



BRION & ASSOCIATES

FINAL REPORT:

2010 UPDATE

CHILD CARE ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

FOR EL DORADO COUNTY

Prepared for:
Early Care and Education Planning Council
of El Dorado County



Prepared by
Brion & Associates

in conjunction with
Nilsson Consulting

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I. Introduction and Summary of Findings

This study provides an assessment of the economic impact of the child care industry in El Dorado County, as of 2010. It represents an update and expansion of a similar study prepared for the County in 2002. We have expanded the content of this study to provide more information and data on the current state of child care supply and demand as well as demographic information about the general population and children in the County.

The purpose of this study is to educate the public and local policy makers about the importance of child care in the local economy. Not only does child care allow parents to go to work, it allows children to learn and grow and develop in order to lead healthy and productive lives. Numerous studies have shown the significant benefit of early care and education, which includes child care.

The Early Care and Education Planning Council of El Dorado County retained Brion & Associates to conduct this study and we worked closely with the child care coordinator for this effort. The data used in the study represents the most current and up to date data available. However it is important to note that changes at the State Budget level could reduce funding available for child care in the future. This study helps to demonstrate how important child care is in every county in California, and especially smaller rural counties such as El Dorado.

Child care supports families and children; keeping parents working and driving local economies. Good quality child care allows parents to feel comfortable being away from their children, and is shown to reduce absenteeism, a direct benefit to employers and businesses. Many public agencies offer child care on site to public employees because they recognize the importance of child care as a quality of life issue. In the many communities that Brion & Associates has worked, child care is so important that some cities have adopted child care impact fees to help build child care facilities.

In every Child Care Needs Assessment prepared by Brion & Associates, there is an overall countywide shortage of child care. Statewide, while some wealthy cities or cities with high employment may have a slight surplus of child care relative to demand, most communities are woefully underserved with licensed child care. In almost every community we have worked there is a shortage of child care.

And even if there is a surplus of child care, many families cannot afford child care. Many families struggle to afford child care when it is available. For many families child care costs comprise from 20% to 40% of their gross income. For single female head of households the cost of child care often makes it impossible for mothers to work if they lack skills and education.

Background

This study updates a study prepared in 2002 called “Child Care Economic Impact Analysis for El Dorado County, California” prepared for the El Dorado County Child Care and Development Planning Council.¹ Some general information on child care has been incorporated from that report as noted in this study. That study followed the approach promoted by the National Economic Development and Law Center in the study “The Economic Impact of the Child Care Industry.” This organization no longer exists, but its methodology is widely used. We generally follow the proposed structure and approach recommended by NEDLC but we have further refined the approach based on our broader experience in urban economic analysis and the child care field and our work on Needs Assessments.

According to the 2002 study from NEDLC, numerous economic benefits are produced from early care and education (also called early childhood education). Children who have experienced high quality early childhood education are more likely to have increased behavioral and academic readiness, which can lead to greater success in grades K-12, including higher test scores and graduation rates, lower public dollars spent on remedial education, and a more prepared workforce to support the local economy. Early childhood education can also decrease the amount of public spending through the lowering of criminal justice costs and the reduction of welfare use. Investing in children at an early age therefore generates life-long benefits for children and society as a whole.

In addition to the direct benefits for children, the child care industry positively impacts the economy of El Dorado County in direct and indirect ways. Annual gross receipts for child care in 2002 were just over \$26 million, resulting in an additional \$16 million in additional economic activity countywide. In 2002, these annual gross receipts in child care were almost comparable to those in the local timber industry and much higher than any other agricultural product in the county. The local child care industry drew almost \$12 million in State and Federal child care funds to El Dorado County. Licensed child care facilities employed 900 full-time equivalent jobs in 2002.

Other industries affected by the child care industry include bookkeeping, tax compliance and audits, agriculture (food), and other suppliers to the child care industry.

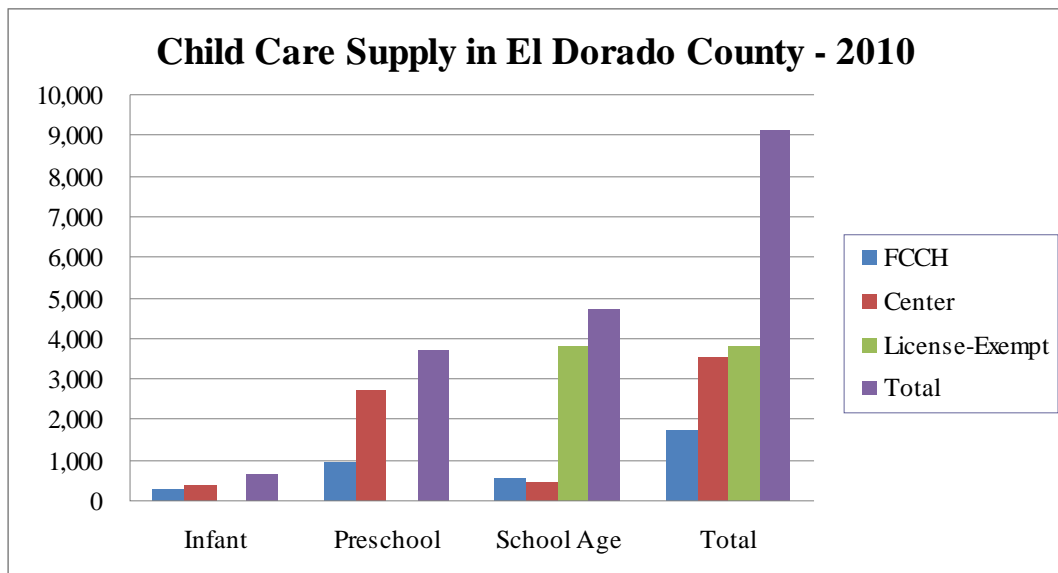
¹ The current name of the council is Early Care and Education Planning Council of El Dorado County and is the same organization. The 2002 study was prepared by Willa Bowman Pettygrove, ACIP, Consultant, Bowman Grove Community Service Planning. She has since retired and was not available to update the study.

Summary of Findings

This section summarizes the key findings of the report. Further discussion of these findings is included in Chapter IV.

1. The County currently has an estimated 189,000 residents and of these 15% are estimated to be children 0 to 13 years old.
2. Currently, there are an estimated 9,100 licensed child care spaces in El Dorado County, of which 7% serve infants, 40% preschool and 52% school age care.

Figure S-1: Supply of Child Care by Age or Type in El Dorado County – 2010



3. The demand for child care as of 2010 and countywide equals about 11,100 with 14% in infant care, 30% in preschool care, and 56% in school age care.
4. Over the next ten years, there will be an additional 6,667 new children in El Dorado County, of which an estimated 39% will need child care or an increase of 2,706 spaces..
5. Child care represents a significant portion of family’s income, ranging from 24% to 28% of the typical families expenses. For single parents this percent is even higher.
6. Wages in the child care industry are in general very low and much lower than other service industries in the County; the average child care wage is \$10.87 per hour or about 66% of the average for the typical service industry worker.

Figure S-2: Supply and Demand for Child Care in El Dorado County – 2010

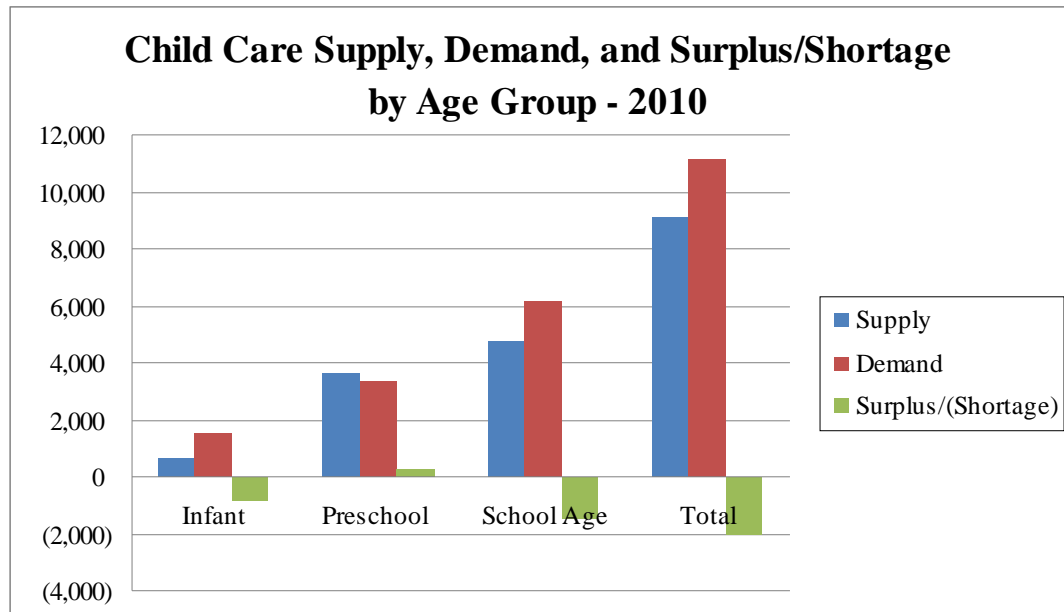
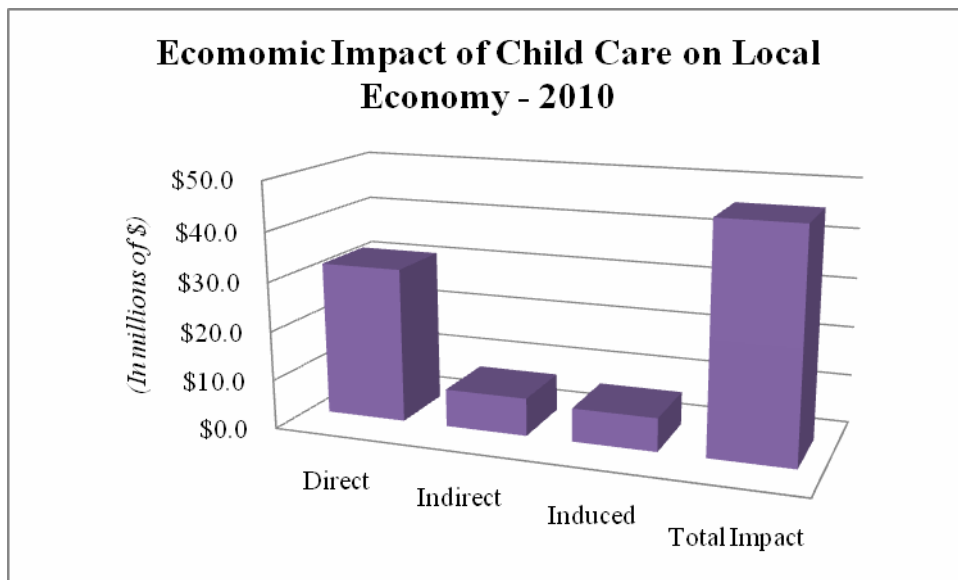


