in achieving successful scores. Initial priority is given to publicly-funded programs serving low income children or children with special needs. The services progressively focus on supporting providers with the greatest quality improvement needs.

The City's quality rating program uses the Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS)—a validated classroom assessment tool that measures and provides data on the quality of teacher-child interactions. The Environmental Ratings Scale (ERS) Assessment Instruments are also used, including:

*** ECERS-R: The Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale-Revised:** designed to assess group programs for preschool–kindergarten aged children, from 2 through 5 years of age. Total scale consists of 43 items. (Also available in Spanish).

*** ITERS-R: The Infant/Toddler Environment Rating Scale-Revised:** designed to assess group programs for infants and toddlers from birth to 2 years of age. Total scale consists of 39 items. (Also available in Spanish).

*** FCCERS-R: The Family Child Care Environment Rating Scale-Revised:** designed to assess family child care homes conducted in a provider's home. Total scale consists of 38 items. (Also available in Spanish).

City-funded early care and education programs work directly with trainers, consultants, and technical advisors across the spectrum of San Francisco's quality supports, which include:

- The quality rating and assessment system
- Technical assistance coaching and mentoring
- Professional development programs and trainings
- Early childhood health & mental health consultation
- Inclusion support for children with special needs
- Early care and education workforce registry
- Facilities funds to create, enhance, and preserve quality child care spaces

By supporting partners who are committed to developing and maintaining high quality early care and education programs, San Francisco ensures that the substantial citywide investments in the ECE workforce and quality improvements will benefit our families with the highest needs.

FAMILY CHILD CARE QUALITY NETWORK (FCCQN)

Family child care (FCC) educators are an important component of the early care and education system. Family child care homes struggle with unique

capacity-related issues and business-related challenges in their efforts to offer high quality care. The high cost of living and operating a small business in San Francisco is acutely felt by FCC educators and their staff. They experience relatively high personnel costs due to their lack of economies of scale, and have challenges with fluctuating enrollment and families that struggle to pay for care. They have few options for additional revenue beyond family fees to cover the cost of care.

As part of a continued quality improvement effort, the City incentivizes FCC educators to engage in a staffed Family Child Care Quality Network (FCCQN). Participation in the network requires that FCC educators enroll voucher subsidized children and participate in an assessment through the City's QRIS system using the FCCERS-R instrument. FCCQN staff includes a cadre of Quality Consultants who support FCC educators in accessing an array of system training supports and quality improvement resources, including mental health consultation, technical assistance on inclusionary practices, and other system supports to help providers achieve success. In addition, funding is provided to address the low compensation and wages of FCCQN participants and to support the high cost of doing business in San Francisco. FCC educators are also given the necessary support to improve staff recruitment and retention, thus increasing the stability of the workforce. It is anticipated that these improvements will have a direct impact on the quality of care for many of the youngest and most disadvantaged children and families in San Francisco.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION WORKFORCE

The early care and education workforce straddles the “service” and “professional” employment occupation categories, and continues to be an under-compensated field that lacks the professional respect it deserves. Compensation is defined as a combination of annual salary or hourly wages, plus benefits (e.g., health insurance, paid vacation, sick leave, retirement plan), and has been quite low for most segments of the early care and education workforce. Concurrently, the turnover rate continues to be high, and the pipeline of incoming educators is diminished.

San Francisco’s ECE workforce is estimated to be more than 4,000 strong and is a diverse group of individuals whose professional development is nuanced and complicated. Some have formal education and hold degrees from institutions of higher education or community colleges, while others have earned certifications through classes and trainings with professional development partners. In San Francisco, a variety of cross-system strategies are utilized to impact recruitment and retention of educators and to increase the capacity of the ECE workforce as a whole.

CALIFORNIA EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION WORKFORCE REGISTRY

The California ECE Workforce Registry Pilot is a state, regional, and local collaboration designed to

track and promote the education, training, and experience of the early care and education workforce. The purpose of the Registry is multifaceted and includes the improvement of professionalism and workforce quality in order to positively impact young children.

In 2011, the Human Services Agency of San Francisco began a planning process to develop and host services for the Workforce Registry to serve San Francisco and Los Angeles counties. Just prior, San Francisco had been deeply immersed in the process of redesigning workforce initiatives, and LA County was simultaneously embarking on an evaluation process for its large-scale workforce initiative. Stakeholders regularly participated in statewide planning groups, such as the First 5 California Water Cooler conferences, the Early Learning Quality Improvement System (ELQIS) Advisory Committee, and the CA ECE Workforce Registry Planning Committee where workforce development was a key topic. The unmet need coupled with available funding resulted in a unique collaboration to bring about the data system that would house all of the data relevant to the California ECE workforce in one place.

Now, with the support of the Office of Early Care and Education, the Registry aims to enable access to streamlined workforce data that is uniform, consistent, and non-duplicative. Where previously potential employers struggled to verify employee information and practitioners weren’t able to easily maintain and update their information, the Registry provides an online one-stop shop for all professional development related activities and information, which eases the administrative burden previously

experienced by providers. In addition, trainers’ names and professional profiles are housed on the system where trainings can be posted and attendance can be tracked.

As an added benefit, practitioners are able to view profiles in multiple languages (currently English, Spanish, or Cantonese), and employers are able to verify education and training of employees and report to funders, as needed and in real time. Fingerprinting data will eventually be electronically transferred when a practitioner changes employers and will eventually be reported and linked between CDSS and CDE. The Registry represents a win for early care and education professionals, providers, and funders alike in its capacity to reduce administrative burden, provide access to meaningful data about trends in the workforce, and enable a more efficient recruitment process.

In 2016, the California Department of Education – Early Education Support Division announced its intent to require all CDE-EESD training organizations and Title 5 funded programs to use the CA ECE Workforce Registry. Trainers are required to create Registry accounts, and training vendors are required to assist attendees in creating profiles starting January 1, 2017. By July 1, 2017, all training vendors will be required to use the Registry to post State funded trainings and verify attendance in the Registry. Title 5 programs are required to have directors and staff create and maintain Registry accounts, with the goal of reporting staffing and permit data via the Registry by FY 2017-18.

First 5 California recently released a Request for Proposals (RFP) to begin the process of creating a

statewide Trainer and Training Approval System, as well as recommendations in California's Transforming the Workforce Birth Through 8 to utilize the Registry for workforce development tracking and implementation of a statewide Career Ladder covering multiple ECE workforce sectors.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (PDP)

Many community college students are planning to transfer into a four-year college, heading toward teacher certification or other work in the early childhood field. A strong general education foundation together with an introduction to early care and education is often the combination these students seek. Still others enter the community college program with a relatively limited set of objectives (e.g., to take one course that meets a child care licensing requirement or to receive college credit for work toward their Child Development Associate certificate). These students often find unexpected satisfaction and challenge in higher education and wish to continue. Professional and thoughtful academic advising is imperative to the success of these students to ensure that they are taking the right classes at the right time to achieve their academic and professional goals. With support, such students often continue through the associate degree toward a baccalaureate degree and beyond.

The Professional Development Project (PDP) was established at the City College of San Francisco in partnership with San Francisco State University to facilitate the progress of students through their academic and career goals. The PDP promotes the

recruitment, retention, and educational advancement of the ECE workforce by providing comprehensive career resources, academic advising, and information on training opportunities. The PDP also serves as a voice for professional development, career resource issues, early childhood workforce compensation, and public policy.

EDvance SF

With an ongoing shortage of qualified and skilled educators in the workforce, the state of early childhood education in the city of San Francisco is in crisis. To ensure that San Francisco has a pipeline of qualified and diverse early childhood educators, accessible and affordable workforce preparation programs must be created and sustained to attract new educators to the field and provide current teachers with a pathway toward degree attainment and career growth. Failure to develop a pathway that takes into consideration the academic wherewithal of the current workforce will leave a diverse and skilled cohort of teachers behind. To ensure quality and equitable delivery of early childhood education for all of the children and families San Francisco State University (SFSU) created EDvance SF.

EDvance is an early childhood workforce teacher preparation program that recruits, supports, and graduates the future leaders necessary for high quality early education programs. EDvance maintains the cultural and linguistic diversity of the early childhood workforce, ensuring children ages 0-5 have access to high quality educators who represent California's diverse communities. EDvance provides a clear, fast track to graduation—all lower

division classes satisfy graduation requirements in general education and all PATH courses lead to a BA in Child and Adolescent Development with an emphasis in ECE.

EDvance has developed a highly sequenced, intentional, and scaffolded curriculum that facilitates a fast track to graduation, thereby reducing costs and increasing retention rates. The EDvance model is composed of five graduated and complementary program areas that address the needs of multiple student populations whose cultural and linguistic diversity mirrors that of the child population of San Francisco.

*** EDvance Pathways for Degree Attainment - Lower Division:** SF State institutional research highlights that although SF State has high enrollment among underrepresented students, retention and completion rates remain staggeringly low. To ensure first-generation and underrepresented students interested in working in the field of early childhood education graduate from SF State, EDvance has created a strong early childhood educator pipeline that ensures completion of the lower division general education coursework. The program enables students to obtain the child development "Core Four" needed to meet Teacher Level Permit status by the end of their sophomore year.

To promote student success, EDvance guarantees students access to student support services that have demonstrably increased academic success, including: high quality academic counseling, case management, financial aid advising, and tutoring. This lower division preparation includes two programs:

- Metro Academy of Child and Adolescent Development (CAD) addresses the specific needs of underrepresented, first-generation students, the student population at highest risk of dropping out within the first year. Metro creates a “school within a school” for students in their first two years of college and provides personalized support for college success through in-class academic support and tutoring.
- Early Teaching Practicum is a partnership with Jumpstart’s workforce development initiative that provides support and placement for students in Title 5 preschool classrooms for 8 hours each week. The partnership supports students’ application of classroom theory to practice while encouraging students to seek teaching careers.

*** EDvance Pathways for Degree Attainment - Upper Division:** The upper division program, Promoting Achievement through Higher Education (PATH), is designed to support continuing students from the Metro CAD program as well as working professionals who are entering SF State in their junior or senior year to pursue their Bachelor’s degree. PATH includes academic and financial aid advising, financial incentives, tutoring, and classes and workshops on nights and weekends.

*** EDvance Writing Clinics:** These Professional Learning Communities (PLC) are designed to support the enrollment of early childhood educators, with various levels of higher education readiness, in general education, unit-bearing college courses leading to a BA degree.

*** San Francisco Supporting Early Educator Degrees:** SF SEED is a fiscal incentive and professional development program for early childhood educators as they advance toward an associate’s or bachelor’s degree in early childhood education.

*** Advanced Degree Support and Leadership Opportunities:** EDvance, in partnership with SF State’s Departments of Elementary Education and Special Education, is working to extend the academic pathway for those BA degree graduates interested in furthering their education. EDvance also offers a variety of activities to enhance professional and leadership skills, including Theory to Practice Symposiums and CAD’s International Honors Program.



SAN FRANCISCO EARLY CHILDHOOD MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATION INITIATIVE (ECMHCI)

The San Francisco Early Childhood Mental Health Consultation Initiative (ECMHCI) is grounded in the work of mental health professionals who provide support to children, parents, families, and care providers of San Francisco's youngest residents. This support is delivered in the following settings: licensed ECE centers, licensed FCC homes, and homeless shelters. The Initiative is made possible through a partnership between multiple county agencies—San Francisco Department of Public Health's Behavioral Health Services, the Office of Early Care and Education, and the Department of Children, Youth and Families.

Services may include program consultation, child-centered case consultation, training and support for care providers, referrals for specialized services (e.g. developmental and learning assessments, occupational therapy, special education, psychotherapy), socialization/play groups, one on one individualized support to a child in the classroom, direct psychotherapeutic intervention with children and families, crisis intervention, and trainings and support groups for parents. These services are meant to underscore the importance of early intervention and enhance the child's success.

Through the provision of early childhood mental health consultation services, the Initiative seeks to improve children's readiness to enter kindergarten, to strengthen and support families, and to support continuous quality improvement of high quality early

care and education programs. The Initiative aims to help provide early identification and improve connections to mental health supports, as well as increase understanding of the mental health and developmental issues of young children for early educators and families.

SAN FRANCISCO INCLUSION NETWORKS

Inclusion means that values, policies, and practices support every child, regardless of ability, in having the right to participate in a broad range of activities and contexts as full members of families, communities, and society. Children with and without disabilities, and their families, experience a sense of belonging and membership, positive social relationships and friendships, and development and learning to reach their full potential.

The inclusion of young children 0-5 in early education settings has profound and long-term impact on their future school and life success, especially for children with unidentified needs and/or disabilities. SF Inclusion Networks' vision is to enhance the quality of early care programs/providers to support their ability and confidence to apply evidence-based inclusionary practices.

SF Inclusion Networks is a professional development program with the goal of building the capacity of staff in early care and education settings to provide high quality, evidence-based, developmentally appropriate inclusive practices. Developmentally appropriate strategies and tools are

developed in collaboration with early care programs with specialized supports to include all children's successful participation.

SF Inclusion Networks is also at the forefront of efforts to ensure that special education and early care and education systems work in alignment to identify, problem solve and streamline system components to better serve families with children who have disabilities.

FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS

Since 2009, San Francisco has been home to the Family Resource Center (FRC) Initiative, a system of Family Resource Centers funded by First 5 San Francisco, the Department of Children, Youth and their Families, and San Francisco Human Services Agency (known as the Joint Funders). The Initiative consists of lead agencies that offer a full scope of services, as well as agencies that are subcontractors offering additional services in focus areas. Services can be obtained through any one of 25 centralized access points. Agencies and their subcontractors are funded to serve a geographic neighborhood or a particular target population of families (e.g. homeless families and pregnant or parenting teens) as defined below:

- Neighborhood-Based FRCs: target services to families in a specific geographic neighborhood such as Richmond, Chinatown, South of Market, Tenderloin, Western Addition, Sunset, Mission, Potrero Hill, Bayview Hunters Point, Portola, Excelsior, OMI (Oceanview, Merced Heights, Ingleside), and Visitacion Valley.

- Population-Focused FRCs: offer specialized knowledge, skills, and expertise to meet the unique needs of particular groups of families who may reside throughout San Francisco. Services are targeted for immigrant families, LGBTQ parents and their children, homeless/underhoused families, families of children with special needs, pregnant and parenting teens, and families with young children exposed to violence.

The Joint Funders have developed a common vision and goals for the FRC Initiative to provide a guiding framework for the delivery of family support services in San Francisco. The funders are committed to ensuring that all San Francisco children and their families have access to family support services to enhance community connections, build parent/caregiver capacity, and provide coordinated formal supports while enhancing school readiness, school success and strengthening family functioning. Informed by ongoing assessment of kindergarten readiness in San Francisco and the desire to achieve equitable outcomes, the Joint Funders have prioritized outreach, family engagement, and partnerships to engage African American families and families living in HOPE SF sites. These families are supported in engaging in FRC activities that build Protective Factors, school readiness, and school success.

The FRC Initiative Vision Statement is “Families are thriving, connected, and able to support their children’s life-long success.” This vision is operationalized through a wide range of services grouped to achieve the relevant initiative outcomes:

*** Service Cluster 1: Community Connections**
(Outcome: Families live in supportive and safe communities)

- Community and family events;
- Monthly educational and informational workshops;
- Opportunities to build leadership skills and strengthen your community;

*** Service Cluster 2: Parent/Caregiver Capacity Building**
(Outcome: Parents/Caregivers support children’s growth and development)

- Parent education classes;
- Fun parent child interactive activities;

- Ongoing support groups for fathers, grandparents, mothers, parents, and others;
- Workshops and activities to support parents in helping their children to be successful in school;
- Developmental screenings;

*** Service Cluster 3: Coordinated Family Supports**
(Outcome: Children live in safe, permanent homes)

- One-on-one support and referral linkage as identified by individual family need such as food, housing, employment, child care, and mental or physical health care services;
- Case management and visitation services specifically for families referred through child welfare



SAN FRANCISCO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT (SFUSD)

The San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) is the seventh largest school district in California, educating over 55,000 students every year. The District is governed by an elected seven-member Board of Education. San Francisco is both a city and a county; therefore, SFUSD administers both the School District and the San Francisco County Office of Education. This makes SFUSD a “single district county.”

*** Early Education Department (EED):** The Early Education Department is the largest provider of early education and after-school services for children in the City and County of San Francisco. The program recognizes that the foundation for student achievement is laid before children ever set foot in kindergarten. The department serves approximately 4,500 children and has an annual operational budget of \$44 million. The department places a strong emphasis on high quality learning experiences alongside high quality instruction and engagement in developmentally appropriate learning environments by supporting effective teaching practices, professional development, evaluation, assessment strategies, program design and innovation, pro-social development, and early literacy and language development for English Language Learners (ELL). The department also places a strong emphasis on an effective learning continuum to ensure continuity in children’s experiences as they move from one setting to another by promoting and supporting Pre-K to 3rd grade system development.

*** Pre-K – 3rd Grade:** The national push for improving young children’s early learning experiences is no longer just about preschool. Now the focus is on strategic planning to increase achievement by reaching out to community based early childhood education providers, establishing a strong PreK–3 foundation that connects early childhood education standards and goals to a K–3 system, and ensuring that young learners receive high quality instruction before kindergarten.

SFUSD prides itself on supporting and promoting a PreK–3rd grade system. The effort has been a result of collaborative community efforts in the creation of an aligned, city-wide PreK–3rd grade system. SFUSD has been continuing to expand this effort through communication between parents, SFUSD, community-based organizations, and city entities through implementation of a PreK–3rd Strategic Plan. Training and professional development with an emphasis on progressively shared citywide learning opportunities are paramount pieces of the plan. Continued opportunities to create systems for PreK to K–12 teacher communication, parent involvement, and successful student transition are also key parts of the plan that will grow and expand over coming years.

*** Transitional Kindergarten (TK):** The Kindergarten Readiness Act, signed into law by Governor Schwarzenegger in 2010, changed the entry date for Kindergarten and required the creation of Transitional Kindergarten for children who turn five years old between September 2nd and December 1st.

The resulting Transitional Kindergarten (TK) program is the first year of a two-year kindergarten program that uses a modified kindergarten curriculum that is developmentally appropriate, aligned with kindergarten standards, and taught by a multiple-subject credentialed teacher from K–12. Just as in a SFUSD Kindergarten classroom, the credentialed teacher is the only adult required in a TK classroom, resulting in a possible 1:22 teacher to student ratio. The entry date change and the creation of TK addresses a longstanding need, as California children have historically started kindergarten at a younger age than children in almost any other state. The program offers an extended opportunity for children to learn school readiness skills that will help them succeed socially, emotionally, and academically in Kindergarten and beyond. TK enrollment was first open for the 2012-2013 school year.

To exercise the Transitional Kindergarten option, parents must decide which environment is appropriate for their four-year-old child. There are two options:

- Parents may enroll in a District PreK program (or, if already enrolled in PreK, children may stay in PreK an additional year). Subsidies or tuition for PreK still apply. These PreK families are opting out of Transitional Kindergarten (TK).
- Parents may enroll their four-year-old child in a SFUSD Transitional Kindergarten at an Early Education School (EES) or Elementary School (ES).

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME (OST)

Out-of-School Time (OST) includes the time before and after-school hours during the school year and school breaks and summer vacation for school age children. San Francisco is home to more than 53,600 elementary and middle school age (K-8) youth who need positive opportunities and activities in the out-of-school hours. Quality out-of-school time opportunities provide their participants with:

- A safe, structured place while parents/guardians work or attend school;
- The supports and opportunities that they need to become successful, healthy adults learning activities that can complement the lessons of the school day;
- Enrichment opportunities designed to allow children internal exploration opportunities as well as opportunities to explore their external environment;
- Healthy physical fitness and recreational activities and a place to have fun

Out-of-school time covers the wide range of programs that take place outside of regular school hours, and are intended to promote learning, and enhance the cognitive, social, physical, artistic, and/or civic development of youth. These programs and services provide a safe, accessible space, operate at school and community sites, as well as in family child care homes, where they all encourage youth to explore and feel confident in the world around them. High quality programs provide meaningful and relevant learning opportunities that foster children's curiosity, build their social skills, and creatively reinforce and expand on what they learn during the school day. OST programs also provide

opportunities for youth to be active, enjoy healthy foods, explore the world around them, and develop relationships with caring adults and peers.

*** Need for Afterschool and Summer Programs:** In San Francisco, an estimated 23 percent of elementary and middle school youth, or approximately 9,600 youth, who want access to afterschool programs do not currently have access to them, according to the Department of Children, Youth and Their Families (DCYF) estimates from 2015-16. An even greater percentage do not have access to comprehensive summer programming; DCYF estimates that 42 percent of youth in grades K-8, or approximately 17,600 youth, did not have access to an affordable comprehensive summer program in 2016.

Afterschool and summer programs provide a safety net for many high-need families across the city, including low income working families, families living in public housing, and families experiencing substance abuse, mental health, and/or food insecurity issues. These programs provide safe spaces for youth to engage in structured, positive activities during out-of-school hours on school campuses and in community sites. Additionally, the programs help to ensure that young people's basic nutrition needs are met, particularly youth who may otherwise go hungry. In 2016, with support from the US Department of Agriculture, DCYF provided free lunches and snacks to children and youth at over 100 summer program sites across the city.

Recent studies suggest that high quality programs can help to reduce learning loss over the summer and keep children healthy and active. The programs' contribution to summer learning is particularly

important, as research suggests that up to two-thirds of the difference between low- and middle-income youth in academic measures, such as participation in advanced coursework, high school drop-out, and college completion, can be attributed to summer learning loss occurring in elementary school.

While SFUSD and DCYF sponsor a number of afterschool and summer programs across the city on school sites and in the community through nonprofit providers, existing programs lack the space and resources to meet the demand, particularly among high-need families. The 2016 DCYF Community Needs Assessment identified cost and transportation to programming as two factors impacting accessibility. In recent years, SFUSD and DCYF have deepened support to and investments in OST programs to expand access and enhance program quality.

*** Comprehensive Afterschool & Summer Programs:** These programs provide structured academic support, skill building, physical/recreation, and leadership development activities that map to grade-level-appropriate learning goals. Through a structured curriculum, these programs help youth build skills, provide opportunities for enrichment and academic growth, and ensure youth have access to healthy food and physical activity. Curricular components include learning goals and objectives and identify resources that can support the activities that help children attain their learning goals and objectives.

Comprehensive summer programs establish and promote a "summer culture," which includes building a community among youth and staff and

creating a unique culture for the youth to share in unifying around a positive program spirit. Strategies to promote summer culture may include routines or daily cheers, group or “camp” names, and teambuilding activities. Proposed programs should have a culminating event or activity, and create times for parent or caretaker engagement and participation.

There are three types of afterschool programs at SFUSD public schools. Two of them are sponsored by SFUSD as follows:

- Early Education Department (EED) School Age Programs (formerly known as Child Development Centers); and
- SFUSD ExCEL (Expanded Collaborative for Excellence in Learning) Programs.

The third type is not sponsored by SFUSD and these are programs operated by nonprofit or for-profit organizations which rent space from the school to provide independently operated afterschool

programs. Most of these programs charge participant fees but may also offer financial assistance.

Both the EED and ExCEL programs offer programming that is equally composed of academic support, recreation, and enrichment.

CONCLUSION

Inequities in access to high quality early care and education are likely to perpetuate inequities in school readiness. The current early care and education system design in San Francisco is built upon many years of data collection and planning with a variety of key stakeholders in the ECE community. These stakeholders continue to exchange ideas about opportunities for innovation, improved data systems, and tracking, use of technology, and increases in efficiencies to achieve their goals. The continued stabilization and preservation of the ECE system is

paramount to maintaining high quality programs that support children, families, and our economy.

The San Francisco Child Care Planning and Advisory Council (CPAC) has been a resource around key issues that impact providers and families. CPAC has been on the forefront of promoting an approach that provides an essential foundation for a coherent system targeting investments and making the best use of available resources. San Francisco is taking a systemic approach to supporting the quality, affordability, and availability of early care and education services. This requires careful planning, analysis, and a more targeted approach to system investments. Collectively, the ECE field in San Francisco recognizes the role of data planning and efficiency in improving system dynamics. The City and County of San Francisco has established a foundation for an optimized system of service delivery of high quality early care and education to effectively serve its families and youngest children.

I. Demographics

OVERVIEW

San Francisco is unique in that it is both a city and a county, with overlapping local, county, and state priorities and regulations. It is also unique in having one of the lowest percentages of children in the general population of any major city in the country. Typically, the child population (age 0-17) ranges around 23% of the total population of a community. In San Francisco, however, children under 18 years old are only 13.4% of the total population. Even New York County (Manhattan Borough) exceeds San Francisco in the child percentage of the total population, at 14.6%.¹

As of 2014, almost 78,000 children age 0–11 called San Francisco home. They constitute one of the most heterogeneous populations of children in the country and enrich a city that celebrates diversity. The city’s diversity, however, can present a major challenge to its young population and those providing them care. Almost half of children (age 5-17) in San Francisco are dual language learners. Accordingly, early care and education providers in the city must have the capacity to communicate effectively with dual language children and their parents in order to provide culturally and linguistically appropriate quality early care and education. Language diversity raises issues regarding language acquisition and literacy, as well as the desirability of capacity for multi-lingual care. In addition, the diversity of the city raises issues of cultural competency in programs, curriculum, and the workforce.

There are other challenges facing San Francisco’s families. The city’s high cost of living requires many parents, particularly single parents, to work multiple jobs in order to make ends meet. There are about twenty-three thousand children under the age of 12 living in families with income levels eligible for an early care and education subsidy. These children represent 30% of the city’s young child population. High housing costs are commonly considered one of the primary reasons families leave the city. Over 20% of San Francisco’s children live in crowded households.² While the City and County of San Francisco has many initiatives to address these issues, the affordability problem is unlikely to disappear soon.

Estimations of the percentage of the general population that have special health care needs often vary by location and research methods used. An estimated 2.5% of children age 0-17 in San Francisco have a major disability and 15.9% have special health care needs.³ In 2015, 6,966 children were receiving special education services from the San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD).⁴ Though the exact total number of children with special health care needs in San Francisco is unknown, each child has the right to inclusive early care and education. Each child deserves equal access and the ability to take advantage of their surrounding environment, ultimately improving and enhancing the early care and education experience for all children.

In order for San Francisco’s parents to work and for San Francisco’s young children to flourish, creative solutions are essential to ensure all children receive affordable early care and education of the highest caliber. San Francisco is committed to finding solutions so that all families have access to affordable, high quality care.

FOOTNOTES:

- 1) American Community Survey, www.census.gov/quickfacts/
- 2) Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey microdata files, as cited by KidsData.org, www.kidsdata.org/region/265/san-francisco-county/results#cat=37 Crowded households are defined as percentage of children under age 18 living in households with more than one person per room of the house. “Rooms” include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches, and lodger’s rooms.
- 3) Lucille Packard Foundation for Children’s Health, KidsData.org, www.kidsdata.org/region/265/san-francisco-county/results#cat=12 Children are classified as having major disabilities if they have serious difficulties in one or more of the following areas: hearing (asked of all children), vision (asked of all children), cognitive ability (asked of children ages 5 to 17), ambulatory ability (asked of children ages 5 to 17), self-care (asked of children ages 5 to 17), or independent living (asked of youth ages 15 to 17). Children with special health care needs are defined as those who have or are at increased risk for a chronic physical, developmental, behavioral, or emotional condition and who also require health and related services of a type or amount beyond that required by children generally.
- 4) Lucille Packard Foundation for Children children, KidsData.org, www.kidsdata.org/topic/95/special-needs-education-enrollment

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

The following charts display different characteristics of the San Francisco's child population, age 0-11, including basic demographics, diversity measures, and family income levels.

- **Infographic -**

San Francisco Child Population by the Numbers – This infographic shows highlights of how San Francisco's child population has increased slightly over the last few years.

- **Map 1.1 -**

San Francisco Child Population, Age 0–17 (2014) – These maps show the density of where children live across San Francisco, by age group.

- **Figure 1.1a, b -**

Child Population Age 0-11 (2014) – This table and bar graph show the number of children in San Francisco, by age group (0-2, 3-5, 6-11, and 0-11 total) and zip code.

- **Figure 1.2a, b -**

Child Population by Zip Code and Age Group (2011 & 2014) – These tables shows the changes in the number of children from 2011 to 2014, by age group and zip code. Figure 1.2b shows the data as percentages of the total population (child & adult) for each zip code.

- **Figure 1.3 -**

Child Population Ethnic Breakdown for Age 0-11 (2014) – This table and graph show how diverse San Francisco's children are by ethnicity and race.

- **Figure 1.4 -**

Breakdown of Languages Spoken by Children Age 5-17 (2014) – This table and graph show how many children speak different languages.

- **Figure 1.5 -**

Breakdown of Family/Household Structures for Children Age 0-17 (2014) – These tables and graphs shows what types of family and household structures children live in.

- **Infographic -**

San Francisco Child/Family Income Level Highlights – This infographic shows how many children in San Francisco live in families with different income levels.

- **Map 1.2 -**

Low Income Child Population, Age 0-17 (2014) – These maps show where children are living in households with incomes below the Federal Poverty Line.

- **Figure 1.6 -**

Children Below 100% Federal Poverty Line (2014) – This table shows the number of children living in

households with incomes below the Federal Poverty Line, split out by zip code and age group.

- **Figure 1.7 -**

Children Below 200% Federal Poverty Line; (2014) – This table shows the number of children living in households with incomes below 200% of the Federal Poverty Line, split out by zip code and age group.

- **Figure 1.8 -**

Children Eligible for Subsidies At or Below 70% of the State Median Income (SMI) (2014) – This table shows the number of children living in households at or below 70% SMI, by zip code and age group. 70% SMI is the maximum amount a household can earn and be eligible to enroll in most state early care and education subsidies.

- **Figure 1.9 -**

Children Eligible for Subsidies At or Below 85% SMI (2014) – This table shows the number of children living in households at or below 85% SMI, by zip code and age group. 85% of SMI is the maximum a household can earn and retain an early care and education subsidy as part of the San Francisco Child Care Subsidy Pilot.

- **Figure 1.10 -**

Children Receiving CalWORKs (2016) – This table shows the number of children in families receiving CalWORKs assistance, by zip code and age group.

San Francisco's Child Population by the Numbers

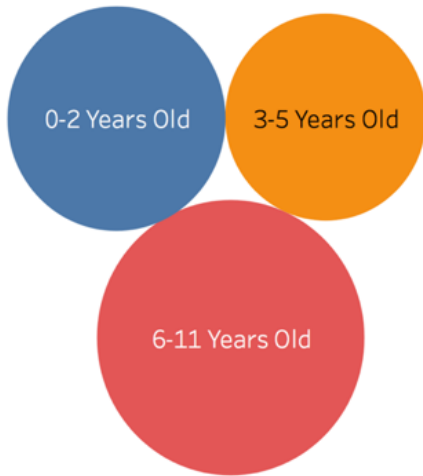
As of 2014,
we have almost

78,000

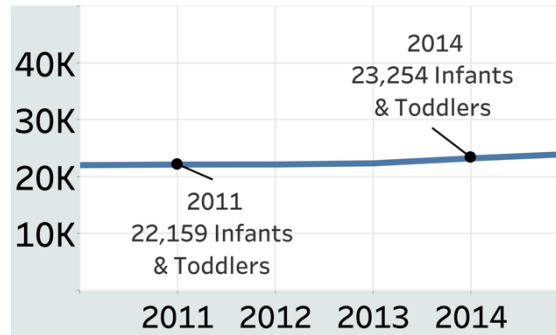
children age 0-11
in San Francisco,

which includes...

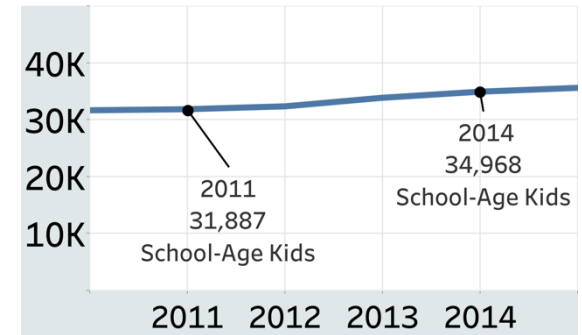
23,254 infants & toddlers,
19,766 preschoolers,
and 34,968 school age children.



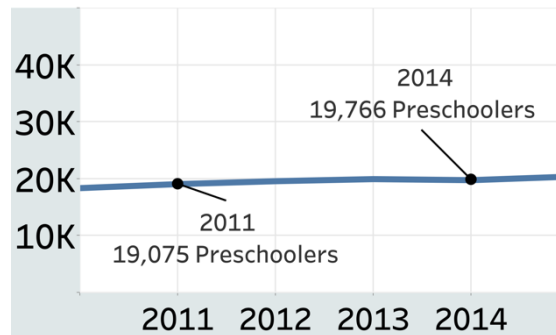
Our infant & toddler population
(0-2 year olds) has grown by
about 1,100 children
since 2011.



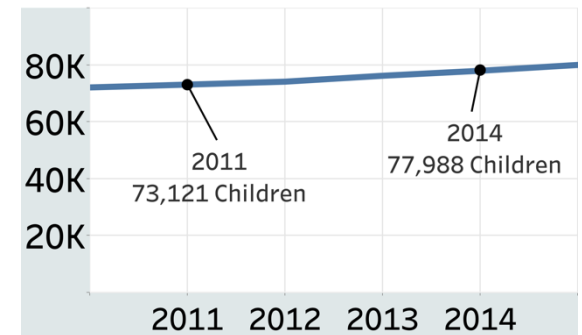
Our school age population
(6-11 year olds) has grown by
about 3,100 children
since 2011.



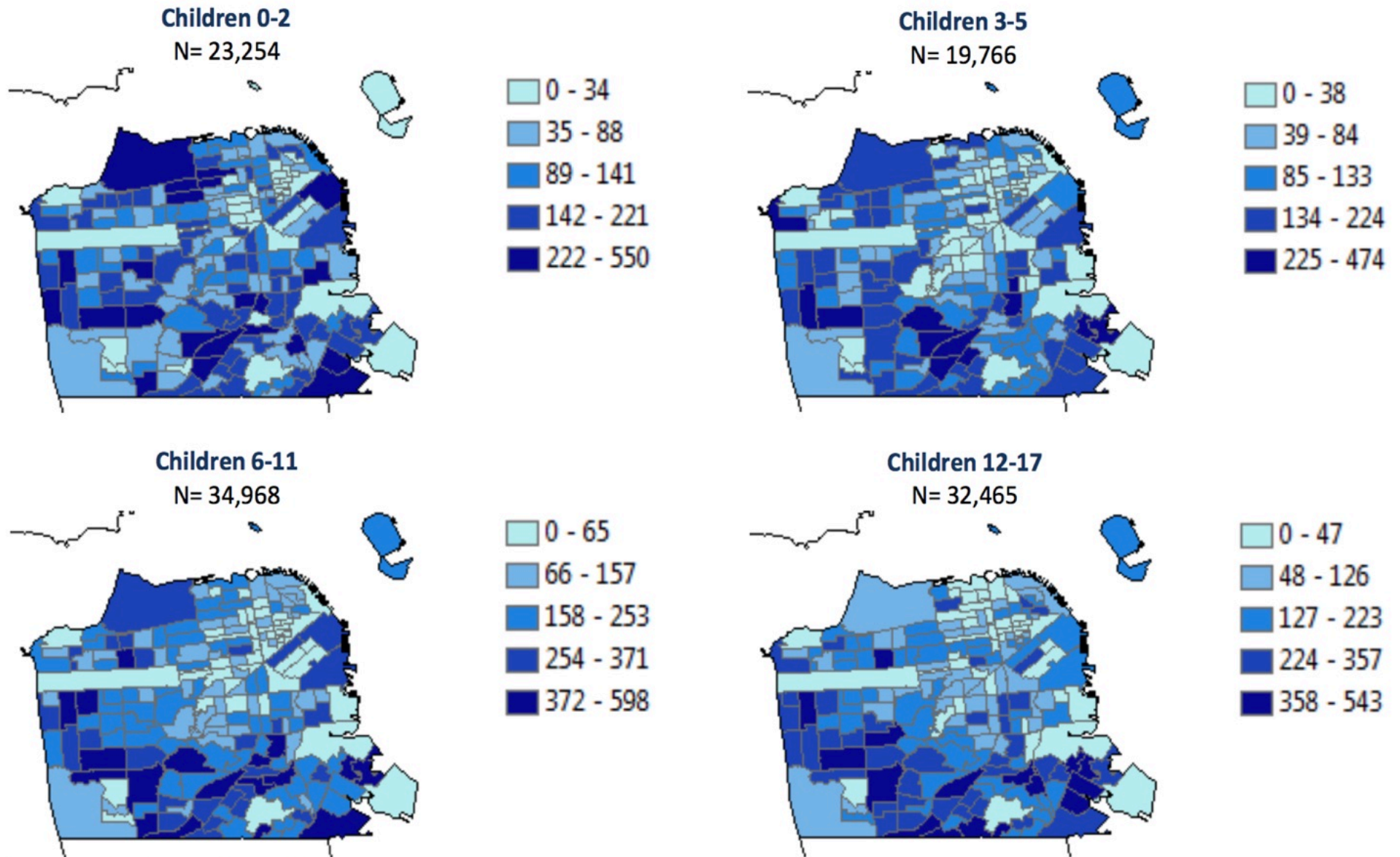
Our preschool population
(3-5 year olds) has grown by
about 700 children
since 2011.



Our total child population of
0-11 year olds has grown by
almost 5,000 children
since 2011.



Map 1.1 – San Francisco Children by Age Group: 0-17 Years Old (2014)



Source: 2014 5-Year American Community Survey

Figure 1.1a – Child Population Age 0-11 (2014)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Number of Children Age 0-2	Number of Children Age 3-5	Number of Children Age 6-11	Total Children Age 0-11
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	566	424	291	1,281
94103	South of Market	447	231	753	1,431
94104	Financial District	0	0	0	0
94105	Downtown	87	49	141	277
94107	Potrero Hill	1,238	615	983	2,836
94108	Chinatown	96	256	319	671
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	1,085	431	540	2,056
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	2,279	1,969	3,169	7,417
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	112	0	61	173
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	2,349	2,650	4,664	9,663
94114	Castro/ Noe Valley	923	470	942	2,335
94115	Western Addition	820	702	1,556	3,078
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	1,415	1,297	1,878	4,590
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	1,020	822	1,016	2,858
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	1,367	1,072	1,941	4,380
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	1,215	1,206	1,851	4,272
94122	Sunset	1,605	1,337	2,803	5,745
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	884	555	953	2,392
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	1,607	1,708	2,660	5,975
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	513	658	1,421	2,592
94129	Presidio	232	182	311	725
94130	Treasure Island	13	90	188	291
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	882	743	1,183	2,808
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	659	678	1,595	2,932
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	476	364	957	1,797
94134	Visitacion Valley	1,245	1,166	2,700	5,111
94158	Mission Bay	119	91	92	302
Total		23,254	19,766	34,968	77,988

The neighborhoods with the most children, age 0-11, are...

Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside

9,663 children

Inner Mission / Bernal Heights

7,417 children

Bayview / Hunter's Point

5,975 children

Sunset

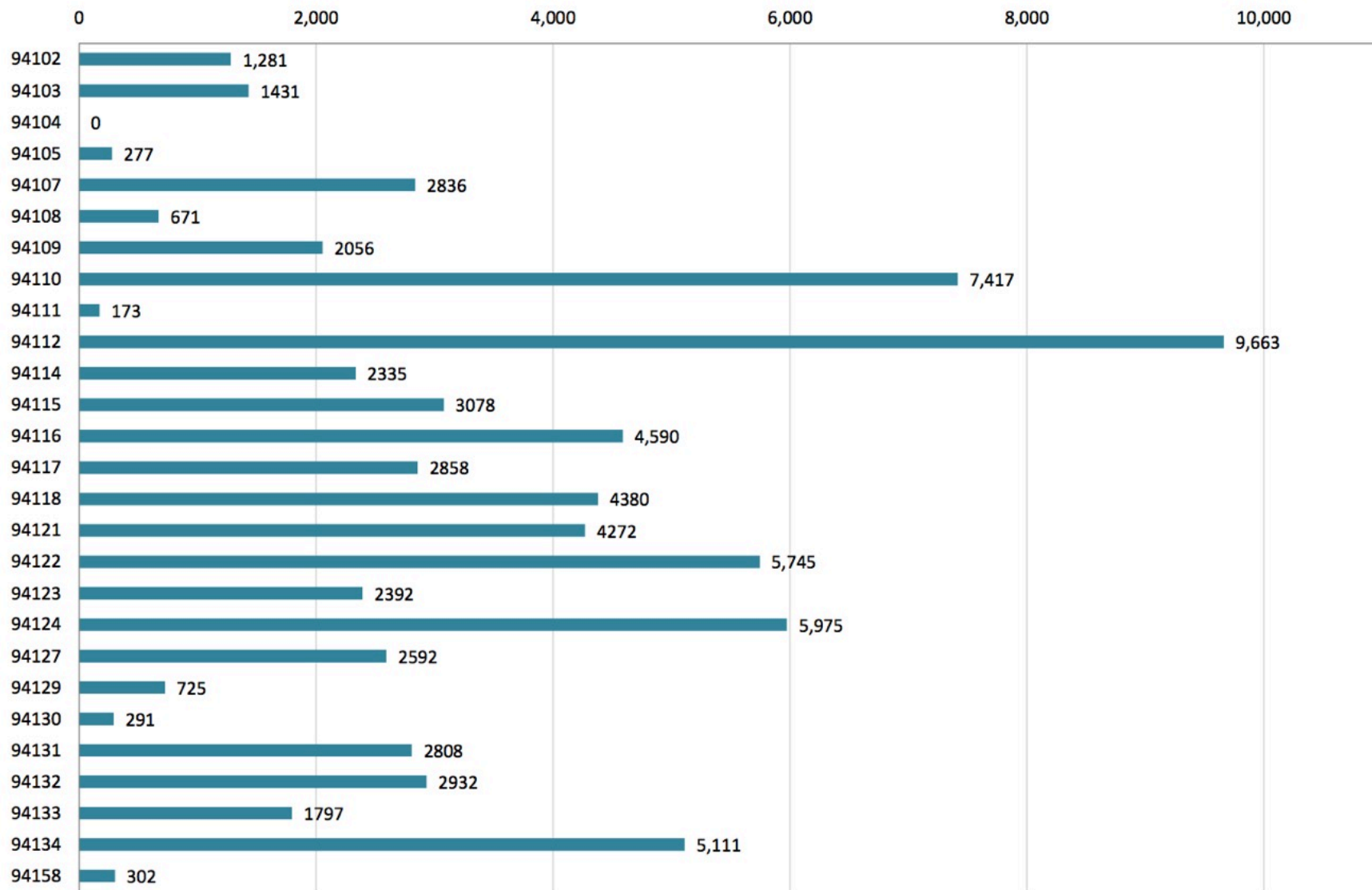
5,745 children

Visitacion Valley

5,111 children

Source: 2014 5-Year American Community Survey, Table B09001. (Excludes children in group quarters)

Figure 1.1b – Total Child Population Age 0–11 by Zip Code (2014)



Source: 2014 5-Year American Community Survey

Figure 1.2a – Child Population Comparison (2011 & 2014)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Age 0-2			Age 3-5			Age 6-11			Age 0-11 (Total)		
		2011	2014	Diff of 2011-2014	2011	2014	Diff of 2011-2014	2011	2014	Diff of 2011-2014	2011	2014	Diff of 2011-2014
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	348	566	218	323	424	101	356	291	-65	1,027	1,281	254
94103	South of Market	419	447	28	294	231	-63	762	753	-9	1,475	1,431	-44
94104	Financial District	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	-23	23	0	-23
94105	Downtown	67	87	20	18	49	31	0	141	141	85	277	192
94107	Potrero Hill	1,349	1,238	-111	647	615	-32	925	983	58	2,921	2,836	-85
94108	Chinatown	211	96	-115	179	256	77	382	319	-63	772	671	-101
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	1,069	1,085	16	361	431	70	901	540	-361	2,331	2,056	-275
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	2,491	2,279	-212	2,036	1,969	-67	2,479	3,169	690	7,006	7,417	411
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	40	112	72	11	0	-11	68	61	-7	119	173	54
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	2,092	2,349	257	2,653	2,650	-3	4,587	4,664	77	9,332	9,663	331
94114	Castro/ Noe Valley	939	923	-16	574	470	-104	802	942	140	2,315	2,335	20
94115	Western Addition	707	820	113	703	702	-1	1,226	1,556	330	2,636	3,078	442
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	1,131	1,415	284	1,160	1,297	137	2,154	1,878	-276	4,445	4,590	145
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	1,244	1,020	-224	734	822	88	664	1,016	352	2,642	2,858	216
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	956	1,367	411	907	1,072	165	1,701	1,941	240	3,564	4,380	816
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	1,135	1,215	80	1,082	1,206	124	2,157	1,851	-306	4,374	4,272	-102
94122	Sunset	1,768	1,605	-163	1,228	1,337	109	2,358	2,803	445	5,354	5,745	391
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	593	884	291	500	555	55	574	953	379	1,667	2,392	725
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	1,664	1,607	-57	1,608	1,708	100	2,505	2,660	155	5,777	5,975	198
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	506	513	7	649	658	9	1,228	1,421	193	2,383	2,592	209
94129	Presidio	149	232	83	94	182	88	226	311	85	469	725	256
94130	Treasure Island	23	13	-10	22	90	68	178	188	10	223	291	68
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	888	882	-6	819	743	-76	863	1,183	320	2,570	2,808	238
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	647	659	12	586	678	92	1,463	1,595	132	2,696	2,932	236
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	383	476	93	331	364	33	657	957	300	1,371	1,797	426
94134	Visitacion Valley	1,285	1,245	-40	1,494	1,166	-328	2,607	2,700	93	5,386	5,111	-275
94158	Mission Bay	55	119	64	62	91	29	41	92	51	158	302	144
Total		22,159	23,254	1,095	19,075	19,766	691	31,887	34,968	3,081	73,121	77,988	4,867

Source: 2011 & 2014 5-Year American Community Survey, Table B09001. (Excludes children in group quarters)

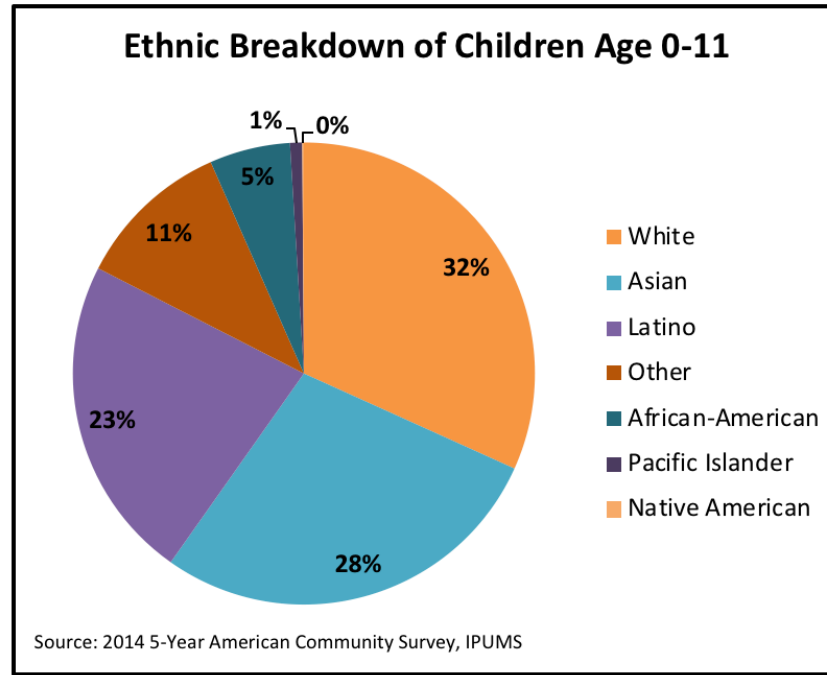
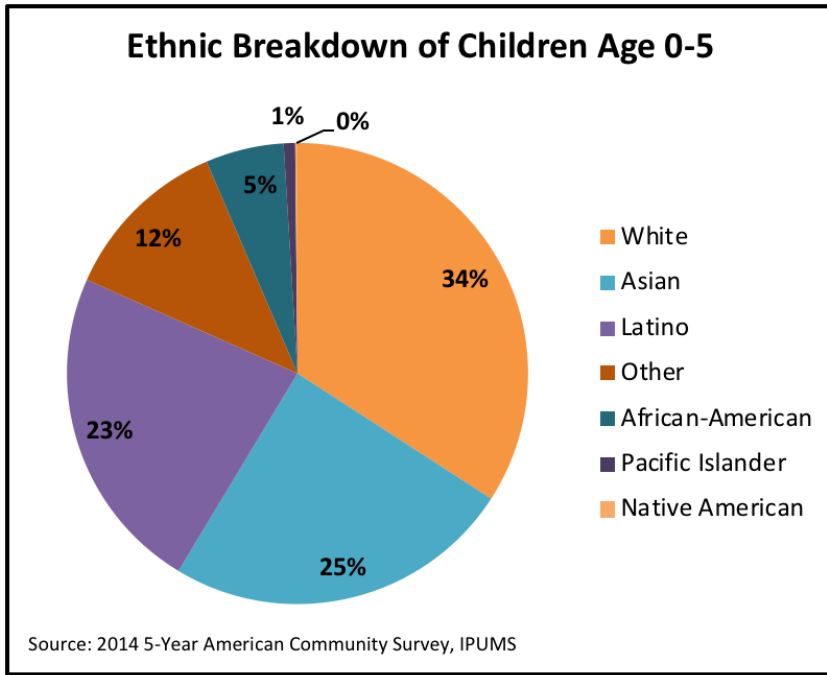
Figure 1.2b – Child Population Percentage Comparison (2011 & 2014)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Age 0-2 as percentage of population			Age 3-5 as percentage of population			Age 6-11 as percentage of population			Age 0-11 (Total) as percentage of population		
		2011	2014	Diff of 2011-2014	2011	2014	Diff of 2011-2014	2011	2014	Diff of 2011-2014	2011	2014	Diff of 2011-2014
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	1.4%	2.0%	0.6%	1.3%	1.5%	0.2%	1.4%	1.0%	-0.4%	4.1%	4.6%	0.4%
94103	South of Market	1.8%	1.9%	0.1%	1.3%	1.0%	-0.3%	3.3%	3.1%	-0.1%	6.3%	5.9%	-0.4%
94104	Financial District	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	0.0%	-8.0%	8.0%	0.0%	-8.0%
94105	Downtown	1.6%	1.4%	-0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.0%	4.4%	2.4%
94107	Potrero Hill	5.0%	4.5%	-0.5%	2.4%	2.2%	-0.2%	3.4%	3.5%	0.1%	10.7%	10.2%	-0.5%
94108	Chinatown	1.5%	0.7%	-0.8%	1.3%	1.8%	0.5%	2.8%	2.3%	-0.5%	5.6%	4.8%	-0.8%
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.1%	1.7%	1.0%	-0.7%	4.3%	3.8%	-0.6%
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	3.5%	3.2%	-0.4%	2.9%	2.8%	-0.1%	3.5%	4.4%	0.9%	10.0%	10.4%	0.4%
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	1.1%	3.2%	2.1%	0.3%	0.0%	-0.3%	1.9%	1.8%	-0.2%	3.3%	5.0%	1.6%
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	2.6%	2.8%	0.2%	3.3%	3.2%	-0.1%	5.7%	5.6%	-0.1%	11.7%	11.6%	0.0%
94114	Castro/ Noe Valley	2.9%	2.9%	-0.1%	1.8%	1.5%	-0.3%	2.5%	2.9%	0.4%	7.2%	7.2%	0.1%
94115	Western Addition	2.2%	2.4%	0.2%	2.2%	2.0%	-0.2%	3.8%	4.5%	0.7%	8.2%	8.9%	0.7%
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	2.6%	3.1%	0.5%	2.6%	2.8%	0.2%	4.9%	4.1%	-0.8%	10.1%	10.1%	0.0%
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	3.0%	2.4%	-0.6%	1.8%	1.9%	0.1%	1.6%	2.4%	0.8%	6.4%	6.7%	0.3%
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	2.5%	3.4%	0.9%	2.4%	2.7%	0.3%	4.4%	4.8%	0.4%	9.3%	10.9%	1.7%
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	2.6%	2.9%	0.3%	2.4%	2.9%	0.4%	4.9%	4.4%	-0.5%	9.9%	10.2%	0.3%
94122	Sunset	3.1%	2.7%	-0.4%	2.2%	2.3%	0.1%	4.1%	4.8%	0.6%	9.4%	9.8%	0.4%
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	2.7%	3.5%	0.8%	2.2%	2.2%	-0.1%	2.6%	3.7%	1.2%	7.5%	9.4%	1.9%
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	5.0%	4.6%	-0.4%	4.8%	4.9%	0.1%	7.5%	7.6%	0.1%	17.2%	17.0%	-0.2%
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	2.6%	2.7%	0.0%	3.4%	3.4%	0.0%	6.4%	7.3%	1.0%	12.3%	13.4%	1.0%
94129	Presidio	5.5%	7.0%	1.4%	3.5%	5.5%	2.0%	8.4%	9.3%	0.9%	17.4%	21.7%	4.3%
94130	Treasure Island	1.0%	0.4%	-0.6%	1.0%	2.9%	2.0%	7.7%	6.1%	-1.6%	9.7%	9.4%	-0.3%
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	3.2%	3.1%	-0.1%	3.0%	2.6%	-0.3%	3.1%	4.2%	1.1%	9.3%	9.9%	0.6%
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	2.1%	2.1%	-0.1%	1.9%	2.1%	0.2%	4.8%	5.0%	0.2%	8.9%	9.2%	0.3%
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	1.4%	1.7%	0.3%	1.2%	1.3%	0.1%	2.4%	3.5%	1.1%	5.0%	6.5%	1.5%
94134	Visitacion Valley	3.3%	3.1%	-0.2%	3.8%	2.9%	-0.9%	6.7%	6.7%	0.0%	13.8%	12.7%	-1.1%
94158	Mission Bay	1.7%	2.2%	0.4%	2.0%	1.6%	-0.3%	1.3%	1.7%	0.4%	5.0%	5.5%	0.4%
Total		2.8%	2.8%	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%	0.0%	4.0%	4.2%	0.2%	9.2%	9.4%	0.2%

Sources: 2011 & 2014 5-Year American Community Survey, Table B09001 and Demographics Estimates. (Excludes children in group quarters for age breakdown)

Note: These numbers show the percentage of the total population of each zip code that is in each child age group. For example, in 94102, 2.0% of the population in 2014 was 0-2 years old, a larger percentage of the 94012 population than in 2011, when 1.4% of the population was 0-2 years old. For San Francisco, the percentage of 0-2 year olds and 3-5 year olds has stayed the same from 2011 to 2014, while the percentage of 6-11 year olds has risen slightly.

Figure 1.3 – Child Population Ethnic Breakdown (2014)



Ethnicity	Age 0-5		Age 0-11	
	#	%	#	%
White	14,745	34.1%	24,540	31.8%
Asian	10,580	24.5%	21,664	28.0%
Latino	9,945	23.0%	17,579	22.7%
Other	5,136	11.9%	8,400	10.9%
African-American	2,370	5.5%	4,361	5.6%
Pacific Islander	347	0.8%	655	0.8%
Native American	70	0.2%	91	0.1%
Total	43,193	100%	77,290	100%

Source: 2014 American Community Survey, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)

*2+ races is included in "Other"

The ethnic composition of San Francisco’s children represents a rich diversity. The City does not have a majority of any one ethnic group.

Figure 1.4 – Other Languages Spoken by Child Population Age 5-17 (2014)

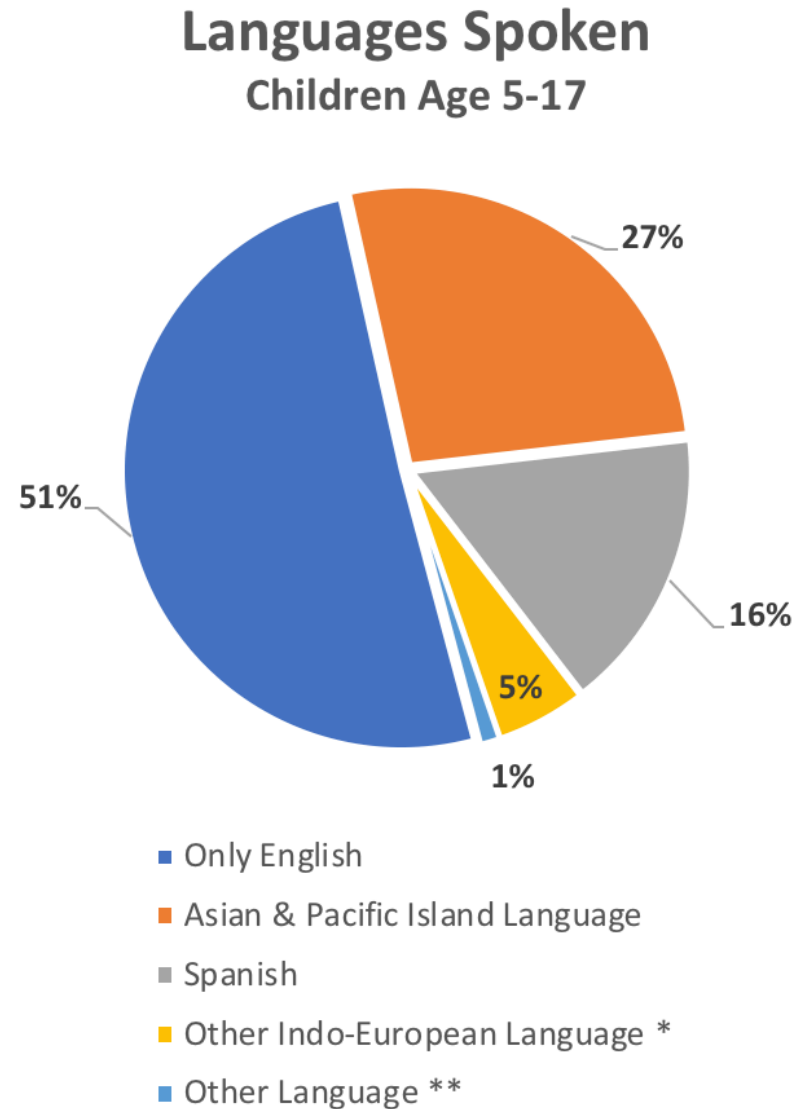
Language Spoken	Age 5-17	
	#	%
Only English	37,306	50.6%
Asian & Pacific Island Language	19,672	26.7%
Spanish	12,064	16.4%
Other Indo-European Language *	3,806	5.2%
Other Language **	818	1.1%
Total	73,666	100%

Source: 2014 5-Year American Community Survey, S1601 & S1603

Note: Language data is only available for children 5 years and older.

* Other Indo-European languages include Russian, German, French, Hindu, Urdu, Punjabi, Greek, Polish, Italian, Persian, Armenian, etc.

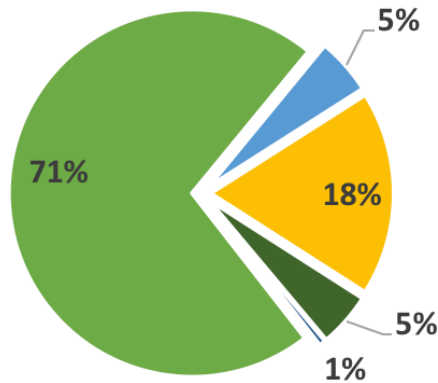
** Other languages include Arabic and Hebrew, as well as African languages and Native American languages.



San Francisco’s children speak many different languages, with almost half of school age children speaking a non-English language as their primary language. **Early care and education settings, as well as TK-12 schools, need to be prepared for dual language learners.**

Figure 1.5 – Family Structures for Children in Households, Age 0-17 (2014)

- Married Couple
- Unmarried Couple
- Female-Headed Household
- Male-Headed Household
- Other Structure



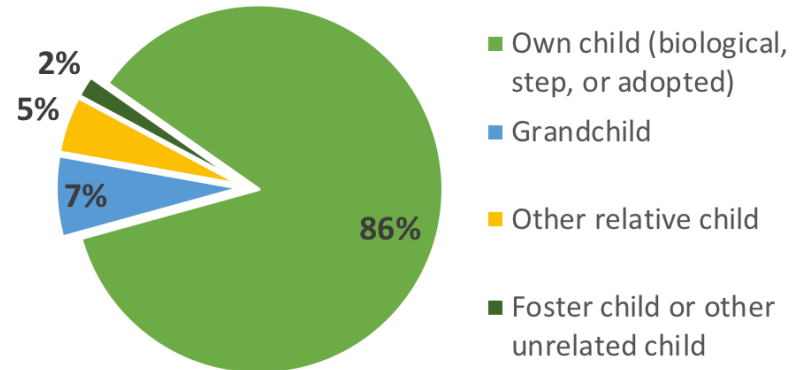
Family Structure	Age 0-17	
	#	%
Married Couple	78,944	71.5%
Unmarried Couple	5,550	5.0%
Female-Headed Household	19,915	18.0%
Male-Headed Household	5,326	4.8%
Other Structure	636	0.6%
Total	110,371	100%

Source: 2014 5-Year American Community Survey, S0901

Families come in many shapes and sizes.
 Families may have one, two, or more adult caregivers.
 Children might live with parents, grandparents, or other caregivers.

Relationship to Household Head	Age 0-17	
	#	%
Own child (biological, step, or adopted)	94,919	86.0%
Grandchild	7,836	7.1%
Other relative child	5,519	5.0%
Foster child or other unrelated child	2,097	1.9%
Total	110,371	100%

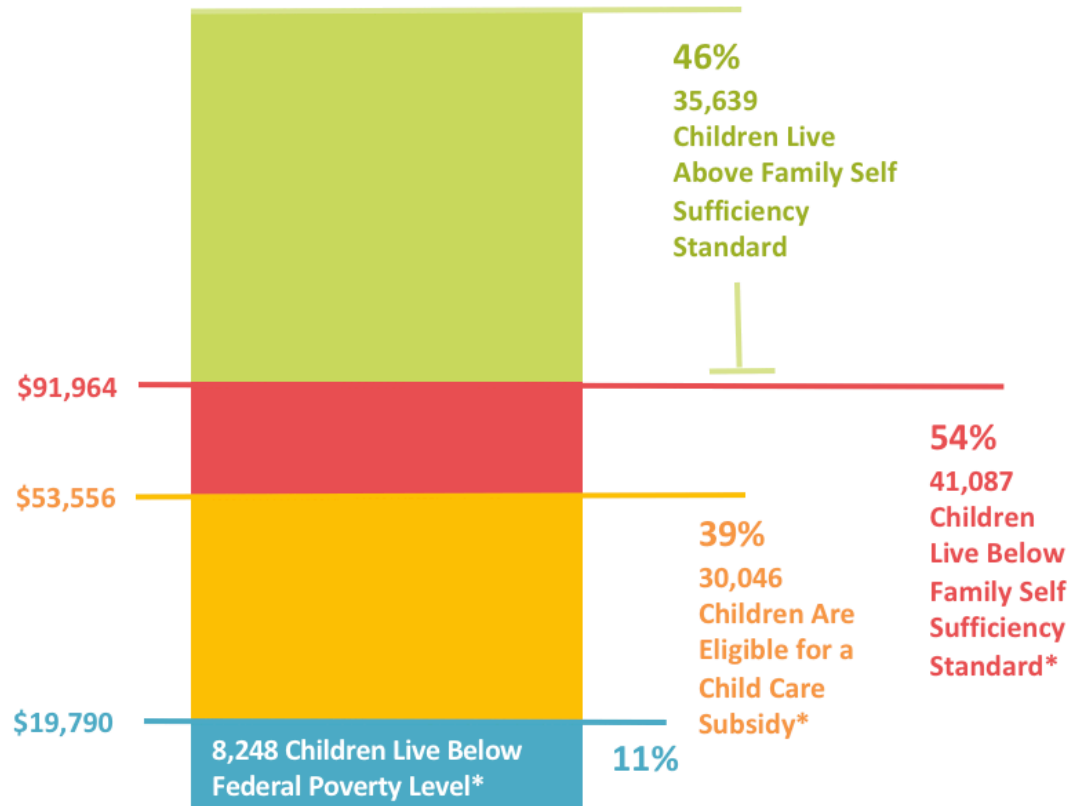
Source: 2014 5-Year American Community Survey, S0901



San Francisco's Child & Family Income Levels

Household Income Distribution Children Age 0-11 in San Francisco

Total Children = 77,988, Children for Whom Income Status Was Determined = 76,726



- * Family self sufficiency for one parent raising 1 preschooler and 1 infant = \$91,964
- * Subsidy maximum income for family of three = 80% of state median income = \$53,556
- * Federal poverty level household income for a family of three = \$19,790

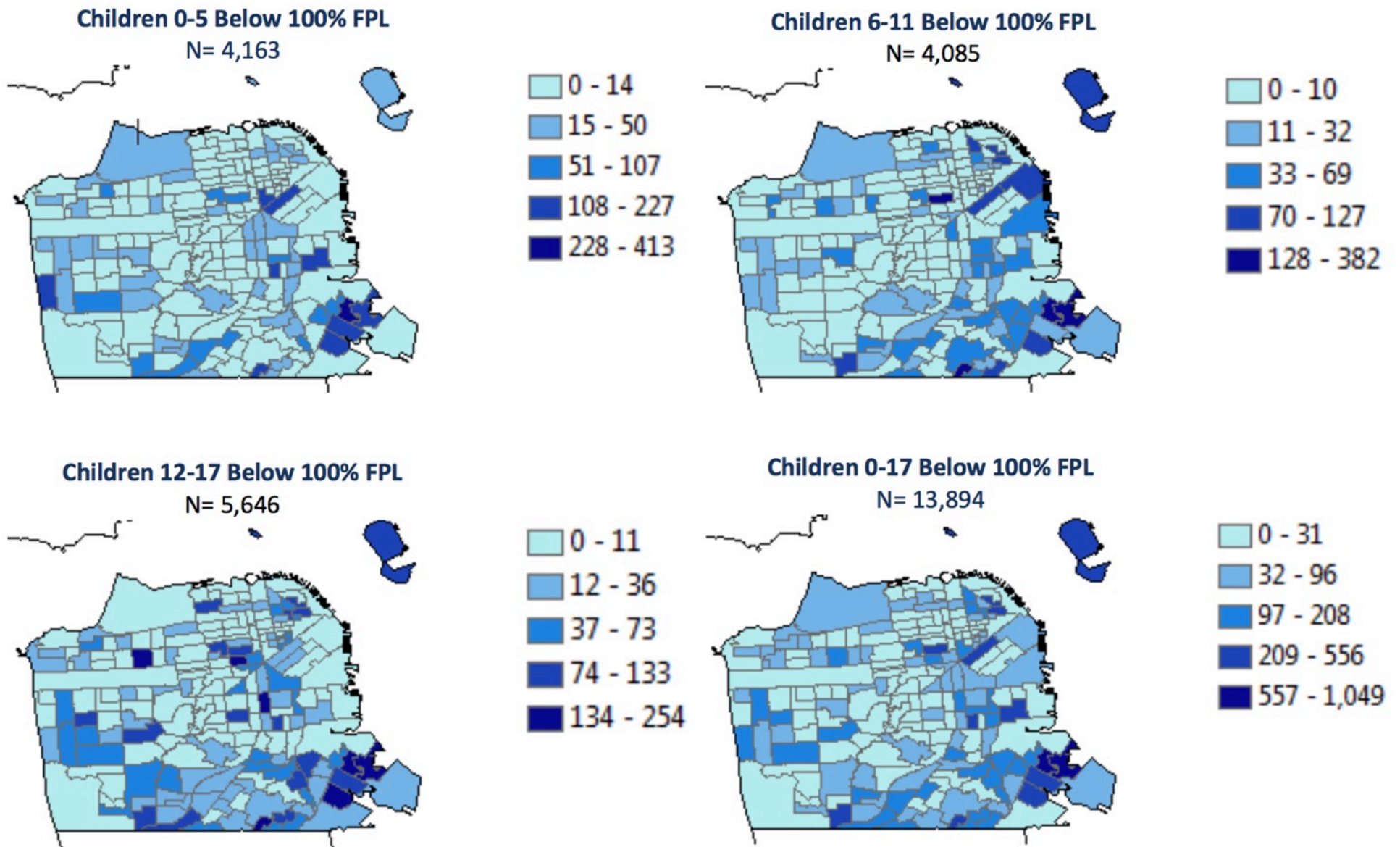
Sources: 2014 5-Year American Community Survey,
2014 Self-Sufficiency Standard from Insight Center for Community Economic Development

San Francisco is a high-cost county.

The self-sufficiency standard, or the minimum income necessary to cover all of a family's basic expenses - housing, food, child care, health care, transportation, and taxes - without public or private assistance, is over four and a half times as much as the federal poverty level for a single parent family with two children.

The self-sufficiency standard is also higher than the maximum income for child care subsidies. Over 11,000 children in San Francisco live in families that are not making enough money to be self-sufficient, and yet these children do not qualify for child care subsidies.

Map 1.2 – Children Below Federal Poverty Line (2014)



Source: 2014 5-Year American Community Survey

Figure 1.6 – Children Below 100% Federal Poverty Level by Age Group (2014)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Number of Children 0-2 Below Federal Poverty Level	Percent of Children 0-2 Below Federal Poverty Level	Number of Children 3-5 Below Federal Poverty Level	Percent of Children 3-5 Below Federal Poverty Level	Number of Children 6-11 Below Federal Poverty Level	Percent of Children 6-11 Below Federal Poverty Level	Number of Children 0-11 Below Federal Poverty Level	Percent of Children 0-11 Below Federal Poverty Level
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	0	0%	0	0%	42	14%	42	3%
94103	South of Market	145	32%	75	32%	161	21%	381	27%
94104	Financial District	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
94105	Downtown	0	0%	0	0%	48	34%	48	17%
94107	Potrero Hill	116	9%	57	9%	110	11%	283	10%
94108	Chinatown	14	14%	37	14%	103	32%	154	23%
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	127	12%	50	12%	18	3%	195	9%
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	234	10%	203	10%	340	11%	777	11%
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	157	7%	178	7%	271	6%	606	6%
94114	Castro/ Noe Valley	5	1%	3	1%	10	1%	18	1%
94115	Western Addition	79	10%	67	10%	300	19%	446	15%
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	148	10%	136	10%	30	2%	314	7%
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	18	2%	15	2%	24	2%	57	2%
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	45	3%	35	3%	135	7%	215	5%
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	80	7%	79	7%	68	4%	227	5%
94122	Sunset	106	7%	88	7%	143	5%	337	6%
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	0	0%	0	0%	115	12%	115	5%
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	568	35%	603	35%	1,009	38%	2,180	37%
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	7	1%	8	1%	39	3%	54	2%
94129	Presidio	19	8%	15	8%	20	7%	54	8%
94130	Treasure Island	4	29%	26	29%	100	53%	130	45%
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	21	2%	17	2%	15	1%	53	2%
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	56	9%	58	9%	115	7%	229	8%
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	65	14%	49	14%	297	32%	411	23%
94134	Visitation Valley	181	15%	169	15%	503	19%	853	17%
94158	Mission Bay	0	0%	0	0%	69	75%	69	23%
Total		2,193	9%	1,970	10%	4,085	12%	8,248	11%

Source: 2014 5-Year American Community Survey, Table B17024.

*2014 5-Year American Community Survey, Table B17024 does not include ages 0-2 and 3-5 breakdowns. Age distributions by zip code from Table B09001 were used to break out 0-2 and 3-5 from 0-5 age range.

Figure 1.7 – Children Below 200% Federal Poverty Level by Age Group (2014)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Number of Children 0-2 Below 200% Federal Poverty Line	Percent of Children 0-2 Below 200% Federal Poverty Line	Number of Children 3-5 Below 200% Federal Poverty Line	Percent of Children 3-5 Below 200% Federal Poverty Line	Number of Children 6-11 Below 200% Federal Poverty Line	Percent of Children 6-11 Below 200% Federal Poverty Line	Number of Children 0-11 Below 200% Federal Poverty Line	Percent of Children 0-11 Below 200% Federal Poverty Line
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	265	47%	199	47%	188	65%	652	52%
94103	South of Market	266	60%	137	59%	467	62%	870	61%
94104	Financial District	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
94105	Downtown	0	0%	0	0%	48	34%	48	17%
94107	Potrero Hill	124	10%	61	10%	265	27%	450	16%
94108	Chinatown	52	54%	137	54%	236	74%	425	63%
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	409	38%	163	38%	114	21%	686	33%
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	586	26%	506	26%	1,186	39%	2,278	32%
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0	0%	0	0%	5	8%	5	3%
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	656	28%	741	28%	1,478	32%	2,875	30%
94114	Castro/ Noe Valley	19	2%	9	2%	105	11%	133	6%
94115	Western Addition	201	25%	173	25%	551	36%	925	31%
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	251	18%	230	18%	161	9%	642	14%
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	78	8%	63	8%	68	7%	209	7%
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	95	7%	75	7%	389	21%	559	13%
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	230	19%	229	19%	368	20%	827	20%
94122	Sunset	259	16%	216	16%	448	17%	923	16%
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	0	0%	0	0%	115	12%	115	5%
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	1,116	69%	1,187	69%	1,576	60%	3,879	66%
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	7	1%	8	1%	95	7%	110	4%
94129	Presidio	19	8%	15	8%	20	7%	54	8%
94130	Treasure Island	10	77%	70	78%	143	76%	223	77%
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	29	3%	25	3%	58	5%	112	4%
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	119	18%	122	18%	305	20%	546	19%
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	111	23%	85	23%	575	62%	770	44%
94134	Visitacion Valley	569	46%	532	46%	1,188	44%	2,289	46%
94158	Mission Bay	42	35%	32	35%	69	75%	143	47%
Total		5,513	24%	5,014	25%	10,221	30%	20,748	27%

Source: 2014 5-Year American Community Survey, Table B17024.

*2014 5-Year American Community Survey, Table B17024 does not include ages 0-2 and 3-5 breakdowns. Age distributions by zip code from Table B09001 were used to break out 0-2 and 3-5 from 0-5 age range.

Figure 1.8 – Children Eligible for Subsidies at or below 70% State Median Income (SMI) by Age Group (2014)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Number of Children 0-2 Below 70% SMI	Percent of Children 0-2 Below 70% SMI	Number of Children 3-5 Below 70% SMI	Percent of Children 3-5 Below 70% SMI	Number of Children 6-11 Below 70% SMI	Percent of Children 6-11 Below 70% SMI	Number of Children 0-11 Below 70% SMI	Percent of Children 0-11 Below 70% SMI
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	289	51%	216	51%	200	69%	705	56%
94103	South of Market	266	59%	137	59%	489	65%	892	62%
94104	Financial District	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
94105	Downtown	2	2%	1	2%	57	41%	60	22%
94107	Potrero Hill	178	14%	89	14%	316	32%	583	21%
94108	Chinatown	53	55%	141	55%	249	78%	443	66%
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	420	39%	167	39%	126	23%	713	35%
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	674	30%	582	30%	1,293	43%	2,549	35%
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0	0%	0	0%	9	14%	9	5%
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	777	33%	876	33%	1,710	37%	3,363	35%
94114	Castro/ Noe Valley	25	3%	13	3%	138	15%	175	8%
94115	Western Addition	205	25%	176	25%	569	37%	951	32%
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	271	19%	249	19%	190	10%	710	16%
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	85	8%	68	8%	75	8%	228	8%
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	106	8%	84	8%	427	23%	617	14%
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	256	21%	254	21%	392	22%	902	21%
94122	Sunset	297	18%	247	18%	542	20%	1,086	19%
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	3	0%	2	0%	118	12%	123	5%
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	1,169	73%	1,243	73%	1,709	65%	4,121	70%
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	11	2%	14	2%	115	8%	139	5%
94129	Presidio	19	8%	15	8%	20	7%	54	8%
94130	Treasure Island	10	80%	72	80%	150	80%	232	80%
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	52	6%	44	6%	113	10%	209	7%
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	156	24%	160	24%	349	22%	666	23%
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	127	27%	97	27%	607	66%	831	47%
94134	Visitacion Valley	630	51%	590	51%	1,348	50%	2,567	51%
94158	Mission Bay	42	35%	32	35%	75	81%	149	49%
	Total	6,122	26%	5,567	28%	11,384	33%	23,073	30%

Source: 2014 5-Year American Community Survey, Table B17024.

*2014 5-Year American Community Survey, Table B17024 does not include ages 0-2 and 3-5 breakdowns. Age distributions by zip code from Table B09001 were used to break out 0-2 and 3-5 from 0-5 age range.

*2014 5-Year American Community Survey, Table B17024 does not include SMI so FPL is used. 70% SMI is approximately 225% FPL. The table does not include below 225% FPL, instead it has a 200%-299% grouping. The different increments from 0 to 199% were normalized into 25% increments. Each of the 25% increments represented approximately 3-4% of the overall population, meaning that there appeared to be an even distribution. Therefore, in order to get 225% from 200%-299%, it was assumed that 25% of the estimate in that range fell within 200%-225%.

Figure 1.9 – Children Eligible for Subsidies at or below 85% State Median Income (SMI) by Age Group (2014)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Number of Children 0-2 Below 85% SMI	Percent of Children 0-2 Below 85% SMI	Number of Children 3-5 Below 85% SMI	Percent of Children 3-5 Below 85% SMI	Number of Children 6-11 Below 85% SMI	Percent of Children 6-11 Below 85% SMI	Number of Children 0-11 Below 85% SMI	Percent of Children 0-11 Below 85% SMI
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	358	63%	268	63%	234	80%	860	68%
94103	South of Market	266	59%	137	59%	555	74%	958	67%
94104	Financial District	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
94105	Downtown	6	7%	4	7%	85	60%	95	34%
94107	Potrero Hill	343	28%	170	28%	470	48%	983	35%
94108	Chinatown	57	60%	153	60%	287	90%	497	74%
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	451	42%	179	42%	163	30%	793	39%
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	938	41%	810	41%	1,614	53%	3,362	47%
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0	0%	0	0%	19	31%	19	11%
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	1,138	48%	1,284	48%	2,406	53%	4,828	51%
94114	Castro/ Noe Valley	44	5%	22	5%	235	26%	301	13%
94115	Western Addition	217	26%	186	26%	624	40%	1,027	35%
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	332	23%	305	23%	277	15%	914	20%
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	105	10%	85	10%	94	10%	284	10%
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	140	10%	110	10%	542	29%	792	18%
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	332	27%	330	27%	463	26%	1,125	27%
94122	Sunset	409	25%	340	25%	825	30%	1,574	28%
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	11	1%	7	1%	128	13%	146	6%
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	1,327	83%	1,411	83%	2,107	80%	4,845	82%
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	23	5%	30	5%	173	12%	226	9%
94129	Presidio	19	8%	15	8%	20	7%	54	8%
94130	Treasure Island	11	85%	77	85%	169	90%	257	88%
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	121	14%	102	14%	278	23%	501	18%
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	268	41%	275	41%	482	31%	1,025	35%
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	175	37%	133	37%	704	76%	1,012	57%
94134	Visitacion Valley	813	65%	761	65%	1,828	68%	3,402	68%
94158	Mission Bay	42	35%	32	35%	92	100%	166	55%
Total		7,946	34%	7,226	37%	14,874	43%	30,046	39%

Source: 2014 5-Year American Community Survey, Table B17024.

*2014 5-Year American Community Survey, Table B17024 does not include ages 0-2 and 3-5 breakdowns. Age distributions by zip code from Table B09001 were used to break out 0-2 and 3-5 from 0-5 age range.

*2014 5-Year American Community Survey, Table B17024 does not include SMI so FPL is used. 85% SMI is approximately 300% FPL.

Figure 1.10 – Children in Households Receiving CalWORKs Benefits by Age Group (2014/2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Number of Children 0-2 Receiving CalWORKs	Percent of Children 0-2 Receiving CalWORKs	Number of Children 3-5 Receiving CalWORKs	Percent of Children 3-5 Receiving CalWORKs	Number of Children 6-11 Receiving CalWORKs	Percent of Children 6-11 Receiving CalWORKs	Number of Children 0-11 Receiving CalWORKs	Percent of Children 0-11 Receiving CalWORKs
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	136	24%	106	25%	166	57%	408	32%
94103	South of Market	122	27%	112	48%	158	21%	392	27%
94105	Downtown	1	1%	5	10%	1	1%	7	3%
94107	Potrero Hill	38	3%	54	9%	103	10%	195	7%
94108	Chinatown	1	1%	3	1%	4	1%	8	1%
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	30	3%	25	6%	56	10%	111	5%
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	96	4%	104	5%	204	6%	404	5%
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	6	5%	4	--	1	2%	11	6%
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	129	5%	114	4%	178	4%	421	4%
94114	Castro/ Noe Valley	5	1%	1	0%	5	1%	11	0%
94115	Western Addition	43	5%	50	7%	110	7%	203	7%
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	18	1%	17	1%	18	1%	53	1%
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	23	2%	17	2%	28	3%	68	2%
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	24	2%	10	1%	16	1%	50	1%
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	21	2%	13	1%	22	1%	56	1%
94122	Sunset	9	1%	12	1%	22	1%	43	1%
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	2	0%
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	241	15%	256	15%	482	18%	979	16%
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	5	1%	1	0%	8	1%	14	1%
94129	Presidio	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%
94130	Treasure Island	16	123%	25	28%	37	20%	78	27%
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	12	1%	9	1%	17	1%	38	1%
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	8	1%	12	2%	25	2%	45	2%
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	24	5%	24	7%	48	5%	96	5%
94134	Visitacion Valley	119	10%	120	10%	272	10%	511	10%
94142	General Delivery	23	--	18	--	24	--	65	--
94158	Mission Bay	17	14%	24	26%	21	23%	62	21%
Total		1,168	5%	1,137	6%	2,027	6%	4,332	6%

Source: San Francisco Human Services Agency and 2014 5-Year American Community Survey for total child population in households (Table B09001). April 2016 CalWORKs enrollment data from CalWIN.

* These numbers are children who are living in households that receive CalWORKs benefits, but are not necessarily taking advantage of the CalWORKs child care benefits. Hence the numbers are different than the CalWORKs totals in Section 3.

* Homeless CalWORKs clients may use a variety of addresses such as a shelter addresses throughout the city, the General Delivery address in 94142 (N=65), or the HSA main office address in 94103 (N=53). Homeless persons, aside from those living in shelters, are excluded from the American Community Survey (Census) estimates.

II. Early Care and Education Licensed Capacity

OVERVIEW

Substantial research demonstrates that accessible high quality early care and education positively affects childhood growth, physical development, health, cognitive, behavioral and school related outcomes. The accessibility of early care and education services for families with children is dependent on the capacity and availability of care in the community.

Licensed capacity is the number of licensed early care and education slots available to care for children. While licensed center slots are for specific age groups, family child care (FCC) licenses allow for mixed age groups. In April 2016, licensed child care centers within San Francisco had 1,414 infant slots, 14,774 preschool slots, and 4,923 school age slots, while family child care homes provided an additional 6,668 licensed slots.

However, licensed capacity does not always indicate true capacity. Licensed centers receive licenses to serve certain numbers of different age groups (infants, preschoolers, and school age children). Licensed family child care (FCC) homes receive licenses for a small FCC (serving 6-8 children of mixed ages) or a large FCC (serving 12-14 children of mixed ages). But not all centers or family child care homes enroll to their full licensed capacity. While a 10% vacancy rate is a normal function of the market, many programs, by choice, enroll at far less than their licensed capacity, based on staff availability, space constraints, ages of children served, etc. It is not

unusual for a family child care home licensed for 12 to serve half as many children. Additionally, some family child care educators also care for their own child or children, which further reduces the availability of public slots in their program.

This is why there is a danger in assuming ‘one slot equals one child.’ While generally this is a useful approach to simplify planning, it is not necessarily how care is accessed. Not all families using care need the services full time, so some slots may be “shared” by families. Children may attend more than one type of care (i.e. family child care half-day and center preschool half-day). Some programs licensed for 12 children may serve as many as 20 throughout a week, although not at the same time. An example of where this could occur would be a family child care educator who stays open during non-traditional hours, including evenings and weekends.

Research has shown that increases in the supply of licensed care influence the likelihood that parents will choose licensed care for their children. Nonetheless, efforts to increase capacity cannot be based strictly on “if we build it, they will come.” There must be a market demand for care in the proposed location.

In good news, San Francisco has preschool slots available for almost all children ages 3-5 years old (93.6%); however, the slots are not distributed across the city exactly where the preschool age children live, leading to some zip codes having more preschool slots than children, with other zip codes having many more children than preschool slots. Some of these overages and underages of slots can be accounted for

by children who attend preschool in the zip code where their parents work or perhaps close to where other family members reside, rather than in their home zip code. But it is likely that some preschool slots remain empty because there isn’t enough demand in that location, while some preschoolers remain without care because there aren’t enough slots available nearby.

Despite almost universal preschool coverage, San Francisco lags in capacity for licensed infant and toddler care. There are only slots for 14.7% of the child population ages 0-2 years old, with multiple zip codes having over a thousand infants and toddlers who might be without care. While some infants and toddlers may be staying home with a parent and thus not need licensed care, many more young children are likely to be in need of outside care as national data shows that over 61% of mothers with 0-2 year olds are in the labor market.¹

There is some demand for care by non-residents who work in the city, although the exact number of slots used for non-county residents is unknown. Similarly, there are San Francisco residents who work in other surrounding counties and who seek care for their young children in their county of employment or along their commute.

Despite economic challenges, San Francisco continues to increase center capacity for 0–5 year olds. While the supply of licensed preschool care is the most abundant, there continues to be a need for licensed care options, especially for infants and toddlers. The increase in capacity can in part be

linked to continued City support to develop and retain ECE facilities and increase access through the Child Care Facilities Fund (CCFF). The CCFF is financed through the collection of child care development impact fees, along with additional interagency funding.

Cities play an essential role in either encouraging or discouraging the development of new ECE facilities. While there are planning and land use policies, and permit processes, which can serve as barriers to facility development, there are also many exciting and creative strategies that public agencies can pursue that lead to capacity building and to accessibility of facilities and services for families and children. The policy work of the Office of Early Care and Education includes specific approaches to increase the number of early care and education spaces available citywide. In partnership with other city departments, such as the Planning Department, the Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development and the Office of Community Investment and Infrastructure, OECE has been exploring the removal or reduction of land use and planning obstacles, streamlining zoning and permit requirements, and supporting policies that encourage the development of early care and education facilities. The financial commitment on the part of the city, coupled with leadership both within the city departments and within the child care community, is to be credited for the retention of and growth in early care and education capacity.

Despite existing efforts, there remains a considerable gap in available licensed care for 0–5 year olds and licensed and formal care for school age children.

Equally important, the early care and education community and the boards of their organizations need to continue to take a leadership role advocating for additional capacity. Strategies specific to family child care are also needed to support a mix of care availability. New licensed center classrooms and family child care homes need individuals committed to making quality options available for families.

FOOTNOTE:

1) US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment status of mothers with own children under 3 years old by single year of age of youngest child and marital status, 2015-2016 annual averages. <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/fameec.t06.htm>



DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

The following charts display the licensed capacity for early care and education in San Francisco county; that is, the number of child care slots available in licensed centers and licensed family child care homes providing care and education in San Francisco.

- **Figure 2.1**

Historical Licensed Center Capacity (1998-2016) – This bar chart shows the total center capacity by age group at multiple time points across 1998-2016. San Francisco’s licensed capacity has grown tremendously in that time period, especially for preschool age children.

- **Figure 2.2**

Licensed Early Care and Education Capacity in Centers (2016) – This table shows the number of slots in licensed centers, by zip code and age group from April 2016.

- **Figure 2.3a**

Licensed Early Care and Education Capacity in Centers (2012 & 2016) – This table shows the number of slots in licensed centers, by zip code and age group, comparing the 2016 data from Figure 2.2 to the 2012 data.

- **Figure 2.3b**

Licensed Center Capacity by Zip Code (2012 & 2016) – This bar chart shows the total center capacity by zip code as reported in Figure 2.2a.

- **Figure 2.4**

Licensed Early Care and Education Centers (2016) – This table shows the number of early care and education centers by license type and by zip code, from April 2016. Some centers have multiple licenses to care for multiple age groups, so the number of licenses is higher than the total number of centers.

- **Figure 2.5**

Licensed Family Child Care Capacity (2016) – This table shows the number of slots in licensed family child care homes, by zip code from April 2016.

- **Figure 2.6a**

Licensed Family Child Care Capacity (2006 to 2016) – This table shows the historical family child care home capacity by zip code comparing 2006, 2012, and 2016.

- **Figure 2.6b**

Licensed Family Child Care Capacity (2006 to 2016) – This bar chart shows family child care home capacity by zip code as reported in Figure 2.6a for 2006, 2012, and 2016.

- **Figure 2.7**

Active Licensed Family Child Care Homes (2016) – This table shows the number of licensed small and large family child care homes by zip code, from April 2016.

- **Figure 2.8**

Licensed Family Child Care Capacity by Age (2016) – This table shows the estimates of the number of slots in family child care homes by age group and zip code, from April 2016.

- **Figure 2.9a, c, e**

Child Population vs Licensed Capacity (2014/2016) – These tables show the 2014 child population by zip code compared to 2016 licensed center and family child care capacity, for the total child population (0-11 years) – Figure 2.9a, infants (0-2 years) – Figure 2.9c, and preschoolers (3-5 years) – Figure 2.9e, highlighting the unmet need for more licensed slots.

- **Figure 2.9b, d, f**

Child Population vs Licensed Capacity (2014/2016) – These bar charts illustrate the age group data from Figures 2.9a, c, and e, by zip code.

- **Figure 2.9g**

Summary of Child Population vs Licensed Capacity (2014/2016) – This table and charts display a summary of data reported in 2.9a, c, and e, showing the unmet need for licensed care.

