

TO: THE HONORABLE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL
FROM: STANLEY H. HALL, CITY MANAGER
PREPARED BY: MEDA O. OKELLO, ACTG. COMM. SERVICES DIRECTOR
SUBJECT: TASK FORCE ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN AN INFORMATIONAL
REPORT

=====

Three years ago, the Community Services Department, in collaboration with the Human Services Commission organized three Human Services Agency/Citizen Summits.

At the first summit, held on January 11th 1985 approximately 52 agencies sent representatives. This included agencies providing all kinds and levels of human services located within and outside of the city. In a massive brainstorming exercise, the agencies identified the problems associated with the delivery of human services in East Palo Alto. Among the problems identified was a lack of services to specific population sub-groups in East Palo Alto. Amongst those groups identified were: teenage mothers, latch-key children, and victims of family violence. In terms of services, the following were considered seriously lacking for all segments of the population: educational programs in drug and alcohol, family planning, sex education for young adults, counseling services for families, recreational services and services to meet the emergency needs of the residents.

A subsequent public summit that brought the public out also listed similar concerns. In addition however, it underscored the need to address teenage motherhood in a manner that included males.

At the third Summit held on the 22nd of February, both the agencies and the public put their heads together to develop an action plan that would lead to the abatement of the problems identified at the previous summits. One key outcome of this meeting was the decision to create a Human Services Coordinating Council within the city of East Palo Alto. The major pillar of this Council would be the 12 task forces whose representatives would meet to constitute the actual council. Among the task forces created was a Family Support Task Force. (See attachment for other task forces). This task force was initially named the Women and Children Task Force, but it acquired its subsequent name primarily because it was felt that males both father and grandfathers were an integral part of the family unit and consequently should also be incorporated in any effort to grapple with the unique needs of women and children.

The initial meeting of the Family Support Task Force however drew only individuals and organizations that seemed interested almost exclusively in the plight of children. The following organizations however had initially indicated

some interest: Family Support Division, District Attorney, San Mateo County; Mid-Peninsula Support Network for Battered Women; Child Care Coordinating Council; Families in Transition; Project Read; and Divorce Centers of California Incorporated. Consequently, after approximately two meetings, the group decided to change its name from the Family Support Task Force to the Child Care Task Force. It has subsequently expanded to include organizations and persons serving parts of Menlo Park.

The East Palo Alto/East Menlo Park has met diligently for the last several years. While its objectives focus on the child/children it definitely does touch on issues of concern to parents in general and women in particular. Its existence however does not preclude the creation of a task force specifically dealing with the concerns and problems afflicting women in general.

EXHIBITS

1. AGENCY SUMMIT SUMMARY REPORT
2. REQUEST MADE OF THE CITY COUNCIL BY THE CHILDCARE TASK FORCE AT ITS REGULAR MEETING OF FEBRUARY 16TH 1988.

WOMEN

CITY OF EAST PALO ALTO

AGENCY SUMMITS SUMMARY REPORT
The Development of a Human Services Coordinating Council
for the City of East Palo Alto

Prepared by
Meda O Okelo
Coordinator of Cultural Affairs
and Human Services for the City of East Palo Alto

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BACKGROUND SUMMARY

There exists, in East Palo Alto and neighboring communities, a myriad of organizations both public and private that provide a variety of human services to residents of East Palo Alto. Some of these organizations, like the Bayshore Employment Agency and the Community Resource Center among others are based in the community and offer services to both residents of East Palo Alto and other neighboring cities. Several other organizations are located in such far off places as South San Francisco but offer services to residents of this small predominately minority community.

AGENCY SUMMITS (January 11, 1986 and February 22, 1986)

In 1985, the Human Services Commission of the City of East Palo Alto (EPA) realized that these services although available to everybody, were not being used optimally by East Palo Altans. The Commission also observed that no effort was being undertaken to ensure that services that were not being offered by any agency and that were obviously needed by significant segments of the community, were provided. In addition, faced with a shortage of resources and the threat of imminent cutbacks, it was absolutely essential that agencies start considering a sharing of resources to deal with the abundant human service needs in East Palo Alto.

The Commission decided to organize two agency summits. The two meetings were intended to address four primary concerns: 1) identification; i.e., which agencies were providing services to East Palo Alto; 2) evaluation; i.e., to what extent were those services addressing the needs of the community; 3) what problems, if any, were agencies encountering in the delivery of those services; and, 4) what could be done by the agencies, the city to ensure that service delivery satisfied the demand both in quantity and quality.

FIRST CITIZENS SUMMIT

In addition, the Commission in collaboration with the Community Services Department (CSD) also organized a Citizens Summit. This was intended to find out the extent to which residents knew of available services; their level of satisfaction with those services, and their ideas as to how improvements could be made. Supplementing the Citizens Summit, was a survey that also elicited the same information.

SUMMIT OUTCOMES

At the first Summit, agencies generally agreed that adequate services were not available for such groups as the non-english speaking, the homeless, the handicapped, adolescents, latch key children, seniors, families, victims of crime and drug and alcohol abusers. Summit attendants also noted that not enough

focus was given to the prevention as opposed to the cure of the majority of problems facing residents of the City. Agency coordination came up as a problem too.

At the Citizens Summit, the community for the most part, reiterated concerns that agency representatives were already aware of, i.e., lack of services for certain specific groups such as teenage mothers, battered women, drug abusers, lack of services after 5 p.m. and during weekends, and the need for the coordination of service delivery amongst agencies.

At the second Agency Summit, agency representatives and community residents outlined the characteristics and responsibilities of an organization that would seek to remedy some of the problems identified in the previous summits.

COORDINATING COUNCIL AD HOC COMMITTEE

A committee was constituted at this meeting and it was given the task of pooling together all the information gathered at the three meetings and elaborating on the several recommendations that came out of the meetings.

The Committee, which was comprised of twenty-two representatives of various agencies held two meetings. Before relinquishing its task to a smaller ad hoc committee, the Committee decided that the organizational structure suggested earlier at the February 22 summit (see Exhibit IV) should comprise of twelve task forces, namely; Mental, Health, Alcohol and Drugs, Medical/Dental/Public Health, Special Needs, Youth, Housing, Employment and Training, Family Support, Education and Community Training, Law Enforcement, Seniors and Social Services (See Exhibit VII). The committee further recommended that each task force should have at least six volunteer members; each should also have at least one representative from East Palo Alto; membership should preferably include, Human Services Commissioners, residents, experts in areas of task force concern, church ministers and volunteers.