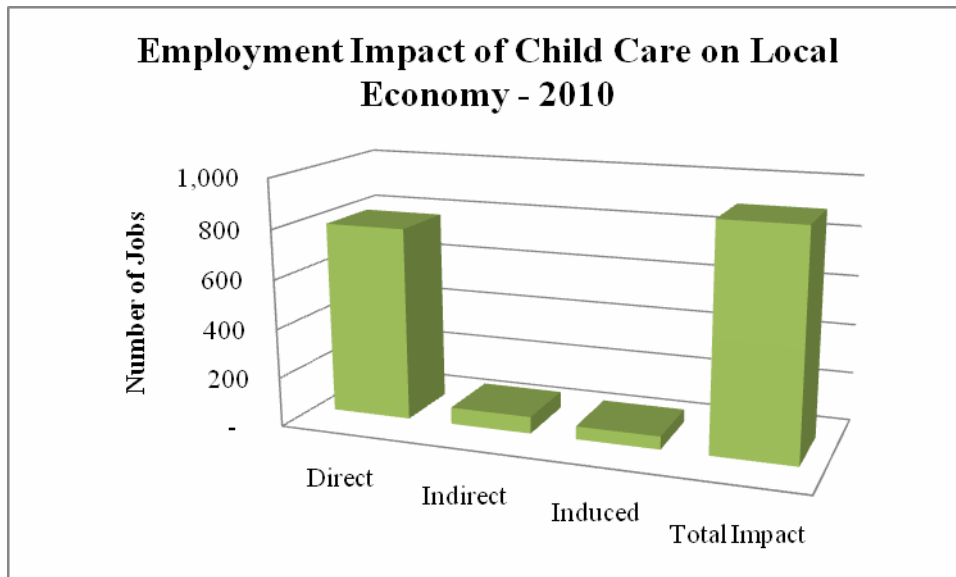
Figure S-3: Economic Multiplier Impact of Child Care on the Local El Dorado Economy



- In 2010, there is \$31.5 million spent annually on child care in El Dorado County, and based on that amount, there is an additional impact of \$14.5 million in the local economy, for a total of \$46 million.

- Based on the \$31.5 million spent annually on child care, based on the economic input/out analysis for this study, this expenditure level supports a total of 905 jobs in connection with the child care industry in total countywide.

Figure S-4: Employment Multiplier Impact of Child Care on Local Economy



- The employment impact of the child care industry impacts the employment of other sectors. The top sectors that benefit from employment in the child care industry are real estate establishments, (i.e. property management, brokers, property owners, etc.) and employment services.
- The output impact of the dollars in the child care industry impacts the overall output of other sectors. The top sectors that benefit from child care industry output are real estate employment and finance, and food service.
- The child care industry in El Dorado County generates as much gross economic activity as the sporting goods industry, automotive parts and tire stores, residential and commercial leasing, and religious, civic, grant making and other similar organizations, all with around \$30 to \$35 million in gross annual activity according to data from the 2007 Economic Census.
- There are 66 economic sectors in the County that have fewer employees than the child care industry, which has about 875 direct jobs, according to data from the Economic Census.²

² The 2007 Economic Census is the latest data available for El Dorado County. This figure compares with the IMPLAN model's estimate of total jobs in 2010 of 874 direct jobs countywide.

Defining Child Care

Child care is provided in a wide range of facilities by a wide range of providers. In general formal licensed child care is the focus of these types of studies. It should be noted that child care is also provided in informal settings by friends and relatives or by nannies in one's own home. Local planning councils for child care promote high quality child care in licensed environments and work diligently to improve the quality of teachers and providers with a variety of services, resources, and workshops and other type of events. In general there are several types of providers/facilities for child care.

- ◆ **Small and Large Family Child Care Homes** where children are cared for in someone's home. Small FCCHs can serve up to 8 children and large FCCHs can serve up to 14. Rarely do FCCHs providers serve the maximum number of children. These providers serve all age groups but tend to focus more on infants, toddlers and preschool children. Generally this type of care is less expensive than formal child care center based care.
- ◆ **Child Care Centers** are located in commercial buildings, portable buildings or portions of commercial space or community space i.e. a church. Child care centers can be privately owned and operated, run by non profits, public and private schools, or by community organizations.
- ◆ **School Age** child care is offered by a variety of organizations and is typically located at school sites and often uses portable buildings that have been added since the school was constructed. Generally this type of care is considered license exempt. Other after school care is provided by organizations such as Boys & Girls Clubs, State Latchkey programs, YMCAs, ASES/21st Century programs, etc. Some children receive before and after school care while others receive just one or the other. As children reach 9 or 10 years old they start to participate more in after school programs and sports and need less and less formal child care.
- ◆ **Publicly funded child care** programs come in a variety of settings. Head Start programs are federally funded and serve low income preschool age children. The State of California provides subsidies for child care through contracts to providers located in child care settings. Depending on the subsidy type, there is income threshold limits and need requirements (working or attending school) for parents to qualify for child care subsidies.
- ◆ **Co-ops** are typically run by parents with a trained teacher or director and can provide lower cost care than formal licensed care. This type of care is not as common as most parents work full time and do not have the time or expertise to work in a co-op setting.

The State of California through the Community Care Licensing Division of the Department of Social Services (CDSS) licenses child care providers and set certain minimum staffing ratios.

These staffing requirements are used to help estimate employment in the child care industry but are a minimum requirement. Infant care has higher staffing ratios than preschool and school age has the lowest staffing ratios. The CCL also sets indoor and outdoor space requirements per child which are used to size child care facilities. In general, under California Law, small FCCs are allowed by right in single family and multi family homes, and large FCCs are also allowed by right with review of parking, fire safety and noise.

Child care in general does not generate enough profit to afford newly constructed buildings and facilities and is often reduced to locating in substandard commercial space, old houses, church basements, etc. About 85% of a child care provider's budget goes to labor, leaving very little funding available for high quality buildings and spaces. For this analysis we focus on the direct annual operating impacts of the child care industry and not the capital improvement or development side, as we might for another industry, such as the bio-tech industry, often located in upscale, expensive buildings and office / industrial parks.

Role of Local Child Care Planning Councils

The primary mission of the Local Child Care and Development Planning Councils (LPCs) is to plan for child care and development services based on the needs of families in the local community. LPCs are intended to serve as a forum to address the child care needs of all families in the community for all types of child care, both subsidized and non-subsidized. There are currently LPCs representing each county in California. (See Education Code, Chapter 2.3, Article 1, Section 8499 and Article 2, Sections 8499.3, 8499.5 and 8499.7.)³ LPCs responsibilities include but are not limited to the following:

- ◆ Conduct an assessment of child care needs in the county no less than once every five years.
- ◆ Prepare local comprehensive countywide child care plans designed to mobilize public and private resources to address identified needs.
- ◆ Identify local funding priority areas for child care services for [General Child Care and Development Programs and the State Preschool Program](#) (XLS; 700KB; 40pp.) for new state and federal funds.
- ◆ Conduct local forums to encourage public input in the development of local priorities.
- ◆ Foster local partnerships with subsidized and non-subsidized providers, local and state children and families commissions, county welfare departments, human service agencies, regional centers, job training programs, employers, parent organizations, early start family resource centers, family empowerment centers on disability, local child care resource and referral programs, and other interested parties.
- ◆ Coordinate part-day programs, including state preschool and Head Start, with other child care and development services to provide full-day child care.
- ◆ Design a system to consolidate local child care waiting lists.

³ As reported at <http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/cd/re/lpc.asp> on May 25, 2010.

The mission statement and vision of the El Dorado LPC are:

Mission Statement:

The El Dorado Early Care and Education Planning Council provides leadership for the planning and development of quality, accessible, affordable early care and education programs for children and families in El Dorado County

Local Planning:

The Early Care and Education Planning Council is a public-private partnership of business, education, child care providers and consumers, community and government. The fifteen member council ensures that the county’s child care needs are assessed and a strategic plan is developed to meet those needs. In addition, the Council establishes local priorities for child care funding and develops policies to meet the needs identified within these priorities. Mandates include enhancing collaborations and partnerships in the child care community and linking part-day programs to offer full day care. The Superintendent of Schools and the Board of Supervisors serve as authorities to the Council.

Main Council Goals – 2008 to 2011

- ◆ Early care and education is recognized as an essential element to our social, educational and economic infrastructure and must be considered in all aspects of planning, development and decision making in El Dorado County.
- ◆ El Dorado County children are cared for and educated in high quality settings.
- ◆ Early care and education programs have highly trained and educated staff to provide quality care.

Current Council Members

Sherry Springer, Chair -Happy Kids Child Care
Juline Aguilar -Consumer
Lisa Daly -Folsom Lake College
Roslyn Hunt -Consumer
Jennifer Lawrence -Choices for Children
Myra Lowder -Provider
Noelle Mattock -Designee
Sean McCartney -DC Boys & Girls Club
Kaye Medellin -EDC Office of Education
Barbara Raines -Folsom Lake College

Ellen Vaughn -EDC Chamber of Commerce
Wendy Wood -Family Connections
Judi Harkins -Liaison, Board of Supervisors
Cathy Bean -Liaison, Superintendent of Schools

Current LPC Staff

Elizabeth Blakemore, Coordinator
Lori Blackburn, Secretary

Study Methodology and Approach

The report includes two types of analysis that Brion & Associates typically prepares for local planning councils and other child care related agencies and departments: supply and demand analysis and economic multiplier or impact analysis (i.e., Input/Output Analysis with IMPLAN software). The following discussion summarizes the purpose and approach to each of these analyses; further discussion is included in each chapter on the topic.

Child Care Supply and Demand Analysis

This analysis compares the demand or need for child care to the current estimate of supply of child care, estimated by number of licensed spaces by age or type of child care, typically infant, preschool and school age. The ages served by each of these types of care can vary slightly but generally are 0 to 1 or 2 year olds for infants, 2 or 3 to 5 year olds for preschool, and 6 to 12 or 13 year olds for school age care.

Child care demand or need is based on several steps using various assumptions and data. Starting with an estimate of total children in El Dorado County for 2010, we apply labor force participation rates to these estimates by age group, as discussed in **Chapter II**. This provides an estimate of children with working parents. We know from surveys and other studies that not every child with a working parent or parents needs licensed child care, which is the focus of this and most child care studies. We apply licensed child care demand factors by type of care to reduce the estimate of children with working parents to those requiring licensed care. This approach and estimate of child care need normally results in an overall demand rate of 1 out of every 3 or 4 children needing some form of licensed care. The remaining children are cared for by parents, families, friends, neighbors, nannies, and unlicensed child care.