Figure 2.1 Historical Licensed Center Capacity (1998–2016)

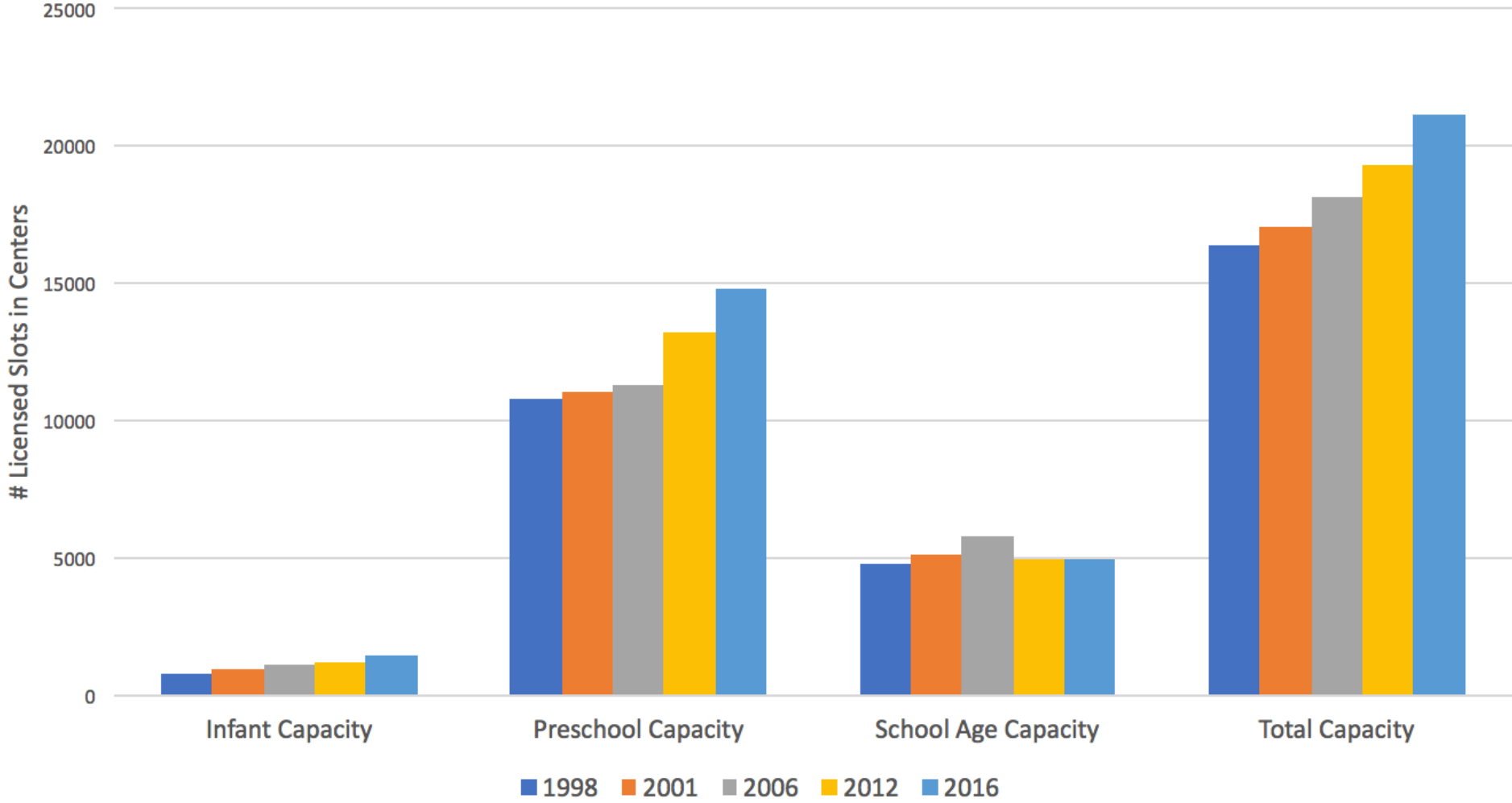


Figure 2.2 Licensed Center Capacity (2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	2016 Center Infant Capacity	2016 Center Preschool Capacity	2016 Center School Age Capacity	2016 Total Center Capacity
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	157	699	58	914
94103	South of Market	125	742	71	938
94104	Financial District	10	12	14	36
94105	Downtown	110	200	0	310
94107	Potrero Hill	78	618	12	708
94108	Chinatown	0	384	0	384
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	0	406	24	430
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	156	1,228*	210	1,594
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0	58	0	58
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingelside	0	973	468	1,441
94114	Castro/ Noe Valley	0	293	300	593
94115	Western Addition	18	1,093	70	1,181
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	73	1,012*	478	1,563
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	28	590	719	1,337
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	117*	971	227	1,315
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	18	592	233	843
94122	Sunset	0	872	328	1,200
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	32	191	56	279
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	91	867	283	1,241
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	0	228	450	678
94129	Presidio	70	420	75	565
94130	Treasure Island	21	60	0	81
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	39	284	360	683
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	99	577	191	867
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	56	278	130	464
94134	Visitacion Valley	60	994	166	1,220
94143	UCSF	30	72	0	102
94158	Mission Bay	26	60	0	86
Total		1,414	14,774	4,923	21,111

* Some facilities either have a pending license or have a license, but are pending an enrollment increase.

Source: DSS Community Care Licensing Division (April 2016)

2016 Center Capacity by Age Group

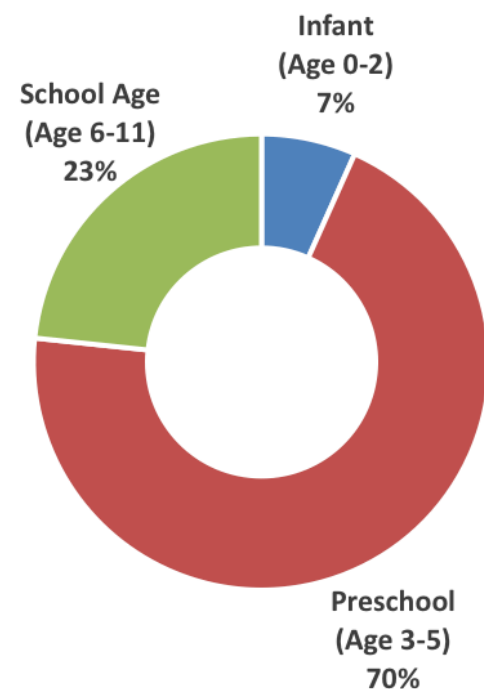


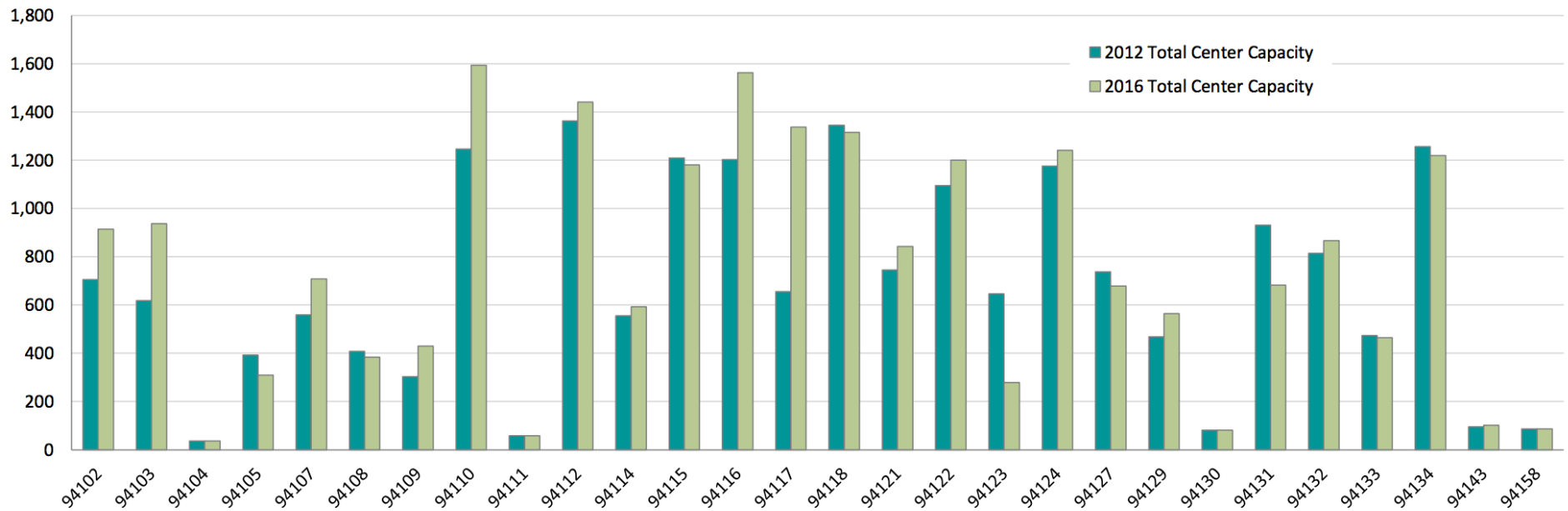
Figure 2.3a Licensed Center Capacity by Zip Code (2012 & 2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	2012 Center Infant Capacity	2016 Center Infant Capacity	Difference 2012-2016 Center Infant Capacity	2012 Center Preschool Capacity	2016 Center Preschool Capacity	Difference 2012-2016 Center Preschool Capacity	2012 Center School Age Capacity	2016 Center School Age Capacity	Difference 2012-2016 Center School Age Capacity	2012 Total Center Capacity	2016 Total Center Capacity	Difference 2012-2016 Total Center Capacity
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	119	157	38	528	699	171	58	58	0	705	914	209
94103	South of Market	46	125	79	502	742	240	71	71	0	619	938	319
94104	Financial District	10	10	0	12	12	0	14	14	0	36	36	0
94105	Downtown	130	110	-20	263	200	-63	0	0	0	393	310	-83
94107	Potrero Hill	114	78	-36	431	618	187	14	12	-2	559	708	149
94108	Chinatown	0	0	0	408	384	-24	0	0	0	408	384	-24
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	10	0	-10	269	406	137	24	24	0	303	430	127
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	91	156	65	974	1,228*	254	181	210	29	1,246	1,594	348
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0	0	0	58	58	0	0	0	0	58	58	0
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingelside	0	0	0	1,007	973	-34	356	468	112	1,363	1,441	78
94114	Castro/ Noe Valley	0	0	0	255	293	38	300	300	0	555	593	38
94115	Western Addition	18	18	0	1,121	1,093	-28	70	70	0	1,209	1,181	-28
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	15	73	58	710	1,012*	302	478	478	0	1,203	1,563	360
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	28	28	0	520	590	70	107	719	612	655	1,337	682
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	117	117*	0	1,001	971	30	227	227	0	1,345	1,315	-30
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	0	18	18	599	592	-7	146	233	87	745	843	98
94122	Sunset	0	0	0	767	872	105	328	328	0	1,095	1,200	105
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	0	32	32	284	191	93	362	56	-306	646	279	-367
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	85	91	6	791	867	76	300	283	-17	1,176	1,241	65
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	11	0	-11	162	228	66	565	450	-115	738	678	-60
94129	Presidio	70	70	0	324	420	96	75	75	0	469	565	96
94130	Treasure Island	21	21	0	60	60	0	0	0	0	81	81	0
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	39	39	0	262	284	22	630	360	-270	931	683	-248
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	76	99	23	457	577	120	281	191	-90	814	867	53
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	50	56	6	264	278	14	160	130	-30	474	464	-10
94134	Visitacion Valley	72	60	-12	998	994	-4	186	166	-20	1,256	1,220	-36
94143	UCSF	24	30	6	72	72	0	0	0	0	96	102	6
94158	Mission Bay	26	26	0	60	60	0	0	0	0	86	86	0
Total		1,172	1,414	242	13,159	14,774	1,615	4,933	4,923	-10	19,264	21,111	1,847

Source: DSS Community Care Licensing Division

* Some facilities either have a pending license or have a license, but are pending an enrollment increase.

Figure 2.3b Licensed Center Capacity – Bar Chart (2012 & 2016)



Source: DSS Community Care Licensing Division

Over the last few years, most neighborhoods saw only minor changes to licensed center capacity.

The following neighborhoods had significant increases in center capacity...

- * 94117 (Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore) – 682 more slots
- * 94116 (Parkside / Forest Hill) – 360 more slots
- * 94110 (Inner Mission / Bernal Heights) – 348 more slots
- * 94103 (South Market) – 319 more slots

Figure 2.4 Center Licenses by Age Group and Zip Code (2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Total Number of Center Licenses 2016	Number of Infant Licenses 2016	Number of Preschool Licenses 2016	Number of School Age Licenses 2016	Total Number of Centers 2016
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	22	8	12	2	15
94103	South of Market	16	4	11	1	12
94104	Financial District	3	1	1	1	1
94105	Downtown	9	4	5	0	5
94107	Potrero Hill	16	3	12	1	12
94108	Chinatown	8	0	8	0	7
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	6	0	5	1	6
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	37	4	31	2	27
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	1	0	1	0	1
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingelside	15	0	12	3	14
94114	Castro/Noe Valley	9	0	8	1	9
94115	Western Addition	26	1	24	1	23
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	23	3*	16*	4	21
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	13	1	9	3	13
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	22	3	17	2	20
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	17	1	13	3	15
94122	Sunset	24	0	21	3	22
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	7	1	5	1	6
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	22	4	15	3	15
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	9	0	7	2	9
94129	Presidio	9	2	6	1	6
94130	Treasure Island	2	1	1	0	1
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	11	1	8	2	10
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	16	3	11	2	13
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	12	3	8	1	7
94134	Visitacion Valley	20	3	14	3	14
94143	UCSF	2	1	1	0	1
94158	Mission Bay	2	1	1	0	1
Total		379	53	283	43	306

Source: DSS Community Care Licensing Division

*Some facilities either have a pending license or have a license, but are pending an enrollment increase.

Note: Centers may have multiple licenses to serve multiple age groups, so the number of centers is less than the number of licenses.

In California, early childhood centers are licensed to serve children in specific age groups – infant, preschool, and school age.

Centers can have multiple licenses to serve multiple age groups, such as caring for both infants and preschoolers.

Each age group requires a different ratio of children per adult, as well as other different conditions, to be licensed by the state.

Figure 2.5 Licensed Family Child Care Capacity by Zip Code (2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Small FCC Capacity 2016	Large FCC Capacity 2016	Total FCC Capacity 2016
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	54	0	54
94103	South of Market	64	14	78
94104	Financial District	0	0	0
94105	Downtown	0	0	0
94107	Potrero Hill	80	14	94
94108	Chinatown	48	14	62
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	64	14	78
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	472	166	638
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0	0	0
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingelside	764	538	1,302
94114	Castro/ Noe Valley	32	42	74
94115	Western Addition	118	42	160
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	288	354	642
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	46	80	126
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	170	152	322
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	264	176	440
94122	Sunset	370	318	688
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	56	110	166
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	384	166	550
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	62	68	130
94129	Presidio	0	0	0
94130	Treasure Island	0	0	0
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	104	108	212
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	110	68	178
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	136	42	178
94134	Visitacion Valley	302	178	480
94143	UCSF	0	0	0
94158	Mission Bay	16	0	16
Total		4,004	2,664	6,668

Source: R&R reporting, Dept. of Social Services

In California, family child care homes are classified as small or large, based on how many children they are licensed to serve.

Small family child care homes can care for up to 6 or 8 children, depending on their license and other conditions, such as how many infants are in care.

Large family child care homes can care for up to 12 or 14 children, again depending on their license and other conditions, such as how many infants are in care.

Small family child care homes often have one adult educator taking care of the children, while large family child care homes have a second adult / assistant present in order to maintain the required adult-child ratio.

Figure 2.6a Licensed Family Child Care Capacity by Zip Code (2006, 2012, & 2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Small FCC Capacity 2006	Large FCC Capacity 2006	Total FCC Capacity 2006	Small FCC Capacity 2012	Large FCC Capacity 2012	Total FCC Capacity 2012	Small FCC Capacity 2016	Large FCC Capacity 2016	Total FCC Capacity 2016	Total Difference 2012 to 2016	Total Difference 2006 to 2016
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	70	0	70	44	0	44	54	0	54	10	-16
94103	South of Market	40	0	40	72	0	72	64	14	78	6	38
94104	Financial District	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94105	Downtown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94107	Potrero Hill	46	14	60	64	12	76	80	14	94	18	34
94108	Chinatown	32	14	46	48	14	62	48	14	62	0	16
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	72	0	72	88	14	102	64	14	78	-24	6
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	398	82	480	446	108	554	472	166	638	84	158
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingelside	720	184	904	726	366	1,092	764	538	1,302	210	398
94114	Castro / Noe Valley	14	52	66	22	40	62	32	42	74	12	8
94115	Western Addition	198	40	238	102	54	156	118	42	160	4	-78
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	294	334	628	344	364	708	288	354	642	-66	14
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	134	64	198	72	78	150	46	80	126	-24	-72
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	136	136	272	174	204	378	170	152	322	-56	50
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	164	132	296	192	176	368	264	176	440	72	144
94122	Sunset	466	220	686	374	316	690	370	318	688	-2	2
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	42	78	120	52	94	146	56	110	166	20	46
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	716	340	1,056	372	222	594	384	166	550	-44	-506
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	90	66	156	54	96	150	62	68	130	-20	-26
94129	Presidio	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8
94130	Treasure Island	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	62	38	100	78	68	146	104	108	212	66	112
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	200	54	254	164	54	218	110	68	178	-40	-76
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	88	0	88	118	42	160	136	42	178	18	90
94134	Visitacion Valley	432	108	540	314	176	490	302	178	480	-10	-60
94158	Mission Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16	16	16
Total		4,430	1,956	6,386	3,920	2,498	6,418	4,004	2,664	6,668	250	282

Source: <http://www.ccl.d.ca.gov/>, Geomap and R&R reporting, Dept. of Social Services

Note: Small FCC homes in 2006 were calculated at capacity of 8. 2012 numbers adjusted based on original data.

Figure 2.6b Licensed FCC Capacity – Bar Chart (2006, 2012, & 2016)

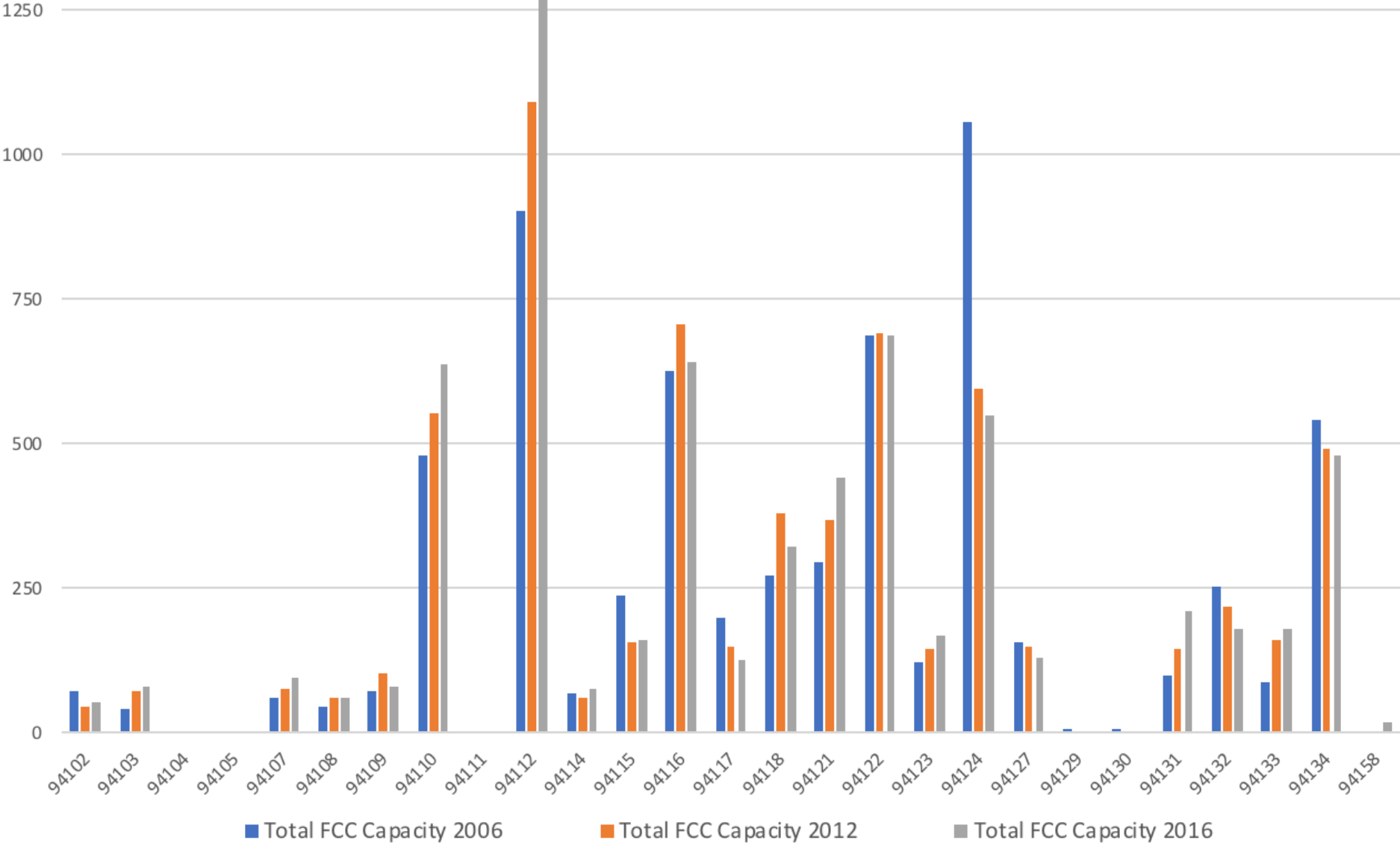


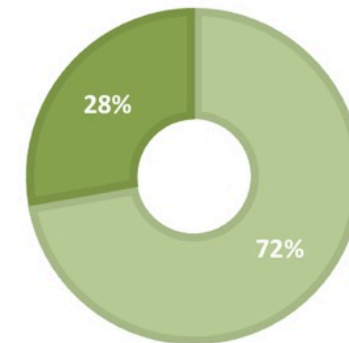
Figure 2.7 Number and Size of Licensed Family Child Care Programs (2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Small FCC Licenses 2016	Large FCC Licenses 2016	Total FCC Licenses 2016
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	7	0	7
94103	South of Market	8	1	9
94104	Financial District	0	0	0
94105	Downtown	0	0	0
94107	Potrero Hill	10	1	11
94108	Chinatown	6	1	7
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	8	1	9
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	59	12	71
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0	0	0
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingelside	96	39	135
94114	Castro/ Noe Valley	4	3	7
94115	Western Addition	15	3	18
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	36	26	62
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	6	6	12
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	22	11	33
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	33	13	46
94122	Sunset	47	23	70
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	7	8	15
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	48	12	60
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	8	5	13
94129	Presidio	0	0	0
94130	Treasure Island	0	0	0
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	13	8	21
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	14	5	19
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	17	3	20
94134	Visitacion Valley	38	13	51
94143	UCSF	0	0	0
94158	Mission Bay	2	0	2
Total		504	194	698

Source: R&R reporting, Dept. of Social Services

LARGE VS SMALL FAMILY CHILD CARE LICENSES

■ Small FCC Licenses 2016 ■ Large FCC Licenses 2016



LARGE VS SMALL FAMILY CHILD CARE CAPACITY

■ Small FCC Capacity 2016 ■ Large FCC Capacity 2016

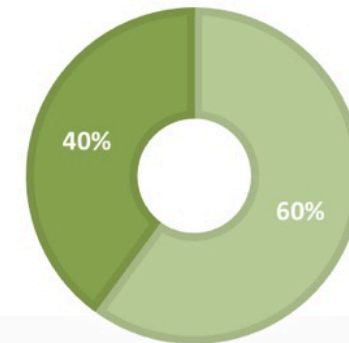


Figure 2.8 Family Child Care Capacity Estimates by Age (2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	2016 FCC Infant Capacity	2016 FCC Preschool Capacity	2016 FCC School Age Capacity	2016 Total FCC Capacity
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	9	27	18	54
94103	South of Market	18	23	37	78
94104	Financial District	0	0	0	0
94105	Downtown	0	0	0	0
94107	Potrero Hill	47	41	6	94
94108	Chinatown	20	24	18	62
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	35	32	11	78
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	224	369	46	638
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0	0	0	0
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingelside	433	742	126	1,302
94114	Castro/ Noe Valley	0	74	0	74
94115	Western Addition	39	94	28	160
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	191	369	83	642
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	0	63	63	126
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	118	150	54	322
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	158	179	103	440
94122	Sunset	197	420	71	688
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	13	128	26	166
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	168	278	103	550
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	10	100	20	130
94129	Presidio	0	0	0	0
94130	Treasure Island	0	0	0	0
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	47	153	12	212
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	49	109	20	178
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	72	89	17	178
94134	Visitacion Valley	161	246	73	480
94143	UCSF	0	0	0	0
94158	Mission Bay	4	12	0	16
Total		2,013	3,722	934	6,668

Source: DSS Community Care Licensing Division

Note: Age group estimates calculated using combination of FCCQN and subsidy enrollment data.

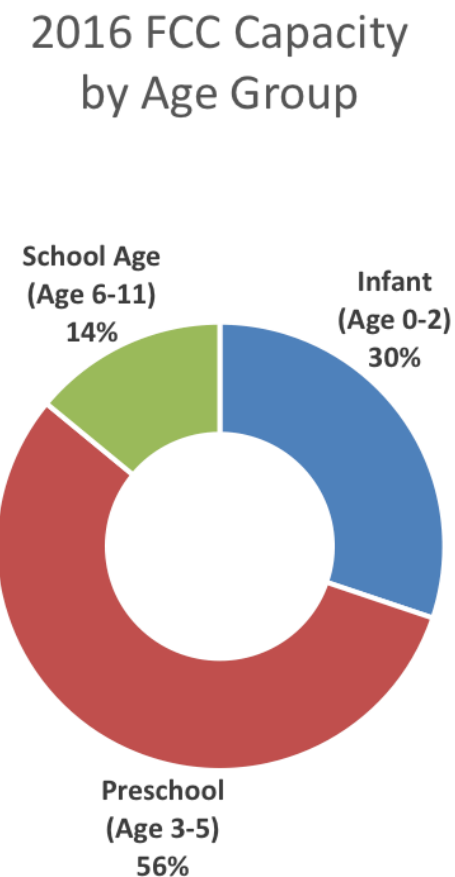


Figure 2.9a Child Population (0–11) vs. Licensed Capacity (2014/2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	2016 Total Center Capacity	2016 Total FCC Capacity	2016 Total Licensed Capacity	2014 Child Population (Age 0-11)	% of Population with Licensed Slots	Diff. Child Population vs Capacity
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	914	54	968	1,281	75.6%	-313
94103	South of Market	938	78	1,016	1,431	71.0%	-415
94104	Financial District	36	0	36	0	-	36
94105	Downtown	310	0	310	277	111.9%	33
94107	Potrero Hill	708	94	802	2,836	28.3%	-2,034
94108	Chinatown	384	62	446	671	66.5%	-225
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	430	78	508	2,056	24.7%	-1,548
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	1,594	638	2,232	7,417	30.1%	-5,185
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	58	0	58	173	33.5%	-115
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingelside	1,441	1,302	2,743	9,663	28.4%	-6,920
94114	Castro/ Noe Valley	593	74	667	2,335	28.6%	-1,668
94115	Western Addition	1,181	160	1,341	3,078	43.6%	-1,737
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	1,563	642	2,205	4,590	48.0%	-2,385
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	1,337	126	1,463	2,858	51.2%	-1,395
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	1,315	322	1,637	4,380	37.4%	-2,743
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	843	440	1,283	4,272	30.0%	-2,989
94122	Sunset	1,200	688	1,888	5,745	32.9%	-3,857
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	279	166	445	2,392	18.6%	-1,947
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	1,241	550	1,791	5,975	30.0%	-4,184
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	678	130	808	2,592	31.2%	-1,784
94129	Presidio	565	0	565	725	77.9%	-160
94130	Treasure Island	81	0	81	291	27.8%	-210
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	683	212	895	2,808	31.9%	-1,913
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	867	178	1,045	2,932	35.6%	-1,887
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	464	178	642	1,797	35.7%	-1,155
94134	Visitacion Valley	1,220	480	1,700	5,111	33.3%	-3,411
94143	UCSF	102	0	102	0	-	102
94158	Mission Bay	86	16	102	302	33.8%	-200
Total		21,111	6,668	27,779	77,988	35.6%	-50,209

Source: 2014 ACS, DSS CCL (See previous figures for more details)

Figure 2.9b Child Population (0–11) vs. Licensed Capacity (2014/2016)

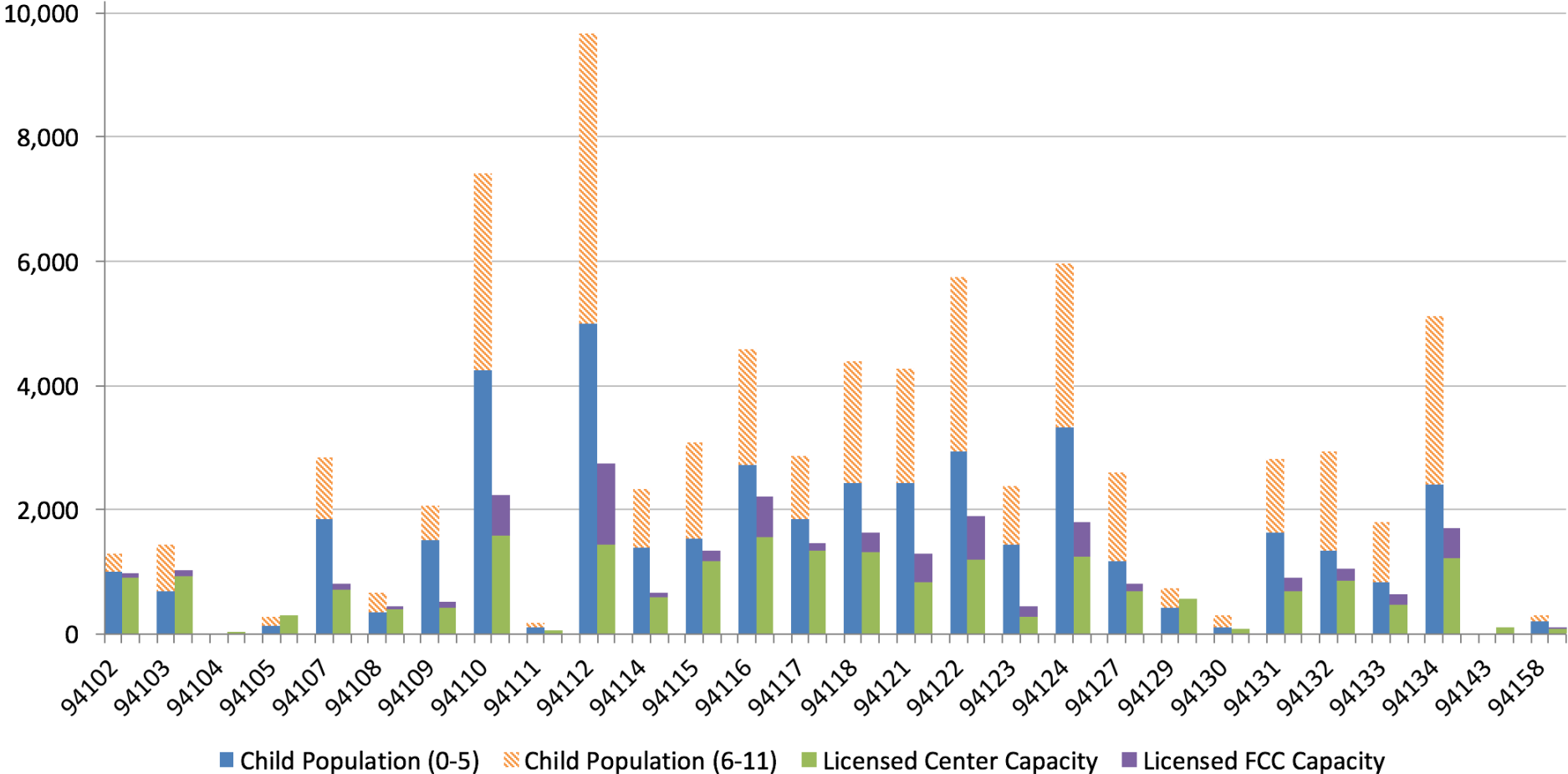


Figure 2.9c Infant Population (0–2) vs. Licensed Capacity (2014/2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	2016 Infant Center Capacity	2016 Infant FCC Capacity	2016 Infant Licensed Capacity	2014 Infant Population (Age 0-2)	% of Population with Licensed Slots	Diff. Infant Population vs Capacity
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	157	9	166	566	29.3%	-400
94103	South of Market	125	18	143	447	32.1%	-304
94104	Financial District	10	0	10	0	-	10
94105	Downtown	110	0	110	87	126.4%	23
94107	Potrero Hill	78	47	125	1,238	10.1%	-1,113
94108	Chinatown	0	20	20	96	20.5%	-76
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	0	35	35	1,085	3.3%	-1,050
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	156	224	380	2,279	16.7%	-1,899
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0	0	0	112	0.0%	-112
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingelside	0	433	433	2,349	18.4%	-1,916
94114	Castro/ Noe Valley	0	0	0	923	0.0%	-923
94115	Western Addition	18	39	57	820	6.9%	-763
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	73	191	264	1,415	18.6%	-1,151
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	28	0	28	1,020	2.7%	-992
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	117	118	235	1,367	17.2%	-1,132
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	18	158	176	1,215	14.5%	-1,039
94122	Sunset	0	197	197	1,605	12.2%	-1,408
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	32	13	45	884	5.1%	-839
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	91	168	259	1,607	16.1%	-1,348
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	0	10	10	513	1.9%	-503
94129	Presidio	70	0	70	232	30.2%	-162
94130	Treasure Island	21	0	21	13	161.5%	8
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	39	47	86	882	9.8%	-796
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	99	49	148	659	22.5%	-511
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	56	72	128	476	26.9%	-348
94134	Visitacion Valley	60	161	221	1,245	17.7%	-1,024
94143	UCSF	30	0	30	0	-	30
94158	Mission Bay	26	4	30	119	25.2%	-89
Total		1,414	2,013	3,427	23,254	14.7%	-19,827

Source: 2014 ACS, DSS CCL (See previous figures for more details)

Figure 2.9d Infant Population (0–2) vs. Licensed Capacity (2014/2016)

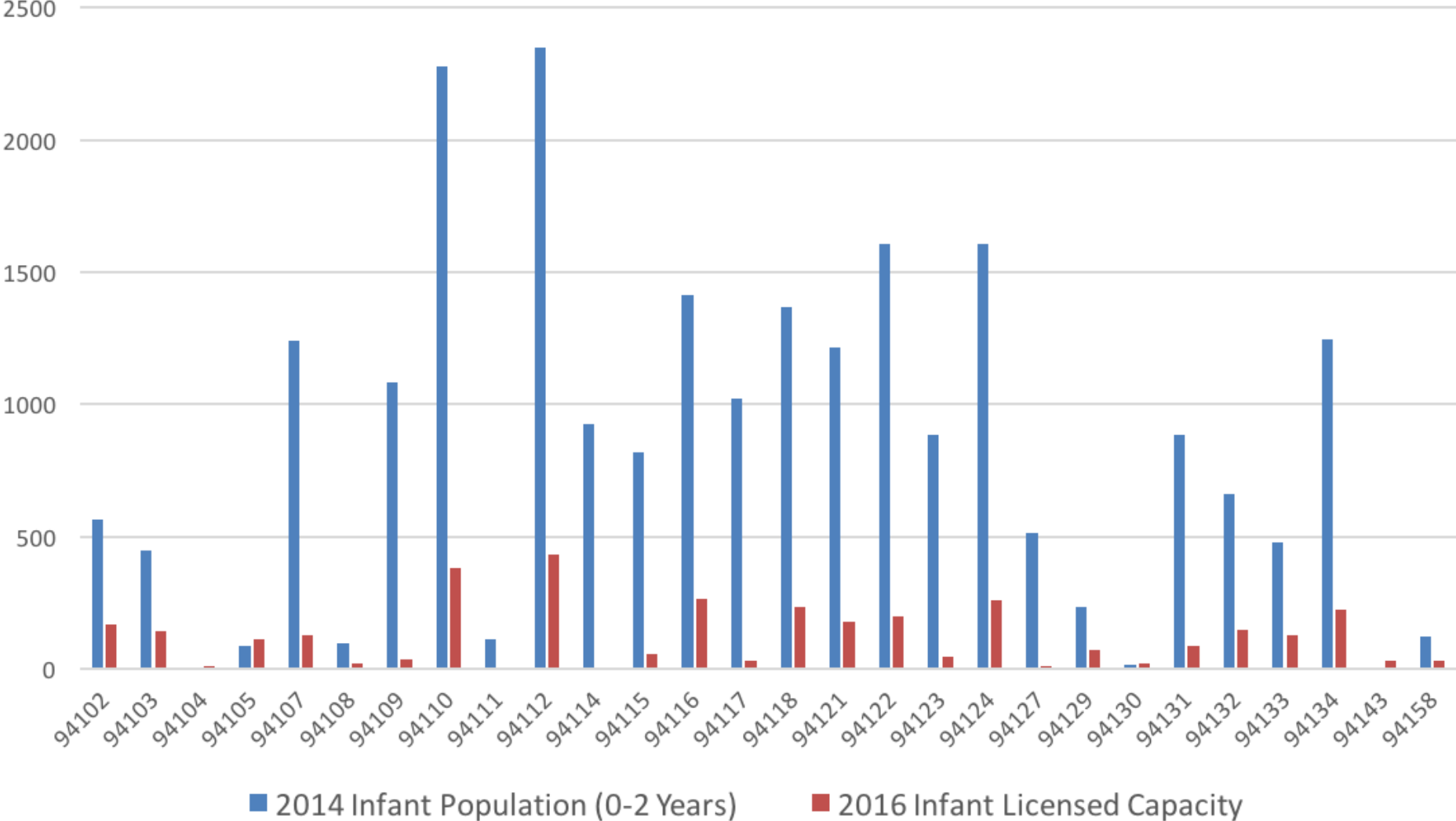


Figure 2.9e Preschool Population (3-5) vs. Licensed Capacity (2014/2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	2016 Preschool Center Capacity	2016 Preschool FCC Capacity	2016 Preschool Licensed Capacity	2014 Preschool Population (Age 3-5)	% of Population with Licensed Slots	Diff. Preschool Population vs Capacity
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	699	27	726	424	171.2%	302
94103	South of Market	742	23	765	231	331.1%	534
94104	Financial District	12	0	12	0	-	12
94105	Downtown	200	0	200	49	408.2%	151
94107	Potrero Hill	618	41	659	615	107.2%	44
94108	Chinatown	384	24	408	256	159.5%	152
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	406	32	438	431	101.6%	7
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	1,228	369	1,597	1,969	81.1%	-372
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	58	0	58	0	-	58
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingelside	973	742	1,715	2,650	64.7%	-935
94114	Castro/ Noe Valley	293	74	367	470	78.1%	-103
94115	Western Addition	1,093	94	1,187	702	169.1%	485
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	1,012	369	1,381	1,297	106.5%	84
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	590	63	653	822	79.4%	-169
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	971	150	1,121	1,072	104.6%	49
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	592	179	771	1,206	63.9%	-435
94122	Sunset	872	420	1,292	1,337	96.6%	-45
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	191	128	319	555	57.4%	-236
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	867	278	1,145	1,708	67.1%	-563
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	228	100	328	658	49.8%	-330
94129	Presidio	420	0	420	182	230.8%	238
94130	Treasure Island	60	0	60	90	66.7%	-30
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	284	153	437	743	58.8%	-306
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	577	109	686	678	101.2%	8
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	278	89	367	364	100.8%	3
94134	Visitacion Valley	994	246	1,240	1,166	106.3%	74
94143	UCSF	72	0	72	0	-	72
94158	Mission Bay	60	12	72	91	79.1%	-19
Total		14,774	3,722	18,496	19,766	93.6%	-1,270

Source: 2014 ACS, DSS CCL (See previous figures for more details)

Figure 2.9f Preschool Population (3-5) vs. Licensed Capacity (2014/2016)

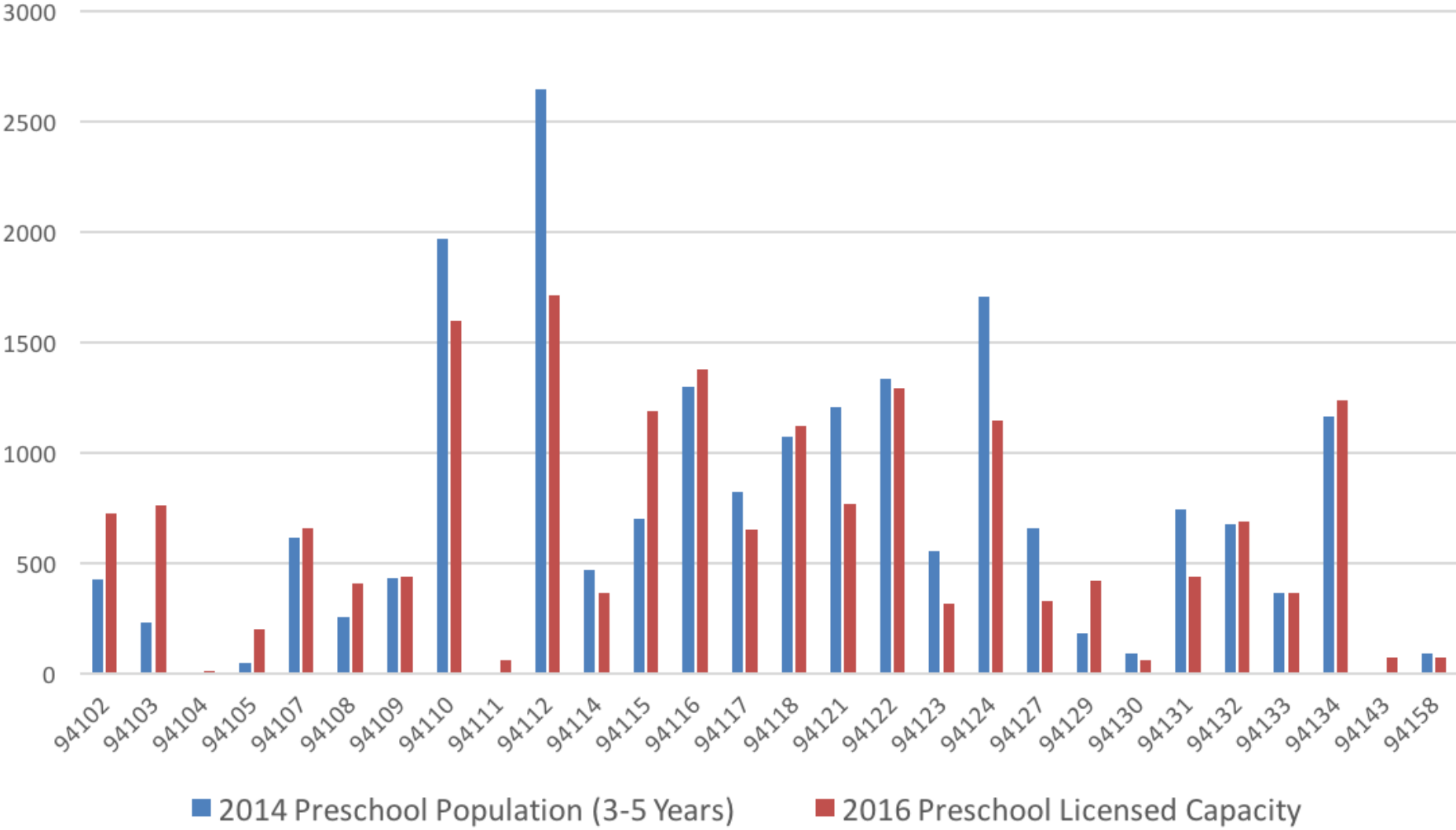
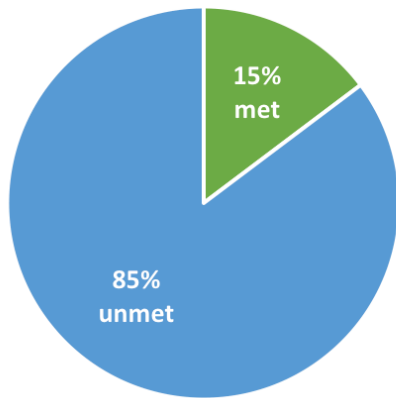


Figure 2.9g Graphic Summary of Child Population vs. Licensed Capacity (2014/2016)

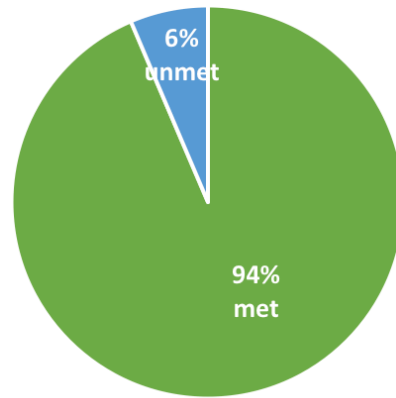
	Center Capacity 2016	FCC Capacity 2016	Total Licensed Capacity 2016	Child Population 2014	% of Population with Licensed Slots	Diff. Population vs Capacity
Age 0-2	1,414	2,013	3,427	23,254	14.7%	-19,827
Age 3-5	14,774	3,722	18,496	19,766	93.6%	-1,270
Age 6-11	4,923	934	5,357	34,968	15.3%	-29,611
Age 0-5	16,188	5,735	21,923	43,020	51.0%	-21,097
Age 0-11	21,111	6,668	27,779	77,988	35.6%	-50,209

Source: 2014 ACS, DSS CCL (see previous figures for more details)

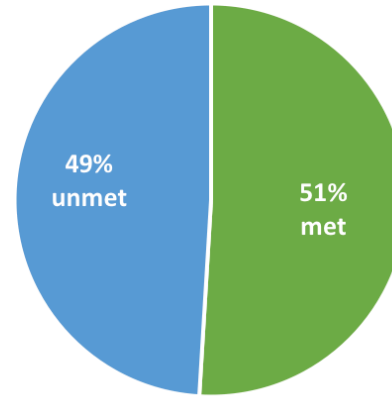
Infant: Age 0-2



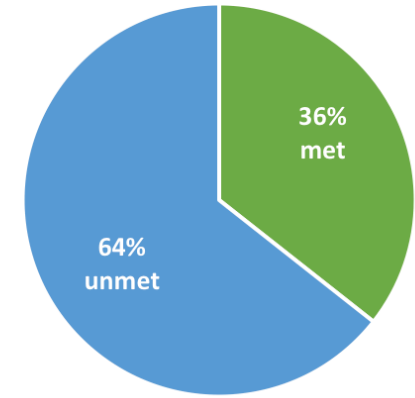
Preschool: Age 3-5



Early Childhood: Age 0-5



Total Children: Age 0-11



III. Number of Children with Subsidies

OVERVIEW

Funding for early care and education comes from a variety of sources and is fairly complex, with individual programs often ‘braiding’ together money from multiple funding streams. Public ECE subsidies come from federal, state, and local programs. This section identifies the number of children cared for within each funding stream in San Francisco.