TASK FORCE FUNCTIONS

Each task force would, in its areas of concern, seek to:

- i) develop ways of evaluating the current existing services;
- ii) develop ways to improve the delivery of those services to the residents of East Palo Alto; and
- iii) develop a framework through which the agencies could coordinate their service delivery thereby saving on resources and improving on delivery.

COORDINATING COUNCIL

The Committee also decided on the composition of the proposed Coordinating Council. The Committee felt that the body should be comprised of:

- i) Representatives from each task force;
- ii) Human Services Commission members;
- iii) Residents (at least 3 at-large members);
- iv) City Staff representation; and
- v) Local Church Ministers.

The Committee in addition suggested several names that the body could be called (see Exhibit VI).

Elaborating on the tasks proposed at the February 22 Agency Summit, the Committee proposes that the Council would perform the following tasks:

- i) determine the human service needs of East Palo Alto residents and develop ways of meeting those needs;
- ii) monitor and evaluate the delivery of human services and outline ways that would improve such delivery wherever necessary;
- iii) outline as a critical element in human service delivery, methods of agency collaboration in human service delivery;
- iv) develop a system of public information about service availability, eligibility, etc.;
- v) lobby on behalf of clients and agencies;
- vi) develop for instance, through the creation of an ombuds office, a system of human services delivery that is sensitive not only to the service needs of the community but also to their cultural and personal needs.

EXHIBIT I

1ST AGENCY SUMMIT JANUARY 11TH, 1986

SUMMARY

Problems Identified:

- 1) Availability of resources/dependence on grants.
- 2) Coordination of Services/competition between agencies.
- 3) Access to services after 5:00 p.m. and on weekends.
- 4) Relationship between service provider and client, i.e., non-cordial. Underscores need to train staff.
- 5) Cultural barriers between service provider and clients particularly language.
- 6) Non-emphasis on prevention.
- 7) Restrictive eligibility guidelines.
- 8) Groups whose needs are currently not being met adequately for instance, high school drop-outs; teenage mothers; the handicapped; the homeless (both short term and long term); latch key children; victims of crime and family violence and drug abusers.
- 9) Quality of services being offered.
- 10) Collaboration between agencies (minimal to non-existent).
- 11) Services that are currently not being provided adequately: educational programs in drug and alcohol abuse; family planning; sex education amongst youth; information services as to what is available to the community; family counseling; marital counseling; psychiatric care and emotional counseling; recreational services and emergency services for adults, families and children (e.g., housing transportation, medical and mental services, food, family violence).

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Agencies should coordinate fundraising.
- 2) Agencies should develop a centralized referral system.

- 3) A listing of all the services in EPA should be published.
- 4) Role of the City in the provision of services should be clearly understood (City's role should be non-competitive).
- 5) Efforts should be made to provide services that are currently non-existent. Inadequate services should be improved.
- 6) Agencies should strive to reduce their dependency on grants.
- 7) Agencies should develop a holistic approach in their treatment of clients. Agencies should also put greater emphasis on follow-up
- 8) Staff should be appropriately trained to deal with the very diverse needs of the clients.

EXHIBIT II

**CITIZENS SUMMIT
FEBRUARY 1ST, 1986**

PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED

- 1) Delivery of Services: People complained of agency staff attitudes; the delay in the processing of clients; too many rules and regulations; the disproportionate number of investigations. Most of these complaints referred to the Department of Social Services. People also felt that the service delivery system utilized by some agencies was too complex; some felt that there was discrimination against black males especially as relating to jobs.
- 2) Lack of Service: The meeting generally felt too that specific services to certain groups in the community was seriously lacking: teenage mothers and fathers, men generally, in terms of family, jobs, childcare and consciousness issues; teenage run-aways, young school drop-outs; the unemployed (for instance it was noted that residents of East Palo Alto have to travel all the way to Sunnyvale to pick-up their unemployment benefits); victims of family violence; victims of crime; victims of drug abuse, the handicapped and the potential client in terms of information about where specific services could be located.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) A directory needs to be published and distributed. The directory should indicate all the services currently available and how residents can take advantage of them.
- 2) Agencies themselves need to actively promote their services.
- 3) Agency staff should be trained on how to sensitively deal with clients.
- 4) The City of East Palo Alto should create a Health Department.
- 5) Churches should be incorporated in the handling of some, indeed, if not all the Human Service related problems.
- 6) Para-professionals need to reflect the cultural/ethnic composition of the community.
- 7) Residential care homes should be closely monitored.

- 8) Agency teams should be setup to deal with client problems.
- 9) Need to create an ombudsperson unit to help reconcile conflicts between clients and service providers.
- 10) Need to acknowledge that people beyond poverty lines also do have problems and that agencies should not ignore them.
- 11) Information about agencies and their eligibility regulations should be widely distributed.
- 12) Need to provide services specifically to address the needs of men.
- 13) Need to make services relevant to the needs of the community and service providers accountable.
- 14) There should be greater collaboration between agencies especially to avoid giving clients the run-around.
- 15) A centralized information and referral system needs to be instituted.

EXHIBIT III

2ND AGENCY SUMMITTY FEBRUARY 22ND, 1986

At this second meeting of agencies, it was agreed that an organization would be created. The organization which would tentatively be known as the Coordinating Council of Human Services in East Palo Alto would help outline solutions to the problems identified at the two previous Summits. The Summit generally agreed that the following tasks would be undertaken by the proposed organization:

TASKS

1. Advisory to all agencies;
2. Link between agencies and community;
3. Fund raising for Agencies and Projects to avoid competition;
4. Monitoring and evaluation of programs;
5. On-going assessment of needs and services available;
6. Advocacy for services to meet needs of community;
7. Collection of information from other entities across the nation that have had similar projects;
8. Lobbying City, County, State and Federal governments on behalf of residents of East Palo Alto;
9. Should get information to the community;
10. Should develop a service plan using outcome of the two agency summits and the citizens summit;
11. Should establish a complaint system, for instance establish a hotline; establish a channel for citizen input;
12. Coordinate fundraising and resources to get tasks done;
13. Better networking between agencies;
14. Identification of Gaps;
 - a. Identify agencies providing similar services and get them together.
15. Develop calendar of conferences and events; and,

16. Positive PR about agency services.

CHARACTERISTICS OF COUNCIL

1. Autonomy from the City (and Agencies);
2. Should be chartered by the City;
3. Should be highly visible;
4. Should be apolitical (internally);
5. Should rotate membership;
6. Should incorporate mechanism(s) to ensure community input and support;
7. Should be action oriented;
8. Should include agencies serving EPA not just agencies located in EPA:

Agencies suggested:

COPE; CDI; Churches, Social Clubs; Community Services Department; Stanford; Red Cross; Mid-Peninsula Youth and Community Services; St. Vincent De Paul; Ecumenical Hunger Project; Chamber of Commerce; Family Services; CHOPE; Commissions, Out Health Center, Police Department; Schools (District, County & Private); County Mental Health; Child Care-4C's; Senior Center; Welfare Department; EPA Law Project; Public Health Nursing; Drew Health Center; Phoenix; New Day; OICW; Planned Parenthood; Families in Transition; Community Resource Center and the Employment Development Department.