This type of analysis is conducted by each county's Local Planning Council for Child Care throughout the State through the Needs Assessments which are required every five years. Brion & Associates has prepared many of these studies and our approach for this study is consistent with the body of work and the work of others on the issue.

Economic Impact Analysis or Multiplier Analysis

The economic and employment analysis of the child care industry on the local economy uses IMPLAN Version 3.0® software and data from El Dorado County, California, and estimates of gross receipts for the child care industry as described in detail in **Chapter III**. Input/Output analyses are generally prepared at the County level as the IMPLAN model is structured at the county level. The magnitude of the potential economic impact of any project or industry is in direct relation to the complexity of the local economy and also the presence of the goods and services a particular industry or activity requires. For example, the economic impact of a California sales tax initiative in the 1990s to fund mass transit resulted in very little multiplier effect because very little mass transit is actually manufactured and produced in California (i.e., trains, buses and ferries). In general, manufacturing has a broader economic multiplier effect than say the activities of a dentist or some other type of

customer service. There are 440 industry sectors in the IMPLAN model for El Dorado County. The model has a category related to child care called “child day care services.”

The model estimates direct, indirect and induced economic impacts. Direct impacts are the direct dollars spend on child care services by parents or the subsidies provided by public agencies, for example. The indirect impacts are the spin-off effects of those dollars spent, on services required by the industry, such as accountants and goods purchased, such as toys and food. Induced impacts are the impacts of wages and salaries paid to child care industry employees in the local economy, such as spending on housing, food, services, health care, etc. The analysis reports economic activity in terms of the following:

- **Economic Effects** or Output represents all of the economic activity including commodity inputs, labor income, property income, and other components.
- **Employment** represents the number of jobs, on an annual basis, that will be generated as a result of each impact.

Data Availability and Potential Changes in Child Care Funding

This study uses existing data that have been collected by other agencies as of spring 2010, and this effort did not include any primary data collection. We reviewed a variety of reports, documents and contacted various staff working in child care in the county to gather the information used in the study. Child care supply and funding of that supply is very dynamic and changes frequently. With the current state of the California State Budget process and proposed reductions in funding for child care related services, the analysis presented in this study may not represent funding for the Fiscal Year 2011/2012 budget in El Dorado County. This study does present current funding and expenditures as of 2010.

Report Organization

This report is organized into four chapters, including this introduction and findings chapter. **Chapter II** presents information, data and analysis of current supply and demand for child care in the County, and references information on current demographics in the County. It also presents information and analysis on household income and child care costs. **Chapter III** presents the economic multiplier or impact analysis and includes a description of the current direct funding spent on child care from all sources, including families and local, state and federal support and subsidies. **Chapter IV** presents the findings and implications of the analysis for child care planning. There are two appendices included in this report, also listed in the Table of Contents.

II. Child Care in El Dorado County

This chapter looks at current demographics in El Dorado County and analyzes the current demand and supply of child care in the County. Additionally, data on household and family incomes, wages and employment, and other child care fees are discussed. The purpose of this analysis is to provide an overall picture of child care in the county, including surpluses and shortages in supply, future demand, and cost of care and affordability issues.

This information sets the stage and context for the economic impact assessment in **Chapter III** and provides a general overview of the current conditions concerning child care in El Dorado County. This type of information is typically included in Needs Assessment, which the LPCs are required to do every five years.

Current Demographics

Table 1 shows current population estimates for El Dorado County from different sources, including the American Community Survey 2008 (part of the U.S. Census), the California Department of Finance (DOF), Sacramento Region Databook, and STATS Indiana. Estimates are from the years 2008 to 2019 and show some variation, without great deviation. We are using the DOF projections for this analysis because they provide overall projections of population by age by year, which allows us to estimate child care demand in the future.

As shown in **Table 2**, there are about 28,500 children ages 0 to 13 years old in El Dorado County in 2010. This estimate is based on projections from the California DOF projection of population by age for the years 2000 to 2050. Children ages 0 to 13 are estimated to make up 15% of the total population of El Dorado County in 2010. Children as a percentage of population is an important demographic indicator for child care planning efforts. The total population countywide for 2010 is estimated at 189,308.

Between 2010 and 2030, it is projected that there will be an additional 10,105 children, which will remain approximately 15% of the population, as the overall population of El Dorado County is expected to increase by approximately 58,300. By 2020, the County will add about 6,700 new children 0 to 13 years old.

Table 1
Summary of Population Estimates for
El Dorado County by Source and Year
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Source	Year of Estimate	Estimated Total Population
American Community Survey	2008	176,075
Department of Finance, E-5 Report	Jan. 1, 2009	180,185
Department of Finance, Population Forecast by Age	2010	189,308
	2020	221,140
	2030	247,570
Sacto Databook 2010	2009	180,185
	2019	198,401
STATS Indiana - USA Counties in Profile	2009	178,447

Note Department of Finance data is used in this analysis; other projections are for comparison purposes.

Sources: Sacramento Council of Governments; California Department of Finance; STATS Indiana; Brion & Associates.

Countywide Child Care Supply and Demand

Current Supply and Demand

Table 3 shows the current demand and supply for child care as of 2010 in El Dorado County. The existing demand for child care is calculated based on the estimated number of children in the County and by applying demand factors including labor force participations rates of parents and estimates of the need for licensed care by age group. This is calculated by taking the estimated number of children by age group and multiplying it by the labor force participation rates by age. The product of these numbers is considered the number of children with working parents who could possibly need some type of child care. However, we do know that not all children with working parents require or use licensed care based on data from surveys and other related studies. Thus, applying these factors to the number of total children in an area is the first step of estimating child care demand. Labor Force Participation Rates (LFPRs) data from the 2000 Census for the county are shown in **Table 3**. LFPRs for parents are collected by the Census for two age groups, 0 to 6 years old and 6 to 17 years old.

As shown, the LFPR for 0 to 6 year olds is 70.4% overall in the County and 73.3% for 6 to 17 year olds. This reflects the fact that more women go back to work after their children start school.

Table 2
Population Projections from CA Department of Finance: 2010, 2020, and 2030
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Age	2010	Children as	2020	Children as	2030	Children as	Net Change 2010-2030	
	Total	% of Population	Total	% of Population	Total	% of Population	Amount	Percent
0	2,040	1.1%	2,566	1.2%	2,480	1.0%	440	22%
1	1,966	1.0%	2,563	1.2%	2,486	1.0%	520	26%
2	1,899	1.0%	2,554	1.2%	2,498	1.0%	599	32%
3	1,856	1.0%	2,546	1.2%	2,521	1.0%	665	36%
4	1,843	1.0%	2,535	1.1%	2,563	1.0%	720	39%
5	1,961	1.0%	2,522	1.1%	2,619	1.1%	658	34%
6	1,961	1.0%	2,503	1.1%	2,682	1.1%	721	37%
7	1,963	1.0%	2,486	1.1%	2,751	1.1%	788	40%
8	1,976	1.0%	2,483	1.1%	2,824	1.1%	848	43%
9	1,993	1.1%	2,484	1.1%	2,906	1.2%	913	46%
10	2,040	1.1%	2,475	1.1%	2,977	1.2%	937	46%
11	2,184	1.2%	2,475	1.1%	3,045	1.2%	861	39%
12	2,351	1.2%	2,478	1.1%	3,102	1.3%	751	32%
13	2,466	1.3%	2,496	1.1%	3,150	1.3%	684	28%
Total Ages 0-13	28,499	15.1%	35,166	15.9%	38,604	15.6%	10,105	35%
0-2	5,905	3.1%	7,683	3.5%	7,464	3.0%	1,559	26%
3-5	5,660	3.0%	7,603	3.4%	7,703	3.1%	2,043	36%
6-13	16,934	8.9%	19,880	9.0%	23,437	9.5%	6,503	38%
Total Ages 0-13	28,499	15.05%	35,166	15.90%	38,604	15.59%	10,105	35%
Net and Percent Change			6,667	5.6%	3,438	-1.9%		
Total Population	189,308	100.0%	221,140	100.0%	247,570	100.0%	58,262	
Net and Percent Change			31,832	17%	26,430	12%		

Taken from Department of Finance's Population Projections by age and ethnicity from 2000 to 2050.
Sources: California Department of Finance; Brion & Associates.

The percent of children requiring licensed care is then calculated by applying percentages based on other studies we have prepared and also a review of what other cities and counties have used in studies prepared by others. We believe that these figures represent a realistic estimate of the amount of demand for licensed care. For this study we are assuming that, for residents, licensed child care demand breakdowns to:

- ◆ 37% of infants with working parents,
- ◆ 85% of preschool age children with working parents, and
- ◆ 50% of school age children with working parents require licensed care.

Applying these assumptions about the percent of children with working parents, we arrive at the total number of children requiring licensed child care spaces. Other children are assumed to be cared for by other family members, friends, relatives, nannies, or unlicensed providers. However, it should be noted that the State Resource & Referral Agency assumes all children with working parents need licensed care.

Table 3
Existing Child Care Demand and Supply in 2010
based on DOF Population Estimates
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

EL DORADO COUNTY-CURRENT 2010	Child Care Demand and Supply as of 2010				
	0 to 2 or Infants	3 to 5 or Preschool	Subtotal, 0 to 5 Years	6 to 13 or School Age	Total, 0 to 13 Years
EXISTING DEMAND					
Estimated Total Children as of 2010 (1)	5,905	5,660	11,565	16,934	28,499
Avg. Labor Force Participation Rates (2)	70.4%	70.4%	70.4%	73.3%	72.1%
Children With Working Parents	4,157	3,985	8,142	12,413	20,554
% Children Needing Licensed Care (3)	37%	85%	60%	50%	54%
Children Needing Licensed Care	1,538	3,387	4,925	6,206	11,131
Total Demand for Child Care Spaces	1,538	3,387	4,925	6,206	11,131
% Distribution of Total Demand for Spaces	14%	30%	44%	56%	100%
% of Total Children Needing Licensed Care	26%	60%	43%	37%	39%
EXISTING SUPPLY (4)					
Licensed Family Child Care Homes Spaces	275	945	1,220	525	1,745
Licensed Child Care Center Spaces	390	2,733	3,123	441	3,564
School Age, Licensed and License Exempt				<u>3,783</u>	<u>3,783</u>
Current Child Care Spaces	665	3,678	4,343	4,749	9,092
Distribution of Spaces	7%	40%	48%	52%	100%
EXISTING SURPLUS/(SHORTAGE)	(873)	291	(582)	(1,457)	(2,039)
Percentage of Demand Met by Existing Facilities/Spaces	43%	109%	88%	77%	82%

- (1) From population projects by California Department of Finance for 2010.
 (2) Labor force participation rates are from the 2000 Census and include children with two working parents or single working parents. Rates vary by age, under 6 years and over 6 years.
 (3) Not all children with working parents are assumed to need licensed care: the assumptions - % - under each age category are used. The remaining children are assumed to be cared for by family members, nannies, friends, and unlicensed care.
 Percentages are based on a detailed review of 15 other child care studies, including impact fee studies.
 (4) Includes small and large Family Child Care Home Provider's spaces. Data on child care supply provided by Elizabeth Blakemore from the El Dorado County R & R as of April 2010.
 (5) Represents desired capacity distributed by age based on licensing limit by FCCH type, which are for small FCCHs, 2 spaces are infant, 4 are preschool, and 2 are school age.