Different subsidy programs have a variety of eligibility requirements depending upon their intent. There are two primary types of early care and education subsidies: contract subsidies, which are attached to a specific facility/program, and voucher subsidies, which are attached to the child and hence can be used by families across a variety of settings. California Department of Education (CDE) center contracts, also referred to as “Title 5,” require programs to meet staffing, curriculum, assessment, and quality standards, and pays at a statewide Standardized Reimbursement Rate (SRR) that, for San Francisco, is far below the general market rate for non-subsidized centers. Nonetheless, CDE Title 5 center contracts often anchor providers in low income neighborhoods, thus increasing access to care for families in those neighborhoods. State voucher subsidies are paid at the Regional Market Rate (RMR) and are flexible in that they allow families to choose care in a licensed center, a licensed family child care home, or, for most voucher subsidy programs, license-exempt care. License-exempt caregivers can include relatives, friends, neighbors, and other informal care arrangements.

FEDERAL FUNDING:

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services/Administration of Children and Families (DHHS/ACF) funds:

- * Head Start and Early Head Start funding (HS/EHS). Head Start was administered by San Francisco State University Head Start/Early Head Start program until spring of FY 12–13. In 2015, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services/Administration of Children and Families/Office of Head Start (DHSS/ACF/OHS) designated three San Francisco agencies as the Head Start grantees for the City and County of San Francisco – Kai Ming Inc., Mission Neighborhood Centers Inc., and Wu Yee Children’s Services. Both Mission Neighborhood Centers Inc. and Wu Yee Children’s Services also administer Early Head Start grants within designated neighborhoods in San Francisco.
- * Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF).
- * Child Care and Development Block Grants (CCDBG).
- * IV-E Federally Eligible Foster Care (matching funds).
- * Title I - provides funds to local education agencies (LEAs) with high numbers of disadvantaged children.
- * 21st Century Community Learning Centers Federal Afterschool Initiative administered by SFUSD.

STATE FUNDING:

California Department of Education (CDE) combines federal block grant dollars from CCDBG with state money to fund various early care and education subsidies in a mix of direct contracts to center-based programs (Title 5) and voucher programs through the Alternative Payment Programs (APPs).

A small number of family child care subsidy networks are also funded by CDE. These programs are operated at the local level through contracts with non-profits, school districts, and welfare departments. In San Francisco, Children’s Council of San Francisco and Wu Yee Children’s Services hold state FCC subsidy network contracts.

The California Department of Social Services (CDSS) funds CalWORKS Stage 1 through the local welfare departments. In San Francisco, this funding is through the Office of Early Care and Education (OECE) at the San Francisco Human Services Agency (HSA). OECE contracts with Children’s Council of San Francisco to administer CalWORKS early care and education subsidies for aided families moving from welfare to work (Stage 1) and for 24 months post-aid. The California Department of Education funds CalWORKS Stages 2 and 3 through alternative payment programs (APPs), which in San Francisco is also OECE/HSA. As with Stage 1, the administration of these state subsidies is contracted to Children’s Council of San Francisco.

LOCAL FUNDING:

Several local early care and education subsidy programs are funded through a combination of City funding sources. These programs serve children of families connected to the child welfare system, low income families with infants and toddlers, homeless families, foster children, and Child Protective Services in-home cases.

San Francisco Preschool for All (PFA), a program funded through City general funds, was administered by First 5 San Francisco through 2016, and has now transferred over to the Office of Early care and Education. PFA builds on the current ECE system and provides subsidies and quality enhancement supports for many 3 and 4-year-old children.

These different subsidy programs have differing and complex criteria regarding family need for care, initial enrollment, and continued eligibility. These complexities can make it quite difficult for families to navigate and maintain subsidies. The San Francisco Child Care Planning and Advisory Council (CPAC), key city departments, and the Resource and Referral Agencies (R&Rs) work together to address ways to simplify this complex system of subsidies in order to increase access for families and to address subsidy gaps.

The Early Learning Scholarship (ELS) program was introduced by OECE in July 2017, available to qualified licensed early care and education centers and family child care educators to support the City's implementation of the San Francisco Citywide Plan for Early Care and Education. The ELS funding approach was informed by a year-long Comprehensive Fiscal Analysis that included a

review of all federal, state, and local funding used to support ECE services, and an analysis of revenues and expenses of a diverse variety of San Francisco ECE centers and family child care homes. The new ELS approach aims to streamline and improve the existing local funding approaches by paying an enhanced reimbursement rate to cover the cost to provide quality services, ensuring continuity of care, and reducing reporting requirements.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

The following charts display the total number of subsidized children. The figures that follow later in this section show the breakdown by type of subsidy.

- **Figures 3.1, 3.1a, 3.1b, 3.1c**

Child Subsidies by Age (2016) – These pie charts display the total number of children in subsidized care and education in San Francisco. Figure 3.1 illustrates the complete picture of early care and education subsidies for all ages, and Figures 3.1a – 3.1c show subsidy types by age group: infant/toddler (age 0-2), preschool (age 3-5), and school age (age 6-11). Data is taken from a typical sample month of enrollment, specifically April 2016. These totals combine all of the subsidies from the later figures in this section, which show the number of children broken out in each subsidy type. Some children receive multiple types of subsidies (“stacked funding”), so these totals are the best estimate of the total unduplicated count of children who receive subsidies in San Francisco. The total number of subsidies is higher than the total number of children receiving subsidies.



Figure 3.1 Number of Subsidized Children 0–11 by Subsidy Type (2016)

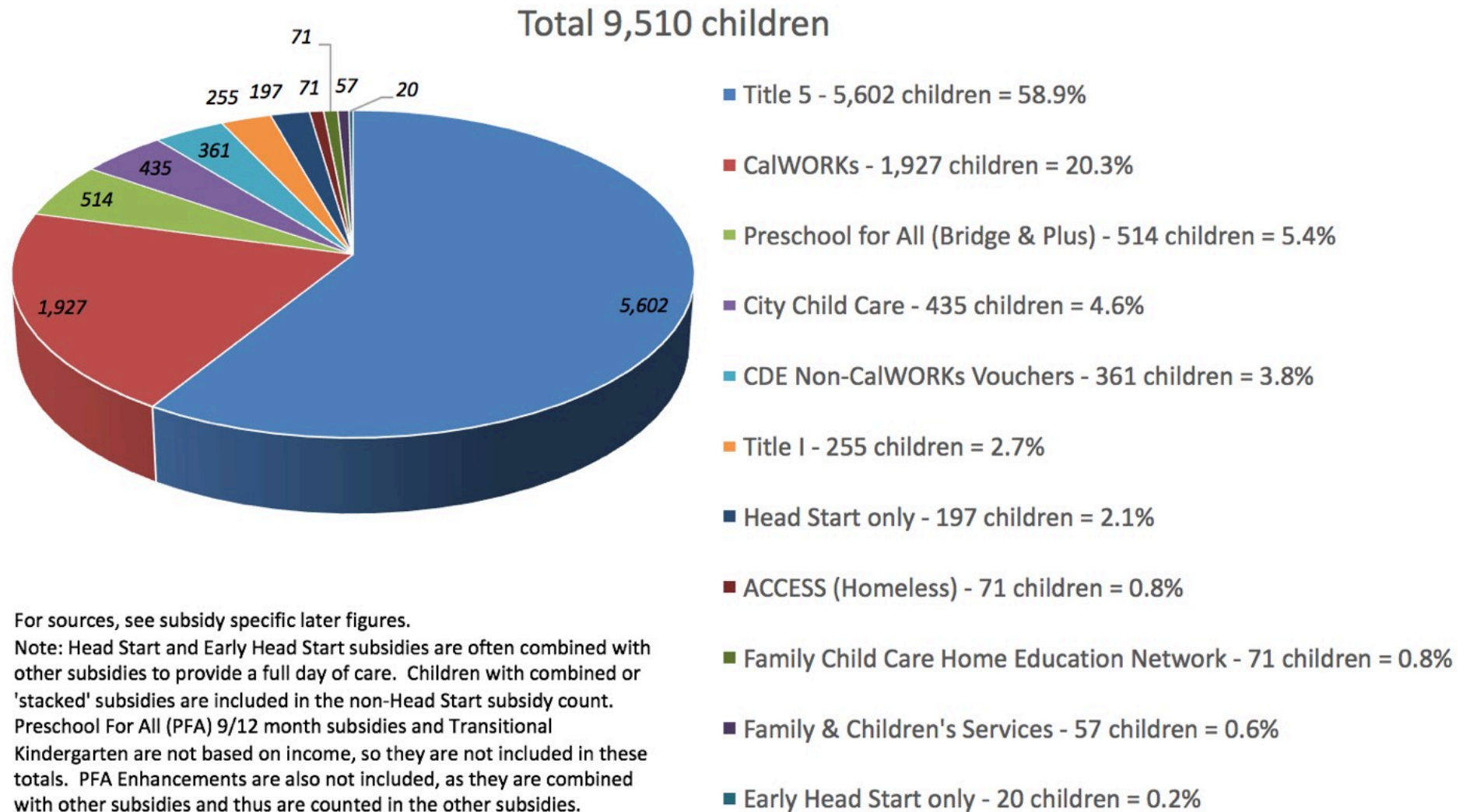


Figure 3.1a Child Subsidies by Type: Age 0–2 (2016)

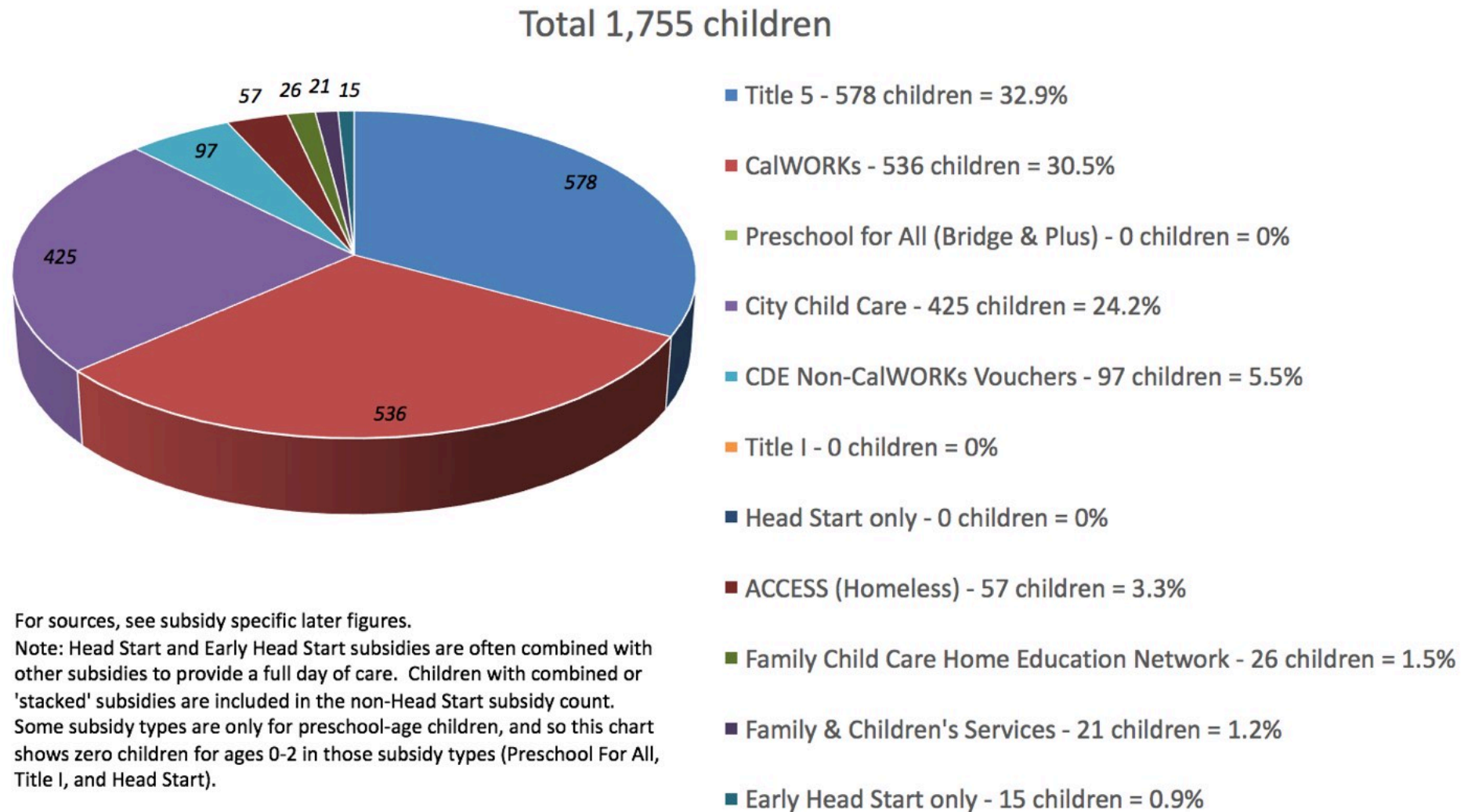
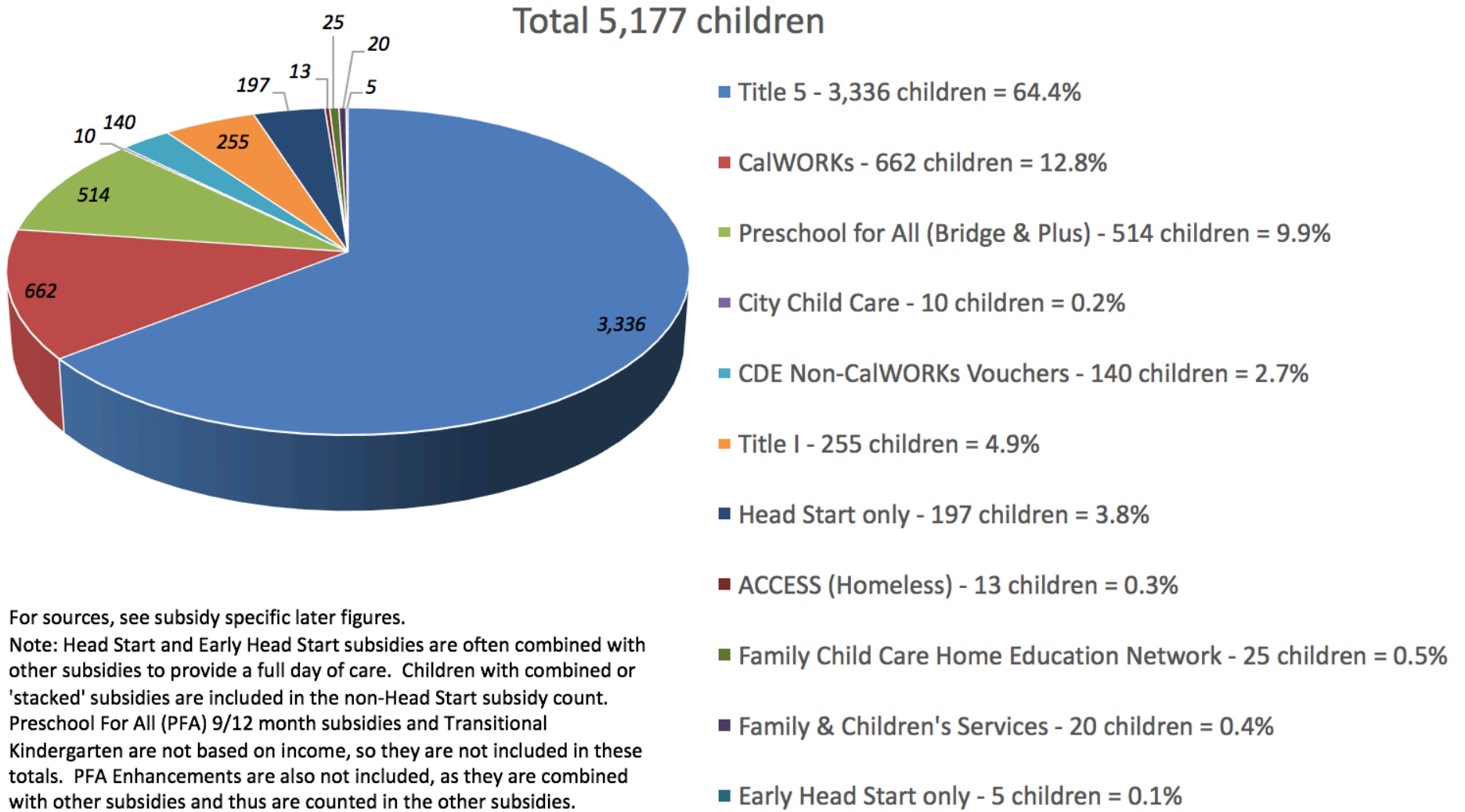
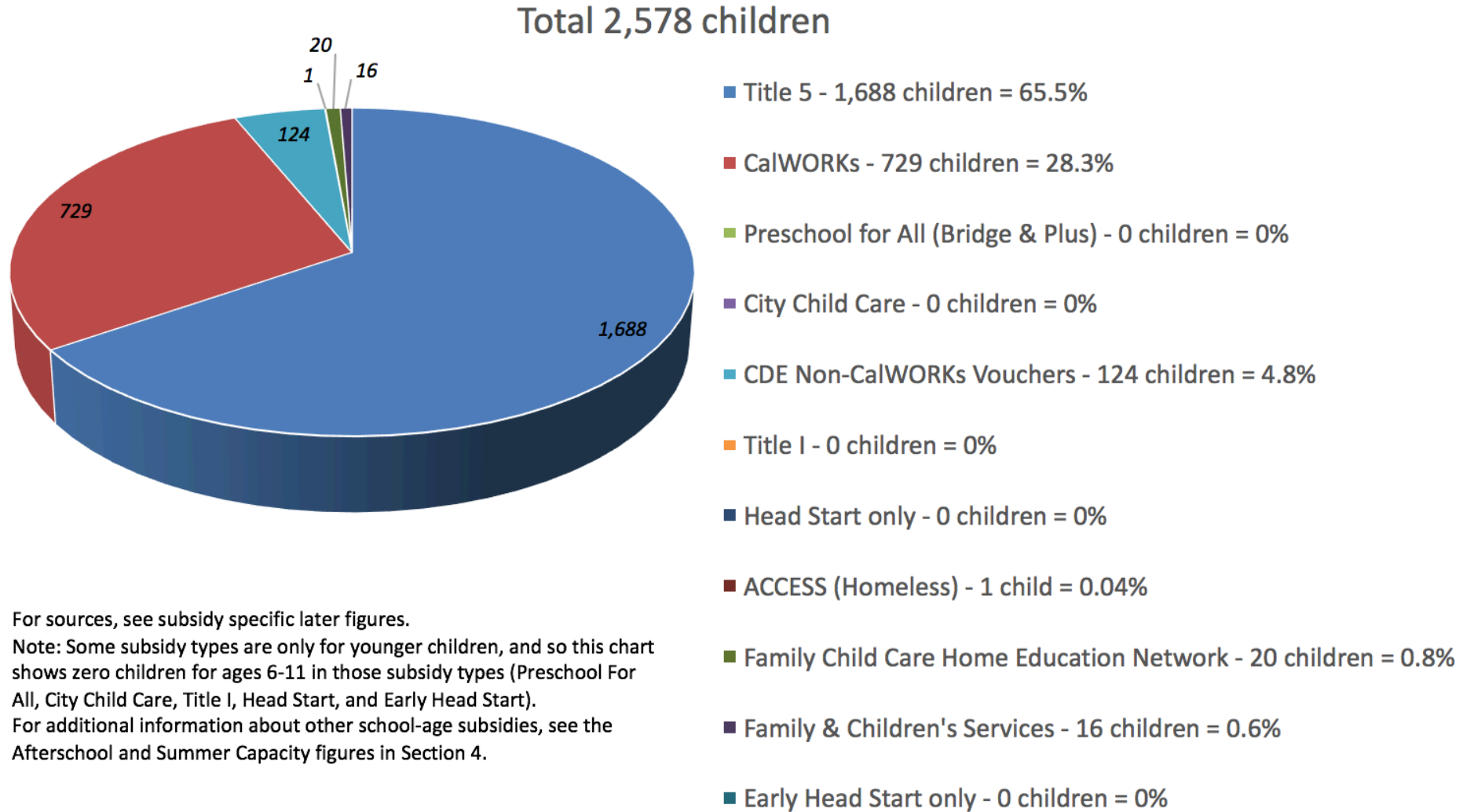


Figure 3.1b Child Subsidies by Type: Age 3–5 (2016)



For sources, see subsidy specific later figures.
 Note: Head Start and Early Head Start subsidies are often combined with other subsidies to provide a full day of care. Children with combined or 'stacked' subsidies are included in the non-Head Start subsidy count. Preschool For All (PFA) 9/12 month subsidies and Transitional Kindergarten are not based on income, so they are not included in these totals. PFA Enhancements are also not included, as they are combined with other subsidies and thus are counted in the other subsidies.

Figure 3.1c Child Subsidies by Type: Age 6–11 (2016)



For sources, see subsidy specific later figures.

Note: Some subsidy types are only for younger children, and so this chart shows zero children for ages 6-11 in those subsidy types (Preschool For All, City Child Care, Title I, Head Start, and Early Head Start).

For additional information about other school-age subsidies, see the Afterschool and Summer Capacity figures in Section 4.

NUMBER OF SUBSIDIZED CHILDREN: HEAD START/EARLY HEAD START

Head Start and Early Head Start are federally funded programs designed to provide early care and education for infant and preschool age children, as well as maternal/child home visiting support to pregnant women in the lowest income families. Eligibility is based on Federal Poverty Guidelines; however, over income children can be served if there is space available after all eligible children are served.

The majority of Head Start enrollment slots in San Francisco are for full-day, full-year services. This is possible by combining, or ‘braiding’/‘stacking’, local

and state preschool funding with Head Start funding. This coordination has been a considerable challenge for organizations operating these joint programs because of differing program operating requirements. Of the 1,294 children receiving Head Start and Early Head Start subsidies in April 2016, 1,077 of them were ‘stacked’ with other local or state funding.

From 1999–2013, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services/Administration of Children and Families/Office of Head Start (DHHS/ACF/OHS) designated San Francisco State University (SFSU) as the Head Start grantee for the City and County of San Francisco. Both SFSU and Wu Yee Children’s Services in San Francisco administered Early Head Start grants

within designated neighborhoods in the City.

In 2015, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services/Administration of Children and Families/ Office of Head Start (DHHS/ACF/OHS) designated three San Francisco organizations as the Head Start grantees for the City and County of San Francisco – Kai Ming Inc.,

Mission Neighborhood Centers Inc., and Wu Yee Children’s Services. Both Mission Neighborhood Centers Inc. and Wu Yee Children’s Services also administer Early Head Start grants within designated neighborhoods in San Francisco.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

The following charts display the Head Start subsidies for early care and education in San Francisco county; that is, the number of children receiving Head Start and Early Head Start subsidies through licensed centers and family child care programs.

- **Figure 3.2a, b**

Number of Subsidized Children: Head Start/Early Head Start (2012 & 2016) – These tables report the number of children by age group and by home zip code receiving Head Start and Early Head Start subsidized care. In some instances, this is full-day, year-round care. In others, it is partial day care that is not available year-round, such as only during the traditional school year. Figure 3.2a reports the number of children by age group who receive Early Head Start and Head Start subsidies (age 6-11 is not reported as EHS and HS funding is only for young children). Figure 3.2b displays a fuller landscape of Early Head Start and Head Start funding, showing the number of children receiving each type of funding on its own (“unstacked”) or in addition to other funding, such as Title 5 (“stacked”).



Figure 3.2a Number of Subsidized Children: Head Start / Early Head Start (2012 & 2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Age 0-2			Age 3-5			Age 0-5 (Total)		
		2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	1	6	5	14	48	34	15	54	39
94103	South of Market	0	6	6	1	44	43	1	50	49
94104	Financial District	0	0	0	3	2	-1	3	2	-1
94105	Downtown	0	2	2	2	3	1	2	5	3
94107	Potrero Hill	1	5	4	44	23	-21	45	28	-17
94108	Chinatown	17	17	0	35	26	-9	52	43	-9
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	8	15	7	58	62	4	66	77	11
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	3	28	25	203	142	-61	206	170	-36
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0	10	10	4	88	84	4	98	94
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	12	41	29	182	126	-56	194	167	-27
94114	Castro / Noe Valley	0	0	0	3	1	-2	3	1	-2
94115	Western Addition	1	4	3	33	9	-24	34	13	-21
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	0	0	0	30	36	6	30	36	6
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	3	0	-3	10	4	-6	13	4	-9
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	6	1	-5	32	7	-25	38	8	-30
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	5	0	-5	61	50	-11	66	50	-16
94122	Sunset	0	1	1	39	12	-27	39	13	-26
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	0	8	8	0	5	5	0	13	13
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	54	61	7	213	153	-60	267	214	-53
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	0	2	2	2	1	-1	2	3	1
94129	Presidio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94130	Treasure Island	0	4	4	1	4	3	1	8	7
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	1	0	-1	10	6	-4	11	6	-5
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	3	2	-1	31	12	-19	34	14	-20
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	15	19	4	56	58	2	71	77	6
94134	Visitacion Valley	43	35	-8	195	91	-104	238	126	-112
94158	Mission Bay	0	3	3	0	10	10	0	13	13
	Missing / Other / Out of County	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
	Total	173	270	97	1,262	1,024	-238	1,435	1,294	-141

Data from April 2012 to April 2016

Source: Wu Yee Children's Services; Mission Neighborhood Centers; Kai Ming Head Start

Figure 3.2b Number of Subsidized Children: Head Start / Early Head Start – With or Without Other Funding (2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Early Head Start (Unstacked)	Early Head Start (Stacked)	Head Start (Unstacked)	Head Start (Stacked)	Total EHS/HS (2016)
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	1	5	6	42	54
94103	South of Market	0	6	23	21	50
94104	Financial District	0	0	0	2	2
94105	Downtown	0	3	1	1	5
94107	Potrero Hill	0	6	6	16	28
94108	Chinatown	0	20	0	23	43
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	1	18	2	56	77
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	1	31	79	59	170
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	2	12	0	84	98
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	2	51	41	73	167
94114	Castro / Noe Valley	0	0	1	0	1
94115	Western Addition	0	5	0	8	13
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	0	0	0	36	36
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	0	0	0	4	4
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	0	1	1	6	8
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	0	3	0	47	50
94122	Sunset	1	4	0	8	13
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	8	0	0	5	13
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	0	97	18	99	214
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	0	2	0	1	3
94129	Presidio	0	0	0	0	0
94130	Treasure Island	1	4	1	2	8
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	0	1	1	4	6
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	0	3	0	11	14
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	0	20	0	57	77
94134	Visitacion Valley	3	51	16	56	126
94158	Mission Bay	0	4	1	8	13
	Missing / Other / Out of County	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	20	347	197	730	1,294

Data from April 2016

Source: Wu Yee Children's Services; Mission Neighborhood Centers; Kai Ming Head Start

Note: 'Unstacked' indicates HS/EHS funding on its own. This counts children who receive only Head Start or Early Head Start subsidies.

'Stacked' indicates HS/EHS funding in addition to other funding, such as Title 5 or PFA. Many children have multiple subsidies.

NUMBER OF SUBSIDIZED CHILDREN: CalWORKs

California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) early care and education program is the California version of the federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) welfare-to-work early care and education program. It has changed the nature of California's early care and education subsidy system, which was primarily contracted to ECE centers prior to the implementation of the federal Public Responsibility and Work Opportunities Reconciliation Act legislated in 1996 and implemented in California in 1998. CalWORKs increased the available subsidies and investments in capacity building, including the San Francisco Child Care Facilities Fund.

* Stage 1 is for TANF eligible families until they are stable, which in San Francisco is defined as discontinuance of the CalWORKs adult(s) from TANF cash aid. Early care and education assistance is based on the parent(s)' welfare-to-work activities, including work and training. CalLearn is a discreet subset of CalWORKs Stage 1. CalLearn funds early care and education for the children of teen parents served through the CalWORKs program.

* Stage 2 is for former TANF families for up to 24 months after the parent has left aid. Eligibility for early care and education assistance is based on the parent's former eligibility for TANF services and the activities of the parent. These children are in families where the parent left cash aid within the past 24 months.

* Stage 3 is for families who have passed the 24th month of post-aid eligibility in Stage 2, and early care and education eligibility continues as long as the family remains income-eligible and the youngest child is under the age of 12.

In San Francisco, HSA contracts Stages 1 and 2 with Children's Council of San Francisco. Children's Council of San Francisco also administers Stage 3 under direct contract with the state through California Department of Education. This single system has streamlined San Francisco's approach to CalWORKs early care and education administration, easing confusion and minimizing transition issues for providers and families.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

The following charts display the CalWORKs subsidies for early care and education in San Francisco county; that is, the number of children receiving state CalWORKs subsidies by zip code and age group.

- **Figure 3.3a, b, c, d**

Number of Subsidized Children: CalWORKs (2012 & 2016) – These tables report the data for the number of children receiving CalWORKs subsidies by the zip code of child's residence and age group. Figure 3.3a reports CalWORKs Stage 1, Figure 3.3b reports CalWORKs Stage 2, Figure 3.3c reports CalWORKs Stage 3, and Figure 3.3d reports the total CalWORKs subsidies, including Stages 1, 2, 3, and CalLearn.



Figure 3.3a Number of Subsidized Children: CalWORKs Stage 1 (2012 & 2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Age 0-2			Age 3-5			Age 6-11			Age 0-11 (Total)		
		2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	5	17	0	14	16	2	5	11	6	24	44	20
94103	South of Market	16	17	1	13	15	2	14	11	-3	43	43	0
94104	Financial District	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94105	Downtown	1	1	0	2	1	-1	3	0	-3	6	2	-4
94107	Potrero Hill	19	10	-9	14	8	-6	13	13	0	46	31	-15
94108	Chinatown	2	1	-1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	7	3	-4	3	2	-1	2	6	4	12	11	-1
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	39	19	-20	24	21	-3	23	14	-9	86	54	-32
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	46	31	-15	37	25	-12	32	22	-10	115	78	-37
94114	Castro / Noe Valley	4	1	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	-3
94115	Western Addition	7	13	6	13	10	-3	19	13	-6	39	36	-3
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	4	6	2	2	7	5	9	4	-5	15	17	2
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	6	6	0	2	1	-1	9	3	-6	17	10	-7
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	12	9	-3	2	2	0	5	4	-1	19	15	-4
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	7	6	-1	6	5	-1	13	4	-9	26	15	-11
94122	Sunset	10	3	-7	5	4	-1	9	3	-6	24	10	-14
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	93	74	-19	81	47	-34	75	59	-16	249	180	-69
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	2	4	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	6	2
94129	Presidio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94130	Treasure Island	1	1	0	5	2	-3	7	1	-6	13	4	-9
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	9	1	-8	10	1	-9	7	0	-7	26	2	-24
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	19	5	-14	5	4	-1	6	5	-1	30	14	-16
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	7	7	0	0	11	11	5	5	0	12	23	11
94134	Visitacion Valley	57	39	-18	44	37	-7	24	41	17	125	117	-8
94158	Mission Bay	0	1	1	1	6	5	0	1	1	1	8	7
	Missing / Other / Out of County	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Total	374	277	-97	284	226	-58	281	222	-59	939	725	-214

Data from April 2012 to April 2016

Source: Children's Council of San Francisco

Figure 3.3b Number of Subsidized Children: CalWORKs Stage 2 (2012 & 2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Age 0-2			Age 3-5			Age 6-11			Age 0-11 (Total)		
		2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	8	3	-5	9	7	-2	12	5	-7	29	15	-14
94103	South of Market	10	10	0	14	5	-9	14	4	-10	38	19	-19
94104	Financial District	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1	2	1	-1
94105	Downtown	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	7	7
94107	Potrero Hill	36	9	-27	25	10	-15	27	9	-18	88	28	-60
94108	Chinatown	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	2
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	16	4	-12	7	3	-4	4	6	2	27	13	-14
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	29	12	-17	31	25	-6	35	15	-20	95	52	-43
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	63	26	-37	102	26	-76	98	10	-88	263	62	-201
94114	Castro / Noe Valley	2	1	-1	0	1	1	2	0	-2	4	2	-2
94115	Western Addition	26	8	-18	15	15	0	25	6	-19	66	29	-37
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	4	0	-4	23	3	-20	22	0	-22	49	3	-46
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	5	1	-4	13	5	-8	16	0	-16	34	6	-28
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	11	2	-9	8	4	-4	3	2	-1	22	8	-14
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	10	2	-8	9	4	-5	31	3	-28	50	9	-41
94122	Sunset	8	0	-8	13	6	-7	14	3	-11	35	9	-26
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	1	0	-1	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	3	2
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	96	56	-40	133	70	-63	176	67	-109	405	193	-212
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	1	0	-1	8	1	-7	4	0	-4	13	1	-12
94129	Presidio	2	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	-2
94130	Treasure Island	2	0	-2	5	0	-5	14	5	-9	21	5	-16
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	4	6	2	16	2	-14	14	2	-12	34	10	-24
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	22	4	-18	31	12	-19	27	7	-20	80	23	-57
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	10	3	-7	2	2	0	9	2	-7	21	7	-14
94134	Visitacion Valley	45	29	-16	41	24	-17	53	17	-36	139	70	-69
94158	Mission Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Missing / Other / Out of County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	412	179	-233	506	231	-275	601	169	-432	1,519	579	-940

Data from April 2012 to April 2016

Source: Children's Council of San Francisco

Figure 3.3c Number of Subsidized Children: CalWORKs Stage 3 (2012 & 2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Age 0-2			Age 3-5			Age 6-11			Age 0-11 (Total)		
		2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	1	2	1	6	6	0	9	17	8	16	25	9
94103	South of Market	10	1	-9	4	13	9	10	5	-5	24	19	-5
94104	Financial District	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94105	Downtown	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	-2	2	0	-2
94107	Potrero Hill	4	2	-2	8	12	4	17	14	-3	29	28	-1
94108	Chinatown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	0	1	1	3	12	9	5	1	-4	8	14	6
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	11	12	1	31	24	-7	27	27	0	69	63	-6
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	16	11	-5	23	33	10	56	42	-14	95	86	-9
94114	Castro / Noe Valley	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2
94115	Western Addition	2	5	3	10	10	0	31	20	-11	43	35	-8
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	1	0	-1	3	4	1	7	18	11	11	22	11
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	5	5	0	7	7
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	2	0	-2	3	0	-3	7	6	-1	12	6	-6
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	1	3	2	30	10	-20	44	19	-25	75	32	-43
94122	Sunset	2	1	-1	5	1	-4	16	6	-10	23	8	-15
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	32	22	-10	80	56	-24	103	81	-22	215	159	-56
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	0	1	1	1	0	-1	0	2	2	1	3	2
94129	Presidio	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
94130	Treasure Island	0	0	0	2	3	1	7	2	-5	9	5	-4
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	4	2	-2	7	6	-1	9	11	2	20	19	-1
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	4	3	-1	12	8	-4	7	16	9	23	27	4
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	5	3	-2	14	6	-8	15	10	-5	34	19	-15
94134	Visitacion Valley	7	7	0	55	27	-28	77	39	-38	139	73	-66
94158	Mission Bay	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Missing / Other / Out of County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	102	77	-25	297	235	-62	449	344	-105	848	656	-192

Data from April 2012 to April 2016

Source: Children's Council of San Francisco

Figure 3.3d Number of Subsidized Children: CalWORKs Stage 1, 2, 3 and CalLearn Totals by Age (2012 & 2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Age 0-2			Age 3-5			Age 6-11			Age 0-11 (Total)		
		2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	15	22	7	29	29	0	26	33	7	70	84	14
94103	South of Market	37	28	-9	31	33	2	38	20	-18	106	81	-25
94104	Financial District	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1	2	1	-1
94105	Downtown	1	2	1	2	4	2	5	3	-2	8	9	1
94107	Potrero Hill	59	21	-38	47	30	-17	57	36	-21	163	87	-76
94108	Chinatown	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	4	4	3	7	4
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	23	8	-15	13	17	4	11	13	2	47	38	-9
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	80	44	-36	86	70	-16	85	56	-29	251	170	-81
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	1	0	-1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	128	68	-60	164	84	-80	186	74	-112	478	226	-252
94114	Castro / Noe Valley	6	2	-4	0	2	2	2	1	-1	8	5	-3
94115	Western Addition	36	26	-10	38	35	-3	75	39	-36	149	100	-49
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	9	8	-1	28	14	-14	38	22	-16	75	44	-31
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	11	8	-3	15	7	-8	25	8	-17	51	23	-28
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	25	11	-14	13	6	-7	15	12	-3	53	29	-24
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	18	11	-7	45	19	-26	88	26	-62	151	56	-95
94122	Sunset	20	4	-16	23	11	-12	39	12	-27	82	27	-55
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	1	0	-1	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	3	2
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	231	154	-77	300	173	-127	354	207	-147	885	534	-351
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	3	5	2	10	2	-8	5	3	-2	18	10	-8
94129	Presidio	2	0	-2	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	-1
94130	Treasure Island	3	1	-2	12	5	-7	28	8	-20	43	14	-29
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	17	9	-8	33	9	-24	30	13	-17	80	31	-49
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	45	12	-33	48	24	-24	40	28	-12	133	64	-69
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	22	13	-9	16	19	3	29	17	-12	67	49	-18
94134	Visitacion Valley	113	75	-38	140	88	-52	154	97	-57	407	260	-147
94158	Mission Bay	0	1	1	1	7	6	0	1	1	1	9	8
	Missing / Other / Out of County	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
	Total	909	540	-369	1,095	692	-403	1,331	735	-596	3,335	1,967	-1,368

Data from April 2012 to April 2016

Source: Children's Council of San Francisco

Note: These totals include children subsidized through CalLearn (7 children age 0-2 in 2016)

NUMBER OF SUBSIDIZED CHILDREN: OTHER STATE SUBSIDIES

Families must be at or below 70% of the State Median Income (SMI) to be eligible for enrollment in most state subsidized early care and education programs. A majority of programs serve lowest income families first as openings occur, resulting in only the very lowest income families receiving subsidies. In the California Department of Education (CDE) programs, there is an additional enrollment prioritization for children at risk of abuse or neglect.

Title 5 Contracted Centers

In San Francisco, twenty-seven (27) Title 5 contractors provided early care and education services through center-based contracts. Title 5 is one of the largest subsidy sources for early care and education in San Francisco and is funded by the California Department of Education - Early Education and Support Division (CDE-EESD). Care is provided by a combination of both public and non-profit center providers. San Francisco Unified School District is the single largest provider of Title 5 center-based early care and education.

Title I School Programs

California Department of Education (CDE) funds Title I early care and education through the San Francisco Unified School District. Title I is a federal program designed to help schools that have a large number of low income families. The goal of the program is to help enhance a child's future academic performance. The No Child Left Behind Act

(NCLB) of 2001 encourages the use of Title I, Part A funds for preschool programs.

Transitional Kindergarten

Transitional Kindergarten (TK) is a new state-funded program that bridges the prekindergarten and kindergarten years. TK is for young students who are four years old at the beginning of the school year, but will turn five between September 2nd and December 2nd. Like Kindergarten, TK is free for families and open to all four-year-olds who meet the birthdate requirements, regardless of family income. Transitional Kindergarten was created as part of the 2010 Kindergarten Readiness Act (SB 1381), and was phased in starting in the 2012-2013 school year. Currently, San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) offers TK at select early education locations and elementary schools.

Alternative Payment / Non-CalWORKs Vouchers

There are two San Francisco contracted Alternative Payment Programs (APPs): Children's Council of San Francisco and the San Francisco Human Services Agency (HSA). These APPs distribute subsidy vouchers to eligible families for care in centers, family child care programs, or license-exempt care with family, friends, or neighbors.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

The following charts display additional state subsidies for early care and education in San Francisco county; that is, the number of children receiving state subsidies by zip code and age group.

- **Figure 3.4**

Number of Subsidized Children: Title 5 Contracted Centers (2012 & 2016) – This table reports the number of children receiving Title 5 subsidies in California Department of Education contracted centers, by the zip code of the child's residence and age group.

- **Figure 3.5**

Number of Subsidized Children: Title I Programs (2012 & 2016) – This table displays the number of children served through the Title I programs with San Francisco Unified School District. The number of children is reported by the zip code of the Title I program and the child's age group.

- **Figure 3.6**

Number of Subsidized Children: Transitional Kindergarten (2016) – This table displays the number of four-year-olds receiving subsidized care and education through SFUSD's Transitional Kindergarten classrooms. The number of children is reported by the zip code of the Transitional Kindergarten school location and by age group. 2012 data is not reported as Transitional Kindergarten did not exist yet at the 2012 data collection time point. Transitional Kindergarten is not an income-based subsidy, so this data is separated out in the totals.

- **Figure 3.7**

Number of Subsidized Children: CDE Non-CalWORKs Vouchers (2012 & 2016) – This table displays the number of vouchered subsidies funded by CDE for children from low income families not eligible for CalWORKs, by the zip code of the child's residence and age group.

Figure 3.4 Number of Subsidized Children: CDE Title 5 Contracted Centers (2012 & 2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Age 0-2			Age 3-5			Age 6-11			Age 0-11 (Total)		
		2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	38	26	-12	186	161	-25	53	52	-1	277	239	-38
94103	South of Market	7	12	5	104	93	-11	47	25	-22	158	130	-28
94104	Financial District	1	0	-1	8	4	-4	2	3	1	11	7	-4
94105	Downtown	2	0	-2	5	9	4	2	4	2	9	13	4
94107	Potrero Hill	18	14	-4	88	72	-16	44	31	-13	150	117	-33
94108	Chinatown	14	6	-8	101	64	-37	65	63	-2	180	133	-47
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	11	14	3	133	120	-13	105	75	-30	249	209	-40
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	36	76	40	388	296	-92	263	205	-58	687	577	-110
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	1	2	1	6	88	82	1	5	4	8	95	87
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	54	113	59	680	596	-84	361	360	-1	1,095	1,069	-26
94114	Castro / Noe Valley	1	2	1	11	5	-6	3	2	-1	15	9	-6
94115	Western Addition	24	8	-16	214	90	-124	65	44	-21	303	142	-161
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	3	8	5	111	97	-14	98	46	-52	212	151	-61
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	8	6	-2	48	40	-8	16	3	-13	72	49	-23
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	2	7	5	81	35	-46	93	94	1	176	136	-40
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	3	17	14	108	117	9	90	71	-19	201	205	4
94122	Sunset	3	9	6	139	109	-30	179	129	-50	321	247	-74
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	0	1	1	4	4	0	3	2	-1	7	7	0
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	89	127	38	521	592	71	282	236	-46	892	955	63
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	0	2	2	15	13	-2	2	0	-2	17	15	-2
94129	Presidio	3	2	-1	6	5	-1	6	3	-3	15	10	-5
94130	Treasure Island	13	12	-1	25	33	8	5	3	-2	43	48	5
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	5	1	-4	26	22	-4	8	11	3	39	34	-5
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	5	8	3	76	70	-6	26	25	-1	107	103	-4
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	23	20	-3	150	155	5	140	90	-50	313	265	-48
94134	Visitacion Valley	64	107	43	422	448	26	161	121	-40	647	676	29
94158	Mission Bay	3	3	0	8	19	11	4	5	1	15	27	12
	Missing / Other / Out of County	7	30	23	99	122	23	34	21	-13	140	173	33
	Total	438	633	195	3,763	3,479	-284	2,158	1,729	-429	6,359	5,841	-518

Data from April 2012 to April 2016

Source: Mission Analytics Group, Inc.