9. No self-interest groups should sit on council;
10. Council should have people who know the issues and can act on them;
11. Council should have community representatives;
12. Council must be outspoken, knowledgeable, articulate, professional and efficient;
13. Council must be assertive but use as power wisely and effectively, and it must follow through;
14. Should not be a separate legal entity;
15. Should meet monthly; and
16. Should set up meeting attendance requirements.

The Summit also tried estimating the costs that might accompany this undertaking. The following tentative budget was the outcome of those deliberations.

BUDGET

Expenses			<u>Funding Sources</u> (Revenue)
1 Full-Time Director	\$ 30,000.00	(1)	City
2 Staff Positions	36,000.00	(2)	County
Fringe Benefits	14,000.00	(3)	State
Office Space	9,000.00	(4)	Federal
Utilities, phone	3,000.00	(5)	Private Industry
Office Supplies	5,000.00	(6)	Foundations
Insurance	51,000.00	(7)	Grants
Furniture/Equipment	12,000.00	(8)	Community Fundraising
Maintenance	10,000.00	(9)	Membership Fees
			(a) \$100 per agency
			(b) Donations
Travel	1,500.00	(10)	Commitments from agencies
			(a) People hours
			(b) Supplies
			(c) Phones
			(d) Space
			(e) Etc.
Miscellaneous	5,000.00		
Program (Seed Money)	5,000.00		
TOTAL	\$191,500.00		

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

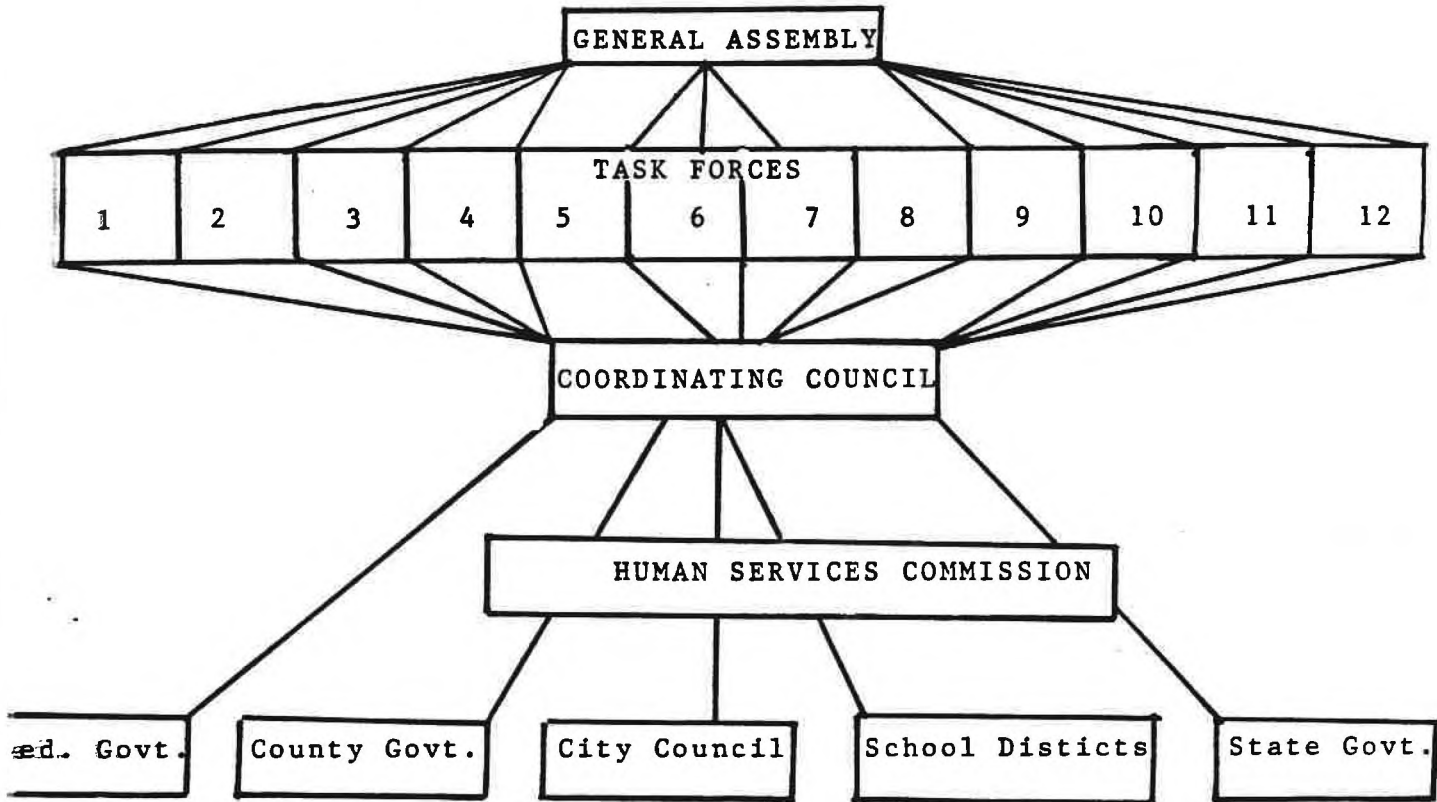
The meeting agreed that the Council's organizational structure would consist of several levels: The General Assembly, a meeting of all the agencies, once or several times a year; the Task Forces, which would bring together representative of agencies delivering services in similar areas; and the Executive Council, which would consist of representatives from the task forces and other entities in the community.

The Summit also attempted to outline the manner in which the structure would interact with other agencies such as the City Council, the School District, etc.

A committee of volunteers was created to work in the fine-tuning of the several recommendations that emerged from this Summit.

EXHIBIT IV

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE PROPOSED AT THE FEBRUARY 22ND AGENCY SUMMIT



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A meeting of all the agencies providing services to EPA residents, with the objective of providing an opportunity to share information about service delivery. Such meetings, which should be held annually would also allow agency representatives to get to know their colleagues in other agencies.

TASK FORCES

Coprired of agencies providing services in the same general areas, these task forces would deliberate on problems encountered by agencies at the specific area level. They would evaluate service provision and make recommendations to the bodies within the structure as to the possible solutions.