Sources: Department of Finance; Early Care and Education Planning Council, El Dorado County; American Community Survey; 2000 U.S. Census; Brion & Associates.

As shown in **Table 3**, there are an estimated 5,905 infants ages 0 to 2; 5,660 preschool age children ages 3 to 5; and 16,934 children ages 6 to 13 in El Dorado County. Applying the LFPRs to these numbers shows 4,157 infants, 3,985 preschool age children, and 12,413 school age children with working parents for a total of 20,554 children ages 0 to 13 or 54% of children overall. The licensed child care demand factors are then applied to these numbers and the product of this shows the total number of children, by age group, requiring licensed care. Currently in El Dorado County, it is estimated that 1,538 infants, 3,387 preschool age children, and 6,206 school age children who require licensed care or a total of 11,131 children.

Current 2010 child care supply data was provided by the El Dorado County Resource & Referral Agency and is summarized in the table and charts below. The current child care supply is also summarized in **Table 3**. As shown, there are 665 licensed spaces for infants, of which 275 are in family child care homes and 390 are in centers. For preschool there are 3,678 licensed spaces, with 945 at FCCs and 2,733 at centers. There are 4,749 spaces for school age children, including 3,783 license-exempt spaces. There are 525 school age spaces at FCCs and 441 school age spaces at centers. There are a total of 9,092 spaces overall, and 82% of overall demand is met countywide.

**Estimated Child Care Supply in El Dorado County
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010**

Age of Children	# of Spaces	% of Supply
0 to 1 Year Old - Infant	665	7.3%
2 to 5 Years Old - Preschool	3,678	40.5%
6 to 13 Years Old - School Age (1)	4,749	52.2%
0 to 13, All Ages	9,092	100.0%

(1) Includes 3,783 license-exempt after-school spaces.

Table 4
Estimated Future Child Care Demand at 2020
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

EL DORADO COUNTY-FUTURE-2020	Child Care Demand and Supply as of 2020				
	0 to 2 or Infants	3 to 5 or Preschool	Subtotal, 0 to 5 Years	6 to 13 or School Age	Total, 0 to 13 Years
Current Surplus/(Shortage) at 2010	(873)	291	(582)	(1,457)	(2,039)
Future Demand For Child Care at 2020					
Estimated Children at 2020	7,683	7,603	15,286	19,880	35,166
Labor Force Participation Rates	70.4%	70.4%	70.4%	73.3%	72.1%
Children with Working Parents	5,409	5,353	10,761	14,572	25,333
Percent of Children Needing Licensed Care	37%	85%	60%	50%	54%
Total Demand at 2020	2,001	4,550	6,551	7,286	13,837
Percent of Total Children Needing Care	26%	60%	43%	37%	39%
Net New Demand from 2010 to 2020	463	1,163	1,626	1,080	2,706
Current Supply	665	3,678	4,343	4,749	9,092
Surplus/(Shortage) at 2020 With no additional supply	(1,336)	(872)	(2,208)	(2,537)	(4,745)
Current Supply as % of Future Demand	33%	81%	66%	65%	66%

Sources: Department of Finance; Early Care and Education Planning Council, El Dorado County; American Community Survey;

There is a current shortage of 873 infant spaces and 1,457 school age spaces. There is a slight estimated surplus of 291 preschool spaces or 9% more than demand estimates imply. For children 0 to 13 in sum, there is a shortage of 2,039 spaces, and 82% of overall demand is currently met with existing child care spaces. It is important to note that the overall surplus or shortage is only a general indicator of the conditions. School age spaces can not address infant or preschool need and visa versa. Thus, the individual shortages or surplus by age group is the true indicator of need.

Future Supply and Demand

An estimate of demand for child care by age group is calculated in **Table 4**. Using population projections from DOF, children by age group are estimated for the year 2020. As discussed for **Table 3**, LFPRs and percent of children requiring licensed care are applied to the 2020 estimates. It is estimated that there will be demand for a total of 13,837 licensed child care spaces in 2020. By age, it breaks down 2,001 infant spaces, 4,550 preschool age spaces, and 7,286 school age spaces. Future supply cannot be predicted for 2020 and thus 2010 figures are used. Based on current (2010) child care supply and shortages, there will be a shortage of 4,745 spaces in El Dorado County in 2010 if the overall supply of child care does not increase by 2020. By age group, the need breaks down to 1,336 infants, 872 preschool, and 2,537 school age spaces. That is 66% of children ages 0 to 13 will have a child care space available,

if no new supply is built or existing providers go out of business or lose funding. This is compared to the 82% served currently.

Child Care Affordability and Impact on Families

Household income can significantly affect a families' ability to afford child care. **Table 5** shows a breakdown of incomes in El Dorado County from the American Community Survey 2006-08, a division of the Census Bureau. The estimated median household income, in 2008 dollars, for El Dorado County, is \$67,660. Based on the breakdown of incomes, 50% of households in the county earn less than the median income. However, for households with children under the age of 18, the average median household income is \$103,737, which is 126% above the average household income in the County. This rather high average household figure for families with children is the result of the very high incomes in one zip code in the County which covers the El Dorado Hills area just east of the county border. If these incomes are removed, the average household income of families with children is much lower.

Further, this changes significantly when looking at single-parent households. For fathers who have children under 18, their average household income is \$50,158, only 61% of the County's average household income. For female head-of-households it is even less at \$34,714, or only 42% of the average household income for the County.

In many of our child care studies we use data from the Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Standard.⁴ The Self-Sufficiency Standard is created for each of the 58 counties in California as well as 35 other states. The study measures how much income is needed for a family of a certain composition living in a particular county to adequately meet its minimal basic needs. It is based on the costs families face on a daily basis – housing, food, child care, out-of-pocket medical expenses, transportation, and other necessary spending – and provides a complete picture of what it takes for families to make ends meet.⁵

Table 6 shows the self-sufficiency data For El Dorado County in 2008 for families with a single working parent and two working parents and compares the amount needed to the average household income of each type of household (two-parent, male head of household, and female head of household). As shown, single parent households with an infant and preschooler are assumed to need a monthly income of \$5,114, or annual budget of \$61,368, to be able to afford housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, and other basic expenses.

⁴ The Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Standard is published annually for each county in California by Insight Center for Community Economic Development. The most recent data is for 2008.

⁵ From the Insight Center for Community Economic Development's website as viewed on May 25, 2010. <http://www.insightccd.org/index.php?page=ca-sss>.

Table 5
Summary of Households by Household Income Range
and Other Income Indicators - 2008
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Income Range	No. of Households (2)	Percent Distribution
Less than \$10,000	1,708	2.6%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2,402	3.7%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	2,476	3.8%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	2,573	3.9%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	2,082	3.2%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	3,090	4.7%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	2,653	4.1%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	2,470	3.8%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	2,655	4.1%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	5,471	8.4%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	8,823	13.5%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8,294	12.7%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	8,661	13.3%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	3,207	4.9%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	4,888	7.5%
\$200,000 or more	3,870	5.9%
Total:	65,323	100.0%
Median Household Income	\$67,660	
Income by Household Status (2)	Income Amt	% Over or Under Average
All Households	\$82,607	
Married Couples, All	\$94,060	114%
Married with Children under 18	\$103,737	126%
Married No Children	\$84,958	103%
Male, Head of Household		
No Children	\$53,961	65%
with Children under 18	\$50,158	61%
Female, Head of Household		
No Children	\$52,663	64%
with Children under 18	\$34,714	42%

(1) From American Fact Finder B19001. HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2008 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS) - Universe: HOUSEHOLDS

(2) From American Fact Finder, American Community Survey for 2006-2008; Census Variable B19126 in Inflation Adjusted 2008 dollars.

Sources: American Community Survey; Brion & Associates.

Table 6
The Self Sufficiency Standard for El Dorado County: 2008
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Monthly Costs	Single Working Parent				Two Working Parents			
	Infant & Preschooler		Preschooler & School-age		Infant & Preschooler		Preschooler & School-age	
	Cost	% of Total	Cost	% of Total	Cost	% of Total	Cost	% of Total
Housing	\$1,026	20%	\$1,026	22%	\$1,026	20%	\$1,026	22%
Child Care	\$1,443	28%	\$1,122	24%	\$1,443	28%	\$1,122	24%
Food	\$775	15%	\$841	18%	\$775	15%	\$841	18%
Transportation	\$492	10%	\$492	10%	\$492	10%	\$492	10%
Health Care	\$404	8%	\$411	9%	\$404	8%	\$411	9%
Miscellaneous	\$414	8%	\$389	8%	\$414	8%	\$398	8%
Taxes	\$827	16%	\$715	15%	\$827	16%	\$715	15%
Earned Income Tax Credit (-)	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
Child Care Tax Credit (-)	(\$100)	-2%	(\$100)	-2%	(\$100)	-2%	(\$100)	-2%
Child Tax Credit (-)	(\$167)	-3%	(\$167)	-4%	(\$167)	-3%	(\$167)	-4%
Monthly Budget	\$5,114	100%	\$4,729	100%	\$5,114	100%	\$4,738	100%
Annual Self-Sufficiency Budget (1)	\$61,368	% over/under	\$56,748	% over/under	\$61,368	% over/under	\$56,856	% over/under
Estimated Median Household Income (2)								
Male, Head of Household	\$53,961		\$53,961					
Female, Head of Household	\$34,714		\$34,714					
Two Working Married Parents					\$103,737		\$103,737	
Amount Above or Below Self-Sufficiency								
Male, Head of Household	(\$7,407)	-12%	(\$2,787)	-5%				
Female, Head of Household	(\$26,654)	-43%	(\$22,034)	-39%				
Two Working Married Parents					\$42,369	69%	\$46,881	82%

(1) Monthly Expenses times 12 months.
 The bottom half of the table is not from the Self Sufficiency Study; current incomes are from Table E-2 and based on current estimates of median family incomes for 2008.
<http://www.insightcced.org/index.php?page=ca-sss>
 (2) From American Fact Finder, American Community Survey for 2006-2008; Census Variable B19126 in Inflation Adjusted 2008 dollars.