Note: Wu Yee and Children's Council Family Child Care Home Education Network (FCCHEN) slots are included in these numbers.

Figure 3.5 Number of Subsidized Children: CDE Title I Programs (2012 & 2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Age 3-5		
		2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	0	17	17
94103	South of Market	0	24	24
94104	Financial District	0	0	0
94105	Downtown	0	0	0
94107	Potrero Hill	0	14	14
94108	Chinatown	32	15	-17
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	0	0	0
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	31	25	-6
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0	0	0
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	15	15	0
94114	Castro / Noe Valley	55	15	-40
94115	Western Addition	0	13	13
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	0	0	0
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	15	14	-1
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	0	0	0
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	0	0	0
94122	Sunset	0	0	0
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	0	0	0
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	0	47	47
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	0	0	0
94129	Presidio	0	0	0
94130	Treasure Island	0	0	0
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	16	24	8
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	0	0	0
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	0	0	0
94134	Visitacion Valley	64	32	-32
94158	Mission Bay	0	0	0
Total		228	255	27

Title I programs are run through local educational agencies or LEAs, which for San Francisco is the San Francisco Unified School District. In 2016, the following schools had Title I subsidies for preschool...

- Tenderloin Elementary
- Bessie Carmichael
- Starr King
- Gordon J Lau
- César Chávez
- Leola M Havard
- Dr. William Cobb
- Dr. Charles Drew
- Sanchez
- John Muir
- Sheridan
- Rooftop
- Fairmount
- Malcolm X
- Paul Revere
- E.R. Taylor

Data from April 2012 to April 2016

Source: San Francisco Unified School District

Note: These subsidy counts are by the school/site's zip code, not child's residence zip code.

Figure 3.6 Number of Subsidized Children: Transitional Kindergarten (2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Age 3-5
		2016
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	0
94103	South of Market	21
94104	Financial District	0
94105	Downtown	0
94107	Potrero Hill	0
94108	Chinatown	22
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	22
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	82
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	20
94114	Castro / Noe Valley	17
94115	Western Addition	0
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	4
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	0
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	22
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	0
94122	Sunset	44
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	55
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	43
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	0
94129	Presidio	22
94130	Treasure Island	0
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	0
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	0
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	0
94134	Visitacion Valley	34
94158	Mission Bay	0
Total		408

Source: San Francisco Unified School District

Note: These subsidy counts are by the school/site's zip code.

2012 data is not reported, as TK did not exist yet at 2012 data collection.

Transitional Kindergarten (TK) classrooms serve four-year-olds at select San Francisco Unified School District early education locations and elementary schools. In 2016, the following SFUSD sites had Transitional Kindergarten...

- Bessie Carmichael
- Commodore Stockton
- Junipero Serra Annex
- Leonard R Flynn
- Zaida T Rodriguez
- Robert Louis Stevenson
- Tule Elk Park
- Dr. Charles Drew
- John McLaren
- Redding
- Sheridan
- Alvarado
- Argonne
- Noriega
- Presidio
- Bret Harte
- Leola M Havard

Figure 3.7 Number of Subsidized Children: CDE Non-CalWORKs Vouchers (2012 & 2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Age 0-2			Age 3-5			Age 6-11			Age 0-11 (Total)		
		2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	5	4	-1	3	1	-2	0	1	1	8	6	-2
94103	South of Market	7	2	-5	8	4	-4	2	1	-1	17	7	-10
94104	Financial District	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94105	Downtown	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1
94107	Potrero Hill	4	1	-3	1	2	1	2	1	-1	7	4	-3
94108	Chinatown	1	2	1	2	2	0	0	3	3	3	7	4
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	5	3	-2	4	7	3	3	2	-1	12	12	0
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	17	9	-8	16	17	1	16	22	6	49	48	-1
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	33	24	-9	43	27	-16	40	37	-3	116	88	-28
94114	Castro / Noe Valley	0	3	3	1	1	0	3	2	-1	4	6	2
94115	Western Addition	0	4	4	0	0	0	7	3	-4	7	7	0
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	5	0	-5	3	2	-1	5	3	-2	13	5	-8
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	4	4
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	1	2	1	6	0	-6	7	4	-3	14	6	-8
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	3	5	2	3	5	2	1	1	0	7	11	4
94122	Sunset	3	2	-1	7	5	-2	3	9	6	13	16	3
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	16	12	-4	19	31	12	23	19	-4	58	62	4
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	1	0	-1	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	0
94129	Presidio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94130	Treasure Island	1	2	1	0	2	2	4	2	-2	5	6	1
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	1	3	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	4	6	2
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	3	3	0	3	5	2	5	1	-4	11	9	-2
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	1	1	0	7	5	-2	10	3	-7	18	9	-9
94134	Visitacion Valley	19	14	-5	13	25	12	17	8	-9	49	47	-2
94158	Mission Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Missing / Other / Out of County	6	13	7	13	24	11	0	0	0	19	37	18
	Total	133	110	-23	155	170	15	149	125	-24	437	405	-32

Data from April 2012 to April 2016

April 2012 data: Another 3 children are age 12 or over; April 2016 data: Another 1 child is age 12 or over

Source: San Francisco Human Services Agency

REIMBURSEMENT RATE COMPARISONS

The state reimbursement rate for children enrolled in state subsidized programs has increased slightly since the last needs assessment, but is still not a rate that is financially viable for ECE providers to operate quality programs without augmented funding from the city of San Francisco and by their own efforts through fund raising. Programs receiving either the state reimbursement rate (SRR) for contracted centers or the regional market rate (RMR) for Alternative Payment programs have been severely affected by the low rates and increased costs of providing care. This puts the subsidized child care system at risk in San Francisco. The focus of advocacy around child care in the city has been on increasing rates and other financial supports paid to providers. Although the San Francisco Pilot program increases the SRR for contractors, the market rate still far exceeds the state reimbursement rates.

STANDARD REIMBURSEMENT RATE (SRR)

The SRR is the per-child maximum payment rate established by the CDE that is used to calculate the amount of a contract earned by subsidized Title 5 child care centers for providing service to one preschool age child. The SRR is adjusted by several factors to account for increased costs to serve infants, toddlers, and children with special needs (Education Code, Section 8265.5).

SRR PILOT

Several high-cost counties in California, include San Francisco, have ‘Pilot’ legislation to increase the Standard Reimbursement Rate for the providers in

these counties, as well as demonstrate the effect of local control and flexibility. San Francisco’s Pilot was authorized by Senate Bill 701, passed in September 2005, and implemented in 2005/2006. The Pilot program had its sunset date repealed through trailer bill language in September 2015, so the components of the Pilot now remain indefinitely.

REGIONAL MARKET RATE (RMR)

Developed bi-annually, a survey of the cost of child care is used by CDE to set the maximum reimbursement rate to providers accepting subsidy vouchers from eligible families. Interestingly, this RMR is higher than the SRR, despite voucher subsidy safety and quality requirements being lower than Title 5 programs.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

The following charts display the reimbursement rates for early care and education in San Francisco county over time.

- **Figure 3.8**

Comparisons of RMR, SRR, SRR Pilot, and 85th percentile of the Market Rate for Centers (2000-2016) – In 2000, providers were reimbursed up to 85% of the surveyed market rates for care provided. After the state changed their survey method and limited the update in rates, the gap between the ceiling rates and the 85% of the market widened, causing families increasingly to have less access to providers, particularly quality providers. Both the

Regional Market Rates (RMR) and Standard Reimbursement Rates (SRR) currently utilized by the state are substantially lower than the average market rates for all age groups.

- **Figure 3.8a**

Infant – Center Rates (2000-2017) – This graph compares the RMR, SRR, SRR Pilot, and 85th percentile of the Market Rate for the San Francisco early care and education market of infant care in centers.

- **Figure 3.8b**

Preschool – Center Rates (2000-2017) – This graph compares the RMR, SRR, SRR Pilot, and 85th percentile of the Market Rate for the San Francisco early care and education market of preschool care in centers.

- **Figure 3.8c**

School Age – Center Rates (2000-2017) – This graph compares the RMR, SRR, SRR Pilot, and 85th percentile of the Market Rate for the San Francisco early care and education market of school age care in centers.

- **Figure 3.8d**

Family Child Care Rates (2000-2017) – This graph compares the RMR and 85th percentile of the Market Rate for the San Francisco early care and education market of infant, preschool, and school age care in family child care.

Figure 3.8 Care in Centers SRR/RMR Rate Comparisons (2000-2016)

YEAR:	2000	2006	2012	2016
Infant - SRR	\$931.46	\$1,150.86	\$1,202.99	\$1,356.10
Infant - SRR Pilot		\$1,281.72	\$1,281.72	\$1,453.85
Infant - RMR	\$1,159.00	\$1,330.15	\$1,330.15	\$1,662.14
Infant - 85% Market	\$1,159.00	\$1,703.19	\$1,893.10	\$2,460.00
Preschool - SRR	\$547.92	\$676.97	\$707.64	\$802.70
Preschool - SRR Pilot		\$753.96	\$753.96	\$855.20
Preschool - RMR	\$847.00	\$974.12	\$974.12	\$1,169.26
Preschool - 85% Market	\$847.00	\$1,184.03	\$1,573.75	\$1,885.00
School Age - SRR	\$547.92	\$676.97	\$707.64	\$797.70
School Age - SRR Pilot		\$753.96	\$753.96	\$849.80
School Age - RMR	\$639.00	\$774.57	\$774.57	\$938.36
School Age - 85% Market	\$639.00	\$857.41	\$1,275.00	\$1,239.75

SRR Pilot was not yet in place in 2000.

Source: SF Human Services Agency

Figure 3.8a Infant Care in Centers Rate Comparisons (2000-2017)

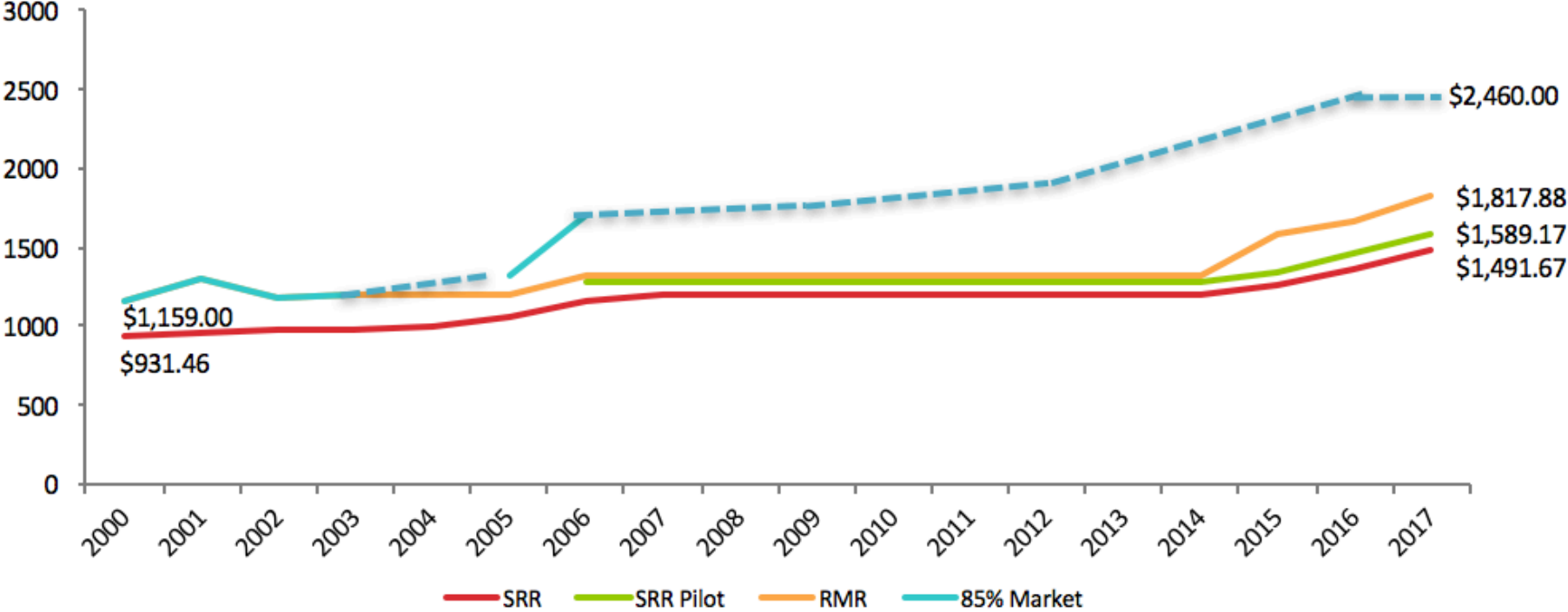


Figure 3.8b Preschool Care in Centers Rate Comparisons (2000-2017)

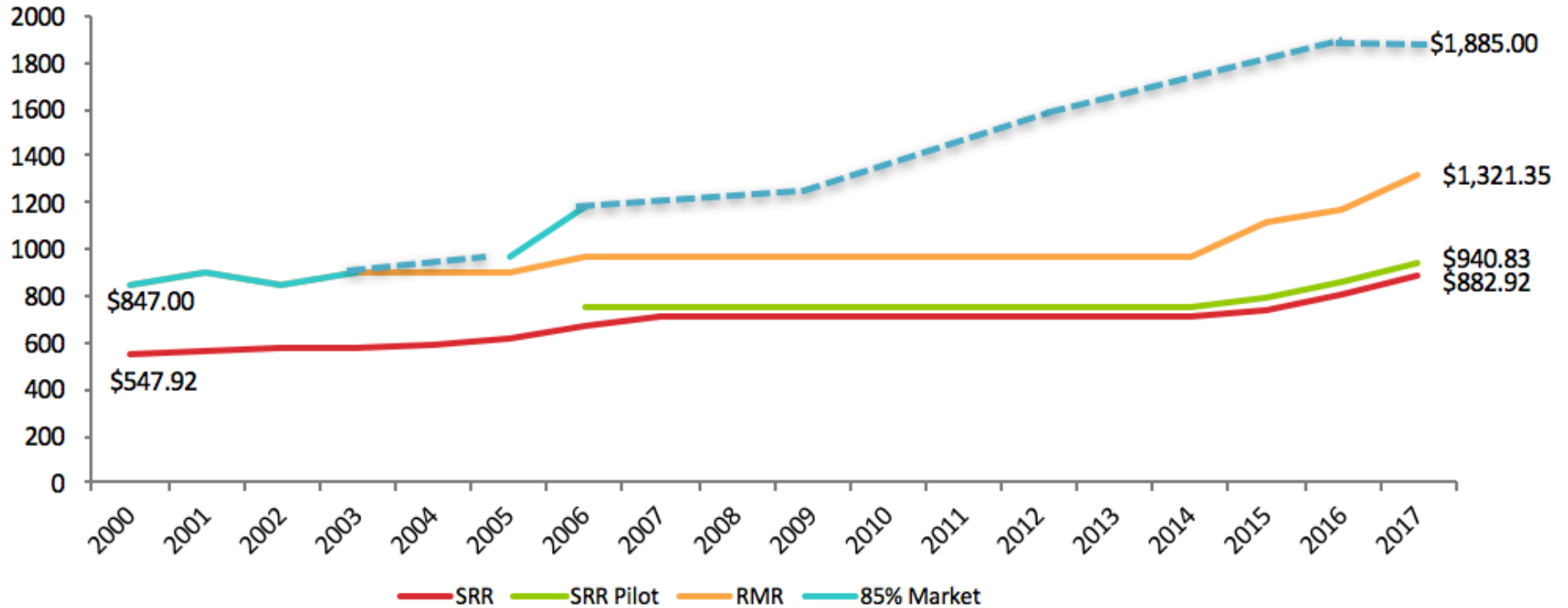


Figure 3.8c School Age Care in Centers Rate Comparisons (2000-2017)

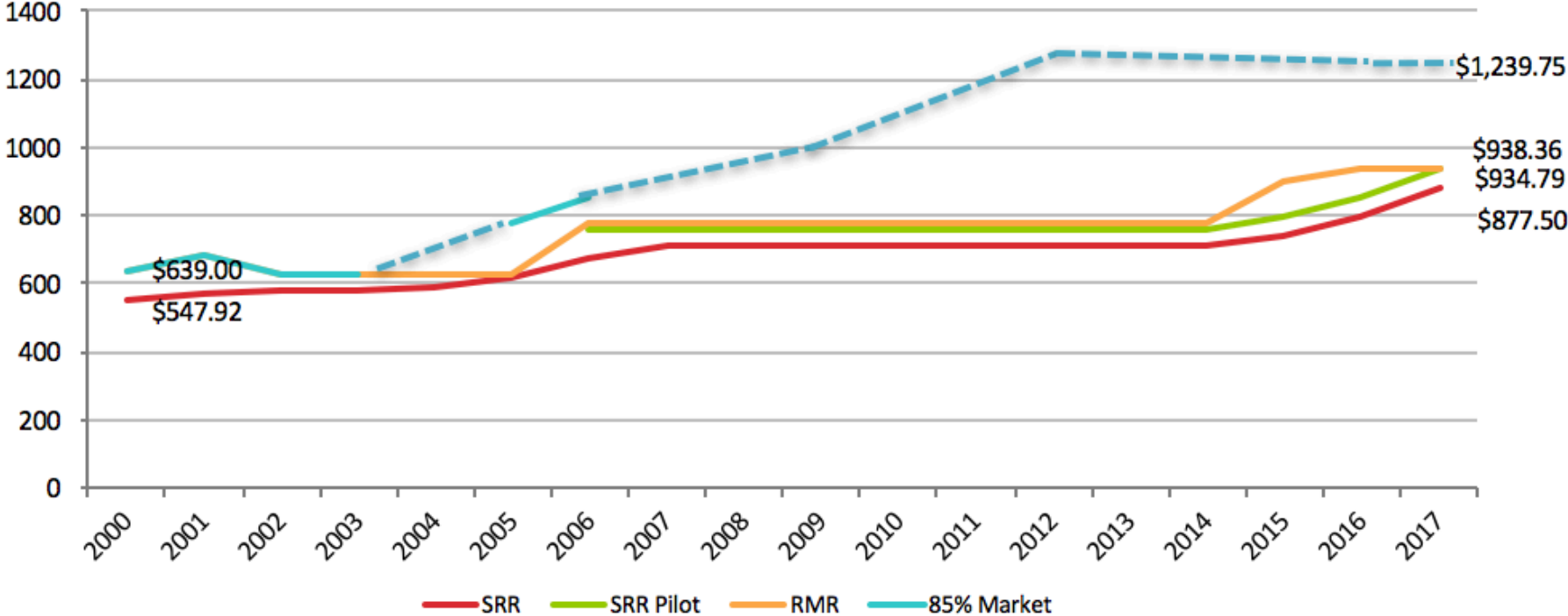
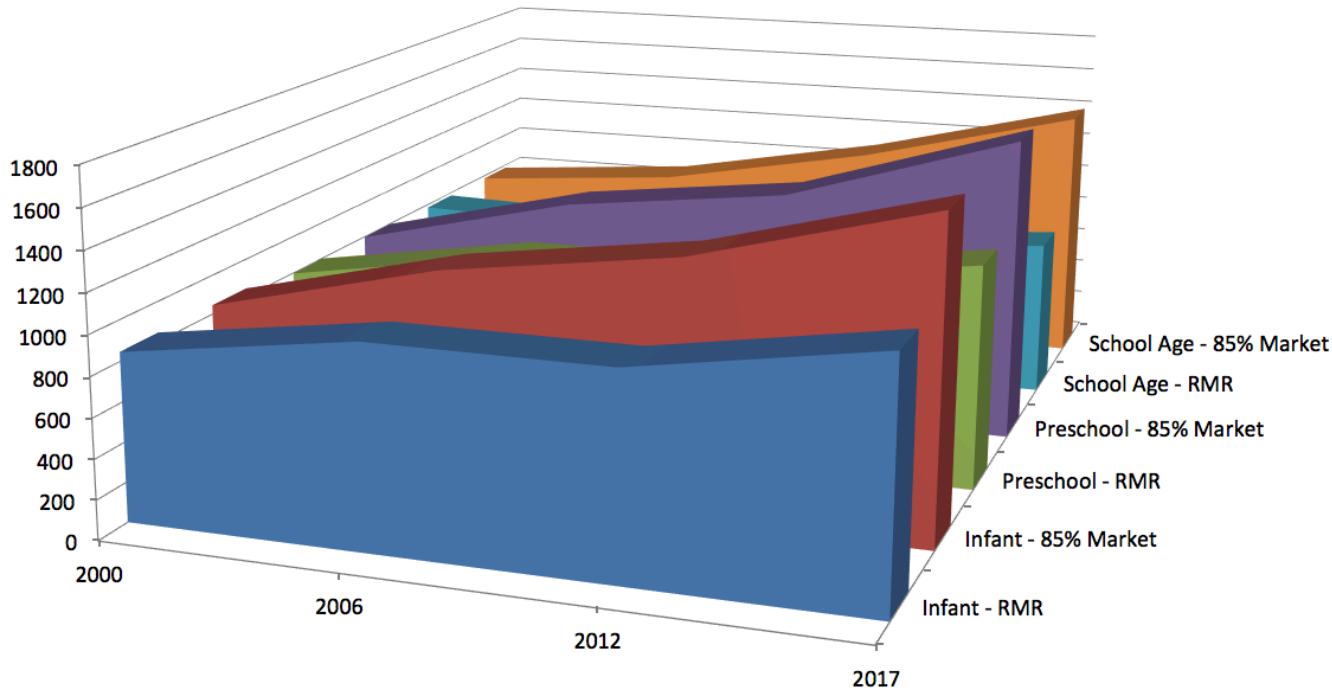


Figure 3.8d Family Child Care Regional Market Reimbursement (RMR) Rate Comparisons (2000-2017)

YEAR:	2000	2006	2012	2017
Infant - RMR	\$846.00	\$1,013.87	\$1,013.87	\$1,209.51
Infant - 85% Market	\$846.00	\$1,132.76	\$1,300.00	\$1,620.00
Preschool - RMR	\$797.00	\$989.47	\$989.47	\$1,150.25
Preschool - 85% Market	\$797.00	\$1,080.64	\$1,224.25	\$1,600.00
School Age - RMR	\$782.00	\$749.16	\$749.16	\$837.92
School Age - 85% Market	\$782.00	\$876.84	\$1,100.00	\$1,400.00

Source: SF Human Services Agency
 Using 2016 market rates for 2017.



NUMBER OF SUBSIDIZED CHILDREN: LOCAL SUBSIDIES

San Francisco is fortunate as a city and a county to have significant local investment in early care and education. San Francisco subsidizes early care and education through multiple programs, including Family and Children's Services (FCS) Vouchers for foster care children, City Child Care for infants and toddlers, Preschool for All (PFA) for three- and four-year-olds, and ACCESS for homeless children.

Family and Children's Services Vouchers for Foster/Child Protective Services Children

San Francisco Human Services Agency Family and Children's Services (HSA-FCS) is one of the very few county agencies in the state that subsidizes early care and education for foster care cases, both in and out of county, and for families where the child is not removed but is case managed by child protective services (CPS). HSA subsidizes early care and education for working foster parents licensed by the county and for relatives who would otherwise be unable to have the child placed with them. Child care is treated as an entitlement for all eligible FCS children referred by their protective services.

City Child Care for Infants and Toddlers

City Child Care is a city-funded voucher program for low income working families with infants and toddlers. The program is limited to vouchers for licensed care (centers and family child care homes). Starting in January 2013, City Child Care vouchers were limited to programs within San Francisco's quality network of centers and family child care homes (known as Q-CIRCLE).

Preschool for All (PFA)

In March of 2004, San Francisco voters approved the ballot initiative Proposition H. The passage of Proposition H established the Public Education Enrichment Fund (PEEF) as law within the City Charter, Section 16.123.1-10, which provides funding for Preschool for All (PFA). Preschool for All was administered by First 5 San Francisco through 2016, and has now transitioned over to the San Francisco Office of Early Care and Education.

In 2016, Preschool for All (PFA) funding was distributed in three formats: a 12-month or 9-month school year program for four-year olds, a 'Bridge' program to provide continuity of care for families who lose a federal or state early education subsidy, and a Preschool Plus program to provide full time early education experiences for subsidy-eligible families waiting on the San Francisco Child Care Connection (SF3C) eligibility list. PFA Enhancements are additional subsidies given to supplement or "stack" with other funding, such as Title 5 and Head Start.

ACCESS (Homeless Early Care and Education)

Previously, early care and education for homeless families was funded through the Federal Housing and Urban Development Department's McKinney Act funds (HUD-McKinney) and were contracted to early care and education centers and Catholic Charities for vouchers. HUD-McKinney's priorities were redirected from supportive services to housing. In response to this and the pressing need to support homeless families' early care and education needs, the city made a \$1.4 million general fund commitment through the ACCESS program.

Implementation of this program began in January of 2007. Care for these families were provided through a network of licensed centers and family child care programs engaged in the city's quality assessment process and participating in Mental Health and Health consultation.



DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

The following charts display the local subsidies for early care and education in San Francisco county; that is, the number of children receiving locally funded subsidies by zip code and age group.

- **Figure 3.9**

Number of Subsidized Children: Family and Children’s Services Vouchers (2012 & 2016) – This table reports the data for the number of children at risk of abuse or neglect (foster children and CPS children staying with their families) who are receiving an early care and education subsidy through authorization by HSA Family and Children’s Services. Subsidy numbers are reported according to the zip code of the child’s residence and age group.

- **Figure 3.10**

Number of Subsidized Children: City Child Care (2012 & 2016) – This table displays the number of children served through the City Child Care low income voucher program, primarily for infants and toddlers. Subsidies are reported by child’s zip code of residence and age group.

- **Figure 3.11a, b**

Number of Subsidized Children: Preschool for All (2012 & 2016) – These tables display the number of children served through the different Preschool for All (PFA) programs. Subsidies are reported by child’s zip code of residence and age group. Figure 3.14a compares total PFA counts from 2012 to 2016. Figure 3.14b shows the breakdown of the 2016 PFA total count into the different types of PFA programs.

- **Figure 3.12**

Number of Subsidized Children: ACCESS – Homeless Child Care (2012 & 2016) – This table displays the number of children receiving homeless early care

and education subsidies by zip code and age group. These numbers do not reflect homeless children served through the general subsidy system or Head Start.



Figure 3.9 Number of Subsidized Children: Family and Children’s Services Vouchers – Foster Kids (2012 & 2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Age 0-2			Age 3-5			Age 6-11			Age 0-11 (Total)		
		2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	3	2	-1	0	0	0	1	0	-1	4	2	-2
94103	South of Market	3	1	-2	5	2	-3	1	1	0	9	4	-5
94104	Financial District	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1	1	0	-1
94105	Downtown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94107	Potrero Hill	4	2	-2	5	0	-5	0	0	0	9	2	-7
94108	Chinatown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	2	1	-1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	3	4	1	0	1	1	2	1	-1	5	6	1
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	6	4	-2	1	2	1	2	4	2	9	10	1
94114	Castro / Noe Valley	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
94115	Western Addition	2	1	-1	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	3	-1
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	0	0	0	3	0	-3	1	0	-1	4	0	-4
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	3	0	-3	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	-2
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	0	0	0	2	0	-2	0	0	0	2	0	-2
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94122	Sunset	1	0	-1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	-1
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	6	3	-3	6	7	1	15	3	-12	27	13	-14
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1
94129	Presidio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94130	Treasure Island	0	0	0	1	0	-1	1	1	0	2	1	-1
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	0	0	0	1	0	-1	2	2	0	3	2	-1
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	4	0	-4	3	0	-3	4	1	-3	11	1	-10
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94134	Visitation Valley	3	2	-1	3	2	-1	7	2	-5	13	6	-7
94158	Mission Bay	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
Missing / Other / Out of County		23	28	5	20	36	16	39	22	-17	82	86	4
Total		64	49	-15	53	56	3	76	38	-38	193	143	-50

Data from April 2012 to April 2016

April 2012 data: Another 9 children are over age 12; April 2016 data: Another 4 children are over age 12

Source: San Francisco Human Services Agency

Figure 3.10 Number of Subsidized Children: City Child Care for Low Income Infants & Toddlers (2012 & 2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Age 0-2			Age 3-5			Age 0-5 (Total)		
		2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	12	4	-8	0	0	0	12	4	-8
94103	South of Market	17	9	-8	0	1	1	17	10	-7
94104	Financial District	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94105	Downtown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94107	Potrero Hill	9	4	-5	0	0	0	9	4	-5
94108	Chinatown	18	19	1	0	1	1	18	20	2
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	5	6	1	0	1	1	5	7	2
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	52	28	-24	0	1	1	52	29	-23
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	2	5	3	0	0	0	2	5	3
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	137	121	-16	0	3	3	137	124	-13
94114	Castro / Noe Valley	4	1	-3	0	0	0	4	1	-3
94115	Western Addition	9	2	-7	0	0	0	9	2	-7
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	5	10	5	0	0	0	5	10	5
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	6	9	3	0	0	0	6	9	3
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	3	12	9	0	0	0	3	12	9
94122	Sunset	12	13	1	0	0	0	12	13	1
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	75	58	-17	0	1	1	75	59	-16
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
94129	Presidio	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
94130	Treasure Island	6	1	-5	0	0	0	6	1	-5
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	2	3	1	0	0	0	2	3	1
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	6	8	2	0	0	0	6	8	2
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	24	40	16	0	0	0	24	40	16
94134	Visitacion Valley	51	66	15	0	2	2	51	68	17
94158	Mission Bay	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Missing / Other / Out of County	3	1	-2	0	0	0	3	1	-2
	Total	459	426	-33	0	10	10	459	436	-23

Data from April 2012 to April 2016

Source: SF Human Services Agency and Children's Council of San Francisco

Figure 3.11a Number of Subsidized Children: PFA – Preschool for All (2012 & 2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Age 3-5		
		2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	28	44	16
94103	South of Market	14	28	14
94104	Financial District	0	1	1
94105	Downtown	6	18	12
94107	Potrero Hill	40	86	46
94108	Chinatown	7	13	6
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	29	45	16
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	95	142	47
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	4	6	2
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	86	153	67
94114	Castro / Noe Valley	24	77	53
94115	Western Addition	37	49	12
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	56	120	64
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	53	104	51
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	57	75	18
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	71	67	-4
94122	Sunset	73	135	62
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	7	21	14
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	67	98	31
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	31	41	10
94129	Presidio	7	13	6
94130	Treasure Island	3	3	0
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	36	62	26
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	34	37	3
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	31	34	3
94134	Visitacion Valley	63	100	37
94158	Mission Bay	10	13	3
	Missing / Other / Out of County	0	7	7
	Total	969	1,592	623

Preschool For All (PFA) funding in San Francisco has dramatically changed over the last few years, leading to a large increase in the number of children who receive funding through PFA.

Preschool Plus and the Bridge program were just getting started back in 2012, and now serve over 500 income-eligible children.

Also, over 2,000 children now receive PFA enhancements, which are additional city funding dollars on top of other public funding, such as Head Start and CalWORKs.

(See Figure 3.11b for a more detailed breakdown of PFA funding types.)

Data from April 2012 to April 2016

Source: First 5 San Francisco

Note: 2,067 additional children received 'PFA Enhancements' in 2016. As this local funding is 'stacked' or combined with other funding, those children are counted in other figures, based on the main funding source.

Figure 3.11b Number of Subsidized Children: PFA – Preschool for All (2016 – PFA Program Breakdown)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	PFA 9/12 Month (4 year olds)	Preschool Plus (3 year olds)	Preschool Plus (4 year olds)	CSPP / Voucher Bridge (3 year olds)	CSPP / Voucher Bridge (4 year olds)	Total PFA (2016)	PFA Enhancements **
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	13	4	8	10	9	44	97
94103	South of Market	14	1	3	7	3	28	86
94104	Financial District	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
94105	Downtown	18	0	0	0	0	18	7
94107	Potrero Hill	71	4	2	5	4	86	49
94108	Chinatown	4	1	2	3	3	13	41
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	22	6	8	6	3	45	58
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	91	10	18	13	10	142	250
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	3	0	0	2	1	6	6
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	75	11	20	22	25	153	427
94114	Castro / Noe Valley	68	4	4	1	0	77	7
94115	Western Addition	40	2	5	0	2	49	42
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	92	8	12	3	5	120	48
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	92	2	5	1	4	104	29
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	72	0	0	2	1	75	29
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	60	3	2	1	1	67	60
94122	Sunset	112	5	12	3	3	135	61
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	19	0	1	0	1	21	2
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	21	7	12	29	29	98	321
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	34	1	2	3	1	41	7
94129	Presidio	13	0	0	0	0	13	1
94130	Treasure Island	0	0	0	1	2	3	16
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	54	3	2	2	1	62	13
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	17	7	7	4	2	37	39
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	13	8	3	6	4	34	80
94134	Visitacion Valley	35	24	21	9	11	100	273
94158	Mission Bay	11	0	1	1	0	13	13
	Missing / Other / Out of County	1	1	0	5	0	7	2
	Total	1,065	112	150	140	125	1,592	2,067

Data from April 2016

Source: First 5 San Francisco

** PFA Enhancement funding is combined (or 'stacked') with other funding, such as Head Start, CalWORKs, ACCESS, etc. The children receiving these enhancements are counted in other figures, based on the main funding source for their subsidies.

Figure 3.12 Number of Subsidized Children: ACCESS – Homeless Early Care and Education (2012 & 2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Age 0-2			Age 3-5			Age 6-11			Age 0-11 (Total)		
		2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	12	10	-2	3	2	-1	0	0	0	15	12	-3
94103	South of Market	5	18	13	1	2	1	0	0	0	6	20	14
94104	Financial District	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94105	Downtown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94107	Potrero Hill	1	0	-1	1	0	-1	0	0	0	2	0	-2
94108	Chinatown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	9	3	-6	2	1	-1	0	0	0	11	4	-7
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	9	3	-6	1	2	1	2	0	-2	12	5	-7
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	4
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	2
94114	Castro / Noe Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94115	Western Addition	2	1	-1	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	3	0
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	5	5	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	7	8	1
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	4	6	2	1	0	-1	0	0	0	5	6	1
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1
94122	Sunset	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	12	3	-9	5	0	-5	0	0	0	17	3	-14
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94129	Presidio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94130	Treasure Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
94134	Visitacion Valley	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
94158	Mission Bay	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Missing / Other / Out of County	8	3	-5	1	0	-1	0	0	0	9	3	-6
	Total	70	60	-10	18	14	-4	2	1	-1	90	75	-15

Data from April 2012 to April 2016

Source: Children's Council of San Francisco

TOTAL COUNTS OF CHILDREN WITH SUBSIDIES – STATE, NON-STATE, and GRAND TOTALS

Many children receiving subsidies have multiple subsidies (“stacked” funding), so the grand totals are not simply an adding up of all of the different subsidies types. Children with multiple subsidies are de-duplicated in the total counts, for a more accurate grand total of the number of children receiving subsidies. Children with “stacked” funding are counted only under one funding stream.

State Subsidies

Total of state subsidies includes the following programs: CalWORKs Stages 1, 2, and 3, including

CalLearn; California State Department of Education’s non-CalWORKs vouchers through Alternative Payment agencies; Title 5 CDE contracted centers, including FCCHEN (Family Child Care Home Education Network); SFUSD Title 1; and SFUSD Transitional Kindergarten. Transitional Kindergarten is separated out as this subsidy is not income-based.

Non-State Subsidies

Total of non-state subsidies includes the following programs: Head Start / Early Head Start; Preschool For All (PFA); Family and Children’s Services (FCS); City Child Care for infants and toddlers; and ACCESS homeless early care and education. Preschool For All 9/12 Month Tuition is separated out as this subsidy is not income-based.

Grand Total of Subsidies

Total number of children with subsidies for early care and education in San Francisco includes the totals of federal, state, and local subsidy sources.



DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

The following charts display the subsidy totals for early care and education in San Francisco county; that is, the total number of children receiving federal, state, and local subsidies by zip code and age group.

- **Figure 3.13**

Total State Subsidies by Age (2012 & 2016) – This table reports the total number of children receiving state subsidies by age group and by zip code. The data for 2012 is compared to data for 2016.

- **Figure 3.14**

Total Non-State Subsidies by Age (2012 & 2016) – This table reports the total number of children receiving non-state (federal and local) subsidies by age and zip code. The data for 2012 is compared to data for 2016.

- **Figure 3.15**

Total Early Care and Education Subsidies by Age (2012 & 2016) – This table reports the grand total number of all children receiving federal, state, and local subsidies by age and zip code. The data for 2012 is compared data for 2016.

Figure 3.14 Total Non-State Subsidies by Age (2012 & 2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Age 0-2			Age 3-5			Age 6-11			Age 0-11 (Total)		
		2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	28	17	-11	3	39	36	1	0	-1	32	56	24
94103	South of Market	25	28	3	6	44	38	1	1	0	32	73	41
94104	Financial District	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	-1	1	1	0
94105	Downtown	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
94107	Potrero Hill	15	6	-9	6	21	15	0	0	0	21	27	6
94108	Chinatown	35	19	-29	0	10	10	0	0	0	35	29	-6
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	24	11	-5	2	30	28	0	0	0	26	41	15
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	67	36	-56	1	136	135	4	1	-3	72	173	101
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	2	10	34	0	3	3	0	0	0	2	13	11
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	156	129	-146	1	125	124	2	4	2	159	258	99
94114	Castro / Noe Valley	4	1	125	0	11	11	0	0	0	4	12	8
94115	Western Addition	14	4	-13	3	12	9	0	1	1	17	17	0
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	5	10	-1	3	28	25	1	0	-1	9	38	29
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	11	7	-1	2	15	13	0	0	0	13	22	9
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	16	15	-9	3	4	1	0	0	0	19	19	0
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	9	12	6	0	7	7	0	0	0	9	19	10
94122	Sunset	14	13	-2	1	25	24	0	0	0	15	38	23
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	0	0	13	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	147	69	-147	11	96	85	15	3	-12	173	168	-5
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	2	1	67	0	7	7	0	0	0	2	8	6
94129	Presidio	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
94130	Treasure Island	6	1	-4	1	4	3	1	1	0	8	6	-2
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	3	4	-2	1	9	8	2	2	0	6	15	9
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	13	8	-9	3	20	17	4	1	-3	20	29	9
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	39	41	-31	0	21	21	0	0	0	39	62	23
94134	Visitacion Valley	97	71	-56	3	87	84	7	2	-5	107	160	53
94158	Mission Bay	1	3	2	0	4	4	0	1	1	1	8	7
unassigned	Head Start only subsidies	-	-	-	373	-	-373	-	-	-	373	-	-373
Total		733	518	-215	423	762	339	39	17	-22	1,195	1,297	102
		PFA 9/12 Month Tuition Subsidies			969	1,065	96						
		Adjusted Total			1,392	1,827	435						

Data from April 2012 to April 2016

Source: SF Human Services Agency, Children's Council of San Francisco, Head Start agencies

Note: Non-state subsidies include Head Start, Early Head Start, Preschool for All, Family and Children's Services, City Child Care, and ACCESS. PFA 9/12 Month Tuition is separated, as it is not an income-based subsidy.

Note: In 2012, the 373 Head Start only subsidies were not assigned to zip codes. In 2016, the Head Start only subsidies are included in the correct zip codes.

Figure 3.15 Total Early Care and Education Subsidies by Age (2012 & 2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Age 0-2			Age 3-5			Age 6-11			Age 0-11 (Total)		
		2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012	2012	2016	Difference 2016-2012
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	86	73	-13	221	245	24	80	86	6	387	404	17
94103	South of Market	76	69	-7	149	198	49	88	47	-41	313	314	1
94104	Financial District	2	1	-1	8	8	0	4	6	2	14	15	1
94105	Downtown	4	2	-2	7	14	7	7	4	-3	18	20	2
94107	Potrero Hill	96	41	-55	142	134	-8	103	68	-35	341	243	-98
94108	Chinatown	52	29	-11	136	92	-44	65	69	4	253	190	-63
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	63	36	-34	152	173	21	119	88	-31	334	297	-37
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	200	165	-164	522	543	21	368	283	-85	1,090	991	-99
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	4	12	161	6	92	86	1	5	4	11	109	98
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	371	333	-359	903	843	-60	589	475	-114	1,863	1,651	-212
94114	Castro / Noe Valley	11	8	322	67	34	-33	8	5	-3	86	47	-39
94115	Western Addition	74	42	-66	255	149	-106	147	87	-60	476	278	-198
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	22	26	20	145	140	-5	142	71	-71	309	237	-72
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	30	22	-4	80	78	-2	41	12	-29	151	112	-39
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	44	35	-22	103	45	-58	115	108	-7	262	188	-74
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	33	45	2	156	148	-8	179	97	-82	368	290	-78
94122	Sunset	40	28	5	170	149	-21	221	150	-71	431	327	-104
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	1	1	27	4	7	3	3	4	1	8	12	4
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	483	361	-482	851	931	80	674	465	-209	2,008	1,757	-251
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	6	8	355	26	23	-3	7	4	-3	39	35	-4
94129	Presidio	5	4	3	6	6	0	6	3	-3	17	13	-4
94130	Treasure Island	23	16	-19	38	44	6	38	14	-24	99	74	-25
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	26	17	-10	78	66	-12	41	27	-14	145	110	-35
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	66	31	-49	130	119	-11	75	55	-20	271	205	-66
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	85	75	-54	173	195	22	179	110	-69	437	380	-57
94134	Visitacion Valley	293	268	-218	642	672	30	339	228	-111	1,274	1,168	-106
94158	Mission Bay	4	7	3	9	29	20	4	7	3	17	43	26
unassigned	Head Start only subsidies	-	-	-	373	-	-373	-	-	-	373	-	-373
Total		2,200	1,755	-445	5,552	5,177	-375	3,643	2,578	-1,065	11,395	9,510	-1,885
PFA 9/12 Month Tuition Subsidies					969	1,065	96						
Transitional Kindergarten Subsidies					0	408	408						
Adjusted Total					6,521	6,650	129						

Data from April 2012 to April 2016

Source: SF Human Services Agency, California Department of Education, Children's Council of San Francisco, SFUSD, Head Start agencies, Mission Analytics Group

Note: In 2012, the 373 Head Start only subsidies were not assigned to zip codes. In 2016, the Head Start only subsidies are included in the correct zip codes.

Note: PFA 9/12 Month Tuition and Transitional Kindergarten subsidies are separated at the end, as they are not income-based subsidies.

IV. Unmet Need for Subsidized Care for Subsidy Eligible Children

OVERVIEW

As mandated by the California Department of Education (CDE), this section focuses on the supply and demand of subsidized early care and education in San Francisco. Through analyzing unmet need, priority zip codes and neighborhoods are identified to inform San Francisco's early care and education strategies.

Unmet Need Analysis

Several different approaches are used to explore unmet need for care and education subsidies in San Francisco. The first two approaches are applicable mostly for infants, toddlers, and preschoolers (age 0-5), and the last two are applicable for school age children (age 6+).

Unmet need for early care and education shown in Figure 4.1 is based on the total number of children currently receiving subsidized care, compared to the number of children living in families with incomes below the state eligibility of 70% of the State Median Income (SMI), by age group and zip code. San Francisco's Individualized Subsidy Pilot program families with incomes between 70-85% SMI are subtracted to better compare the number of <70% SMI subsidies being utilized to the number of families who earn below <70% SMI and thus are state subsidy eligible. One limitation of this approach is that not all subsidy eligible children may need outside care; for example, families may make the choice to have their infants to stay at home with a parent, family, or friend.

The second approach to unmet need for early care and education, shown in Figure 4.2, reflects subsidy-eligible children, by age group and zip code, who are on the San Francisco Child Care Connection (SF3C) eligibility list. Although the SF3C data represents specific families waiting for subsidies, it underrepresents the total number of families actually in need, as families may not know about the list or may decide to not to participate.

Therefore, it is important to examine both sets of data when determining priority for early care and education need. These two approaches are necessary in considering citywide need as well as in examining neighborhood-specific need. While these numbers can reveal where the need for additional subsidies is most pressing, they underreport the true need for subsidized care, due to the inadequacy of using a statewide standard for entrance eligibility, specifically 70% of the State Median Income. The 70% SMI cutoff does not adequately account for the high cost of living in San Francisco and the thousands of families who need assistance in affording care but have incomes over the 70% SMI ceiling.

San Francisco Child Care Connection (SF3C)

In 2003, California Department of Education (CDE) funded the Central Eligibility List (CEL) in order to track the need for subsidized care across the state and to streamline matching families to subsidized care. San Francisco was one of the first nine counties to participate in the pilot program. After a successful expansion statewide, funding for the CEL ended in July 2011 due to state budget cuts. Due to the

success of the CEL in San Francisco, an effort to continue the program was made through local funding, from the Office of Early Care and Education and the Mimi and Peter Haas Fund. This countywide list is called San Francisco Child Care Connection (SF3C), and is administered by the Children's Council of San Francisco, a local resource and referral agency.