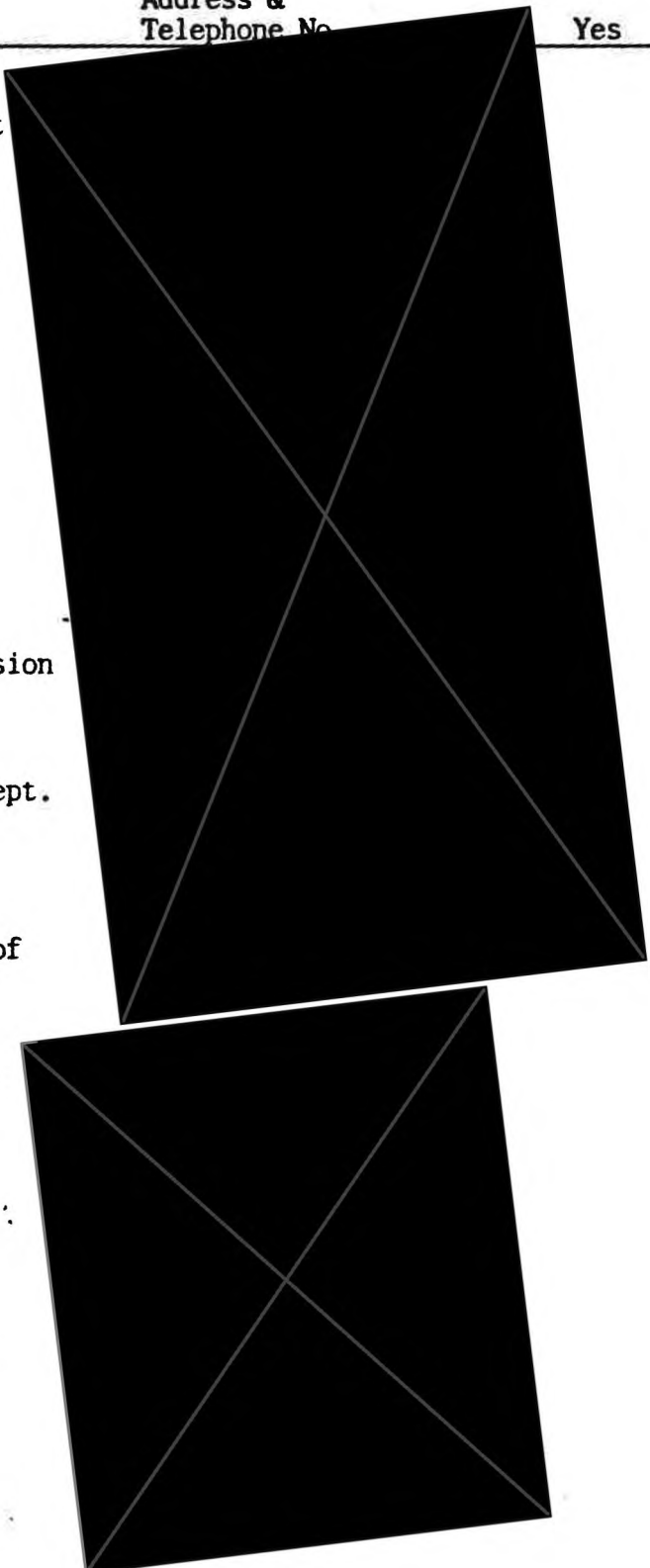
THE COORDINATING COUNCIL

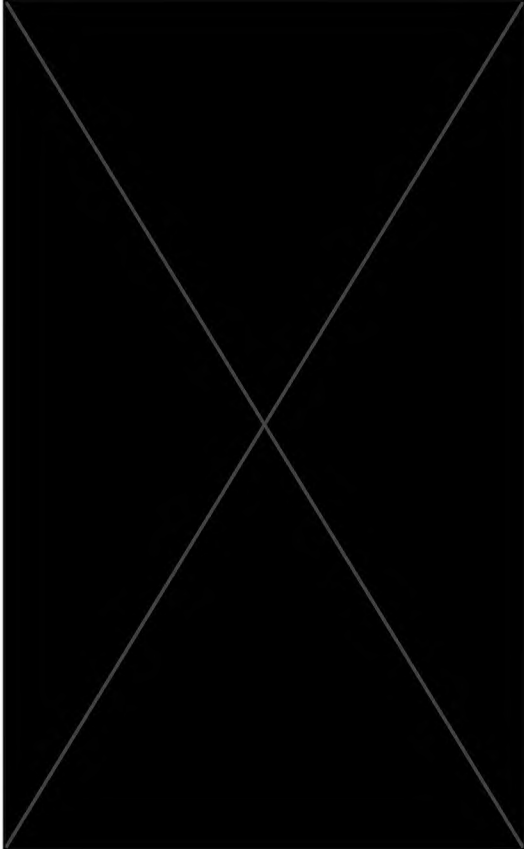
This body would be the forum within which representatives from the task forces, the community, the churches and other bodies would get together and share information at a more general level. Recommendations from the task forces would be reviewed and subsequently presented at the general assembly as policy recommendations. After acceptance by the general body, the Council would lobby various entities (see above chart) both for funds and for specific legislation.

CITY OF EAST PALO ALTO

DATED: JANUARY 16, 1986

HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION AGENCY SUMMIT
SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1986
COMMUNITY SERVICES ISSUES GROUP ROSTER

<u>Name & Agency</u>	<u>Address & Telephone No.</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Fama E. Davis EPA Community Law Project			
Peter Reid Legal Aid Society of SMC			
Rhonda Trotter Public Service Center Stanford University			
Cuba Miller Sequoia Adult School			
Fleta Bigsby EPA Human Service Commission			
Rose Kwok Employment Development Dept.			
Valerie Herst Pacific Graduate School of Psychology			
Sarah Chin San Mateo County Housing Authority			
Diane Shakoor San Mateo County Community Action Agency			
Bill Thompson San Mateo County Community Action Agency			
Sa ita Berry Stanford Mid-Peninsula Urban Coalition			