Sources: Self Sufficiency Standard for California 2008, Diana Pearce PhD; American Community Survey; Brion & Associates

Single mother households earn, on average, only 57% of this amount, as shown in **Table 6**. For single father households, earnings are 88% of this amount, though both single-parent households fall short of earning a salary assumed to be needed to meet their families' basic needs. For families with a preschooler and a school-age child, monthly expenses are assumed to be slightly less at \$4,729 per month or \$56,748 annually. Still, single parent households fall below this amount. For households with two working parents, families in El Dorado County are earning significantly more than the basic estimated amount, by almost 70% for families with an infant and preschooler and by 82% for families with a preschooler and school-age child. The greatest concern regarding affordability of child care is for the single working parents, who likely require subsidized licensed child care in order to work.

Each year, the LPCs are required to estimate the number of children eligible to receive subsidized child care compared to the actual number of children served by zip code. This work called the Priorities analysis or Zip Code Priorities analysis. The analysis has a series of criteria or rankings developed by the State that are called Priority 1, 2 and 3, with 1 being the highest. Each zip code gets its own ranking. When providers apply for a State subsidy contract, the State uses this information to evaluate the need and request. The analysis is broken down for 3 to 5 year olds and 0 to 12 year olds. In El Dorado County in 2010, there are an estimated 5,064 children age 0 to 12 years old that are eligible for subsidized care and 862 children actually served or only 17% of estimated eligible children being served with some type of subsidized child care. For 3 to 5 year olds, there are a total of 1,384 children eligible and 449 children served, or about 32% in total. As these figures suggest there are a significant number of children that are eligible for subsidized child care but there is no funding available to serve these children. The percent served varies from zip code to zip code for each age group.⁶

Child Care Wages and Workforce Data

In 2008, there were an estimated 52,300 employees in El Dorado County according to the Sacramento Region Databook 2010 and shown in **Table 7**. According to this data source, the largest private sector employer in the County is Blue Shield of California, followed by DST Output and Marshall Medical Center. Overall the twelve largest employers in the county employ 13% of the total workforce in the County.

According to another data set from the California Economic Development Department (EDD) for 2009, the largest employer in El Dorado County was Barton Memorial Hospitals and Rehabilitation Centers, followed by Camp Richardson Resorts and Child Development Programs. Regardless of the data, it appears that health services is a dominate employment sector in the county.

Table 8 shows wages for different sectors in El Dorado County according to the EDD for the second quarter of 2009. The highest average salary, at approximately \$52,000 is for

⁶ Data provided by Elizabeth Blakemore, Coordinator for the El Dorado LPC in May 2010 and is based on the LPCs submittal to the State Child Development Department.

Construction and State Government. Using an average of \$10.87 per hour for a child care worker, child care workers earn approximately \$21,740 annually. Child care management earns an average of \$18.71 per hour, or \$37,420 annually. Considered a service industry, child care workers earn substantially less than the average service worker. Only workers in the Leisure and Hospitality sector earn less at \$15,250 annually. A child care worker earns much less than the average service worker and a manager in child care earns only slightly more than the typical average service worker, as shown at the bottom of **Table 8**.

The LPC had a Child Care Workforce Survey prepared in 2005, which had a 30% response rate, or a total of 261 child care workers respond. This is an excellent response rate for a survey. Here is a summary of the information reported on wages: overall averages, by type of care, and education levels. As shown, wages have not changed significantly.

Average Wage of Child Care Worker by Type of Care

- ◆ Extended Day – \$10.13
- ◆ Family Child Care - \$ 9.78
- ◆ Private Center Based – \$ 10.92
- ◆ Public Center Based - \$ 12.45

Hourly Rate by Setting

	Extended Day	Family Child Care	Private CB	Public CB
<\$8.00	13%	35%	4%	1%
\$ 8-8.99	20%	21%	15%	17%
\$9.00- 9.99	23%	14%	17%	14%
\$10.00 -12.00	10%	20%	33%	22%
\$12.01-14.00	7%	3%	15%	17%
\$ 14-16.00	17%	7%	13%	3%
\$16.01 -18.00	10%	0	2%	10%
\$18.01-20.00	0	7%	0	10%
>\$20.00	0	3%	0	7%

Wages by Education

	Monthly Net income	Hourly Wage
High School or GED	\$1,340	\$9.50
Some College Units	\$1,692	\$10.07
AA/AS	\$1873	\$12.44
BA/BS	\$1893	\$13.74

The annual cost of child care by age group and type of care (FCCH versus center) is shown in **Table 9** and is based on costs of care provided by El Dorado County's Early Care and Education Planning Council. Appendix A presents detailed information on child care costs by type of provider and age. Assuming \$739 per month for infant care at an FCCH and \$840 per month for infants at child care centers, there is total annual spending on infant care of \$4.7 million based on the number of infant spaces for both FCCHs and centers. For preschoolers, the monthly rate at FCCHs is \$619 and at centers is \$577. This totals \$21.5 million annually. For school-age care, the monthly rate at FCCHs is \$560 and at centers is \$454 for a total of \$4.6 million. For all children in El Dorado County there is total spending of \$30.7 million annually on child care services. Based on an estimated \$14.5 million available in outside subsidies, we estimate that parent fees total about \$16.2 million in 2010.

Not all families can afford the market rates listed above and **Table 10** lists various forms of funding and subsidies that are available in the County for child care. Overall \$14.5 million in subsidies provided for the total \$30.7 million in market rate fees for care. Funding comes from the County, the State of California, and the Federal Government as well as various public after school programs. Various state subsidies total \$8.7 million. Federal subsidy programs total \$5.3 million, and after school funding is just under \$555,000. This funding information is used to estimate the economic multiplier effects of the child care industry of El Dorado County, in **Chapter III**.

Table 7
Estimated Employment, Large Employers and Employment Sectors in El Dorado County and Other Related Data
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Item	Amount	Year
Employment (1)	52,300	2008
Largest Private Sector Employers & No. of Employees (1)		2008
Blue Shield of California	1,434	
DST Output	1,200	
Marshall Medical Center	979	
Sierra-at-Tahoe Inc	635	
Safeway Inc.	434	
Roebbelen Contracting, Inc.	375	
Doug Veerkamp General Engineering Inc.	379	
Wells Fargo & Co.	267	
Raley's Inc.	247	
Embassy Suites Lake Tahoe Hotel	240	
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	207	
El Dorado Savings Bank	175	
Total	6,572	
Large Employers as % of Total	13%	
Employment Sectors/Industries (2)		2008
Estimated Employment	51,761	
Manufacturing - % of County Jobs	4.4%	
Transportation & Warehousing	1.2%	
Health Care, Social Assistance	10.9%	
Finance & Insurance	5.2%	
Other Sectors	<u>78.3%</u>	
Total All Sectors	100%	
Percent of Adults with High School Diploma	89%	
Percent of Adults with Bachelor's Degree	27%	
Largest Employers According to EDD (3)		2009
Barton Memorial Hospitals & Rehab Ctrs	Hospitals	
Camp Richardson Resort	Resorts	
Child Development Programs	Child Care Service	
DST Output	Computer Software	
County of El Dorado	Co. Government	
Embassy Suites - S. Lake Tahoe	Hotels/Motels	
Fortune 800	Call Centers	
Lake View Lodge	Resorts	
Lake Tahoe Community College	Schools	
Marriott Hotels	Hotels/Motels	
McClone Construction Co.	General Contracting	
Mother Lodge Bail Bonds	Bonds/Bail	
Safeway	Grocers-Retail	
Sierra At Tahoe	Resorts	
Spare Time Inc.	Health Clubs	
Wal-Mart	Retail - Dept Stores	

(1) From Sacto Databook 2010, County Profiles for El Dorado County.
 (2) From STATS Indiana - USA Counties In Profile as of 3.24.10.
 (3) In alphabetical order, from California Employment Development Department as of 3.25.10.
 Sources: SACTO Databook; STATS Indiana; Brion & Associates.

Table 8
Wages in Child Care Field and Other Sectors in El Dorado County
as of Second Quarter 2009
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Industry Sector	Average Weekly Pay	Annual Wages at 50 Week
Private Ownership		
All Industries	\$705	\$35,250
<u>Good Producing</u>	\$950	\$47,500
Natural Resources, Mining	\$476	\$23,800
Construction	\$1,040	\$52,000
Manufacturing	\$872	\$43,600
<u>Service Providing</u>	\$662	\$33,100
Trade, Trans, & Utilities	\$591	\$29,550
Information	\$829	\$41,450
Financial Activities	\$982	\$49,100
Prof. and Bus. Services	\$862	\$43,100
Ed and Health Services	\$812	\$40,600
Leisure and Hospitality	\$305	\$15,250
Other Services	\$467	\$23,350
Unclassified	\$625	\$31,250
Government Ownership		
Federal	\$898	\$44,900
State	\$1,052	\$52,600
Local	\$834	\$41,700
Child Care Worker at \$10.87 per hour	\$435	\$21,740
Child Care Director/Manager at \$18.71 per hour	\$748	\$37,420
Child Care Worker as % of Avg Service Worker	66%	
Child Care Mgmt as % of Avg Service Worker	113%	

All data is from the EDD website for El Dorado County, as of Second Quarter 2009 as downloaded on April 5, 2010.

Sources: California Employment Development Department; Brion & Associates

Table 9
Child Care Funding in El Dorado County
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Name	Infant	Preschool	School Age	Total Supply
Total Occupied Supply	481	3,056	742	4,279
Market Fees				
FCCHs	\$1,409,058	\$5,182,315	\$2,735,040	\$9,326,413
Centers	<u>\$3,243,905</u>	<u>\$16,326,792</u>	<u>\$1,825,080</u>	<u>\$21,395,777</u>
Total Fees	\$4,652,963	\$21,509,107	\$4,560,120	\$30,722,190
Total Subsidies				<u>\$14,510,177</u>
Private Family Fees				\$16,212,013

(1) Market Fee revenue is based on regional market rates by FCCH or Centers by type of care, multiplied by the number of occupied spaces by provider and type of care, i.e., infants, etc. See Tables A-1 to A-4 for calculations of fees.

Sources: Early Care and Education Planning Council; Brion & Associates.

Table 10
Child Care Funding in El Dorado County
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Child Care Programs and Funding by Source	FY 09-10 Estimated Spending/Funding
Early Care and Education Planning Council	\$106,196
AB 212 Scholarship and Professional Development Project	\$63,717
Head Start Scholarships	\$22,000
High 5 Quality Program	\$180,000
First 5 School Readiness	\$244,000
First 5 Early Literacy	\$210,000
ASES/21st Century/Other Afterschool	\$554,755
Child Care State Subsidies	
AP- Non CalWorks	\$924,044
CalWorks - Stage 1	\$288,608
C2AP-Stage 2	\$1,198,030
C3AP-Stage 3	<u>\$584,145</u>
Subtotal	\$2,994,827
Center Based Contracts	\$5,505,712
CACFP Program	<u>\$184,791</u>
Total State Subsidies	\$8,685,330
Child Care Federal Subsidies	
Head Start	\$3,452,382
Early Head Start	\$1,198,893
ARRA Funds	\$282,741
CACFP Program	<u>\$336,076</u>
Total Federal Subsidies	<u>\$5,270,092</u>
Private Parent Child Care Fees (1)	\$16,212,013
Total Child Care Funding in County	\$31,548,103

(1) See Table 9 for the source of this figure.