San Francisco Child Care Connection (SF3C) is a web-based system that gives income-eligible families the ability to connect with multiple subsidy programs – through a single application – that can partially or completely cover their child's early care and education costs. The SF3C partner programs accept federal, state, and/or local subsidies to provide care and education for children age 0-11.

SF3C has helped ease the burden of parents who previously needed to physically go to each contracted early care and education center or family child care program to apply for a subsidized slot. This meant a parent seeking an early care and education subsidy would need to fill out numerous applications at many different sites. The process proved cumbersome to parents and confusing to administrators who couldn't tell how many children were currently in need of services and who had the highest level of eligibility.

Parents can apply through one form and submit their information online, by phone, via mail, or at Children's Council of San Francisco and Wu Yee Children's Services. Families on the SF3C list are ranked by state-mandated eligibility factors for

subsidized care (e.g., family income, family size, and other needs), not simply the length of their time on the list. Thus, subsidy allocation is based on the family with the greatest need when a subsidized space becomes available, assuring equitable distribution of our county’s limited subsidy dollars. SF3C notifies parents when a subsidized space becomes available that meets their needs. Through CPAC and other key stakeholders championing this streamlined approach, families have saved countless hours of navigating the complex maze that is the subsidized early care and education system.

SF3C allows participating subsidized early care and education programs access to the most eligible families seeking subsidized services to fill their vacancies, reducing barriers to fully earning their state contract funding. The waitlist data is also useful for public administrators and policy makers to make informed decisions about system changes and the allocation of resources throughout San Francisco.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

The following charts display the unmet need for subsidized early care and education in San Francisco county; that is, the difference between the number of children eligible for subsidies and the number of children currently receiving subsidies.

- **Figure 4.1a**

Subsidy Eligible Children vs. Total Subsidies by Age (2014/2016) – This table shows the total number of children eligible for subsidies (as previously shown in Section 1) in comparison to the total number of children receiving subsidies (as previously shown in Section 3), by

zip code and age group. The difference between these two numbers indicates the unmet need for subsidized early care and education in San Francisco.

- **Figure 4.1b, c, d**

Subsidy Eligible Children vs. Total Subsidies (2014/2016) – These graphs display the same data as Figure 4.1a comparing the number of children eligible for subsidies to the number of children receiving subsidies, but in bar charts by zip code. 4.1b shows infants (age 0-2), 4.1c shows preschoolers (age 3-5), and 4.1d shows young children (age 0-5).

- **Figure 4.1e**

Children Using Subsidies with Family Income between 70% to 85% State Median Income (SMI) (2016) – This

table shows the number of children benefitting from the San Francisco Pilot program, which allows families to continue to receive subsidies as their income goes above the 70% SMI state requirement, until their income reaches the county Pilot limit of 85% State Median Income (SMI).

- **Figure 4.2a, b**

SF3C Families Waiting for Subsidized Care (2016) – This table and bar chart show the number of children who are waiting for subsidized early care and education on the San Francisco Child Care Connection (SF3C) eligibility list, by zip code and age group, as of April 2016. 4.2a displays this information in table format, and 4.2b displays the same information as a bar chart by zip code.

- **Figure 4.3**

Summary of Unmet Need for Subsidy Eligible Children (2016) – These graphics are a summary of the data reported in 4.1a and 4.2a, showing the unmet need for subsidized early care and education in San Francisco.



Figure 4.1a Subsidy Eligible Children vs. Total Subsidies by Age (2014/2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Total Children with Subsidies 2016 Age 0-2	Children Eligible (<70% SMI) 2014 Age 0-2	Diff. Unmet Need for Eligible Children 2016 Age 0-2	Total Children with Subsidies 2016 Age 3-5	Children Eligible (<70% SMI) 2014 Age 3-5	Diff. Unmet Need for Eligible Children 2016 Age 3-5	Total Children with Subsidies 2016 Age 6-11	Children Eligible (<70% SMI) 2014 Age 6-11	Diff. Unmet Need for Eligible Children 2016 Age 6-11	Total Children with Subsidies 2016 Age 0-11	Children Eligible (<70% SMI) 2014 Age 0-11	Diff. Unmet Need for Eligible Children 2016 Age 0-11
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	73	289	216	245	216	-29	86	200	114	404	705	301
94103	South of Market	69	266	197	198	137	-61	47	489	442	314	892	578
94104	Financial District	1	0	-1	8	0	-8	6	0	-6	15	0	-15
94105	Downtown	2	2	0	14	1	-13	4	57	53	20	60	40
94107	Potrero Hill	41	178	137	134	89	-45	68	316	248	243	583	340
94108	Chinatown	29	53	24	92	141	49	69	249	180	190	443	253
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	36	420	384	173	167	-6	88	126	38	297	713	416
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	165	674	509	543	582	39	283	1,293	1,010	991	2,549	1,558
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	12	0	-12	92	0	-92	5	9	4	109	9	-101
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	333	777	444	843	876	33	475	1,710	1,235	1,651	3,363	1,712
94114	Castro / Noe Valley	8	25	17	34	13	-21	5	138	133	47	175	128
94115	Western Addition	42	205	163	149	176	27	87	569	482	278	951	673
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	26	271	245	140	249	109	71	190	119	237	710	473
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	22	85	63	78	68	-10	12	75	63	112	228	116
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	35	106	71	45	84	39	108	427	319	188	617	429
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	45	256	211	148	254	106	97	392	295	290	902	612
94122	Sunset	28	297	269	149	247	98	150	542	392	327	1,086	759
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	1	3	2	7	2	-5	4	118	114	12	123	111
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	361	1,169	808	931	1,243	312	465	1,709	1,244	1,757	4,121	2,364
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	8	11	3	23	14	-9	4	115	111	35	139	104
94129	Presidio	4	19	15	6	15	9	3	20	17	13	54	41
94130	Treasure Island	16	10	-6	44	72	28	14	150	136	74	232	158
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	17	52	35	66	44	-22	27	113	86	110	209	99
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	31	156	125	119	160	41	55	349	294	205	666	461
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	75	127	52	195	97	-98	110	607	497	380	831	451
94134	Visitacion Valley	268	630	362	672	590	-82	228	1,348	1,120	1,168	2,567	1,399
94158	Mission Bay	7	42	35	29	32	3	7	75	68	43	149	106
Total		1,755	6,122	4,367	5,177	5,567	390	2,578	11,384	8,806	9,510	23,073	13,563
Subtract 70%-85% SMI Subsidies *		78			384			228			690		
		1,677	6,122	4,445	4,793	5,567	774	2,350	11,384	9,034	8,820	23,073	14,253

* Children receiving available subsidies from families with income levels between 70-85% of the State Median Income (SMI), as allowed within the San Francisco Child Care Individualized County Subsidy Plan.

Note: The total children with subsidies does not include Preschool For All 9/12 Month Tuition nor Transitional Kindergarten, as these are not income-based subsidies. PFA Enhancements are also not included as they are combined with other subsidies. Only subsidies for school-age children that have income eligibility requirements are included. An unknown, although assumed significant, number of income eligible children are receiving afterschool services through other programs (SFUSD ExCEL, etc). For a more comprehensive picture of the citywide K-8 afterschool and summer landscape and capacity for all income levels, please see Figures 4.4 and 4.5.

Figure 4.1b Infant Subsidy Eligible Population (0–2) vs. Subsidy Capacity (2014/2016)

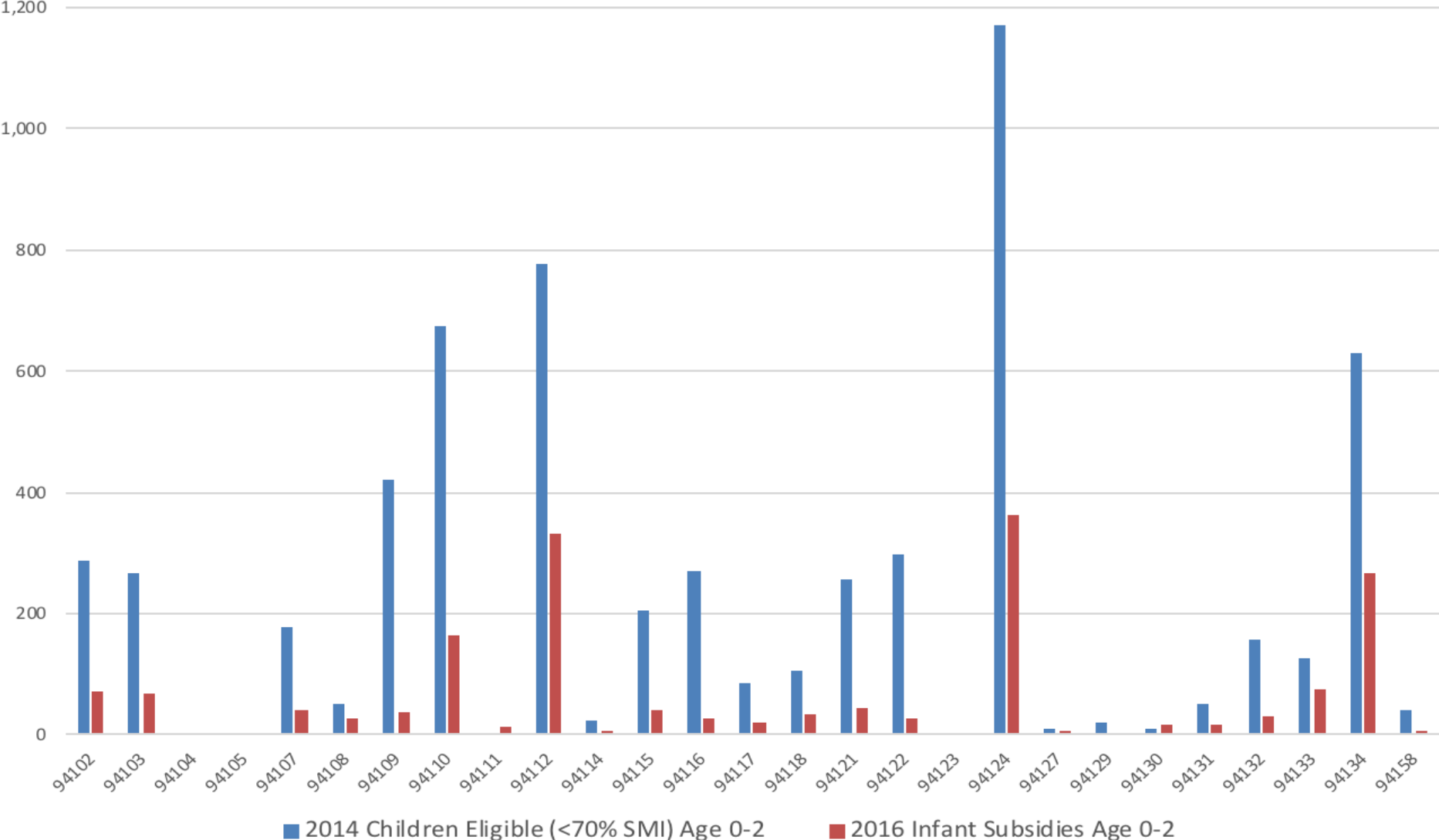


Figure 4.1c Preschool Subsidy Eligible Population (3-5) vs. Subsidy Capacity (2014/2016)

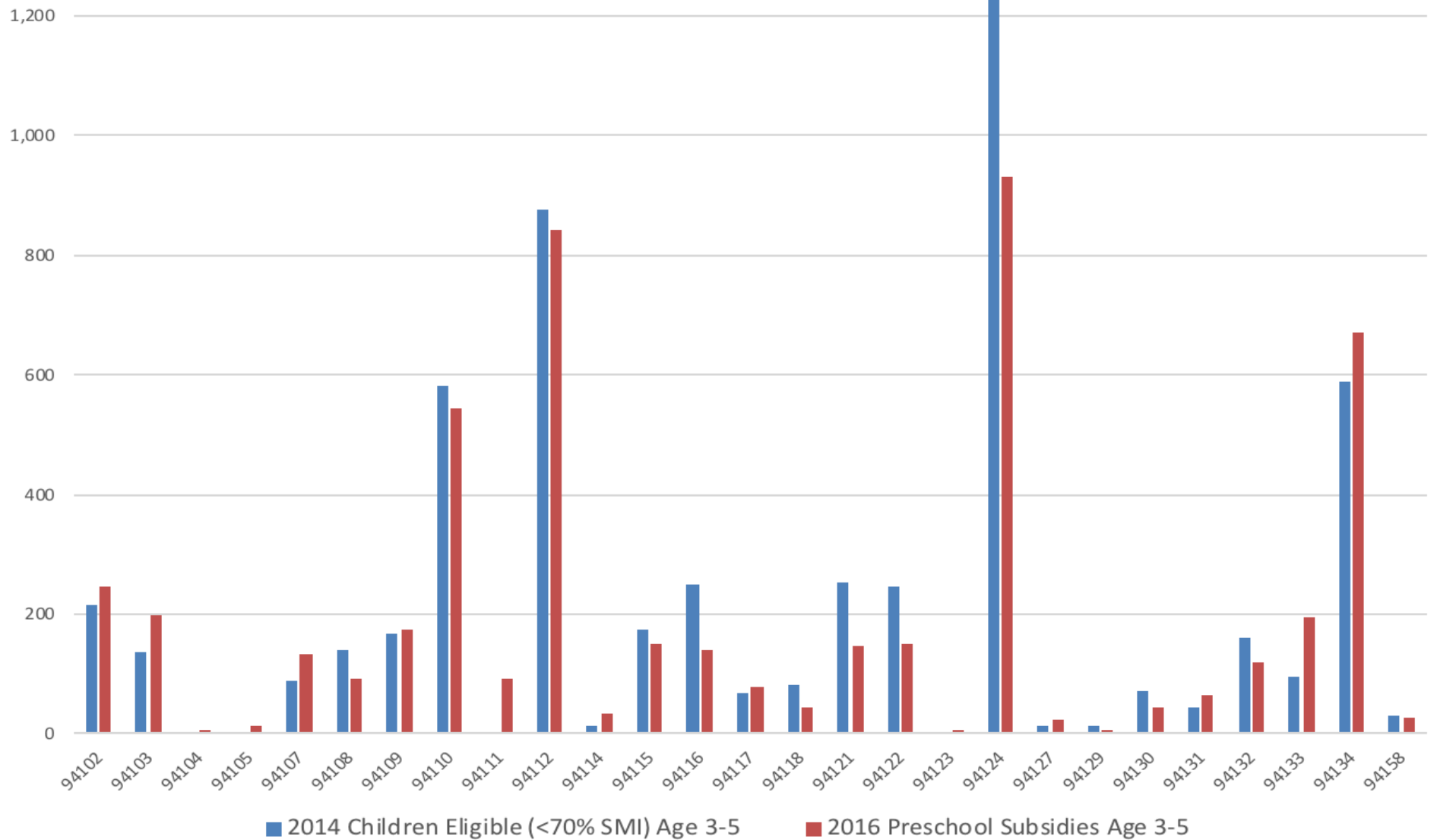


Figure 4.1d Early Childhood Subsidy Eligible Population (0-5) vs. Subsidy Capacity (2014/2016)

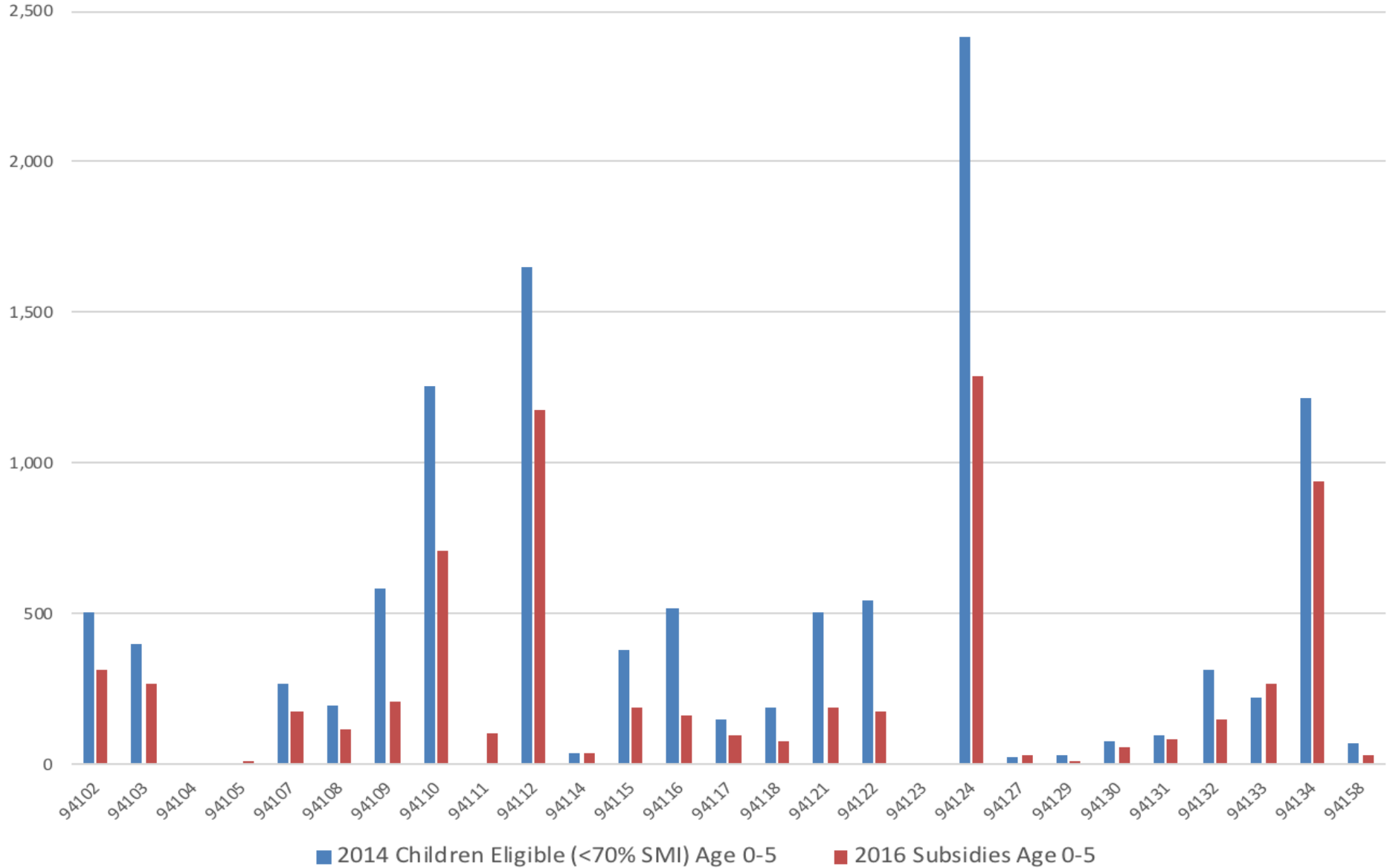


Figure 4.1e Children Using Subsidies with Family Income Between 70% - 85% SMI (State Median Income) (2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Age 0-2	Age 3-5	Age 6-11	Age 0-11 (Total)
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	0	17	6	23
94103	South of Market	1	12	5	18
94104	Financial District	0	0	0	0
94105	Downtown	0	0	0	0
94107	Potrero Hill	2	3	1	6
94108	Chinatown	0	4	15	19
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	1	11	10	22
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	11	30	17	58
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0	0	0	0
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingelside	15	84	44	143
94114	Castro/ Noe Valley	0	0	0	0
94115	Western Addition	1	10	3	14
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	1	10	11	22
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	1	5	0	6
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	0	7	11	18
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	6	16	3	25
94122	Sunset	2	27	21	50
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	0	0	0	0
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	22	68	43	133
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	0	3	0	3
94129	Presidio	1	1	1	3
94130	Treasure Island	0	0	3	3
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	2	4	3	9
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	2	11	8	21
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	1	13	9	23
94134	Visitacion Valley	9	48	14	71
94158	Mission Bay	0	0	0	0
Total		78	384	228	690

Source: Mission Analytics Group (April 2016)

Note: These children are from families that entered subsidy with incomes below 70% SMI, and were able to continue with their subsidies, because of the San Francisco Pilot Program, even as their family income increased up to 85% State Median Income.

In 2016, almost 700 children benefitted from the income eligibility portion of the San Francisco County Pilot program.

These children were able to continue receiving subsidized care and education, even as their families' incomes increased above the state income eligibility limit.

Figure 4.2a SF3C Families Waiting for Subsidized Care (2016)

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Age 0-2	Age 3-5	Age 6-11	Age 0-11 (Total)
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	100	52	12	164
94103	South of Market	71	63	14	148
94104	Financial District	3	2	1	6
94105	Downtown	5	4	0	9
94107	Potrero Hill	31	33	6	70
94108	Chinatown	46	24	4	74
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	55	39	5	99
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	163	161	26	350
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	10	4	2	16
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	367	295	39	701
94114	Castro / Noe Valley	12	11	0	23
94115	Western Addition	27	37	8	72
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	49	59	11	119
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	23	22	4	49
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	36	31	2	69
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	35	38	6	79
94122	Sunset	67	66	12	145
94123	Marina / Cow Hollow	3	3	0	6
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	266	235	35	536
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	6	4	1	11
94129	Presidio	5	0	2	7
94130	Treasure Island	14	8	2	24
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	15	8	6	29
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	27	29	7	63
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	65	44	4	113
94134	Visitacion Valley	216	194	18	428
94158	Mission Bay	13	16	4	33
	Missing / Other / Out of County	75	46	10	131
	Total	1,805	1,528	241	3,574

Data from April 2016

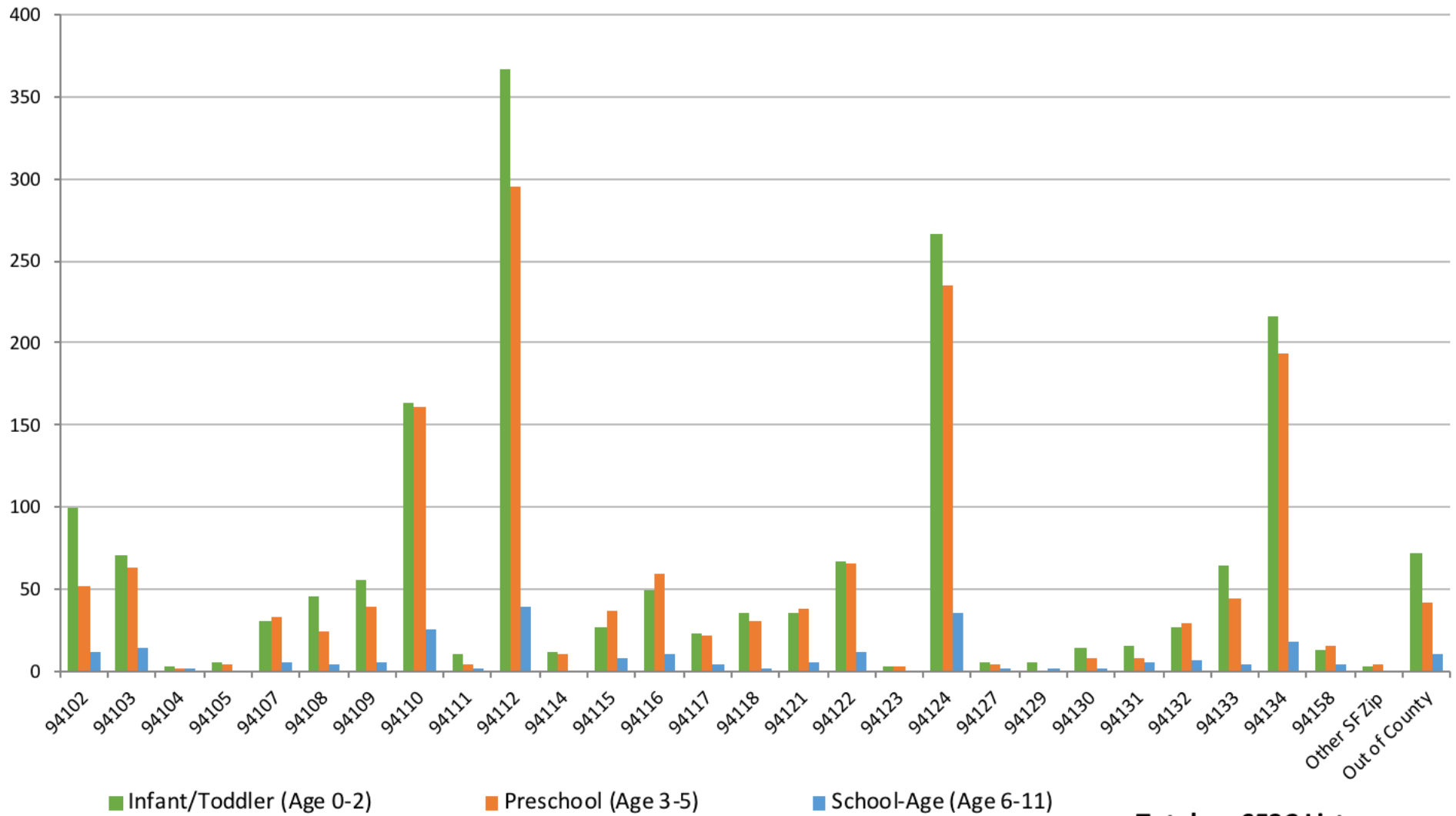
Source: Children's Council of San Francisco

The San Francisco Child Care Connections (SF3C) eligibility list allows income-eligible families the ability to connect with multiple subsidy programs through a single application.

Once on the list, families are ranked by need, and assisted in finding care as subsidies become available.

Unfortunately many more families are eligible than there are subsidies available.

Figure 4.2b SF3C Families Waiting for Subsidies (2016)



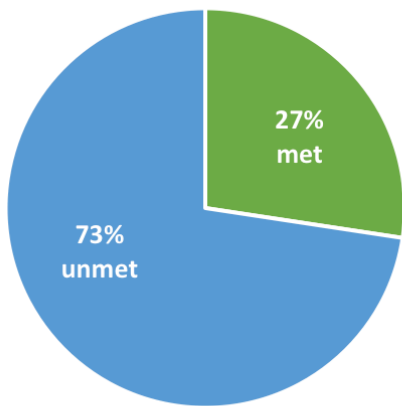
**Total on SF3C List:
3,574**

Source: Children's Council of San Francisco, April 2016

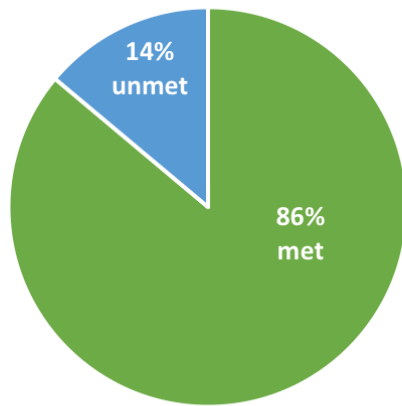
Figure 4.3 Summary of Unmet Need for Subsidy Eligible Children (2014/2016)

	Total Subsidies 2016	Child Population <70% SMI 2014	% of <70% SMI Population with Subsidies	Unmet Need (Diff. Population vs Subsidies)	SF3C Eligibility List April 2016
Age 0-2	1,677	6,122	27.4%	4,445	1,805
Age 3-5	4,793	5,567	86.1%	774	1,528
Age 6-11	2,350	11,384	20.6%	9,034	241
Age 0-5	6,470	11,384	56.8%	4,914	241
Age 0-11	2,350	11,384	20.6%	9,034	3,574

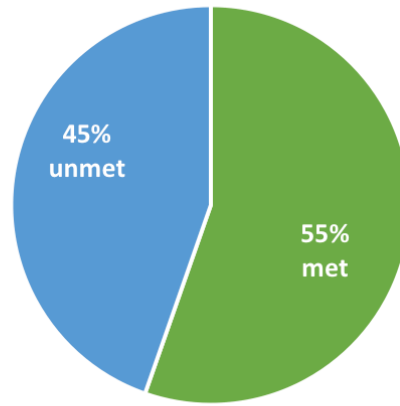
Infant: Age 0-2



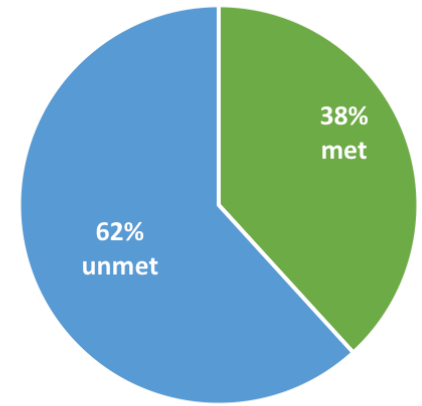
Preschool: Age 3-5



Early Childhood: Age 0-5



Total Children: Age 0-11



UNMET NEED HIGHLIGHTS

Unmet need varies by neighborhood and zip code across San Francisco. Greatest unmet need for care for subsidy eligible children by age and zip code, as based on total subsidies and ACS data:

- **Age 0–2**

Bayview/Hunters Point (808)

94102, 94108, 94109, 94133 (675)*

Inner Mission/Bernal Heights (509)

Outer Mission/Excelsior/Ingleside (444)

Russian Hill/Nob Hill (384)

- **Age 3–5**

Bayview/Hunter's Point (312)

Parkside/Forest Hill (109)

Outer Richmond/Sea Cliff (106)

Sunset (98)

Chinatown (49)

- **Age 6–11**

Bayview/Hunter's Point (1,244)

Outer Mission/Excelsior/Ingleside (1,235)

Visitacion Valley (1,120)

Inner Mission/Bernal Heights (1,010)

94102, 94108, 94109, 94133 (829)*

- **Total (Age 0-11)**

Bayview/Hunters Point (2,364)

Outer Mission/Excelsior/Ingleside (1,712)

Inner Mission/Bernal Heights (1,558)

94102, 94108, 94109, 94133 (1,420)*

Visitacion Valley (1,399)

SF3C ELIGIBILITY LIST HIGHLIGHTS

According to SF3C data, care is most needed for infants and toddlers aged 0–2. Greatest unmet need for care by age and zip code, as based on the San Francisco Child Care Connections eligibility list:

- **Age 0-2**

Outer Mission/Excelsior/Ingleside (367)

94102, 94108, 94109, 94133 (266)*

Bayview/Hunter's Point (266)

Visitacion Valley (216)

Inner Mission/Bernal Heights (163)

- **Age 3-5**

Outer Mission/Excelsior/Ingleside (295)

Bayview/Hunter's Point (235)

Visitacion Valley (194)

Inner Mission/Bernal Heights (161)

94102, 94108, 94109, 94133 (159)*

- **Age 6-11**

Outer Mission/Excelsior/Ingleside (39)

Bayview/Hunter's Point (35)

Inner Mission/Bernal Heights (26)

94102, 94108, 94109, 94133 (25)*

Visitacion Valley (18)

- **Total (Age 0–11)**

Outer Mission/Excelsior/Ingleside (701)

Bayview/Hunter's Point (536)

94102, 94108, 94109, 94133 (450)*

Visitacion Valley (428)

Inner Mission/Bernal Heights (350)

SAN FRANCISCO PILOT HIGHLIGHTS

As of April 2016, there were 78 infants/toddlers, 384 preschoolers, and 228 school age children with family incomes between 70% State Median Income (SMI) and 85% SMI. The county Pilot allows families who are below 70% SMI when they originally certify for early care and education to continue receiving subsidized care as their family income increases, up to 85% SMI.

Thus the San Francisco Pilot program allowed for a total of 690 children to keep their early care and education subsidies in 2016, as their family incomes increased above the statewide eligibility limit.

Neighborhoods with the highest number of children benefiting from the income eligibility provision of the San Francisco Child Care Subsidy Pilot were:

Outer Mission/Excelsior/Ingleside (143)

Bayview/Hunters Point (133)

94102, 94108, 94109, 94133 (87)*

Visitacion Valley (71)

Inner Mission/Bernal Heights (58)

*Adjacent designated small zip codes of Hayes Valley/Tenderloin – 94102, Chinatown – 94108, Russian Hill/Nob Hill – 94109, and North Beach/Telegraph Hill – 94133, together as one neighborhood.

CARE FOR SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN: AFTERSCHOOL AND SUMMER

Previous sections have shown the small number of slots available for school age children in licensed centers and licensed family child care programs. If these licensed options were the only out-of-school time programs available, San Francisco would have a very large unmet need for school age care. However, significant numbers of school age children are cared for in license-exempt programs, such as afterschool on-site programs and summer day camps. Through the efforts of the Department of Children, Youth and their Families (DCYF), data related to capacity in these license-exempt school age programs is included in the School Age Unmet Need analysis in the following figures.

CDE oversees the AfterSchool Education and Safety (ASES) Program. ASES is the result of the 2002 voter-approved initiative, Proposition 49. These out-of-school-time programs are created through partnerships between schools and local community resources to provide literacy, academic enrichment, and safe alternatives for students in kindergarten through ninth grade.

Expanded Collaborative for Excellence in Learning (ExCEL) programs are funded by California's ASES, 21st Century Community Learning Centers, and 21st Century After School Safety and Enrichment for Teens (ASSETs) grants, and are enhanced by contributions from local funders and community agencies.

DCYF funds afterschool programs for slots and supports ExCEL to provide additional subsidized

care for school age children. DCYF also supports extensive summer school age programs to ensure availability and affordability, and to improve child and youth outcomes

DCYF, in conjunction with San Francisco Unified School District, continues to work on strategies that increase access to subsidized school age programs. See the Out of School Time subsection in the Landscape Section for more information about afterschool and summer school age programs.



DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

The following charts display the demand, capacity, and unmet need for school age afterschool and summer programs in San Francisco county.

- **Figure 4.4**

Systems-Level Estimate of K–8 Afterschool Capacity in San Francisco (2013 & 2016) – This table reports the data for the demand for afterschool care, based on number of school age children in San Francisco; the capacity of organized afterschool programs through SFUSD, DCYF, and other organizations; and the difference between those receiving care, to demonstrate the unmet need for afterschool care in San Francisco.

- **Figure 4.5**

Systems-Level Estimate of K–8 Summer Capacity in San Francisco (2013 & 2016) – This table reports the data for the demand for care during the summer, based on number of school age children in San Francisco; the capacity of organized summer programs through SFUSD, DCYF, and other organizations; and the difference between these receiving numbers, showing the unmet need for summer school age care in San Francisco.

Figure 4.4 Systems-Level Estimate of K–8 Afterschool Capacity in San Francisco (2013 & 2016)

	FY 2012-2013	FY 2015-2016
TOTAL POPULATION OF SF SCHOOL-AGE YOUTH¹	54,900	53,629
ESTIMATE OF CHILDREN NOT NEEDING FORMAL AFTERSCHOOL²	12,347	12,013
ADJUSTED DEMAND FOR FORMAL AFTERSCHOOL	42,553	41,616
CAPACITY OF VARIOUS TYPES OF ORGANIZED AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS*		
Licensed Child Care Centers, serving 6-13 ³ <i>(Not including licensed programs counted in categories below including SFUSD's EED afterschool and ExCEL programs, private school programs, and DCYF-funded programs.)</i>	2,307	2,302
Family Child Care Homes, serving 6-13 ⁴	1,236	1,253
Private School Programs ⁵	13,440	11,971
SFUSD ExCEL Programs ⁶	9,354	9,247
SFUSD Early Education Afterschool Programs (formerly Child Development Centers) ⁷	2,264	2,324
SF DCYF Funded Programs ⁸	3,322	4,418
SF Rec and Park Department ⁹	290	503
TOTAL SLOTS for ORGANIZED AFTERSCHOOL	32,213	32,018
UNMET NEED FOR AFTERSCHOOL CARE		
SF COVERAGE CHALLENGE		
# of youth who still need Afterschool Care (ADJUSTED DEMAND - ORGANIZED AFTERSCHOOL SLOTS)	10,340	9,598
Demand Met		
% of youth who need Afterschool Care who have access	76%	77%
Unmet Need		
% of youth who still need Afterschool Care	24%	23%

** An 'Organized Afterschool Program' is defined as an afterschool activity available for elementary and middle school age youth that is offered for at least 2 hours per day for at least 3 days a week during the hours after school on an ongoing basis.

Note: "Licensed Child Care" is any program that is licensed by the State of California Community Care Licensing Division of the State Department of Social Services (age 6-13) www.cclcd.ca.gov. Also, an estimated 2,501 school age children receive CalWORKs vouchers for school age care. Some of these children may be accounted for in the organized afterschool programs listed here, and some may be in license-exempt care by family, friends, or neighbors.

Data used in this document were collected from:

(1) The total represents the number of K-8 students enrolled in SFUSD (36,766 non-charter and 2,082 charter) according to their CBEDS Oct 2016 count and the number of K-8 students enrolled in San Francisco private schools (14,781) according to CDE.

(2) Controllers Office Survey found 22.4% of parents did not need an afterschool program for their child or children.

(3) Licensed center school age capacity from SF Child Care and Planning and Advisory Council 2016 data, less SFUSD and other capacity counted elsewhere in this table.

(4) Includes large and small FCC homes, data from SF Child Care Planning and Advisory Council 2016 data.

(5) DCYF conducted an analysis of a representative sample of private school afterschool programs. Based on this research, an estimate of 81% of private school students are able to attend on-site afterschool programs (Afterschool Programs in Private Schools in San Francisco, DCYF, August 2010).

(6) SFUSD's ASES/21st Century grants funded and DCYF Match funding for more youth. Data from ExCEL EMS report.

(7) San Francisco Unified School District, Early Education Department School Age capacity, 2016.

(8) DCYF Contract Management System data, 2016.

(9) SF Recreation & Park Department, 2016.

Figure 4.5 Systems-Level Estimate of K–8 Summer Capacity in San Francisco (2013 & 2016)

	Summer 2013	Summer 2016
TOTAL POPULATION OF SF SCHOOL-AGE YOUTH ¹	54,900	53,629
TOTAL POPULATION OF LOW-INCOME SF YOUTH ²	32,995	30,247
ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR SUMMER PROGRAMMING³	48,861	41,831
CAPACITY OF VARIOUS TYPES OF ORGANIZED SUMMER PROGRAMS*		
Licensed Child Care Centers, serving 6-13 ⁴ (Not including SFUSD's CDP school-age licensed slots)	2,150	2,790
Family Child Care Homes, serving 6-13 ⁵	1,236	1,236
Various Other Summer Programs ⁶	5,348	5,199
SFUSD Early Education Department School-Age Programs ⁷	2,264	2,178
SFUSD ExCEL Supplemental Grants (ASES/21st Century) & Parent Co-pays ⁸	3,464	4,708
DCYF-funded Summer Programs - School Based ⁹	2,570	3,113
SF Beacons	1,358	1,671
SF Rec and Park Department ¹⁰	2,559	3,304
TOTAL SLOTS for ORGANIZED SUMMER PROGRAMS	20,949	24,199
UNMET NEED FOR SUMMER CARE		
SF COVERAGE CHALLENGE		
# of youth who still need Summer Care (ESTIMATED DEMAND - ORGANIZED SUMMER SLOTS)	27,912	17,632
Demand Met % of youth who need Summer Care who have access	43%	58%
Unmet Need % of youth who still need Summer Care	57%	42%

** An 'Organized Summer Program' is defined as a summer program available for elementary and middle school age youth that is offered for at least 3 hours per day for at least 3 days a week for at least 5 weeks during the summer.

Note: "Licensed Child Care" is any program that is licensed by the State of California Community Care Licensing Division of the State Department of Social Services (age 6-13) www.cclcd.ca.gov

- Data used in this document were collected from:
- (1) The total represents the number of K-8 students enrolled in SFUSD (36,766 non-charter and 2,082 charter) according to their CBEDS Oct 2016 count and the number of K-8 students enrolled in San Francisco private schools (14,781) according to CDE.
 - (2) Based on the percentage of (SFUSD and Private) students who qualify for free/reduced lunch (56.4%). Data from CBEDS 15-16 for the county.
 - (3) 22% of families said they did not need a summer program, based on 2015 controller survey.
 - (4) Licensed center school age capacity from SF Child Care and Planning and Advisory Council 2016 data, less SFUSD and other capacity counted elsewhere in this table.
 - (5) Includes large and small FCC homes, data from SF Child Care Planning and Advisory Council 2016 data.
 - (6) Comprehensive programs that signed up for the Summer Resource Fair, excluding DCYF, SFUSD or other programs already accounted for.
 - (7) San Francisco Unified School District, Early Education Department School Age capacity, 2016.
 - (8) San Francisco Unified School District, ExCEL office target ADA projection, 2016.
 - (9) DCYF data, 2016.
 - (10) SF Recreation & Park Department, 2016.

V. Parent Choice

OVERVIEW

Parent choice is a term used to characterize when parents, and other primary caregivers, can select an early care and education provider that best fits their needs and the needs of their child. In the subsidized market of local, state, and federally funded programs and vouchers, as well as the private non-subsidized market, parent choice is influenced by many factors. These factors include the availability and affordability of care that meets criteria valued by the parent(s).

TYPE OF CARE

- * Licensed center
- * Licensed family child care program
- * License-exempt care provided by family, friends, and/or neighbors

AFFORDABILITY

- * Availability of and eligibility for a federal, state, and/or local subsidy
- * Availability of and eligibility for a scholarship or reduced fee
- * Availability of and eligibility for other free or reduced fee program benefits (food, diapers, etc.)

LOCATION OR CONVENIENCE

- * Availability of care near home or work, or on a transportation route
- * Availability of public transportation, or convenience relative to a transportation hub
- * Ease of pick-up and drop-off, particularly in San Francisco, where parking is at a premium

AVAILABILITY

- * Vacancies or openings, and timing for enrollment, especially in a particular care setting in a location that the family can access easily
- * Hours that match the family's scheduling needs, including non-traditional hours, flexible scheduling, and full or part-time enrollment
- * Whether additional care would be needed and the potential cost of the supplemental care

PARENT / FAMILY VALUES

- * Program philosophy (e.g. Montessori, Reggio Emilia, Waldorf, etc.)
- * Staff that reflects a family's culture and/or language needs
- * Parent perceives that their family will feel "comfortable" in the care community
- * Size of program fits with family and child needs (larger program with lots of children vs. smaller, more intimate setting)
- * Curriculum that matches family values (e.g. emphasis on literacy, science/technology/engineering/math (STEM), faith-based, art and music, nature, etc.)
- * Requirements/opportunities for parent involvement, including ability to drop-in
- * Qualifications of staff (education, ongoing training, experience, staff turnover rates, etc.)
- * Quality of facility (safety, play equipment, etc.)
- * Quality of program, as defined by the parent and/or the local QRIS program (adult-child ratios, class size, ECERS, CLASS, etc.)

National research on parent choice uses diverse definitions of different types of care. Therefore, the research is limited, making it difficult to provide comparisons. Many studies do not designate a separate category for family, friends, and neighbors care and instead use a category of "home-based care" that includes both licensed family child care (FCC) programs and informal family, friends, and neighbors (FFN) license-exempt care. A 2012 American Institutes for Research (AIR) synthesis report cites research showing that almost 50% of infants and toddlers and over 75% of preschoolers receive care from a non-parent on a regular basis.¹ For preschoolers, this outside care was typically a center-based program. However, for infants and toddlers, only about 4% were in center-based programs, with 8% in family child care programs. The rest were receiving care from license-exempt family, friends, and neighbors. Parents may be more interested in license-exempt care for their younger children for many reasons. The hours and availability of family, friends, and neighbors may suit their schedule better. They may feel more comfortable having people they know watching their very young child. Also, they may not need, want, or be able to afford full-time care, which is often the only type of care that centers offer for infants.

FOOTNOTE:

1) American Institutes for Research. (2012). Condition of Children Birth to Age Five and Status of Early Childhood Services in California: Synthesis of Recent Research. Prepared for California Department of Education, Child Development Division.

TANF/CCDBG VOUCHER UTILIZATION AND PARENT CHOICE

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 and subsequent reauthorization of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) required that TANF early care and education be administered to allow for “parent choice.” Likewise, Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) funding also requires that the set aside of voucher dollars include parent choice. This federal policy is likely motivated in different ways by different political stakeholders, but the stated goal of the policy is to give parents the ability to pick an early care and education setting which best suits their needs and to support access to the different types of care as is reflected in the private paying market.

In San Francisco, it is possible to examine the use of parental choice by analyzing how families who receive vouchers exercise parent choice. These vouchers can be used at licensed centers, at licensed family child care programs, or with license-exempt caregivers, commonly known as family, friends, and neighbors (FFN). As the care is almost completely subsidized and thus affordability is not a large factor in the care decision for the family, this data provides one way to look at broad patterns of parent choice in early care and education.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

The following charts display different characteristics of how San Francisco families use publicly subsidized vouchers from CalWORKs, Foster Care, General Alternative Payment, City Child Care, etc. with different types of early care and education (licensed center-based care, licensed family child care programs, and license-exempt care from family, friends, and neighbors).

- **Figure 5.1**

Type of Care Used with Vouchers by Age (2016) – This summary chart reports the breakdown of voucher use by type of care (centers, family child care homes, and license-exempt providers) and age group.