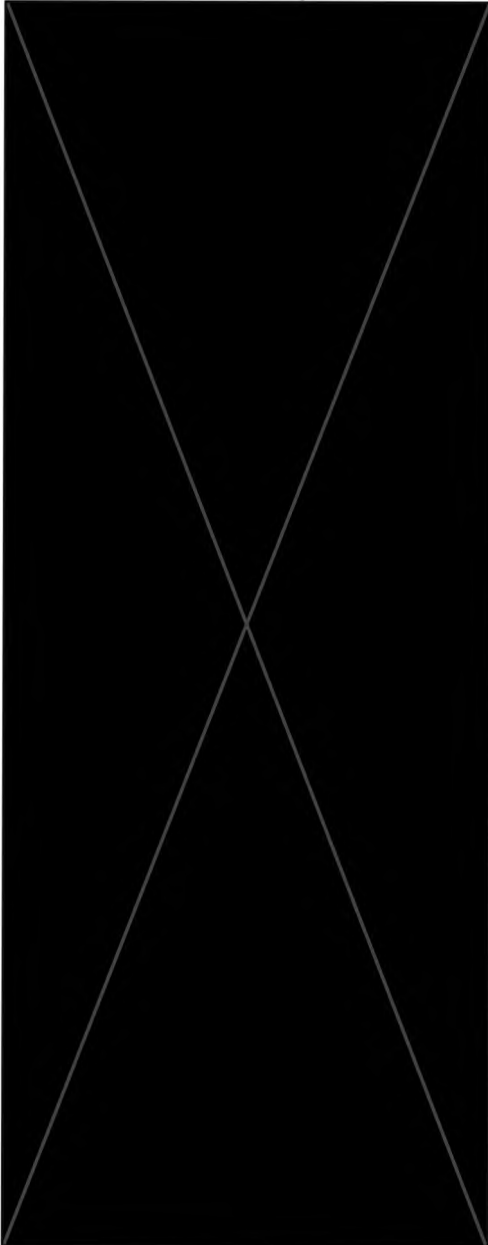
Name & Agency	Address & Phone No.	Yes	No
Steve Westly/John Wooley Sequoia YMCA			
Hal Young EPA Community Counseling Center County of San Mateo Mental Health			
Warnell Coats Mid-Peninsula Youth Services			
Melvyn L. Seid San Mateo County Health Dept. Environmental Health/Housing Section			
Chester Prince Cooperative Extension			
Sharron Hall San Francisco Regional Poison Control Center			

CITY OF EAST PALO ALTO

DATED: JANUARY 16, 1986

HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION AGENCY SUMMIT
SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1986

COMMUNITY PROTECTION ISSUES GROUP

Name & Agency	Address & Phone No.	Yes	No
Mrs. Barbara A. Mouton Community Development Institute CDI			
Martha S. Turner City of East Palo Alto			
Bob Hartley COPE			
Marie Watts East Palo Alto Police Department			
Eidell Wasserman Your House - South			
Valerie Goings Child Care Coordinating Council			
Kay Westrum Crittenton Friends, Inc.			
Amos Dana San Mateo County Probation Adult Division			
Marcia Fitten Child Care Coordinating Council			
Hal Anjo Former Human Service Commission City of East Palo			

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Health Issues Group

Name & Agency	Address & Phone No.	Yes	No
Antar Jannah Dawah Center of East Palo Alto			

CITY OF EAST PALO ALTO

DATED: JANUARY 16, 1986

HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION AGENCY SUMMIT
SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1986
HEALTH ISSUES GROUP

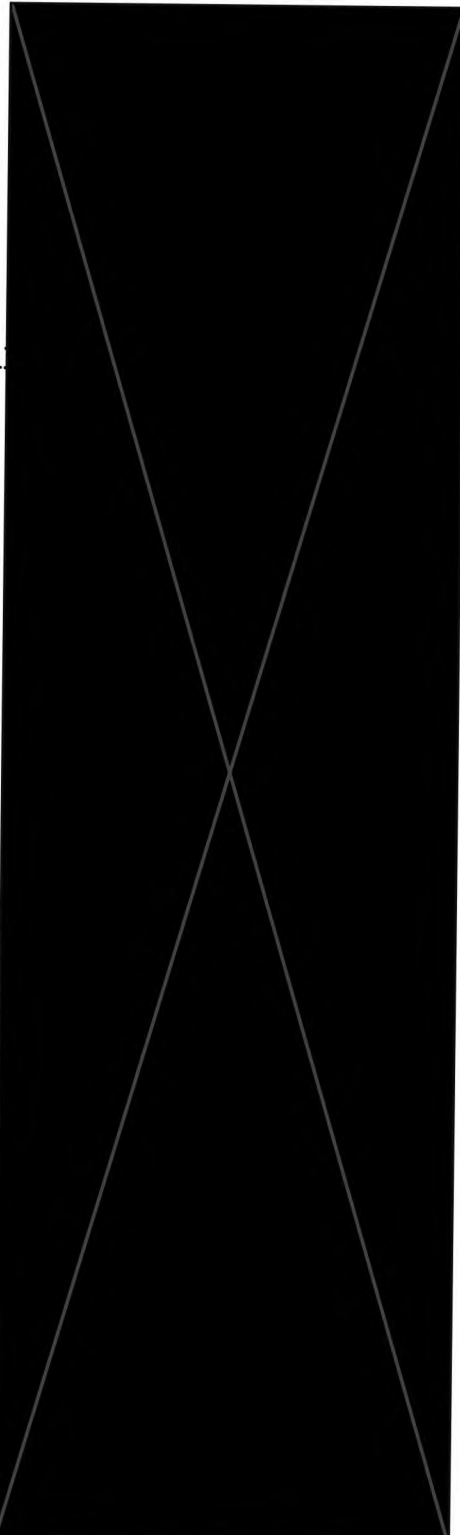
Name & Agency	Address & Phone No.	Yes	No
Margaret Stein Human Needs Task Force Women's International League for Peacer & Freedom			
Valerie Herst Pacific Graduate School of Psychology			
George Nakamura Health Services, Environmental Hea			
Arocratic P. McGill			
Shirley Corless San Mateo County Red Cross			
Raymond Lee Environmental Health San Mateo County			
John R. Hinton Community Action Agency of San Mateo County, Inc.			
Rosetta Crockett Planned Parenthood			
Paul Galloway Peninsula Humane Society Animal Control			
Lane Plunkett Peninsula Humane Society			
Kuumba Tendaji Human Services Commission			
Maurice Davis The Davis Foundation			

EXHIBIT VI
CITY OF EAST PALO ALTO

MINUTES
MEETING OF THE INTERIM COORDINATING COUNCIL COMMITTEE
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1986, 9:00-12:00

Chairperson: Lucien Scott Stone (Drew Medical Center/Phoenix Center)

Present: R. Barrales (Midpeninsula Citizens for Fair Housing),
A. McGill (Human Services Commission, EPA), E. Wasserman (Your Home), Charlie Beamon (OICW),
B. Ahmad (HSC, Department of Rehabilitation),
L. Clewis (Bayshore Community Resource Center),
M. Martin (San Mateo County Social Services Department),
V.B. Markham (HSC, Private Psychotherapist),
J. Forrester (Community Counseling Center, San Mateo County)

Staff: M.O. Okelo

(1) ASSIGNMENT OF AGENCIES TO TASK FORCES

It was suggested that other listings be used so as to ensure that the Committee had at its disposal, the total number of agencies providing services to East Palo Alto. It was suggested that the Community Development Institute (CDI) list the Inter-Agency Council list, and a list that M. Martin of the San Mateo County Social Services Department promised to avail, be acquired before starting on the task of assignment to the task force. The executive committee was given the task of pooling these lists together and making assignments to the task forces.