Sources: Early Care and Education Planning Council; First 5 El Dorado; Brion & Associates.

III. Economic Impacts of Child Care Industry

This section analyzes the economic and employment effects of the child care industry on the local economy using IMPLAN Version 3.0® software and data for El Dorado County, California. Input/Output analyses are generally prepared at the County level as the IMPLAN model is structured at the county level and this analysis presents information on how the child care industry benefits and impacts the local El Dorado County economy. **Table 11** summarizes the results of the economic multiplier analysis and discusses the approach, assumptions and methodology used.

Overview of Economic Multiplier Analysis

The magnitude of the potential economic impact of any sector is in direct relation to the complexity of the local economy and also the presence of the goods and services a particular industry or activity requires. There are 440 industry sectors in the IMPLAN model for El Dorado County. For this analysis we based our calculations on the sector called Child Day Care Services. If a county does not have the goods and services required for a particular industry the economic impact will be less. Overall manufacturing has a higher multiplier effect than services or retail because it requires more inputs and resources and more labor generally. The analysis reports economic activity in terms of the following:

- **Economic Effects** or Output represents all of the economic activity including commodity inputs, labor income, property income, and other components.
- **Employment** represents the number of jobs, on an annual or one-time basis, generated as a result of each impact.

The multiplier impacts of each impact include direct, indirect, and induced impacts.

- **Direct Effects** represent the economic response for a given industry of final demand for that same industry, such as a change in employment.
- **Indirect Effects** represents the economic response by all local industries caused by the new industry purchasing from other industries. For example, the number of jobs and other impacts that are generated throughout El Dorado County as a result of the child care industry's direct effects.
- **Induced Effects** represent the economic response of all local industries in El Dorado County caused by the expenditures of new household income generated by the direct and indirect effects of final demand for a given industry. These induced impacts most typically occur in retail and other local-serving industry categories such as education, health care, and personal services.

- **Total** is the total multiplier effect of a given economic activity, which is the sum of the direct, indirect, and induced effects. It represents the entire response of final demand.

In this analysis, two types of benefits are provided – output and employment. This analysis can be expressed in terms of how every dollar spent or generated by the child care industry creates an additional economic benefit in the County.

Direct Impacts of Child Care Industry

This analysis calculates the multiplier impact based on industry output and employment. The impact is run on IMPLAN Professional for the child care sector. It is estimated that \$31.5 million is spent annually in the child care industry in El Dorado County, as shown above in **Table 10**. Just under half of this amount comes from child care subsidies and the remaining amount comes from private fees paid by families. This \$31.5 million is the direct cost or input used to estimate the economic impact of the child care industry in El Dorado County. The results of this analysis are discussed below and detailed tables are available in the **Appendix B** of this report.

Indirect and Induced Economic Activity

We estimate that the \$31.5 million spent on development and construction would generate an additional impact of \$14.5 million in economic activity (see **Table 11**). The indirect effects equal \$7.7 million and induced effects equal \$6.8 million for a total impact on the local economy of \$46.0 million. For every dollar spent on in the child care industry another \$0.46 cents is spent in the local El Dorado County economy.

Based on the \$31.5 million spent annually in the child care sector, there are an estimated 784 direct jobs based on the IMPLAN analysis. This results in an additional 68 indirect jobs and 53 induced jobs supported by the child care sector. So for every direct job generated in child care an additional 0.15 jobs are supported in the El Dorado County economy or a total of 905 jobs.

Table 12 shows a summary of direct, indirect, induced, and total effect of the child care industry on output, employment, labor income, and total value added. Labor income is considered to be all forms of employment income, including Employee Compensation (wages and benefits) and Proprietor Income.⁷ The total effects of labor income are \$16.4 million, based on the \$11.8 million of direct labor income.

The top ten industries affected by employment in the child care industry are listed in **Table 13**. After child care, real estate services receive the greatest benefit, followed by employment

⁷ Definition of labor income from the IMPLAN Group website's glossary. <http://implan.com>. Viewed on May 25, 2010.

services. The ripple effects of the child care industry impact in El Dorado County reach to numerous other industries and have a significant impact on the County’s economy.

The top ten industries affected by output in the child care industry are listed in **Table 14**. After child care, real estate services receive the greatest benefit, followed by finance and food and drink services. The ripple effects of the child care industry impact in El Dorado County reach to numerous other industries and have a significant impact on the County’s economy.

Table 11
Summary of Economic Benefits - Input/Output Analysis
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Regional Economic Impacts	Economic Multiplier Analysis				Net Economic Impact	Multiplier Effect (1)
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Impact		
<i>(in millions of dollars or total jobs)</i>						
Child Care Operations Impacts						
Revenue in Local Economy	\$31.5	\$7.7	\$6.8	\$46.0	\$14.5	\$0.46
Indirect and Induced as % of Direct		24%	22%		46%	
Permanent Annual Jobs	784	68	53	905	121	0.15
Indirect and Induced as % of Direct		9%	7%		15%	

*Note: This analysis uses the IMPLAN input/output model data for El Dorado County as of 2008.
 The analysis uses the project estimate of direct jobs, operating costs, and development costs.
 The results estimate the economic multiplier effect of the child care industry on the El Dorado County economy.*

(1) For every \$1 in direct spending an additional X dollars is generated; for every one new direct job, an additional X job are generated.

Sources: 2010 Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc.; Early Care and Education Planning Council; First 5 El Dorado; Brion & Associates.

**Table 12
Impact Summary of Effects of Child Care Services on El Dorado County Economy
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010**

ImpactType	Output	Employment	Labor Income	Total Value Added
Direct Effect	\$31,548,104	784.1	\$11,837,982	\$19,777,408
Indirect Effect	\$7,736,040	68.3	\$2,526,753	\$4,365,888
Induced Effect	\$6,767,804	52.7	\$1,998,992	\$4,135,528
Total Effect	\$46,051,948	905.2	\$16,363,727	\$28,278,848

Source: 2010 Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc.; Brion & Associates.

**Table 13
Top Ten Industries Affected by Employment in Child Care Industry
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010**

Sector	Description	Total Annual Employment	Total Labor Income	Total Value Added	Total Output
399	Child day care services	785.3	\$11,855,810	\$19,807,254	\$31,595,616
360	Real estate establishments	18.9	\$464,245	\$2,013,737	\$2,580,405
382	Employment services	16.1	\$274,010	\$297,401	\$412,029
356	Securities, commodity contracts, investments, and related activities	8.4	\$422,424	\$430,407	\$1,296,579
413	Food services and drinking places	8.3	\$169,635	\$251,776	\$474,559
388	Services to buildings and dwellings	5.0	\$159,770	\$191,991	\$334,221
394	Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health practitioners	3.5	\$260,011	\$299,635	\$427,997
368	Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services	3.1	\$179,000	\$214,145	\$321,454
397	Private hospitals	2.9	\$190,632	\$200,197	\$361,022
357	Insurance carriers	2.8	\$204,527	\$375,824	\$829,338

Sources: 2010 Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc.; Brion & Associates.

Table 14
Top Ten Industries Affected by Child Care Related Output
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Sector	Description	Total Employment	Total Labor Income	Total Value Added	Total Output
399	Child day care services	785.3	\$11,855,810	\$19,807,254	\$31,595,616
360	Real estate establishments	18.9	\$464,245	\$2,013,737	\$2,580,405
361	Imputed rental activity for owner-occupied dwellings	0.0	\$0	\$977,230	\$1,442,769
356	Securities, commodity contracts, investments, and related activities	8.4	\$422,424	\$430,407	\$1,296,579
357	Insurance carriers	2.8	\$204,527	\$375,824	\$829,338
432	Other state and local government enterprises	2.7	\$228,848	\$299,077	\$788,495
413	Food services and drinking places	8.3	\$169,635	\$251,776	\$474,559
394	Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health practitioners	3.5	\$260,011	\$299,635	\$427,997
354	Monetary authorities and depository credit intermediation activities	1.9	\$113,662	\$296,897	\$413,764
382	Employment services	16.1	\$274,010	\$297,401	\$412,029

Sources: 2010 Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc.; Brion & Associates.

IV. Report Findings and Implications

This study focuses on the economic impacts of the child care industry of El Dorado County. The study presents two sets of important information. The first is the characterization of the child care field, current demographics, supply and demand for child care, and other affordability information. Data on employment in the county and wages is also provided. This helps to set the context for analyzing the economic multiplier effects of the child care industry.

In this final chapter we present a summary of the findings of the about data, and analysis and attempt to put these findings and data into some context for the broader community. Overall, child care is a core component of a healthy and vibrant economy. It not only provides a critical service to working parents allowing them to function in the workforce, it provides children with developmental and social skills early in life which lead to more success in formal school and throughout their lives. In addition to these two key critical benefits to the community and economy are the additional multiplier benefits generated by the industry.

Report Findings

These findings follow the order of the data analysis as presented in the study and this does not represent the order of importance of any one finding.

- 1. The County currently has an estimated 189,000 residents and of these 15% are estimated to be children 0 to 13 years old.*

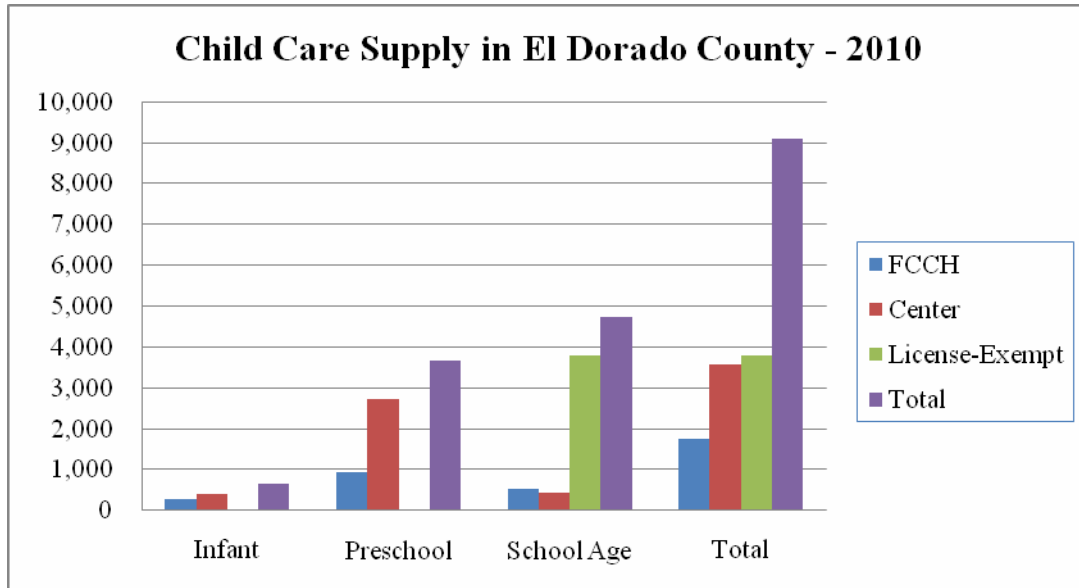
There are several sources of population data available for counties. We have used the California Department of Finance because it provides not only current information but projections of population by age and sex for each year through 2050. Children as a percent of total population is not expected to change too much, or by less than one percent from 2010 to 2030. This ratio is a key data factor we use in child care studies and supply and demand studies. **Table 2** summarizes the population projections used in this study, which include data for 2010, 2020, and 2030. Currently there are about 28,500 children ages 0 to 13 years old in the county.