- **Figure 5.2**

Summary of Where Children With Vouchers Are Receiving Care and Education (2016) – This table shows a breakdown by zip code of what type of care subsidy vouchers are used for. The portability and affordability of the vouchers, along with data from a large group of families, gives insight into parent choice preferences. Of particular interest is the frequency with which families chose to leave their residential neighborhoods in order to obtain care, perhaps to access care near work or with a preferred care provider.

- **Figure 5.2a, b, c, d**

Summary of Where Children With Vouchers Are Receiving Care and Education, for Different Types of Care (2016) – These tables display a snapshot of the number of children with vouchers receiving early care and education in their home zip code and the number of children with vouchers going to another zip code for care. This data is broken down by type of setting: licensed center, licensed family child care, and license-exempt care (family, friends, and neighbors). License-exempt care is then broken down by kin or non-kin.

- **Figure 5.3a, b**

Summary of Type of Care for Children With Vouchers (2016) – This table and graphic show the same data as in Figures 5.2, but broken down by totals for different types of care (licensed center, licensed family child care, and license-exempt care) in different zip codes.

- **Figure 5.4a, b**

Demographics by Type of Care for Children With Vouchers (2016) – These tables show how vouchered care is used by different races/ethnicities and how vouchered care is used to access providers who speak different languages.

Figure 5.1 Type of Care Used with Vouchers by Age (2016)

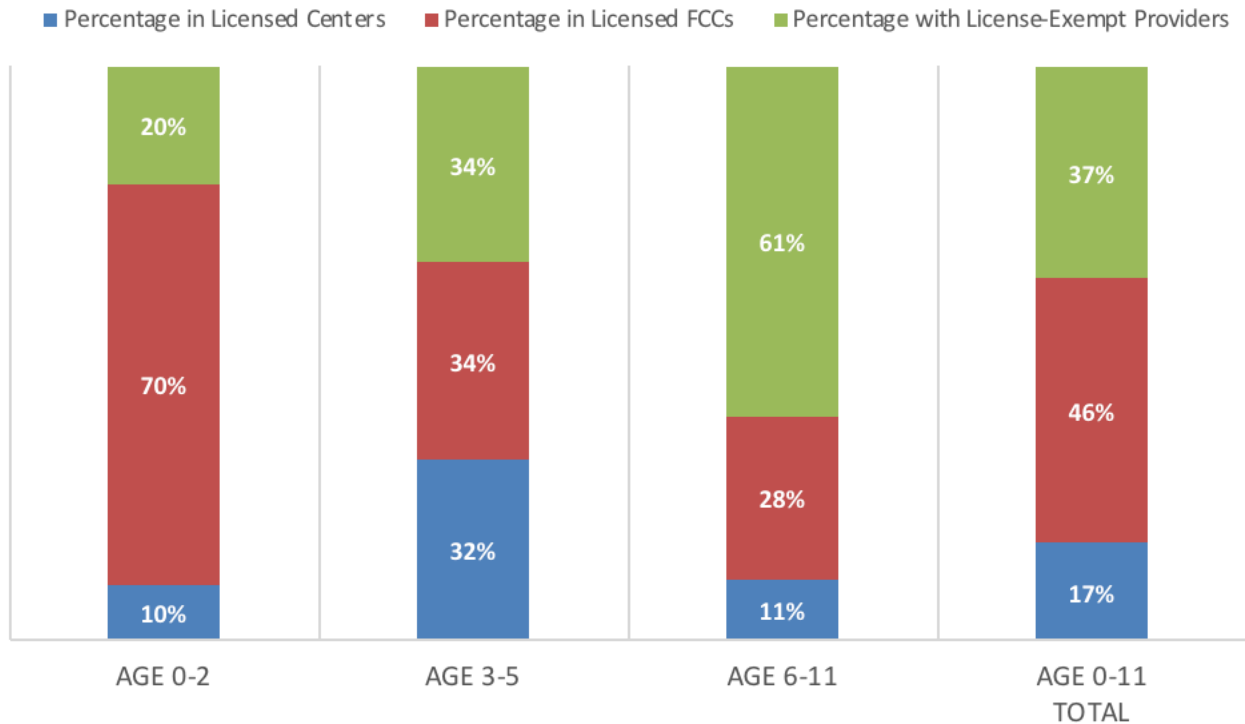
Provider Type	Age 0-2	Percent Age 0-2	Age 3-5	Percent Age 3-5	Age 6-11	Percent Age 6-11	Age 0-11 (Total)	Percent Age 0-11
Licensed Center	120	10%	317	32%	102	11%	539	17%
Licensed Family Child Care Home	865	70%	340	34%	271	28%	1,476	46%
License-Exempt / Informal Care	253	20%	342	34%	582	61%	1,177	37%
Total	1,238	100%	999	100%	955	100%	3,192	100%

Source: Children's Council of San Francisco (April 2016 Data)

Includes vouchers from CalWORKs; California Alternative Payment Program (AP); City Child Care; Family and Children's Services; ACCESS

Note: Voucher totals in this figure differ from later figures due to follow-up analysis for parent choice (e.g. deduplication of multiple records, changes in providers or family address, etc.)

PROPORTION OF CARE TYPE BY AGE GROUP



Parent choice amongst families using vouchers differs based on children's ages.

Parents of infants and toddlers choose family child care homes most often.

Parents of preschoolers split their choice fairly evenly across centers, family child care homes, and license-exempt providers.

Parents of school age children often choose license-exempt care with family, friends, and neighbors.

Figure 5.2 Summary of Where Children With Vouchers Are Receiving Care and Education (2016)

Provider Zip Code	Neighborhood	Number of Children Receiving Care in Home Zip Code	Percent of Children Receiving Care in Home Zip Code	Number of Children Receiving Care out of Home Zip Code	Percent of Children Receiving Care out of Home Zip Code	Total Children with Vouchers
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	25	32%	52	68%	77
94103	South of Market	23	18%	107	82%	130
94105	Downtown	0	0%	5	100%	5
94107	Potrero Hill	15	33%	31	67%	46
94108	Chinatown	14	21%	53	79%	67
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	8	25%	24	75%	32
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	99	39%	158	61%	257
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0	0%	2	100%	2
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	277	49%	288	51%	565
94114	Castro/ Noe Valley	1	8%	11	92%	12
94115	Western Addition	45	31%	101	69%	146
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	38	38%	62	62%	100
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	3	14%	18	86%	21
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	13	25%	38	75%	51
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	39	48%	42	52%	81
94122	Sunset	35	43%	46	57%	81
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	363	61%	237	40%	600
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	3	13%	21	88%	24
94129	Presidio	0	0%	5	100%	5
94130	Treasure Island	3	27%	8	73%	11
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	13	42%	18	58%	31
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	22	29%	53	71%	75
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	35	43%	46	57%	81
94134	Visitacion Valley	159	48%	170	52%	329
94158	Mission Bay	4	57%	3	43%	7
	Out of County	69	15%	381	85%	450
	Total	1,306	40%	1,980	60%	3,286

Source: Children's Council of San Francisco (April 2016 Data)

Over half of children with vouchers receive care outside of their home zip code. Parents may prefer a provider in another zip code for a wide variety of reasons.

Figure 5.2a Where Vouchers are Used – Licensed Centers (2016)

Provider Zip Code	Neighborhood	Number of Children Receiving Care in Home Zip Code	Percent of Children Receiving Care in Home Zip Code	Number of Children Receiving Care out of Home Zip Code	Percent of Children Receiving Care out of Home Zip Code	Total Children in Centers
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	5	38%	8	62%	13
94103	South of Market	7	18%	33	83%	40
94105	Downtown	0	0%	4	100%	4
94107	Potrero Hill	1	100%	0	0%	1
94108	Chinatown	1	25%	3	75%	4
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	3	50%	3	50%	6
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	19	41%	27	59%	46
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0	0%	0	0%	0
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	16	22%	56	78%	72
94114	Castro/ Noe Valley	1	25%	3	75%	4
94115	Western Addition	9	23%	30	77%	39
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	6	19%	25	81%	31
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	1	25%	3	75%	4
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	4	44%	5	56%	9
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	8	44%	10	56%	18
94122	Sunset	2	13%	13	87%	15
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	44	77%	13	23%	57
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	0	0%	1	100%	1
94129	Presidio	0	0%	2	100%	2
94130	Treasure Island	0	0%	1	100%	1
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	6	46%	7	54%	13
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	6	23%	20	77%	26
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	3	43%	4	57%	7
94134	Visitacion Valley	9	35%	17	65%	26
94158	Mission Bay	0	0%	0	0%	0
	Out of County	29	27%	78	73%	107
	Total	180	33%	366	67%	546

Source: Children's Council of San Francisco (April 2016 Data)

Figure 5.2b Where Vouchers are Used – Licensed Family Child Care Programs (2016)

Provider Zip Code	Neighborhood	Number of Children Receiving Care in Home Zip Code	Percent of Children Receiving Care in Home Zip Code	Number of Children Receiving Care out of Home Zip Code	Percent of Children Receiving Care out of Home Zip Code	Total Children in Family Child Care Homes
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	6	35%	11	65%	17
94103	South of Market	2	5%	36	95%	38
94105	Downtown	0	0%	0	0%	0
94107	Potrero Hill	5	36%	9	64%	14
94108	Chinatown	11	21%	41	79%	52
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	3	23%	10	77%	13
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	49	38%	79	62%	128
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0	0%	2	100%	2
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	213	58%	157	42%	370
94114	Castro/ Noe Valley	0	0%	0	0%	0
94115	Western Addition	18	32%	39	68%	57
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	25	52%	23	48%	48
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	0	0%	3	100%	3
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	7	21%	27	79%	34
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	27	66%	14	34%	41
94122	Sunset	21	55%	17	45%	38
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	168	65%	91	35%	259
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	0	0%	13	100%	13
94129	Presidio	0	0%	0	0%	0
94130	Treasure Island	0	0%	0	0%	0
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	0	0%	4	100%	4
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	14	44%	18	56%	32
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	23	40%	34	60%	57
94134	Visitacion Valley	93	53%	82	47%	175
94158	Mission Bay	4	80%	1	20%	5
	Out of County	30	32%	64	68%	94
	Total	719	48%	775	52%	1,494

Source: Children's Council of San Francisco (April 2016 Data)

Figure 5.2c Where Vouchers are Used – License-Exempt Care: Family, Friends, Neighbors (2016)

Provider Zip Code	Neighborhood	Number of Children Receiving Care in Home Zip Code	Percent of Children Receiving Care in Home Zip Code	Number of Children Receiving Care out of Home Zip Code	Percent of Children Receiving Care out of Home Zip Code	Total Children in License-Exempt Care
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	14	30%	33	70%	47
94103	South of Market	14	27%	38	73%	52
94105	Downtown	0	0%	1	100%	1
94107	Potrero Hill	9	29%	22	71%	31
94108	Chinatown	2	18%	9	82%	11
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	2	15%	11	85%	13
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	31	37%	52	63%	83
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0	0%	0	0%	0
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	48	39%	75	61%	123
94114	Castro/ Noe Valley	0	0%	8	100%	8
94115	Western Addition	18	36%	32	64%	50
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	7	33%	14	67%	21
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	2	14%	12	86%	14
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	2	25%	6	75%	8
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	4	18%	18	82%	22
94122	Sunset	12	43%	16	57%	28
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	151	53%	133	47%	284
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	3	30%	7	70%	10
94129	Presidio	0	0%	3	100%	3
94130	Treasure Island	3	30%	7	70%	10
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	7	50%	7	50%	14
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	2	12%	15	88%	17
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	9	53%	8	47%	17
94134	Visitacion Valley	57	45%	71	55%	128
94158	Mission Bay	0	0%	2	100%	2
	Out of County	10	4%	239	96%	249
	Total	407	33%	839	67%	1,246

Source: Children's Council of San Francisco (April 2016 Data)

Figure 5.2d Where Vouchers Are Used – License-Exempt Care: Kin (Family) or Non-Kin (Friends/Neighbors) (2016)

Provider Zip Code	Neighborhood	Number of Children Receiving Care in Home Zip Code with Kin	Number of Children Receiving Care in Home Zip Code with Non-Kin	Number of Children Receiving Care out of Home Zip Code with Kin	Number of Children Receiving Care out of Home Zip Code with Non-Kin	Total Children in License-Exempt Care
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	10	4	18	15	47
94103	South of Market	10	4	22	16	52
94105	Downtown	0	0	0	1	1
94107	Potrero Hill	4	5	13	9	31
94108	Chinatown	0	2	1	8	11
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	2	0	8	3	13
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	24	7	23	29	83
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0	0	0	0	0
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	29	19	37	38	123
94114	Castro/ Noe Valley	0	0	0	8	8
94115	Western Addition	10	8	12	20	50
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	3	4	6	8	21
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	2	0	4	8	14
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	2	0	3	3	8
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	3	1	8	10	22
94122	Sunset	8	4	5	11	28
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	86	65	93	40	284
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	3	0	5	2	10
94129	Presidio	0	0	0	3	3
94130	Treasure Island	1	2	3	4	10
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	7	0	5	2	14
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	1	1	8	7	17
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	6	3	5	3	17
94134	Visitacion Valley	43	14	33	38	128
94158	Mission Bay	0	0	2	0	2
	Out of County	4	6	137	102	249
	Total	258	149	451	388	1,246

Source: Children's Council of San Francisco (April 2016 Data)

Figure 5.3a Summary of Type of Care for Children With Vouchers (2016)

Provider Zip Code	Neighborhood	Number of Children Receiving Care in Licensed Centers	Number of Children Receiving Care in Licensed FCCs	Number of Children Receiving Care in License-Exempt Care	Total Children with Vouchers
94102	Hayes Valley / Tenderloin	13	17	47	77
94103	South of Market	40	38	52	130
94105	Downtown	4	0	1	5
94107	Potrero Hill	1	14	31	46
94108	Chinatown	4	52	11	67
94109	Russian Hill / Nob Hill	6	13	13	32
94110	Inner Mission / Bernal Heights	46	128	83	257
94111	Embarcadero / Gateway	0	2	0	2
94112	Outer Mission / Excelsior / Ingleside	72	370	123	565
94114	Castro/ Noe Valley	4	0	8	12
94115	Western Addition	39	57	50	146
94116	Parkside / Forest Hill	31	48	21	100
94117	Haight / Western Addition / Fillmore	4	3	14	21
94118	Inner Richmond / Presidio / Laurel H.	9	34	8	51
94121	Outer Richmond / Sea Cliff	18	41	22	81
94122	Sunset	15	38	28	81
94124	Bayview / Hunters Point	57	259	284	600
94127	West Portal / St. Francis Wood	1	13	10	24
94129	Presidio	2	0	3	5
94130	Treasure Island	1	0	10	11
94131	Twin Peaks / Diamond Heights / Glen Park	13	4	14	31
94132	Stonestown / Lake Merced	26	32	17	75
94133	North Beach / Telegraph Hill	7	57	17	81
94134	Visitacion Valley	26	175	128	329
94158	Mission Bay	0	5	2	7
	Out of County	107	94	249	450
	Total	546	1,494	1,246	3,286

Source: Children's Council of San Francisco (April 2016 Data)

Figure 5.3b Summary of Type of Care for Children With Vouchers (2016)

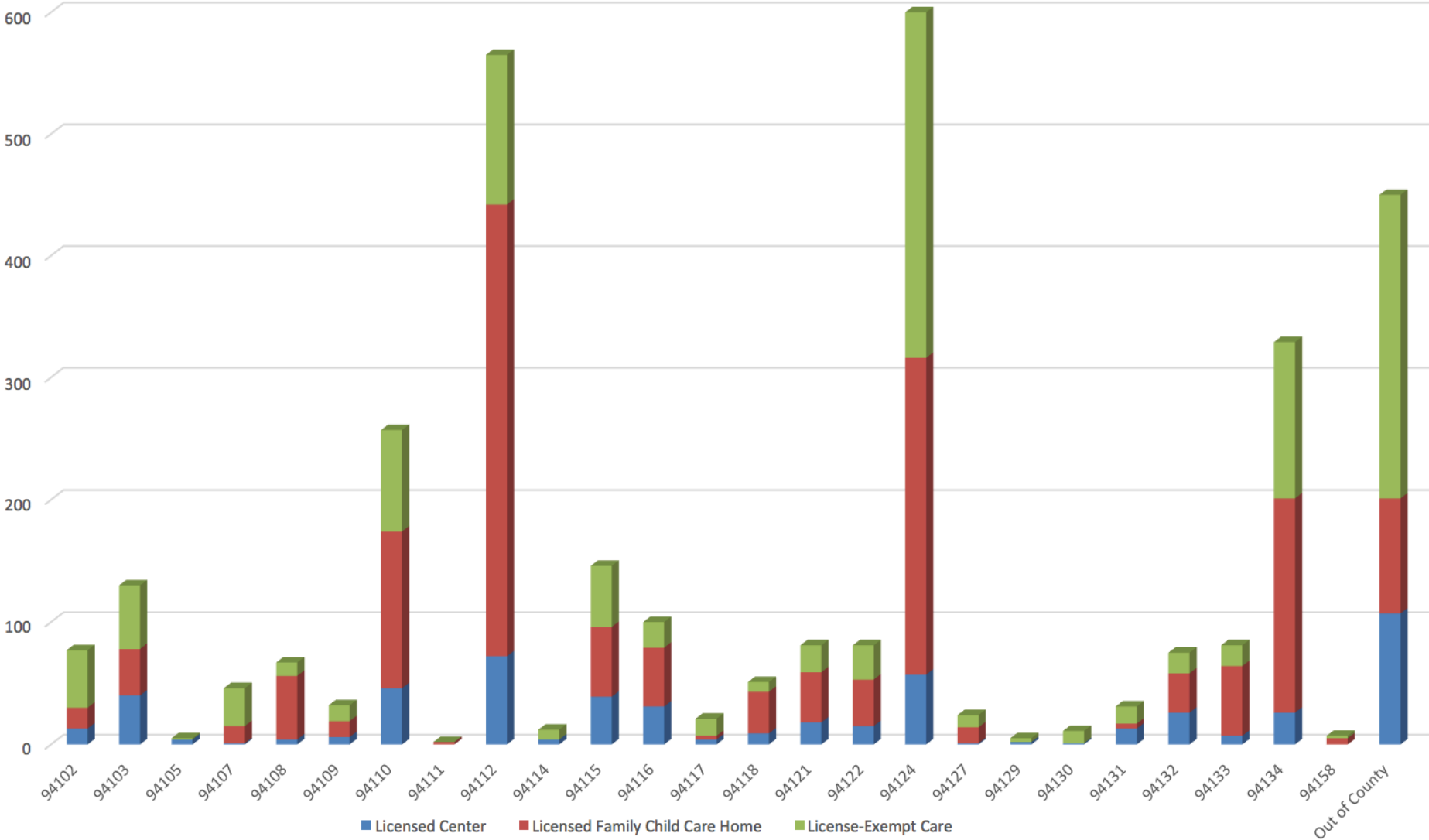


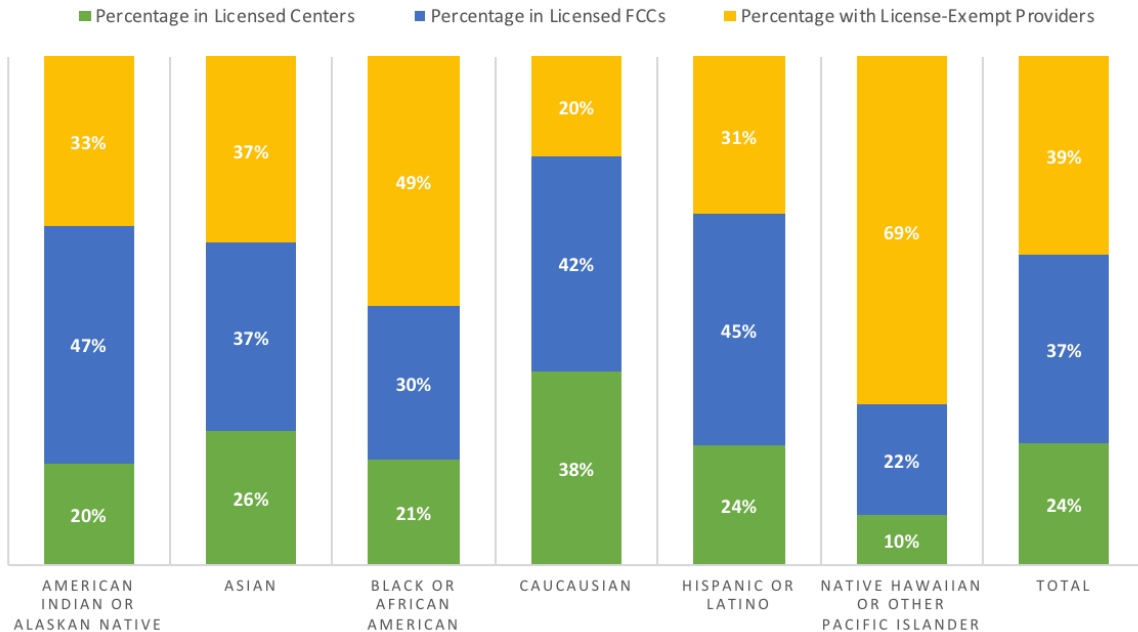
Figure 5.4a Demographics – Race/Ethnicity of Children With Vouchers by Type of Care (2016)

Race/Ethnicity	Number of Children in Licensed Centers	Number of Children in Licensed Family Child Care Homes	Number of Children with License-Exempt Providers	Total Children with Vouchers
American Indian or Alaskan Native	3	7	5	15
Asian	157	223	220	600
Black or African American	251	366	595	1212
Caucasian	105	116	54	275
Hispanic or Latino	202	388	265	855
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5	11	35	51
Total	723	1,111	1,174	3,008

Source: Children's Council of San Francisco (December 2016 Data)

Note: These totals are slightly different from previous totals, due to being collected at a different time point in 2016.

PROPORTION OF CARE TYPE BY RACE/ETHNICITY



Parent choice amongst families with vouchers differs based on race / ethnicity.

Black / African American and Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander families use license-exempt care (family, friends, and neighbors) more often.

Hispanic / Latino and American Indian / Alaskan Native families use family child care more often.

Caucasian families don't use license-exempt care as often.

Asian families use all types of care fairly evenly.

Figure 5.4b Demographics – Languages Spoken by Providers Who Accept Vouchers (2016)

Language Spoken at Care Provider	Number of Licensed Centers	Number of Licensed Family Child Care Homes	Number of License-Exempt Providers	Total Providers Who Have Children With Vouchers
Cantonese or Mandarin	0	68	107	175
English	243	283	606	1132
Spanish	1	37	70	108
Other Language	0	0	7	7
Total	244	388	790	1,422

Source: Children's Council of San Francisco (December 2016 Data)

Note: These totals are number of providers/programs, not number of children as in previous figures.

Programs and providers who accept children with vouchers are able to accommodate the different language needs of different families.

While most licensed centers have English as their main language, they may have teachers who speak other languages with children in specific classrooms.

More than 25% of family child care homes have a non-English language as their main language, and license-exempt providers (family, friends, and neighbors) are also often able to speak with children in their home language.

VI. Early Care and Education Workforce

OVERVIEW

The early care and education field is only as strong as its workforce. San Francisco cannot increase capacity and serve more children without having enough qualified teachers and support staff. This 2017 Needs Assessment is the first to include a section on San Francisco's early care and education workforce, acknowledging that a strong workforce is paramount to access and quality. Informing this section is demographic data on the San Francisco ECE workforce from the California Workforce Registry and City College, as well as results from a local survey of early care and education providers that further illustrates current workforce issues and local shortages.

The San Francisco ECE workforce includes many different types of professionals who work with young children. Teachers, supervisors, and family child care educators make up most of the workforce, but other support staff, such as coaches, mental health consultants, etc., may also be considered part of the workforce. Teachers can work at a variety of levels, from student teacher to assistant/associate teacher to teacher/co-teacher to lead teacher. Supervisors and directors may also spend part of their day working directly with children, or they may spend most of their time on administration. Family child care educators are small business owners and have a multitude of responsibilities, often working as teacher, director, and administrator.

As the later figures show in more detail, the San Francisco workforce is predominantly female from across all age groups. The workforce is very diverse, being almost half Asian or Pacific Islander and almost a quarter Hispanic. Almost 50% of the San Francisco ECE workforce has a primary language other than English, with over 25% primarily speaking Cantonese or Mandarin and over 10% primarily speaking Spanish. Over 80% of the San Francisco early care and education workforce has had some college coursework, and 37% of early childhood educators in the CA Workforce Registry have a Bachelor's degree or higher. Over two-thirds of the workforce has five years of ECE experience or more, including nearly a third of educators with over 15 years of experience.

San Francisco's early care and education workforce is trained in a variety of ways. All educators learn on the job, and many are involved in professional development opportunities (such as the quality improvement efforts mentioned in Section 7 of this Needs Assessment). Teachers and staff also take child development and early childhood education coursework, both before they begin working in the field and as a way to continue improving their skills while they are working. City College of San Francisco is one of the main institutions of higher education where the ECE workforce receives college credit in San Francisco. Many students transfer into San Francisco State University to continue working toward obtaining their BA.

The Child Development and Family Studies (CDEV) Department at City College had 2,350 students enrolled in at least one Child Development course in 2016. These students include pre-service teachers, such as over 100 dual-enrollment students taking both high school coursework and college credit classes, as well as experienced teachers returning to college (or starting college) to move up the career ladder. These students may plan on working in early childhood education, or may be on a pathway to work in TK-12 education or other child and family support professions. 85% of these CDEV students attend college part time, likely because of working at the same time. Many CDEV students take an average of 8-10 years to move from college entry to associate's degree, due to part time status, employment demands, family obligations, and/or entry with low basic skills or English as a Second Language (ESL) needs. In 2016, 62 students received an associate's degree and 177 students received a certificate from the CDEV Department.

City College also processes the state Child Development permits for most of San Francisco's workforce. About 500 permits are processed each year. Most of the permits processed are at the levels of Assistant and Associate Teacher, with a significant number at the Site Supervisor level as well. See Figure 6.2a for a more detailed breakdown of different permit types processed in 2016.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

The following charts display information about the early care and education workforce in San Francisco county – the teachers, supervisors, administrators, family child care educators, and other staff who care for San Francisco’s young children.

- **Figure 6.1 a, b, c, d, e**

ECE Workforce Demographics (2016/2017) – These charts show the demographics (age, gender, race/ethnicity, educational attainment, and languages) of the early care and education workforce. This data comes from two sources: 2,303 people in the California Early Care and Education Workforce Registry who are designated as working in San Francisco as of March 2017, and 2,350 people who enrolled in Child Development courses at the City College of San Francisco during spring, summer, or fall of 2016.

- **Figure 6.2 a, b, c**

ECE Workforce Experience (2016/2017) – These charts show the experience levels of the early care and education workforce. The Permit Levels figure (6.2a) shows how many educators are at each state child development permit level in the registry as of March 2017, as well as how many of each permit type was applied for through City College in 2016. The Job Titles figure (6.2b) shows how many educators are in different types of early care and education jobs, based on the registry data from March 2017. The Years of Experience figure (6.2c) shows how many years of experience educators have

in early care and education, again based on registry data from March 2017.

- **Figure 6.3**

ECE Workforce Wages (2016/2017) – This chart shows wage data for early childhood educators in San Francisco, in comparison to SFUSD teacher wages, as well as minimum wage and self-sufficiency wage. Registry wage data is from March 2017.

DATA LIMITATIONS

Comprehensive data on the entire early care and education workforce has not been collected. The California Early Care and Education Workforce Registry tracks information on educators from some ECE programs. Some state and local funded programs, such as Title 5 contracted centers, must have all of their teachers and staff in the Registry, while other programs, such as family child care educators, may choose to join the Registry, but are not required. Because of these differing requirements, the Registry data is biased toward the type of teachers and staff that work in publicly funded sites, and underrepresents family child care programs and some smaller centers. However, the registry data is the most robust data available currently about San Francisco’s workforce. Where possible, the registry data has been compared to data about City College students who were enrolled in Child Development coursework. These two data sources help provide a larger picture of the workforce demographics.



Figure 6.1a ECE Workforce Demographics – Age (2016/2017)

Age	2017 Registry	
	Percentage	Headcount
16-19 Yrs Old	1%	26
20-24 Yrs Old	9%	203
25-29 Yrs Old	15%	342
30-34 Yrs Old	13%	302
35-39 Yrs Old	11%	262
40-49 Yrs Old	20%	458
50-59 Yrs Old	19%	429
60+ Yrs Old	12%	274
Unknown	<1%	7
Total	100%	2,303

Source: CA Early Care & Education Workforce Registry, March 2017

Age	2016 City College	
	Percentage	Headcount
16-19 Yrs Old	13%	300
20-24 Yrs Old	20%	478
25-29 Yrs Old	18%	415
30-34 Yrs Old	13%	304
35-39 Yrs Old	11%	250
40-49 Yrs Old	15%	364
50-59 Yrs Old	8%	182
60+ Yrs Old	2%	57
Total	100%	2,350

Source: Research Office at City College of San Francisco and Child Development & Family Studies Dept. at City College of SF

The Early Care and Education Workforce Registry shows a fairly even distribution of educators across all age ranges, with 19-24% of the workforce in most age decades (20's, 30's, 40's, 50's).

The City College data shows a large percentage of students between 16-24 years old, as well as evidence that early care and education educators are continuing their education, even as they gain experience working in the field.

Figure 6.1b ECE Workforce Demographics – Gender (2016/2017)

Gender	2017 Registry	
	Percentage	Headcount
Female	93%	2,149
Male	7%	150
Other/Unknown	<1%	4
Total	100%	2,303

Source: CA Early Care & Education Workforce Registry, March 2017

Gender	2016 City College	
	Percentage	Headcount
Female	85%	1,998
Male	13%	314
Other/Unknown	2%	38
Total	100%	2,350

Source: Research Office at City College of San Francisco and Child Development & Family Studies Dept. at City College of SF

The Early Care and Education Workforce Registry shows that our workforce is predominantly female with very few male ECE educators.

While the City College data shows that the percentage of male ECE students taking classes is higher than the percentage of male ECE educators in the field, those male students may be in ECE classes on a pathway to TK-12 education or other child/family-related professions.

Figure 6.1c ECE Workforce Demographics – Race/Ethnicity (2016/2017)

Race/Ethnicity	2017 Registry	
	Percentage	Headcount
American Indian/Alaskan Native	<1%	11
Asian	45%	1,041
Black or African American	9%	216
Hispanic or Latino/a/x	24%	564
Pacific Islander	1%	12
Two or More Races	3%	66
White	14%	315
Other/Unknown	3%	78
Total	100%	2,303

Source: California Early Care & Education Workforce Registry, March 2017

Race/Ethnicity	2016 City College	
	Percentage	Headcount
American Indian/Alaskan Native	<1%	7
Asian	41%	953
Black or African American	7%	173
Filipino	4%	89
Hispanic or Latino/a/x	30%	696
Pacific Islander	<1%	10
Two or More Races	4%	87
White	13%	315
Other/Unknown	<1%	20
Total	100%	2,350

Source: Research Office at City College of San Francisco and Child Development & Family Studies Dept. at City College of SF

The Early Care and Education Workforce Registry shows that almost half (45%) of the ECE workforce is Asian and almost a quarter (24%) is Hispanic.

The City College data is similar to the registry data for race/ethnicity, with slightly more Hispanic students and slightly fewer Black or African American students.

See Figure 1.3 for the race/ethnicity breakdown of San Francisco’s child population.

Figure 6.1d ECE Workforce Demographics – Educational Attainment (2016/2017)

Education Attainment	2017 Registry	
	Percentage	Headcount
No High School Diploma/No GED	5%	111
High School Diploma/GED	12%	286
Some College	32%	728
Associate's Degree	15%	334
Bachelor's Degree	28%	642
Master's Degree	8%	182
Doctoral Degree	1%	17
Unknown	<1%	3
Total	100%	2,303

Source: California Early Care & Education Workforce Registry, March 2017

Education Attainment	2016 City College	
	Percentage	Headcount
High School Diploma	36%	856
Associate's Degree	5%	112
Bachelor's Degree or higher	16%	376
Special Admit *	8%	178
Other/Unknown **	35%	828
Total	100%	2,350

Source: Research Office at City College of San Francisco and Child Development & Family Studies Dept. at City College of SF

* Includes students dual enrolled in high school, and others without a HS diploma.

** Students are not required to state their previous education.

The Early Care and Education Workforce Registry shows that over half (51%) of San Francisco’s ECE workforce has a college degree (Associate’s or higher).

Most of the registered workforce has taken some college courses, and 37% of these educators have a Bachelor’s degree or higher.

The City College data shows a higher percentage with only a high school diploma because many ECE students are just starting their college coursework or are still working toward their degree.

Figure 6.1e ECE Workforce Demographics – Languages (2016/2017)

	Primary Language			Fluent in...	
	Percentage	Headcount		Percentage	Headcount
Cantonese	23%	540		**	**
English	54%	1,254		75%	1,731
Mandarin	4%	87		24%	551
Spanish	12%	286		24%	564
Other Languages	6%	136		44%	1,002
Total	100%	2,303			

Source: California Early Care & Education Workforce Registry, March 2017

** Note: Cantonese is not an available option for the question on fluency.

Presumably more than 540 of the 1002 people who are fluent in an 'Other Language' are fluent in Cantonese.

The Early Care and Education Workforce Registry shows that almost half (46%) of the San Francisco ECE workforce has a primary language other than English, with over a quarter (27%) primarily speaking Cantonese or Mandarin.

The Registry also asks about multiple language fluency.

75% of the workforce is fluent in English, and 24% is fluent in Spanish.

Over 25% of the workforce is fluent in Cantonese or Mandarin.

Figure 6.2a ECE Workforce Experience - Child Development Permit Levels (2016/2017)

Highest Permit Obtained	2017 Registry	
	Percentage	Headcount
Assistant	8%	174
Associate Teacher	19%	444
Teacher	8%	177
Master Teacher	2%	50
Site Supervisor	17%	391
Program Director	6%	139
Other Permit	1%	23
No Permit	39%	905
Total	100%	2,303

Source: CA Early Care & Education Workforce Registry, March 2017

Permit Applications	2016 City College	
	Percentage	Headcount
Assistant	24%	113
Associate Teacher	32%	152
Teacher	18%	88
Master Teacher	1%	7
Site Supervisor	19%	91
Program Director	5%	26
Total	100%	477

Source: Child Development & Family Studies Dept. at City College of San Francisco

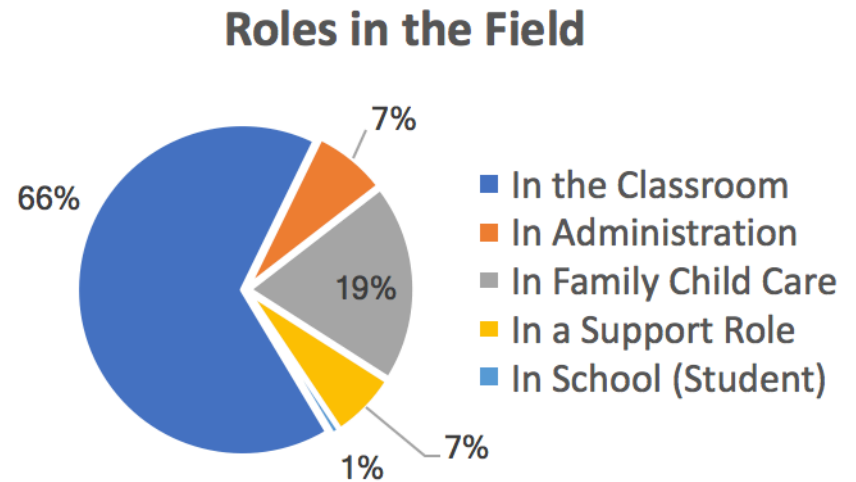
The Early Care and Education Workforce Registry data shows the highest permit level that the registry participants have obtained. Over 60% have a permit already. 19% are at the Associate Teacher level, and 17% at Site Supervisor.

The City College data shows the number of each type of permit applied for in 2016. These permits may be for people new to the field or people moving up the ladder. 301 (63%) were currently employed in ECE when they applied for the permit, and 176 (37%) were not employed in ECE (for example: full-time students, employed in other fields, unemployed, etc.).

Figure 6.2b ECE Workforce Experience - Job Titles (2017)

Job Title	2017 Registry	
	Percentage	Headcount
Student / Student Teacher	2%	38
Assistant Teacher / Aide	24%	559
Floater / Substitute	10%	239
Teacher / Co-Teacher	23%	520
Lead Teacher	12%	283
Site Supervisor / Teacher-Director	6%	139
Program Director	4%	97
FCC Owner / Operator	12%	285
Other Role / Unknown	6%	143
Total	100%	2,303

Source: CA Early Care & Education Workforce Registry, March 2017



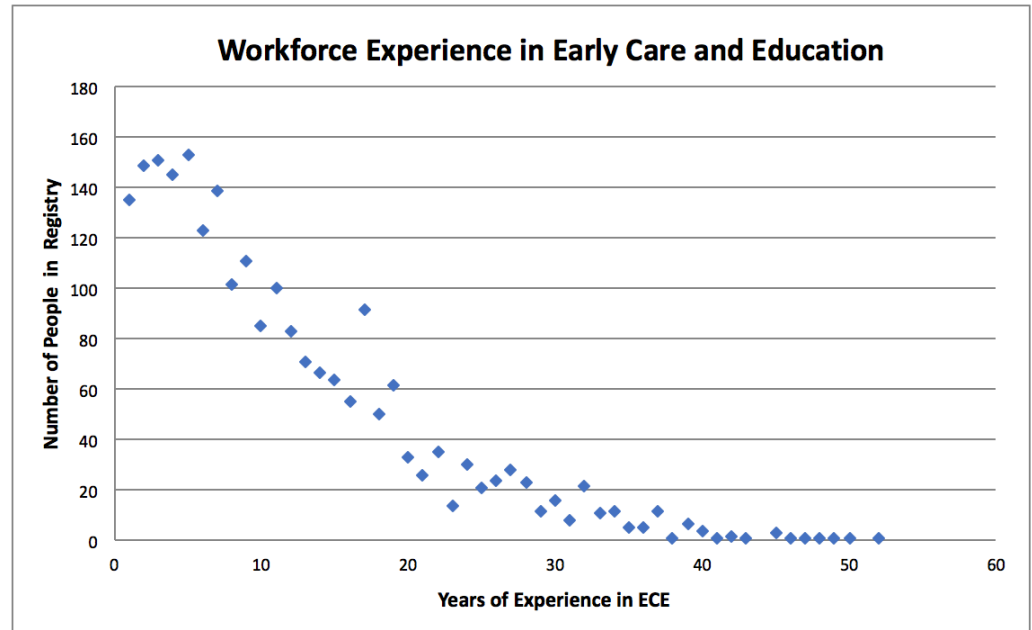
The Early Care and Education Workforce Registry data shows the current (or most recent) job title of registry participants, as well as whether their role is with children in centers, with children in family child care, in administration, in a support function, or as a student.

Family child care educators are underrepresented in the Registry. Only 285 registry participants identify as FCC Owners / Operators, yet there are almost 700 registered FCC homes in San Francisco (Figure 2.7).

Figure 6.2c ECE Workforce Experience – Years in the Field (2017)

Years of Experience In Early Care and Education	2017 Registry	
	Percentage	Headcount
0-5 Years	32%	733
6-10 Years	24%	560
11-15 Years	17%	385
16-20 Years	13%	292
21-25 Years	5%	126
26-30 Years	4%	103
31-35 Years	3%	58
36-40 Years	1%	29
41+ Years	1%	12
Unknown	<1%	5
Total	100%	2,303

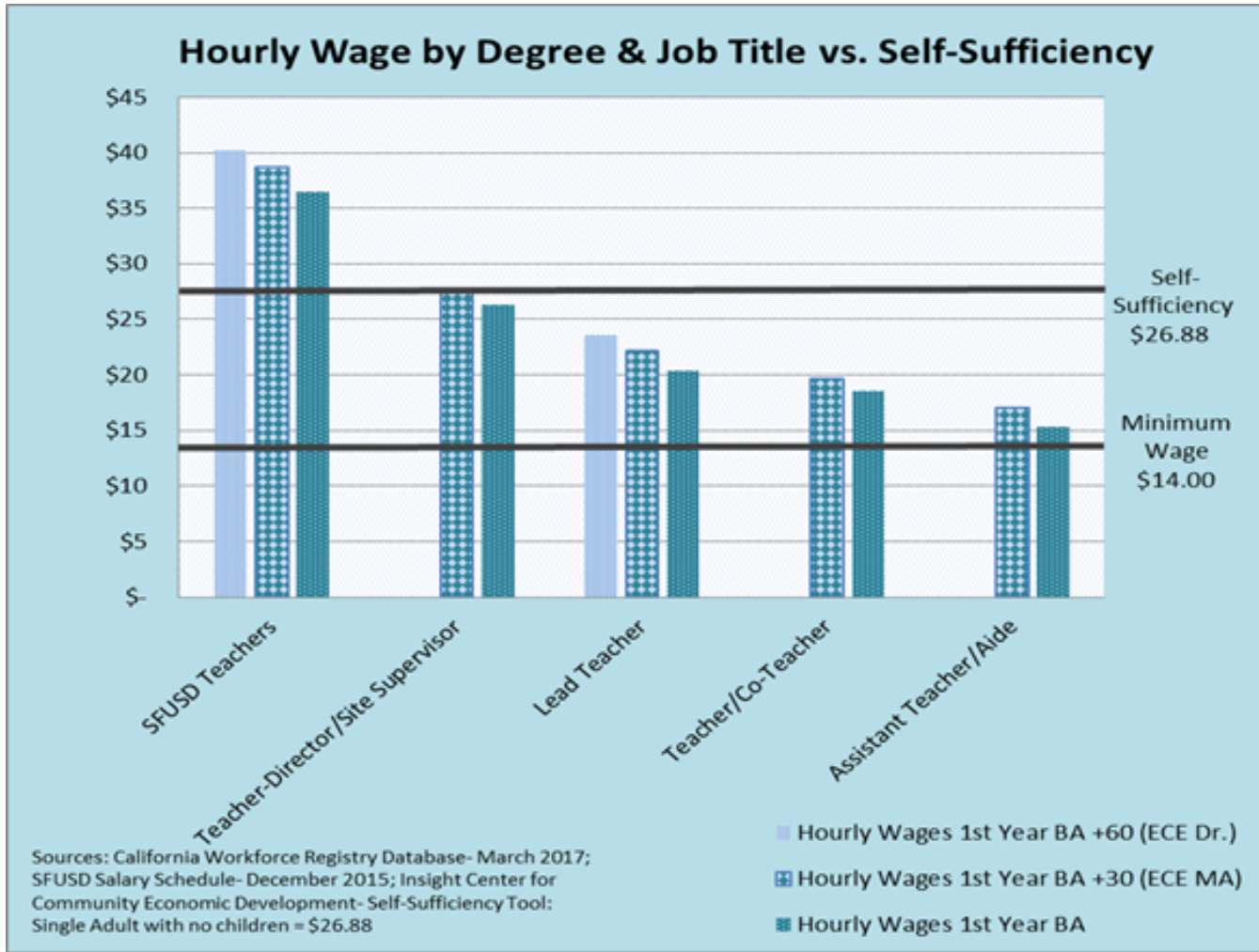
Source: CA Early Care & Education Workforce Registry, March 2017



The Early Care and Education Workforce Registry data shows that almost half (44%) of the workforce has over ten years of ECE experience.

Although many of registry participants are just starting work in early childhood, some dedicated educators have been working in ECE for their whole careers, and have more than 25 years of experience.

Figure 6.3 ECE Workforce Wages – Comparison to Self-Sufficiency (2015/2017)



The Early Care and Education Workforce Registry data shows the stark comparison between the wages of early childhood educators and TK-12 teachers at SFUSD.

SFUSD teachers make over self-sufficiency wage (for a single adult), while only ECE site supervisors and directors make close to self-sufficiency wage.

This analysis was done for ECE teachers with similar educational backgrounds to TK-12 teachers (specifically, BA degree & higher). Early education teachers without a Bachelor's degree often have even lower wages.

OVERVIEW – WORKFORCE SURVEY

Across the United States, the early childhood community faces challenges in recruiting and retaining qualified teachers and support staff to meet the early education needs of young children. The high cost of living, especially housing costs, in San Francisco makes those challenges even harder. Early childhood teachers sometimes have to take second jobs, and they often qualify for the same public subsidies as the children and families they care for.

If early care and education programs in San Francisco cannot find and keep teachers, then they aren't able to enroll to their full licensed capacity. Previous sections of this Needs Assessment have shown a wide gap between need and capacity, even using calculations based on full license capacity. If a significant number of programs aren't able to enroll at full capacity, then the gap is even wider.

To investigate how the workforce issues are impacting ECE capacity, the San Francisco Child Care Planning and Advisory Council surveyed local ECE programs. Among the programs that responded, over 30% did not have enough teachers and support staff to enroll to their desired capacity. Over half of the programs also reported that they knew of teachers and support staff who had second jobs. The following figures show some additional results from the Workforce Survey, demonstrating other staffing challenges facing San Francisco's early childhood programs.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

The following charts display information about the early care and education workforce in San Francisco county – the teachers, directors, and staff who care for San Francisco's young children.