(2) WORK-TIME-LINE

The following time-lines were suggested for the completion of the work of the Committee:

<u>TRACK 1</u>	<u>TRACK 2</u>
3/22/86 Human Services Commission (HSC) includes the \$36,000 proposed budget in its 86/87 Budget Preparatory Meeting.	3/28-Complete concept papers and budget
4/5/86 Agency Summit <u>3</u>	4/5-Summit for ratification of proposal.
4/7/86 HSC presents concept paper and budget to City Council at its annual HSC/ Council meeting.	4/7-Final draft to Commission by 6:00 p.m.

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4/21/86 (If City Council meets at this time) present HSC proposal formally to the City Council.	4/21-Lobby for complete Community Service packet with emphasis on coordinating council.
4/25/86 City Council meets for budget hearing. HSC and members of Interim Committee lobby for the budget.	4/25-Lobby for complete package at budget hearing. -developing full proposal

(3) ISSUES

(i) Salary of Coordinator/Program Developer:

Concerns were expressed that the salary was too low, and that while it might be possible to get a competent person to fill the position it was going to be difficult to expect the person to stay for a whole year.

(ii) Part-time or Full-time Person:

It was agreed that because of the nature of the job, a part-time position would more than likely not get the job done.

(iii) Responsible Party:

Since the interim committee was not a legal entity, questions arose as to who was going to receive the money requested, and who was going to hire and pay the Coordinator/Program Developer. Several suggestions emerged:

- (a) Contract the job out.
- (b) Have the City hire the person as a regular member of the City Staff.
- (c) Have some other agency receive the money and use it to hire and pay the person in question.

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- (a) Contracting out. This was not favored because it was observed that contractors would not work within the type of time schedule that would be necessary to get the job done. In addition, it was not clear who the contractee would be.
- (b) The City. The City, it was observed had a salary scale that the salary being proposed would not necessarily have fitted. In addition (although this was not mentioned) being under the City's employ, this person would have to be answerable to a department head, City Manager and ultimately to the City Council.

Other Agencies. It was agreed, given the circumstances that this was probably the best option, i.e. some other agency receives the money, hires and pays the individual to perform tasks to be outlined by the (Post Agency Summits) coordinating Council Committee.

(4) ANNOUNCEMENTS

Chairperson Stone announced that the executive committee working to prepare the concept papers and assign agencies to task forces would be meeting on Monday, March 24th, at 3:15 p.m. on the 3rd floor. (San Mateo County Mental Services Offices at 2415 University Avenue.

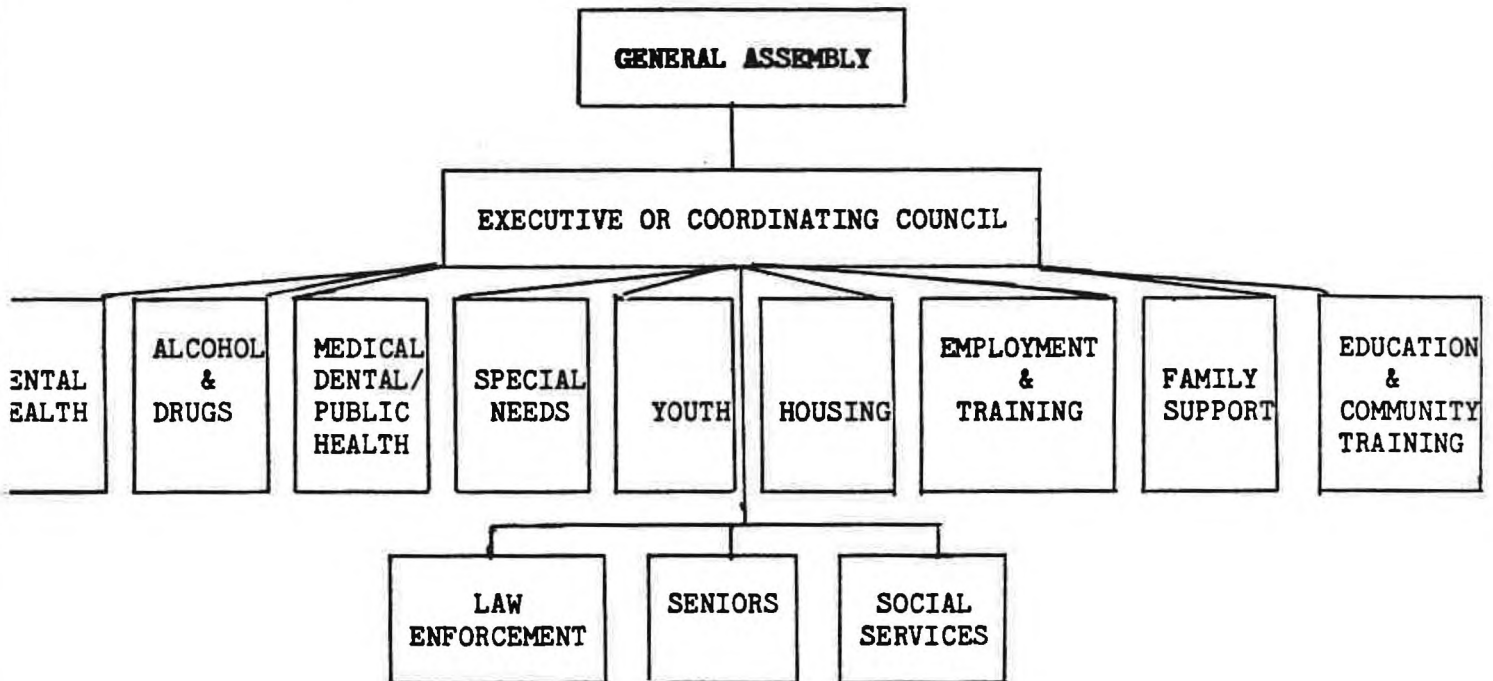
A. FINAL AGREED UPON BUDGET

Full-time Coordinator	24,000 (plus fringe benefits)
Supplies	1,200
Phone	2,400
Mail/Postage	1,500
Clerical Support	5,000
Mileage	600
Printing	1,500
Office Space	<u>Donated</u>
TOTAL	<u>36,200</u>

B. OTHER BUDGET CONSIDERED

Half-time Coordinator	10,000 (no benefits)
Supplies	1,500
Phone	450
Postage	2,000
Printing	1,500
Clerical Support	2,000
Mileage	800
Office space	<u>1,200</u>
TOTAL	<u>19,400</u>

**EXHIBIT VII
COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO TASK FORCE
NAMES, NUMBERS & CHARACTERISTICS**



TASK FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

- .. Should have at least 5-6 members.
- .. Membership should be voluntary
-) Each task force should have at least one representative from an agency located in East Palo Alto.
- .. Membership should include Human Services Commissioners, residents, experts in areas of task force concern, City staff, representatives of other commissions, church ministers, volunteers.