- 2. Currently, there are approximately 9,100 child care spaces in El Dorado County, of which 7% serve infants, 41% preschool and 52% school age care.*

Figure 1 summarizes the current distribution of child care supply by age and in total, countywide. The County has about 3,800 after school spaces as of 2008. There are a total of 665 infant spaces, 3,678 preschool spaces, and 4,749 school age spaces for a total of 9,100 spaces. These spaces are disbursed throughout the county and the current Child Care Needs Assessment, which is prepared every five years, provides more detail on supply by location.

For this analysis infant care serves 0 to 2 year olds, preschool serves 3 to 5 year olds and school age is 6 to 13 years old.

Figure 1: Supply of Child Care by Age or Type in El Dorado County – 2010

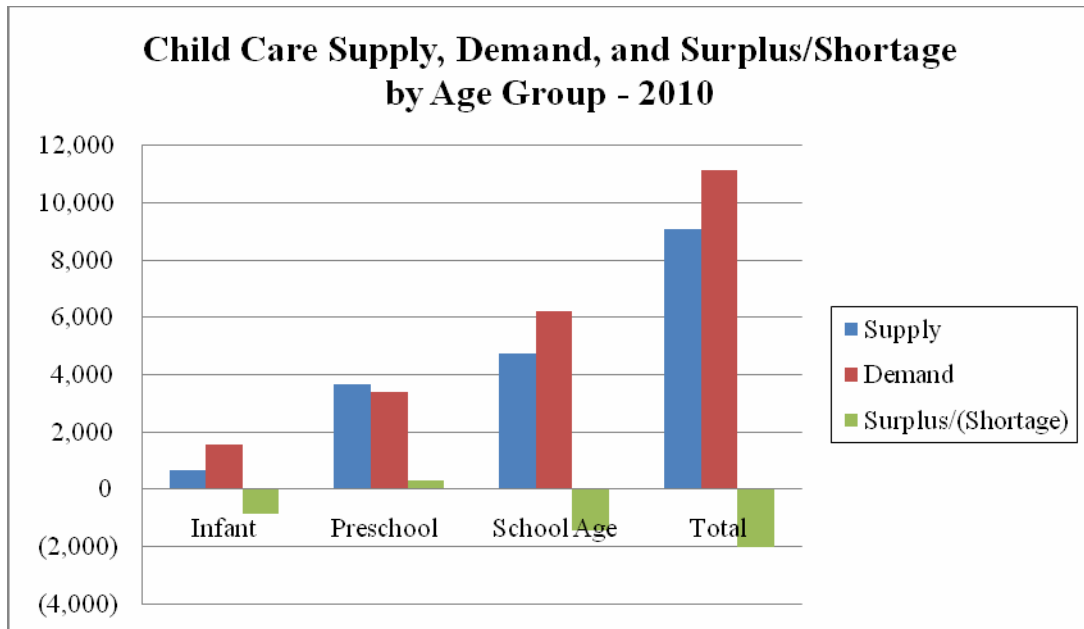


3. The demand for child care as of 2010 and countywide equals about 11,100 with 14% in infant care, 30% in preschool care, and 56% in school age care.

Child care demand is based on estimating the number of children with working parents and then of those children, estimating how many of them need licensed child care. Some children are served by friends, family, nannies, or unlicensed care givers. Overall, based on the analysis in this report overall, 39% of children 0 to 13 years old required some type of licensed child care. By types of care this rate is: 26% of infants, 60% of preschool age children, and 37% of school age children. **Figure 2** summarizes the comparison of child care supply in the County to this estimate of child care demand. In infant care and school age care, there is a current shortage of child care spaces relative to demand. In preschool there is a slight surplus of 291 spaces or about 9% more supply than demand. It is important to note that for this analysis only children with working parents are counted as needing licensed care.. However, some children go to preschool for social and development reasons and it is likely that these spaces are being filled by preschoolers in the County.

Overall, 43% of the need is met for infant care, 109% for preschool care, and 77% of school age care. For all age groups this rate is 82%. There is currently a shortage of 873 infant spaces, and 1,457 school age spaces. Overall shortage is estimated at 2,039 spaces for all age groups.

Figure 2: Supply and Demand for Child Care in El Dorado County – 2010



- 4. Over the next ten years, there will be an additional 6,667 new children in El Dorado County, of which an estimated 39% will need child care or an increase of 2,706 spaces..**

There will be a need for an additional 2,706 new child care spaces over the next ten years, based on projected population growth including children, ages 0 to 13. Without any new supply added to the current inventory, total supply will meet about 66% of demand, down from its current rate of 82%. It is important when planning new large developments to include child care as a planned and allowable use and set aside land for such a use. Once development occurs it is almost impossible to mitigate the need for child care from these new households.

- 5. Child care represents a significant portion of families income, ranging from 24% to 28% of the typical families expenses. For single parents this percent is even higher.**

Average household income for families in the county can vary significantly depending on whether there are two parents or whether the single parent is male or female. As with most counties in the State, female heads of households with children have, on average, the lowest household income compared to their counterparts. For single parent households with two children, an average income of \$61,400 is needed to be considered “self-sufficient.” Female head of households in El Dorado County make about 43% less than this amount or about \$35,000; male head of households make about 12% less than this amount on average or about

\$54,000. Two parent households with children make about \$103,700 on average in the County, which is about 70% higher than the “self-sufficiency” income needed to support two children. This figure is skewed by the high incomes in the El Dorado Hills area; the rest of the County’s families with children have lower incomes overall. This finding suggest that programs and child care subsidies that can support single parent households are in great need in the County overall.

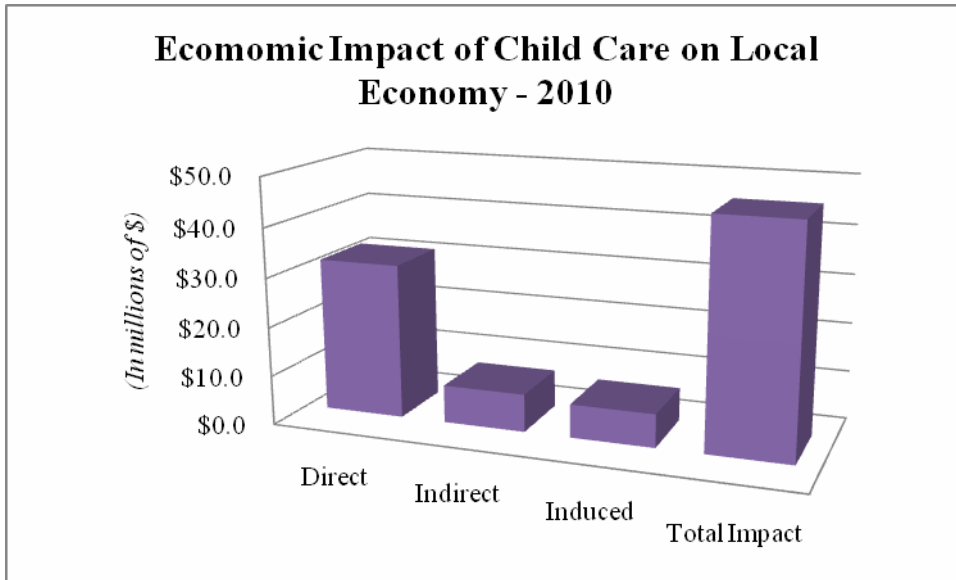
6. Wages in the child care industry are in general very low and much lower than other service industries in the County; the average child care wage is \$10.87 per hour or about 66% of the average for the typical service industry worker.

The LPC conducted a child care workforce survey in 2005, and based on current wage data from the State Employment Development Department, wages in the child care industry have remained low and flat. The average hourly rate in the County for all industries is about \$17.62 per hour. Managers in the child care industry make slightly more than this at \$18.71. This manager rate for the child care field is much less than other type of managers in other industries in the County. This effects recruitment and retention of child care workers. It is also a reflection of the fact that families cannot afford to pay the true cost of child care.

7. In 2010, there is \$31.5 million spent annually on child care in El Dorado County, and based on that amount, there is an additional impact of \$14.5 million in the local economy, for a total of \$46 million in economic activity.

The County currently spends \$31.5 million on child care annually, which includes family fees or tuition, State and federal subsidies and other funding from local organizations. When this figure is “input” into the IMPLAN software to analyze the economic multiplier effect of the industry, it is shown that the indirect benefits total an additional \$7.7 million and induced benefits at \$6.8 million. Indirect benefits are the goods and services purchased by the child care industry and the induced benefits are the spending of workers salaries through the local economy. The total economic impact or “output” of the child care industry is \$46 million annually in El Dorado County. For every dollar that is spent on the child care industry, another \$0.46 is spent in the local economy. **Figure 3** summarizes the economic impacts of child care on output.