- **Figure 6.4 a, b, c, d**

ECE Workforce Survey Results (2017) – These tables and charts show information about how early care and education programs are able to staff their sites and whether they can enroll to their full capacity. The data comes from a survey put out by the San Francisco Child Care Planning and Advisory Council in Spring of 2017.

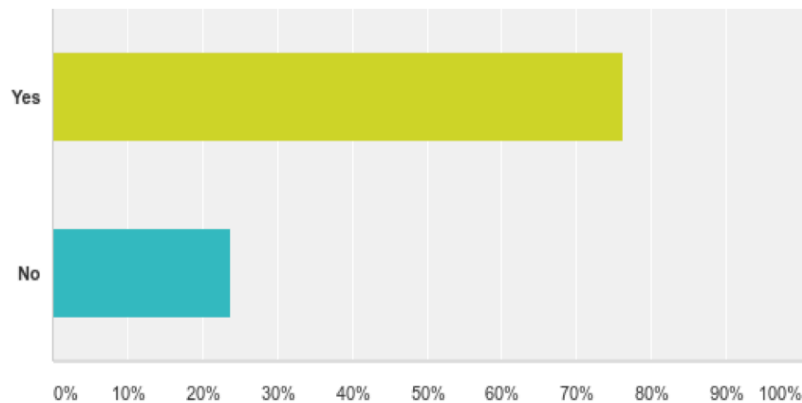
DATA LIMITATIONS

The survey results come from 46 responses from primarily center-based programs with a variety of funding sources (CSPP, CCTR, Head Start, Tuition, Vouchers, etc.). These programs serve mostly preschool age children, along with some school age children, some toddlers, and a few infants. These particular programs do not represent an accurate cross-section nor a random sampling of the entire landscape in San Francisco. As such, the results may be biased in ways that are unknown. These results should be regarded as a collection of information from multiple San Francisco programs, but not as an accurate representation of all San Francisco early childhood programs.

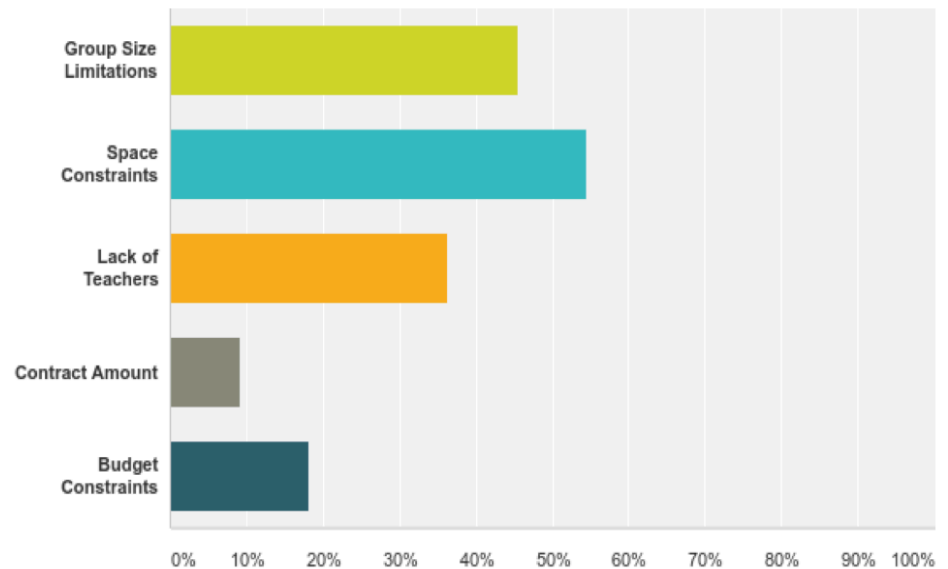


Figure 6.4a Workforce Survey of ECE Programs – License Capacity vs. Enrollment (2017)

Does your organization plan to enroll to full licensed capacity?



If your organization does not plan to enroll to full licensed capacity, what are the barriers your organization is facing?

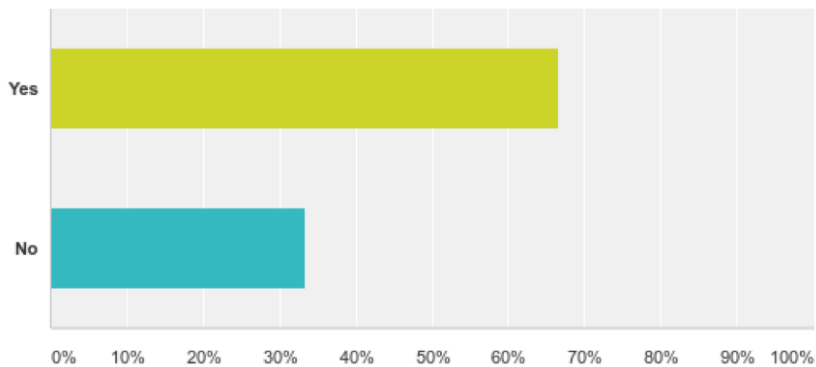


The workforce survey data shows that over 20% of the ECE programs are not planning to enroll as many children as their full license capacity would allow. These programs are limited by a variety of factors, including space constraints, group size limitations, lack of teachers/staff, budget constraints, etc.

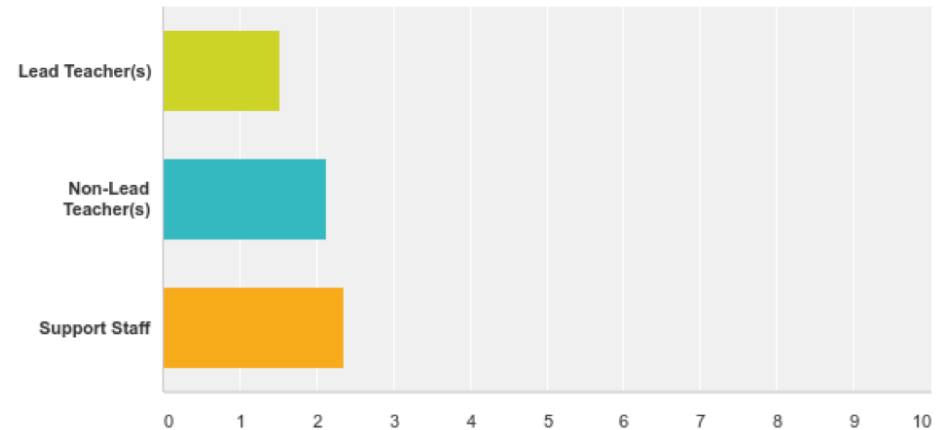
The capacity calculations back in section two are based on full license capacity. If 20% of programs are not utilizing their full license capacity, San Francisco has even fewer slots available for young children.

Figure 6.4b Workforce Survey of ECE Programs – Staffing Issues (2017)

Does your organization currently have enough lead teachers, non-lead teachers, and support staff to enroll to your desired capacity?



If your organization does not have enough staff to enroll at desired capacity, please indicate the number of vacant positions, as it relates to the following categories:



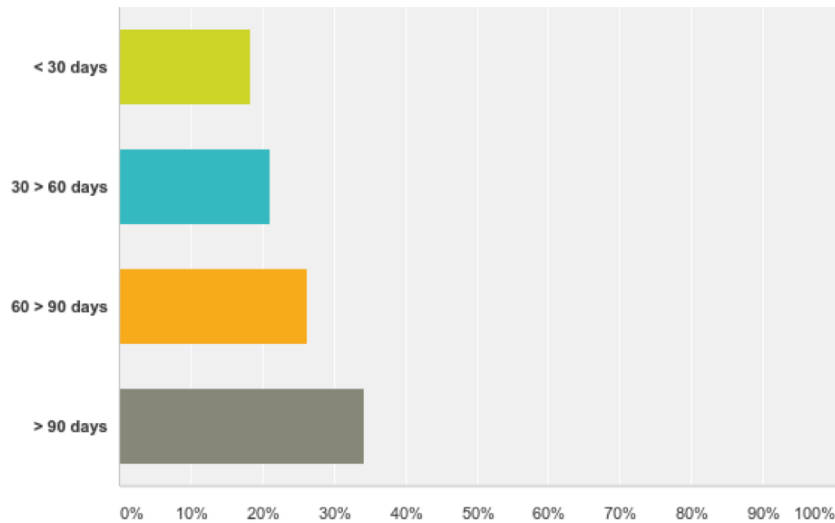
The workforce survey data shows that over 33% of the ECE programs do not have enough teachers and staff to enroll as many children as desired.

These programs are limited by a lack of about one lead teacher, two non-lead teachers, and two support staff, on average.

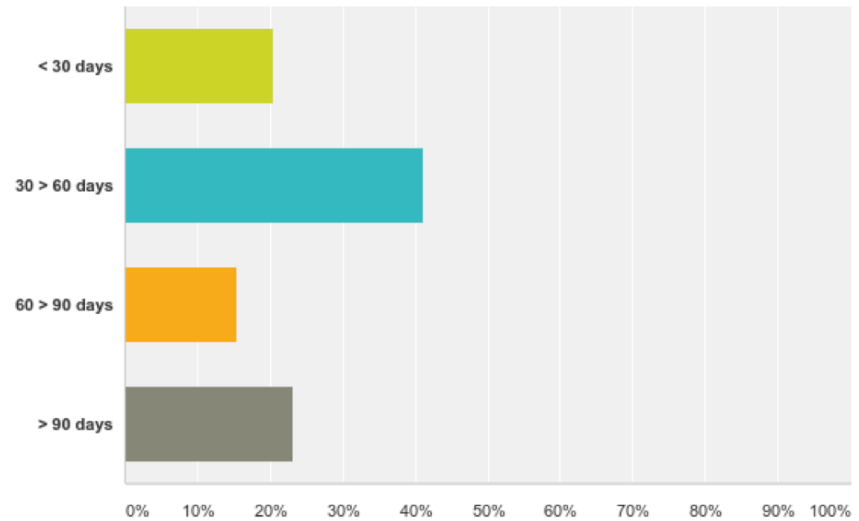
The capacity calculations back in Section 2 are based on enrolling to full capacity. If over 30% of programs cannot enroll to full capacity due to staffing issues, San Francisco has even fewer slots available for young children.

Figure 6.4c Workforce Survey of ECE Programs – Length of Hiring Process (2017)

Approximately how long does it take to fill open positions for lead teacher positions?



Approximately how long does it take to fill open positions for non-lead teachers and support staff positions?



The workforce survey data shows that hiring teachers and staff can take a long time. Over 55% of these ECE programs are finding that hiring lead teachers takes more than two months, and over 35% of these programs are taking over two months to hire non-lead teachers and support staff positions.

The capacity calculations in Section 2 are based on enrolling to full capacity. If programs cannot enroll to full capacity for several months while hiring, San Francisco has even fewer slots available for young children.

Figure 6.4d Workforce Survey of ECE Programs – Staff Reasons for Leaving (2017)

If known, how many lead teachers left your organization in fiscal year 2015-2016, and why?

Reason for Leaving (Lead Teachers)	2017 Survey	
	Percentage	Headcount
Left for another ECE position in San Francisco	22%	20
Left for another ECE position outside of SF	13%	12
Left to work with children in K-12 setting	7%	6
Left for a job not in the ECE field	11%	10
Moved outside of San Francisco	12%	11
Exited the job market	14%	13
Left to concentrate on degree attainment	3%	3
Unknown reason	18%	16
Total	100%	91

If known, how many non-lead teachers and support staff left your organization in fiscal year 2015-2016, and why?

Reason for Leaving (Non-Lead Teachers & Support Staff)	2017 Survey	
	Percentage	Headcount
Left for another ECE position in San Francisco	24%	27
Left for another ECE position outside of SF	11%	12
Left to work with children in K-12 setting	7%	8
Left for a job not in the ECE field	23%	26
Moved outside of San Francisco	7%	8
Exited the job market	4%	4
Left to concentrate on degree attainment	8%	9
Unknown reason	18%	20
Total	100%	114

The workforce survey data shows that for these ECE programs, teachers and staff leave for many different reasons.

Of those leaving, 18% of lead teachers and 30% of non-lead teachers and support staff are exiting the ECE field to TK-12 settings or roles in non-education fields.

About one third are leaving their current roles for other ECE positions, with 13% (lead) to 11% (non-lead) to ECE positions outside SF.

Given that consistent staffing is a key element of quality, the reasons ECE staff leave warrants further attention.

VII. Quality Improvement and QRIS

OVERVIEW

Decades of scientific research have shown that early education can have a profound impact on children. High quality early education improves socialization, pre-reading, vocabulary, and basic math skills for infants, toddlers, and preschoolers. The promise of early care and education hinges on quality; children and families only benefit if the quality of care is high. Therefore, San Francisco and California must invest in both expanded access and improved quality. As more young children of increasing diversity enroll in early care and education programs, the educators who work with them need resources and support to provide the highest quality care possible.

The continuous quality improvement of San Francisco's early care and education programs is coordinated mostly by First 5 San Francisco. First 5 raises awareness of the critical importance of high quality early education by matching early care and education programs with resources to address quality challenges, shining a bright light on the best of our early educators, and helping parents understand why program quality is so important. Since 2006, First 5 San Francisco has made strategic investments to establish a system of training, technical assistance, and coaching that supports early education programs to reflect on their own strengths and challenges and partner with experts to systematically improve quality. Today, in partnership with ECE providers, public and private organizations, the Office of Early Care and Education, and the California Department of Education, First 5 continues this work through

San Francisco's local quality rating and improvement system (QRIS). The QRIS monitors the quality of the city's child care centers and family child care programs and supports them in achieving the highest standards of quality.

The goal of the quality rating and improvement system (QRIS) is for early care and education programs to meet the highest standards of quality to ensure optimal child development and improved outcomes for all children. In 2012, California received the federal Race to the Top – Early Learning Challenge (RTT-ELC) grant, and over the course of the four-year grant, counties and regions aligned their local QRIS to a statewide 'Quality Continuum Framework'. Quality improvement efforts now have additional funding from the California State Preschool Program QRIS Block Grant, the Infant/Toddler QRIS Block Grant, and First 5 IMPACT (Improve and Maximize Programs so All Children Thrive). California's QRIS is still a common state framework with local variations.

First 5 San Francisco manages the QRIS locally with over 230 sites, including centers and family child care programs. Their efforts support early care and education providers in identifying and removing barriers to ensure they can meet early learning standards as set by the QRIS for early care and education in San Francisco. First 5 collaborates with the Office of Early Care and Education, the San Francisco Unified School District, and other stakeholders to further develop the City's high quality early care and education system, as well as

working regionally with the Bay Area Quality Early Learning Partnership and statewide with the California QRIS Consortium. All programs receiving City-funded early care and education subsidies participate in the QRIS program.

The QRIS ratings provide insight on multiple elements of quality...

- * **Child Observations:** How does the program use assessments to better understand the learning needs of its children?
- * **Developmental and Health Screenings:** How does the program check children for health and developmental concerns and follow up on any identified issues?
- * **Minimum Qualifications for Lead Teachers:** What levels of education and training do the teachers have?
- * **Effective Teacher-Child Interactions:** How do teachers support children's development through their interactions with them?
- * **Ratios and Group Sizes:** How many teachers and children are in each classroom?
- * **Program Environment Rating Scales:** How does the classroom environment support children's development?
- * **Director Qualifications:** What levels of education and training does the program director have?

(See Figures 7.5a, b for more detailed information about each element in the rating matrix.)

Programs may score up to five points on each element. Under guidelines set by the state, centers are rated on all seven elements, while family child care programs are rated on five elements (all except Ratios/Group Sizes and Director Qualifications). Points are then added up to come up with a total score, which determines the tier level of the site, which can range from one to five, with Tier 5 being the highest quality. Any program that meets the state's licensing requirements is considered a Tier 1 program, so programs in Tiers 2-5 are going above and beyond what they are required to do and taking extra steps in the interest of giving every child a strong start on the path to an excellent education.

The QRIS ratings serve multiple purposes...

*** Parents of young children** may find that QRIS ratings for programs provide valuable information to help them better understand programs – whether they are searching for a program for the first time or already have their children enrolled. Parents are encouraged to consider this information alongside other priorities they may have, such as proximity to home/work or use of a particular curriculum/approach to learning.

*** Program directors and coaches** can use ratings as part of their continuous improvement plans, to identify areas in which their programs can grow to better serve children. The ratings also help programs to track their improvement over time.

*** First 5 San Francisco and its partners** use the information from QRIS ratings to create training and supports for early care and education programs, as well as to better understand the quality landscape of San Francisco's early care and education.

San Francisco has been rating early care and education programs for over four years now as part of QRIS, and programs are improving their scores. 148 sites have been in QRIS long enough to get rated a second time, and at the most recent rating, more sites scored at the higher quality tier levels. First 5 San Francisco is grateful to the programs that participated in the initial phase of QRIS, because they helped to advance knowledge about quality in early education settings. QRIS ratings represent a particular point in time, and, with support from the City as well as programs' own dedication to continuous quality improvement, the goal and expectation is that all rated programs will eventually reach the highest quality standards.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

The following charts display information about the continuous quality improvement efforts, including the Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS), for San Francisco county.

- **Figure 7.1**

The San Francisco Quality Improvement Landscape – This graphic displays the different training, technical assistance, and coaching initiatives that San Francisco is engaging in to improve early care and education.

- **Figure 7.2**

QRIS-Rated Early Care and Education Sites (2017) – This table and chart show the general statistics on how many of what type of early care and education sites have been QRIS rated as of July 2017.

- **Figure 7.3**

QRIS Composite Rating of Centers and Family Child Care Programs (2017) – This table and chart shows the number of early care and education sites that have rated at each of the QRIS tier levels (1-5), as of July 2017.

- **Figure 7.4a, b**

QRIS Ratings for Re-Rated Sites (2017) – These tables and charts show the number of ECE programs at different tier levels at their first rating and at their most recent rating, showing quality improvement as fewer sites are at the lower tiers and more sites are at the higher tiers.

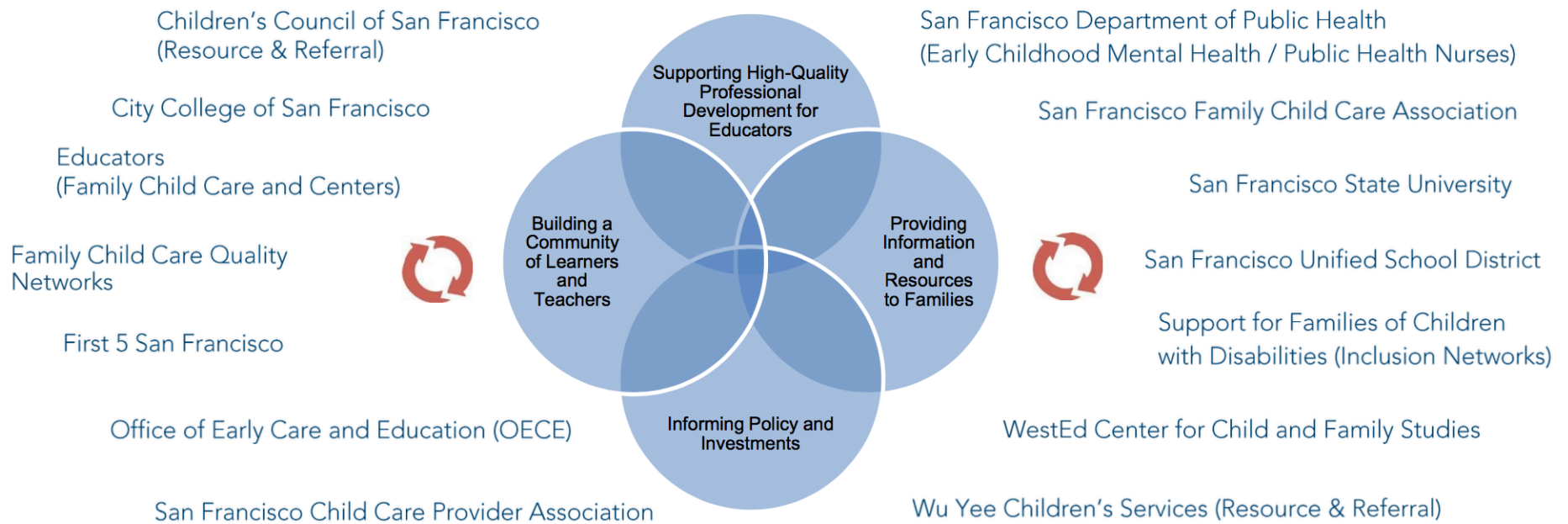
- **Figure 7.5a, b**

QRIS Rating Matrix – These two pages display the Quality Improvement Rating Matrix which shows how the different aspects of quality are measured. The Matrix has seven elements, which are combined using a point/tier formula. See Figure 7.5a for the first four elements, and Figure 7.5b for last three elements with the formula to calculate the total QRIS rating.

Figure 7.1 The San Francisco Quality Improvement Landscape

Quality Connections is San Francisco’s quality rating and improvement system, fulfilling the promise of excellence in early care and education for young children and their families.

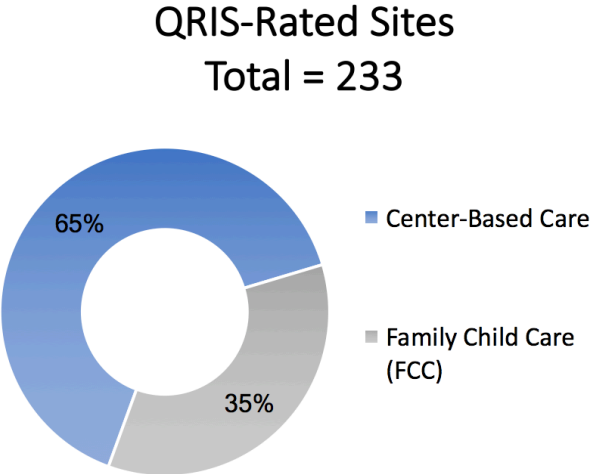
Quality Consortium



Source: First 5 San Francisco

Figure 7.2 QRIS-Rated Early Care and Education Sites (2017)

By Type	Sites (Total = 233)
Center-Based Care	151 sites
Family Child Care (FCC)	82 sites



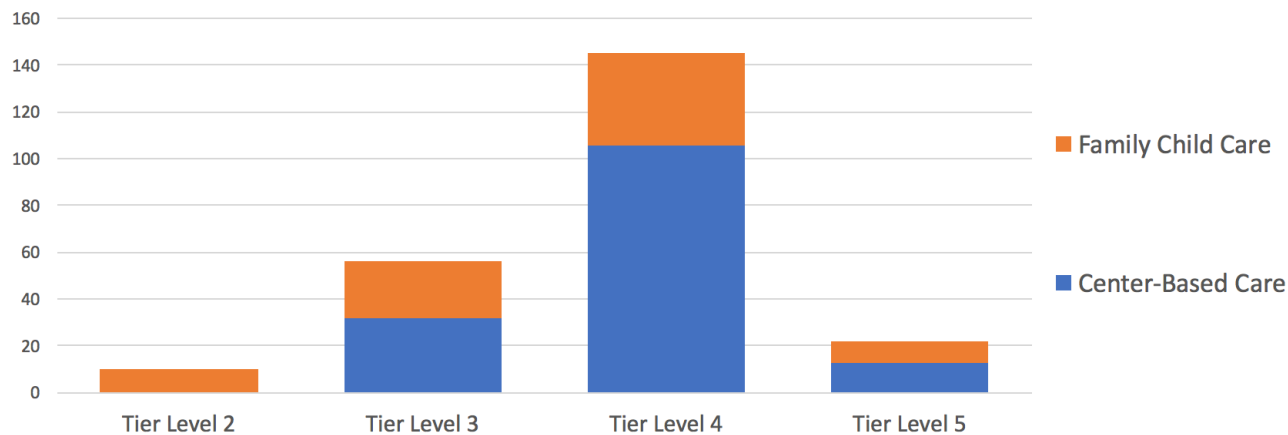
Source: First 5 San Francisco, July 2017

The San Francisco QRIS program has grown dramatically since its official start in 2011 when the federal Race to the Top – Early Learning Challenge grant was awarded to California.

Figure 7.3 QRIS Composite Ratings of Centers and Family Child Care Programs (2017)

QRIS Rating	Center-Based Care (Total = 151)	Family Child Care (FCC) (Total = 82)	All Sites (Total = 233)
Tier Level 2	0 sites	10 sites	10 sites
Tier Level 3	32 sites	24 sites	56 sites
Tier Level 4	106 sites	39 sites	145 sites
Tier Level 5	13 sites	9 sites	22 sites

QRIS Ratings for Sites



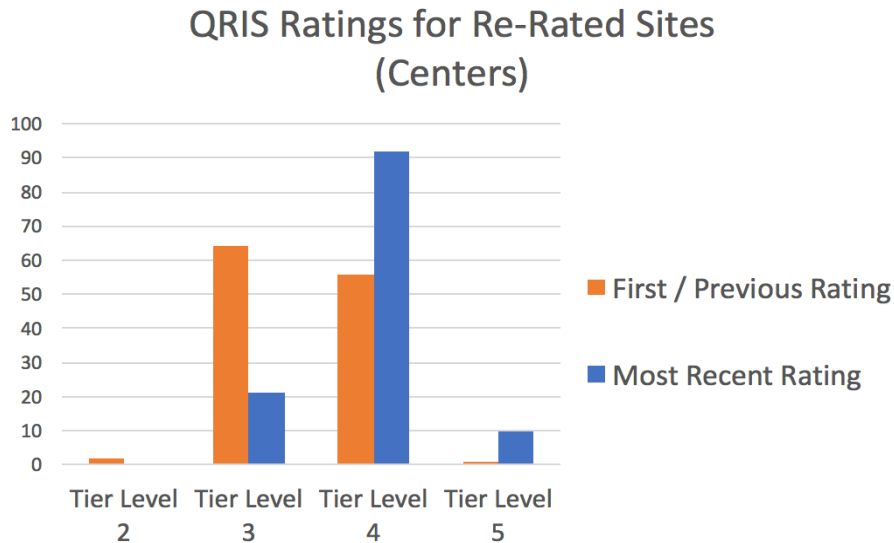
As of July 2017, over 70% of the 233 QRIS-rated sites were at Tier 4 or higher. This shows a high level of commitment to quality on the part of early care and education centers and family child care homes across San Francisco.

Source: First 5 San Francisco, July 2017

Note: Tier Level 1 is basic licensing requirements. Refer to Figures 7.5a, b for more information about what the different rating tiers entail.

Figure 7.4a QRIS Ratings for Re-Rated Sites – Centers (2017)

QRIS Rating	First / Previous Rating (Centers)	Most Recent Rating (Centers)
Tier Level 2	2 sites	0 sites
Tier Level 3	64 sites	21 sites
Tier Level 4	56 sites	92 sites
Tier Level 5	1 site	10 sites

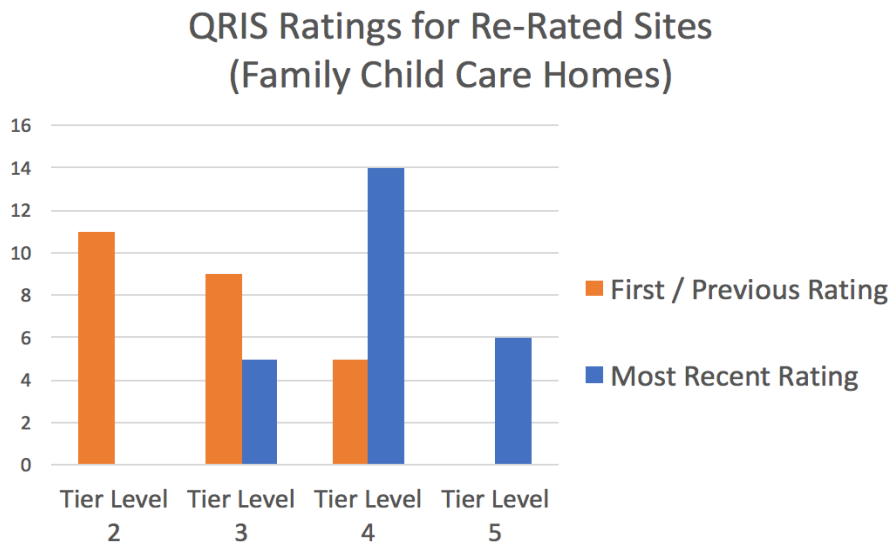


Early care and education programs in the San Francisco QRIS are re-rated every three years. By July 2017, 123 ECE centers had been rated for a second time. This data shows the improvement in scores since San Francisco QRIS began. As programs are re-rated, fewer centers are scoring in the lower tier levels, and more centers are scoring at the higher tier levels.

Source: First 5 San Francisco, July 2017

Figure 7.4b QRIS Ratings for Re-Rated Sites – Family Child Care Homes (2017)

QRIS Rating	First / Previous Rating (Family Child Care)	Most Recent Rating (Family Child Care)
Tier Level 2	11 sites	0 sites
Tier Level 3	9 sites	5 sites
Tier Level 4	5 sites	14 sites
Tier Level 5	0 sites	6 sites



Early care and education programs in the San Francisco QRIS are re-rated every three years. By July 2017, 25 family child care homes had been rated for a second time. This data shows the improvement in scores since San Francisco QRIS began. As programs are re-rated, fewer FCCs are scoring in the lower tier levels, and more FCCs are scoring at the higher tier levels.

Source: First 5 San Francisco, July 2017

Figure 7.5a QRIS Rating Matrix – Child Development and School Readiness; Teachers and Teaching (page 1 of 2)

Quality Element	1 Point	2 Points	3 Points	4 Points	5 Points
Child Observations	Not required	Program uses evidence-based child assessment / observation tool annually that covers all five domains of development	Program uses valid and reliable child assessment / observation tool aligned with CA Foundations & Frameworks twice a year	Program uses Desired Results Development Profile (DRDP) at minimum twice a year and results used to inform curriculum planning	Program uses DRDP twice a year and uploads into DRDP Tech and results used to inform curriculum planning
Developmental & Health Screenings	Meets Title 22 regulations	Health Screening Form used at entry, then: 1. Annually OR 2. Ensures vision and hearing screenings are conducted annually	Program works with families to ensure screening of all children using a valid and reliable developmental screening tool at entry and as indicated by results thereafter, AND Meets criteria from point level 2	Program works with families to ensure screening of all children using the ASQ at entry and as indicated by results thereafter, AND Meets Criteria from point level 2	Program works with families to ensure screening of all children using the ASQ & ASQ-SE, if indicated, at entry, then as indicated by results thereafter, AND Program staff uses children's screening results to make referrals and implement intervention strategies and adaptations as appropriate, AND Meets Criteria from point level 2
Minimum Qualifications for Lead Teacher / FCC Provider	Meets Title 22 Regulations [Center: 12 units of Early Childhood Education (ECE)/Child Development (CD); FCC: 15 hours of training on preventive health practices]	Center: 24 units of ECE/CD OR Associate Teacher Permit; FCC: 12 units of ECE/CD OR Associate Teacher Permit	24 units of ECE/CD + 16 units of General Education OR Teacher Permit; AND 21 hours professional development (PD) annually	Associate's degree (AA/AS) in ECE/CD (or closely related field) OR AA/AS in any field plus 24 units of ECE/CD OR Site Supervisor Permit; AND 21 hours PD annually	Bachelor's degree in ECE/CD (or closely related field) OR BA/BS in any field plus/with 24 units of ECE/CD OR master's degree in ECE/CD OR Program Director Permit; AND 21 hours PD annually
Effective Teacher-Child Interactions	Not required	Familiarity with Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS) for appropriate age group as available by one representative from the site	Independent CLASS assessment by reliable observer to inform the program's professional development/improvement plan	Independent CLASS assessment by reliable observer with minimum CLASS scores: **Pre-K** Emotional Support – 5 Instructional Support – 3 Classroom Organization – 5 **Toddler** Emotional & Behavioral Support – 5 Engaged Support for Learning – 3.5 **Infant** Responsive Caregiving – 5	Independent CLASS assessment by reliable observer with minimum CLASS scores: **Pre-K** Emotional Support – 5.5 Instructional Support – 3.5 Classroom Organization – 5.5 **Toddler** Emotional & Behavioral Support – 5.5 Engaged Support for Learning – 4 **Infant** Responsive Caregiving – 5.5

Source: California Department of Education, <http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/cd/rt/documents/caqrisratingmatrix.pdf>

Note: The QRIS Rating Matrix consists of seven total elements; see the next figure for the additional elements and the point ranges to determine the final tier level.

Figure 7.5b QRIS Rating Matrix – Program and Environment, Administration, and Leadership (Page 2 of 2)

Quality Element	1 Point	2 Points	3 Points	4 Points	5 Points
Ratios and Group Sizes (Centers Only)	Meets Title 22 Regulations Infant Ratio of 1:4 Toddler Option Ratio of 1:6 Preschool Ratio of 1:12	Ratio:Group Size Infant/Toddler – 4:16 Toddler – 3:18 Preschool – 3:36	Ratio:Group Size Infant/Toddler – 3:12 Toddler – 2:12 Preschool – 2:24	Ratio:Group Size Infant/Toddler – 3:12 or 2:8 Toddler – 2:10 Preschool – 3:24 or 2:20	Ratio:Group Size Infant/Toddler – 3:9 or better Toddler – 3:12 or better Preschool – 1:8 ratio with group size less than 20
Program Environment	Not required	Familiarity with Environment Rating Scale (ERS) and every classroom uses appropriate ERS as a part of a Quality Improvement Plan	Assessment on the whole ERS tool with results used to inform the program's Quality Improvement Plan	Independent ERS assessment with all subscales completed and averaged to meet overall score level of 5.0	Independent ERS assessment with all subscales completed and averaged to meet overall score level of 5.5 OR Current National Accreditation approved by the California Department of Education
Director Qualifications (Centers Only)	12 units of ECE/CD + 3 units of management/administration	24 units of ECE/CD + 16 units of General Education + 3 units of management/administration OR Master Teacher Permit	Associate's degree with 24 units of ECE/CD + 6 units of management/administration + 2 units of supervision OR Site Supervisor Permit AND 21 hours PD annually	Bachelor's degree with 24 units of ECE/CD + 8 units of management/administration OR Program Director Permit AND 21 hours PD annually	Master's degree with 30 units of ECE/CD including specialized courses + 8 units of management/administration OR Administrative Credential AND 21 hours PD annually
Program Type	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4	Tier 5
Centers 7 elements 35 points possible	Must meet all '1 point' elements to qualify as Tier 1	Total Point Range 8-19	Total Point Range 20-25	Total Point Range 26-31	Total Point Range 32 and above
Family Child Care 5 elements 25 points possible	Must meet all '1 point' elements to qualify as Tier 1	Total Point Range 6-13	Total Point Range 14-17	Total Point Range 18-21	Total Point Range 22 and above

Source: California Department of Education, <http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/cd/rt/documents/caqrisratingmatrix.pdf>

Note: The QRIS Rating Matrix consists of seven total elements; see the previous figure for the additional elements. To determine the final tier level, add up the points from all the elements, and use the point ranges given.

Glossary and Acronyms

Accreditation

A process through which early care and education programs voluntarily meet specific standards to receive endorsement from a professional agency. The National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) and the National Accreditation Commission for Early Care and Education Programs (NAC) are among the organizations that offer accreditation programs for early care and education.

Adult-Child Ratio

A ratio of the qualified caregivers to children in an early care and education program.

Afterschool For All Initiative (AFA)

A San Francisco collaboration that supports the city's diverse afterschool community to offer safe, quality programs for all children where activities and events are tailored to the interests of local neighborhoods.

Alternative Payment Program (APP)

A program run by a local government agency or non-profit organization that has contracted with the California Department of Education (CDE) to provide subsidy vouchers to early care and education providers selected by subsidy-eligible families. (Education Code, Section 8208)

Block Grant

A grant of federal money to state and local governments to support social welfare programs.

California Child Care License

A written authorization from the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) or a county to operate an early care and education center or family child care home, and to provide care and supervision. (CCR, Title 22, and Section 10152)

California Department of Education (CDE)

The state agency that oversees public education, including funding center-based contracts and vouchers for early care and education subsidies.

California Department of Social Services (CDSS)

The state agency that oversees social welfare programs, including CalWORKs and foster care. CDSS also oversees child care licensing for centers and family child care homes.

CalLearn

The name of the teen parent program within CalWORKs.

CalWORKs

California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids, a program that replaced California's Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. CalWORKs, established by California statute in 1997, is California's TANF program. It provides cash assistance and work support services, including early care and education to low income families with children. The early care and education subsidies can be used to pay for licensed or license-exempt care.

Capacity

The total number of children that may be in early care and education at any one time in a particular program.

Center Based Early Care and Education

Programs that are licensed or otherwise authorized to provide group early care and education services in a nonresidential setting.

Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG)

Federal funding allocated to states to support early care and education.

Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)

The major federal early care and education funding stream to states established by 1996 federal legislation. The CCDF combines funding from Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) and several other early care and education programs to assist low income families, families receiving temporary public assistance, and those transitioning from public assistance to obtain early care and education so they can work or attend training/education.

Child Care Center

Any early care and education facility of any capacity, other than a family child care home, in which less than 24-hour per day non-medical care and supervision are provided to children in a group setting. (CCR, Title 22, Section 101152)

Child Care Planning & Advisory Council (CPAC)

The local Child Care Planning Council mandated by state to complete local needs assessments, set local priorities and make recommendations about early care and education funds. CPAC creates and directs the early care and education agenda to meet the needs of children and families within the City and County of San Francisco.

Child Care Subsidies

Public or private financial assistance in the form of vouchers or direct contracts which subsidizes the cost for care to providers on behalf of low income or other eligible families.

Children at risk of abuse, neglect, or exploitation

Children who are so identified by a legal, medical or social service agency, or emergency shelter. (Education Code, Section 8263)

Children’s Council of San Francisco (CCSF)

A child care resource and referral agency (R&R), serving children, families, and early care and education providers. The R&R provides free early care and education referrals and counseling for San Francisco. Children’s Council of San Francisco is the primary alternative payment agency (APP) in San Francisco managing early care and education subsidy vouchers programs for low income families.

Community Care Licensing (CCL)

As part of the California Department of Social Services, CCL administers licensing for centers and family child care homes.

Department of Children, Youth and their Families (DCYF)

The San Francisco City & County department that invests in early care and education; youth leadership, empowerment, & development; violence prevention & intervention; out of school time; and family support; as well as partners with SFUSD, other City departments, and community-based organizations.

Drop-in Care

An early care and education program that parents may use as back-up or unscheduled early care and education.

Early Care and Education and Development Programs

Programs that offer a full range of services for children from infancy through age 12, for any part of a day, by a public or private agency, in centers and family child care homes. (Education Code, Section 8208)

Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale (ECERS)

A research-based assessment instrument to ascertain the quality of early care and education programs. The scale is designed for classrooms of children ages 2½ – 5 years. It is used to assess general classroom environment as well as programmatic and interpersonal features that directly affect children and adults in the early childhood setting.

Eligible Children

Children who are currently eligible for state subsidized early care and education and development services, based on income or other eligibility factors. (Education Code, Section 8263)

Family Child Care Programs

Care offered in the home of the provider. A small Family Child Care Home may care for up to 8 children, depending on their ages. A large Family Child Care Home has at least two adults, and can care for up to 14 children, depending on their ages. Family Child Care Homes are licensed by CDSS.

Family Child Care Environment Rating Scale (FCCERS)

A research-based rating scale of 40 items used to assess the quality of a family child care environment. The scale is divided into 7 categories: space/furnishings, basic care, language/reasoning, learning activities, social development, adult needs, and supplemental items.

Federal Poverty Level (FPL)

The FPL is not based on income; rather it is a need indicator based on the cost of goods and services nationwide. The FPL for a family of four is updated to account for prior year price changes. Once this base is established, a fixed increment is added to this amount as family size increases, or subtracted as family size decreases. Both the FPL base and increment are increased each year based on a set of inflation factors.

First 5 San Francisco

Part of the statewide First 5 California movement to assist public agencies, nonprofit organizations, and families in supporting early education, pediatric healthcare, family support and systems change.

Head Start (HS) /Early Head Start (EHS)

A federally funded program for low income families with children ages 3 to 5. Early Head Start is for children prenatal to age 2. In addition to early care and education programs, these programs offer health care and parent training.

Human Services Agency (HSA)

The San Francisco City/County agency that oversees social services locally. The San Francisco Office of Early Care and Education (OECE) is under HSA.

Inclusion

The principle of enabling all children, regardless of their diverse abilities, to participate actively in natural settings within their communities.

Infant

A child from birth to 17 months of age.

Infant/Toddler Care

Care for children less than 36 months of age.

Informal child care

A term used for early care and education provided by relatives/family, friends, and neighbors in the child’s own home or in another home, in license-exempt settings.

Infant/Toddler Environment Rating Scale (ITERS)

A 35-item instrument designed to evaluate the quality of an early care and education setting for infants and toddlers. The scale is divided into seven areas: furnishings and displays for children; personal care routines; listening and talking; learning activities; interaction; program structure; and adult needs.

Licensed Child Care

Early care and education programs operated in homes or in facilities that fall within the regulatory system of a state or community and comply with those regulations. Many states have different levels of regulatory requirements and use different terms to refer to these levels (e.g. licensing, certification, registration). In California, both centers and family child care homes are licensed through the state.

License-Exempt Child Care

Legally operating early care and education provided by family, friends, and/or neighbors that is exempt from the regulatory system of the state or community.

Needs Assessment

An analysis that studies the needs of a specific group (e.g. early care and education workers, low income families, specific neighborhoods), presents the results in a written statement detailing those needs (such as training needs, needs for health services, etc.), and identifies the actions required to fulfill these needs, for the purpose of program development and implementation.

Office of Early Care and Education (OECE)

The San Francisco City/County agency that oversees early care and education services locally.

Out-of-School Time (OST)

The time that school age children are not in school and may need care, including before school hours, after school hours, and during the summer. OST programs provide care and education for school age children during these out-of-school times.

Parent

For the purposes of this report, any person living with a child who has responsibility for the care and welfare of the child (Education Code, Section 8208)

Pilot Program

A San Francisco initiative that allows a family to become eligible for aid at a level of 70% SMI or less, but permits them to continue to receive their subsidy until their income is equal to 85% of SMI so that a family has sufficient resources to pay for child care before its subsidy is discontinued.

Preschool Children

In this report, preschool age children are those aged three to five.

Preschool for All (PFA)

A high quality, free, voluntary, part-day preschool program for all of San Francisco's four year-olds. Previously known as the Power of Preschool (PoP).

Provider

Individual offering early care and education services child care services, i.e. early care and education centers, family child care homes, school-age early care and education programs.

Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS)

A system to measure and improve early care and education quality in programs. San Francisco's QRIS is administered by First 5 San Francisco.

Regional Market Rate (RMR)

A survey of the cost of early care and education used by CDE to set the maximum reimbursement rate to providers.

Resource and Referral (R&R)

A program run by a public or private agency to provide parents with information and assistance in locating early care and education. Services often include (1) guidance and referrals for parents seeking early care and education; (2) the collection of information about the local supply of early care and education; and, (3) provider training and support. Some CCR&R agencies also administer early care and education subsidies.

San Francisco

Used interchangeably for both San Francisco City and County.

San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD)

The local education agency (LEA) that administers K-12 school programs, as well as Transitional Kindergarten and many early care and education programs.

School Age Children

A child aged 6–11 years.

School-age Child Care Center/Afterschool Programs

Early care and education where care and supervision are provided for any child who is at least five years old and supplements the school day or the school year.

Slot/Space

A place for a child in an early care and education program.

Special Needs Child

A child under the age of 18 who requires a level of care over and above the norm for his or her age.

Standard Reimbursement Rate (SRR)

The per-child maximum payment rate established by the CDE that is used to calculate the CDE that is used to calculate the amount of a contract earned by subsidized child care centers for service to one preschool-age child. The SRR is adjusted by several factors to account for increased costs to serve infants, toddlers, and children with special needs (Education Code, Section 8265.5).

State Median Income (SMI)

A measure of a given family's earnings relative to other families of the same size within the same state. It is recalculated each year based on Current Population Survey (CPS) data samples collected on earnings for a family of four. For the purposes of early care and education, this base is then adjusted by the California Department of Education (CDE) for smaller and larger families in irregular increments.

Subsidized Child Care

Financial assistance from local, state, or federal funding available to low income families and other families who meet the program eligibility requirements. This type of care is available in licensed

early care and education centers, in licensed family child care homes, and by license-exempt providers.

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)

Replaced the federal Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program in 1996, is a federal funding stream that provides block grants of aid to enable states to provide time-limited cash assistance and work support services to low income families with children. A portion of TANF funding may be used for early care and education services to low income families.

Title 1

Federal education funding for low income children, which is administered locally. Part of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act legislation of the U.S. Department of Education. Section A of Title 1 describes how funds under this Act may be used to provide early education development services to low income children through a local education agency (LEA). These services may be coordinated/integrated with other preschool programs.

Title 5

California Education Code governing most state-contracted early care and education programs.

Toddler

A child between the ages of 18 months and 36 months. (CCR, Title 22, and Section 101152)

Vouchers

A voucher is an agreement between eligible parents and an early care and education provider of their choice that allows payment for services through publicly funded early care and education subsidies.