COORDINATING COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

1. Representatives from each task force
2. Human Services Commission members.
3. Residents (at least 3 at-large members.
4. City staff (Director of CSD or Coordinator of Human Services)
5. Ministers

SUGGESTED NAMES FOR THE BODY

1. Community Coordinating Council (CCC)
2. East Palo Alto Human Services Coordinating council (EPAHSCC)
3. Community Human Resource Council (CHRC)
4. Community Agency Council (CAC)
5. Community Betterment Council (CBC)
6. Community Improvement Resource Council (CIRC)
7. Community Action Council (CAC)
8. Community Human Services Coordinating Council (CHSCC)
9. EPA Human Service Council (EPAHSC)
10. Human Services Access Council (HSAC)
11. EPA Human Resource Council (EPAHRC)

EAST PALO ALTO/EAST MENLO PARK AGENDA ITEM 8 B

CHILD CARE TASK FORCE

MEETING DATE 2-16-88

East Palo Alto City Council
Mayor Blakey
2415 University Avenue
Municipal Building
East Palo Alto, CA 94303

Dear Honorable Mayor Blakey:

We would like to take the opportunity to present the City Council with the Goals and Objectives for the East Palo Alto/East Menlo Park Child Care Task Force.

The Task Force has been meeting since January, 1987 and is part of the East Palo Alto Human Service Coordinating Council.

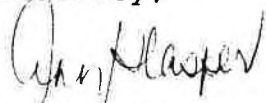
We are asking for your support in furthering the Goals and Objectives of this Task Force. At this time, we are requesting the opportunity to present the Goals and Objectives at the City Council Meeting on Tuesday, February 16, 1988.

A mayor activity in 1987 was for the Task Force to attend the California Association for the Education of Young Children, Legislative Symposium in Sacramento, to present an information packet on East Palo Alto child care needs and issues. Former Mayor Barbara Mouton was part of the group representing the City.

This year the 11th Annual Legislature Symposium will be held on Thursday, March 10th and we encourage the participation of a representative from the Council and/or the Mayor.

If there are any questions, please contact the Acting Chairperson, Ms. Ann Glasper, Director, Ravenswood Child Development Program, at (415) 325-5312.

Sincerely,



Ms. Ann Glasper

Attachments: Goals and Objectives

Legislative Symposium, Registration Form

Child Care Resources, South County Child Care
Needs Assessment

EAST PALO ALTO/EAST MENLO PARK
CHILD CARE TASK FORCE

Goals and Objectives - East Palo Alto/East Menlo Park Task Force

1. Encourage the community to identify child care as a priority.

Objectives

- A. Advocate for child care issues on a local level.
 - B. Facilitate the awareness of cultural styles within the community.
2. Encourage the development of quality child care resources for all children, including children with special needs.

Objectives

- A. Facilitate the development of child care resources there by creating more choices for parents.
 - B. Facilitate the awareness of cultural differences and life styles within the community.
 - C. Identify existing resources for children with special needs and identify unmet needs.
3. Assist parents in becoming educated child care consumers.

Objectives

- A. Educate parents regarding the rights and responsibilities of their children.
 - B. Educate parents regarding the developmental needs of children and their relationship to choosing appropriate child care.
 - C. Educate parents regarding the basic standards governing child care facilities.
 - D. Facilitate the awareness of cultural differences and life styles within the community.
4. Support and advocate for the needs of child care providers in the community.

Objectives

- A. Educate child care providers on what child care training resources are available in the county.
- B. Encourage the development of local training resources for child care providers.
- C. Facilitate the development of networks among family day care and center-based providers.
- D. Provide ongoing technical assistance to the local child care community.

Revised: February 5, 1988

SOUTH COUNTY

There are a total of eight (8) cities and/or unincorporated areas in South San Mateo County. These cities constitute thirty-three percent (33%) of the total county population.

South County is boundaried by the city of San Mateo to the north, Santa Clara County to the South, San Francisco Bay to the east and the Coastal Mountain Range to the West.

South County contains a full range of extremes with four percent (4%) of the South County population residing in Atherton where the mean family income is \$111,444 and ten percent (10%) of the population living in East Palo Alto where families are living in poverty.

The city of Redwood City with a population of 75,400, represents thirty-eight percent (38%) of the South County population. The population of Redwood City is diverse with regard to income as well as ethnicity. Compared to the overall mean yearly income in Redwood City of \$41,144, there is one sub-area that falls significantly below this figure. The unincorporated North Fair Oaks area is home to five percent (5%) of the total county population. In this area, thirty-four percent (34%) of the population is Hispanic. Thirty-five percent (35%) of the adults in this area have not completed high school. The mean family yearly income is \$24,201 and nine percent (9%) of the families have incomes below the poverty level. Eleven percent (11%) of the population in the North Fair Oaks area receives AFDC, twice the county-wide average.

Approximately fifty-five percent (55%) of Redwood City's population is currently in the labor force. This will increase to close to sixty percent (60%) by the year 2005. There are a total of 36,100 jobs available Redwood City characterized by industry type as follows: Service, twenty-six percent (26%); Manufacturing/Wholesale, twenty-four percent (24%); Retail, sixteen percent (16%); Agriculture and Mining, one tenth percent (0.1%); and other industries, thirty percent (30%).

The child population of Redwood City is 15,184, which represents twenty percent (20%) of the city's population. Of these children, twenty-eight percent (28%) are ages zero through two years; seventeen percent (17%) are ages three through four years; forty-one percent (41%) are ages five through nine years; and fourteen percent (14%) are ages ten through twelve years. Based on workforce, population and other demographic information it is estimated that 8,678 of the children in Redwood City need child care services. Currently in Redwood City there are approximately 1,966 licensed child care spaces available.

The recently incorporated East Palo Alto has a total population of 18,700 which represents nine percent (9%) of the South County population. The East Palo Alto and East Menlo Park areas exhibit the highest incidence of poverty according to the indicators of poverty (variables) from the 1980 census. More than fourteen percent (14%) of the families in this area have incomes below the poverty level, a rate

The city of San Carlos with a population of 27,700, represents thirteen percent (13%) of the South County population. It is anticipated that the population will steadily grow to its projected population in 2005 of 28,700.

The mean annual income in San Carlos is \$49,340 and approximately fifty-seven percent (57%) of the population is in the labor force. There are a total of 17,000 jobs within the city characterized by industry type as follows: Service; fourteen percent (14%); Retail, twelve percent (12%); Manufacturing/Wholesale, fifty-two percent (52%); and Other industries, twenty percent (20%).

The child population of San Carlos is 3,776, which represents thirteen percent (13%) of the city's population. Of these children, twenty-seven percent (27%) are ages zero through two years; sixteen percent (16%) are ages three through four years; thirty-five percent (35%) are ages five through nine years; and nineteen percent (19%) are ages ten through twelve years.

Approximately 2,161 children in San Carlos need child care services. Currently there are 749 licensed child care spaces in the city.

The city of Belmont with a population of 24,655, represents twelve percent (12%) of the South County population. The population is expected to grow steadily to its projected 2005 population of 25,400.

The mean annual income in Belmont is \$50,807 and approximately sixty-three percent (63%) of the population is in the labor force. There are a total of 11,700 jobs within the city, characterized by industry type as follows: Service, twenty-one percent (21%); Retail, nineteen percent (19%); Manufacturing/Wholesale, thirty-five percent (35%); and Other industries, twenty-two percent (22%).

The child population of Belmont is 3,554 which represents fourteen percent (14%) of the city's population. Of these children, twenty-eight percent (28%) are ages zero through two years; sixteen percent (16%) are ages three through four years; thirty-five percent (35%) are ages five through nine years; and nineteen percent (19%) are ages ten through twelve years.

Approximately 2,030 children in Belmont need child care services. Currently there are 985 licensed child care spaces in the city.

Atherton, Portola Valley and Woodside with a combined population of 20,100, represent ten percent (10%) of the South County population. It is projected that Atherton's population will see very little growth, while both Woodside and Portola Valley are expected to increase in population by 2005 to 6,800 and 7,600 respectively.

These three cities are affluent areas. The mean annual income of Atherton is \$111,444; of Portola Valley is \$89,311 and of Woodside is \$88,870.

more than three times higher than the county-wide rate. Twenty-one percent (21%) of the households receive public assistance, four times the county-wide percentage.

Approximately forty-nine percent (49%) of East Palo Alto's population is currently in the labor force. Within the city, there are currently 1,400 total jobs available. These jobs are characterized by industry type as follows: Service, twelve percent (12%); Retail, thirty-one percent (31%); Manufacturing/Wholesale, nine percent (9%); Agriculture and Mining, three percent (3%); and Other industries, forty-five percent (45%).

More than thirty percent (30%) of the children in East Palo Alto live in families with a female head. Women head approximately twenty-nine percent (29%) of the households in East Palo Alto.

The ethnic composition of East Palo Alto is seventy-three percent (73%) Black and sixteen percent (16%) Spanish origin.

The child population of East Palo Alto is 5,693, which represents thirty percent (30%) of the city's population. Of these children, twenty-four percent (24%) are ages zero through two years; fourteen percent (14%) are ages three through four years; forty-two percent (42%) are ages five through nine years; and eighteen percent (18%) are ages ten through twelve years.

It is estimated that approximately 3,278 children in East Palo Alto are in need of child care services. Currently in East Palo Alto there are approximately 767 licensed child care spaces available.

The city of Menlo Park with a population of 32,600, represents sixteen percent (16%) of the South County population. The population of Menlo Park will grow at a very slow rate to its projected population in 2005 of 32,800.

The mean annual income in Menlo Park is 45,295 and approximately fifty-one percent (51%) of the population is in the labor force. There are a total of 26,600 jobs available within the city, characterized by industry type as follows: Service, twenty-seven percent (27%); Retail, seventeen percent (17%); Manufacturing/Wholesale, thirty-one percent (31%); and Other, twenty-two percent (22%).

The child population of Menlo Park is 4,930, which represents fifteen percent (15%) of the city's population. Of these children, twenty-six percent (26%) are ages zero through two years; sixteen percent (16%) are ages three through four years; thirty-eight percent (38%) are ages five through nine years; and eighteen percent are ages ten through twelve years.

It is estimated that close to 2,828 children in Menlo Park are in need of child care services. Currently, there are approximately 1,089 licensed child care spaces available.

Forty-four percent (44%) of Atherton's population is in the labor force, fifty percent (50%) of Portola Valley's and fifty-six percent (56%) of Woodside's. There are a total of 4,300 jobs within these three cities characterized by industry type as follows: Service, forty-three percent (43%); Retail, nineteen percent (19%); Manufacturing/Wholesale, eight percent (8%); and other industries, twenty-four percent (24%).

The total child population for these three areas is 2,217 which represents eleven percent (11%) of the total population. Of these children, twenty-eight percent (28%) are ages zero through two years; fifteen percent (15%) are ages three through four years; thirty-six percent (36%) are ages five through nine years; and nineteen percent (19%) are ages ten through twelve years.

Approximately 1,266 of these children need child care services. Currently, in Atherton, Portola Valley and Woodside, there are 311 licensed child care spaces available.

In conclusion, close to fifteen percent (15%) of the South county population live in poverty in East Palo Alto, North Fair Oaks and East Menlo Park. This condition is further represented by the fact that approximately forty-five percent (45%) of the total county recipients of AFDC reside in South County with nearly a third of that percentage residing in East Palo Alto.

Presently in South County, it is clear that the potential number of children requiring child care services outnumbers the available supply of licensed child care spaces. For the estimated 20,241 South County children needing child care, there currently exist 5,867 licensed child care spaces.

This lack of available child care services varies depending upon the ages of the children needing care. As the child care resource data for South County indicates, there is not a huge demand for more preschool aged child care. However, there is clearly an unmet need for child care services for infants and school-aged children. On a city-by-city basis, the supply and demand varies as well.

The city of Redwood City has the greatest number of child care spaces available. Redwood City also has the largest child population. Currently, Redwood City has available child care spaces for twenty-three percent (23%) of the children who need care.

The city of East Palo Alto has available child care spaces for thirteen percent (13%) of its child population.

San Carlos and Belmont have similar total populations as well as child populations. However, San Carlos has available child care spaces for thirty-five percent (35%) of the children who need child care as compared to Belmont which has child care available for forty-nine percent (49%) of the children who need it.

Menlo Park has available child care spaces for thirty-eight percent (38%) of the children who need it. Atherton, Portola Valley and