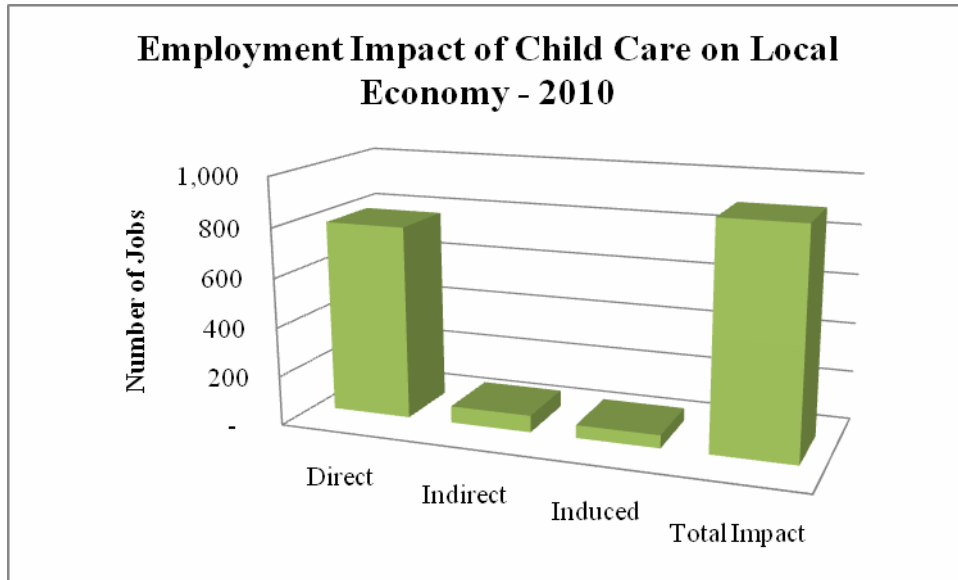
Figure 3: Economic Multiplier Impact of Child Care on the Local El Dorado Economy



8. *Based on the \$31.5 million spent annually on child care, based on the economic input/out analysis for this study, this expenditure level supports a total of 905 jobs in connection with the child care industry in total countywide.*

Of the 905 jobs that are created, 784 of these jobs are in child care while 68 are indirect effects and 53 are induced effects as shown in **Figure 4**. Every job in the child care industry in El Dorado County generates an additional 0.15 jobs in the County. Because most of child care operational costs are related to labor, the job multiplier effects are not as high as in other industries such as manufacturing or professional services.

Figure S-4: Employment Multiplier Impact of Child Care on Local Economy



9. The employment impact of the child care industry impacts the employment of other sectors. The top sectors that benefit from employment in the child care industry are real estate establishments and employment services.

Aside from the direct employment in the child care industry, other industries also benefit. The real estate industry benefits the most, with an additional 19 jobs created. There are 16 jobs that are created in the employment services industry as a result of the money spent on the child care industry in the County. Other industries that benefit are Securities, Commodity Contracts, Investments, and Related Activities with 8.4 employees, and Food Services and Drinking Places with 8.3 employees.

10. The output impact of the dollars in the child care industry impacts the overall output of other sectors. The top sectors that benefit from child care industry output are real estate employment and finance, and food service.

Like for employment output, the real estate industry also benefits the most from output in the child care industry in El Dorado County. There is an additional output in the real estate industry of \$2.6 million. In conjunction with the real estate industry, the other industry that benefits most, though gaining no employment, is imputed rental activity for owner-occupied dwellings, which is related to the rental of spaces for child care facilities.

11. The child care industry in El Dorado County generates as much gross economic activity as the sporting goods industry, automotive parts and tire stores, residential and commercial leasing, and religious, civic, grant making and other similar organizations, all with around \$30 to \$35 million in gross annual activity according to data from the 2007 Economic Census.

With an overall gross activity of about \$31.5 million the child care industry compares nicely to a range of economic business activity. There are 39 economic sectors with revenues that are less than the child care industry, including office supplies, furniture stores, lawn and garden stores, fitness centers and gyms, and a whole range of retail goods sectors.

12. There are 66 economic sectors in the County that have fewer employees than the child care industry, which has about 875 direct jobs, according to data from the Economic Census.⁸

There are only about 15 sectors with more employees and these include broad categories like manufacturing, retail trade, grocery stores, services, public administration and restaurants. The total value of the agriculture industry in 2007 in El Dorado County was about \$20 million. The value of livestock and other production animals is about \$14 million.

Potential Future Cost Savings in Public Services

The benefits of early child care, especially quality preschool programs, has shown that children who participate in such programs are more likely to graduate from high school and college, are less likely to become involved in criminal activity later in life, are more likely to be employed, and are less likely to depend on public assistance programs. According to the Committee for Economic Development⁹:

- For every dollar invested in early child care, \$2 to \$4 in net-present value benefits will be produced.
- Governments will spend less time and resources on remediation, incarceration, and welfare, positively affecting their overall budget if there is quality early child care.
- For every preschool dollar spent, states are projected to recoup 50 to 85 cents in reduced crime costs and 36 to 77 cents in school savings.

⁸ The 2007 Economic Census is the latest data available for El Dorado County.

⁹ *The Economic Promise of Investing in High-Quality Preschool* published by the Committee for Economic Development in Washington DC.

- Providing quality early child care for all children is a costly endeavor but is less costly in the long run than not investing in it because of later ramifications. It is important for the economic well-being of the Country.

The National Institute for Early Education Research estimates that for every dollar invested, the return is \$7, based on the reduced costs of remedial education and justice system expenditures, and in the increased earnings and projected tax revenues for participants.¹⁰ Overall they estimate that the average benefits from a universally accessible program at ages 3 and 4 to be at least \$25,000 per child, substantially more than the costs.¹¹

So while the child care industry generates significant direct benefits and multiplier effects in the County, it has the potential to save the County government money that would be put to better use in education, libraries, infrastructure, and other cultural/arts programs. This study demonstrates how important child care is to the El Dorado County economy but also how important it is to one of most precious resources, our children.

Implications of Planning

The child care industry represents a very complex delivery system comprised of public, private, non profit and education entities. There are numerous public agencies that are involved in one capacity or another in the delivery of child care. The subsidy system is a maze of funding sources, with a wide range of requirements and restrictions. Typical child care providers and workers have expertise in educating and taking care of children and little or no experience in development, permit applications, lobbying, finance, etc. They require organizations like the Local Planning Councils to support and advocate for them and to educate the broader community about the benefits of child care.

This study suggests that child care is a substantial key component of the local economy directly and indirectly by allowing parents to go to work. This work suggests some effort on the part of the LPC and broader community. Some of these issues could be addressed through the Strategic Plan update and/or the upcoming Needs Assessment update.

- ◆ Identify more support and assistance for single heads of households, particularly providing women with child care costs assistance.
- ◆ Work on increasing infant care spaces which is the least served child care sector in the County.

¹⁰ From the National Institute for Early Education Research website:
<http://nieer.org/resources/facts/index.php?FastFactID=6>. Viewed on May 27, 2010.

¹¹ Ibid.

- ◆ Work with the Economic Development Department and local business community to educate the broader community about the role of child care in the County and the economic benefits of the industry.

- ◆ Work with the planning department to ensure that child care is considered and addressed in all large scale planning efforts, specific plans, and the cities and the County general plans.

Appendix B: Economic Multiplier – Input/Output Analysis Tables

Appendix A: Detailed Supporting Data

Table A-1**Summary of Regional Market Rates by Type of Care and Age Group
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010****Child Care Centers for El Dorado County****Maximum Reimbursement**

Age Group	Full-time Daily	Full-time Weekly	Full-time Monthly	Part-time Hourly	Part-time Weekly	Part-time Monthly
Birth to 24 Months	58.43	251.01	1,022.98	9.22	184.06	698.89
2 through 5 Years	41.40	175.09	704.48	6.92	144.25	564.79
School Age	36.31	153.58	602.94	8.18	100.30	383.88

Average Rate in This County

Age Group	Full-time Daily	Full-time Weekly	Full-time Monthly	Part-time Hourly	Part-time Weekly	Part-time Monthly
Birth to 24 Months	46.70	204.93	839.52	7.36	150.05	599.26
2 through 5 Years	31.75	143.62	577.37	5.63	103.93	384.93
School Age	26.25	120.74	454.50	6.11	71.61	280.46

Family Child Care Homes for El Dorado County**Maximum Reimbursement**

Age Group	Full-time Daily	Full-time Weekly	Full-time Monthly	Part-time Hourly	Part-time Weekly	Part-time Monthly
Birth to 24 Months	40.78	178.95	738.50	7.27	151.19	576.46
2 through 5 Years	35.07	154.56	618.71	6.32	124.06	468.98
School Age	31.16	138.82	560.21	5.78	126.97	496.80

Average Rate in This County

Age Group	Full-time Daily	Full-time Weekly	Full-time Monthly	Part-time Hourly	Part-time Weekly	Part-time Monthly
Birth to 24 Months	30.60	140.69	564.96	5.30	115.43	437.96
2 through 5 Years	26.73	126.81	503.88	4.87	83.47	328.80
School Age	24.31	110.21	434.49	4.54	84.31	327.61

Trust Lined/Relative for El Dorado County**Maximum Reimbursement**

Age Group	Full-time Daily	Full-time Weekly	Full-time Monthly	Part-time Hourly
Birth to 24 Months	36.70	161.05	664.65	3.98
2 through 5 Years	31.56	139.11	556.84	3.43
School Age	28.05	124.94	504.19	3.08

Sources: California Department of Education (<http://www.cde.ca.gov/fg/aa/cd/ap/index.aspx>); Brion & Associates.

Table A-2
Supply and Vacancy Data of Infant Care in El Dorado County
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Zip Code	Location	Infant Care											Estimated FCCH Annual Fees at \$739 per mo/space	Estimated Center Annual Fees at \$840 per mo/space	Total Annual Family Fees		
		Total FCC	Total CDC	FCC Capacity	CDC Capacity	FCC Vacancies	CDC Vacancies	Total Capacity	Total Vacancies	Total Vacancy Rate	Occupied FCCH	Occupied Centers				Total Occupied Spaces	
95613	Coloma (2)							0	0			0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
95614	Cool	1	1	2	6	0	0	8	0	0%	2	6	8	\$17,724	\$60,445	\$78,169	
95619	Diamond Springs	4	1	6	8	5	5	14	10	71%	1	3	4	\$8,862	\$30,223	\$39,085	
95623	El Dorado	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0%	2	0	2	\$17,724	\$0	\$17,724	
95629	Fiddletown							0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
95633	Garden Valley							0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
95634	Georgetown							0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
95635	Greenwood							0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
95636	Grizzly Flat							0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
95651	Lotus							0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
95664	Pilot Hill							0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
95667	Pioneer	13	3	41	35	18	8	76	26	34%	23	27	50	\$203,826	\$272,004	\$475,830	
95672	Placerville (4)	5	1	9	6	6	2	15	8	5%	3	4	7	\$26,586	\$40,297	\$66,883	
95682	Rescue	33	5	71	71	37	11	142	48	34%	34	60	94	\$301,308	\$604,454	\$905,762	
95684	Shingle Springs/Cm. Pa	1	0	3	0	2	0	3	2	67%	1	0	1	\$8,862	\$0	\$8,862	
95709	Somerset (3)	1	0	3	0	2	0	3	2	67%	1	0	1	\$8,862	\$0	\$8,862	
95720	Camino							0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
95721	Kyburz							0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
95726	Echo Lake	5	0	13	0	5	0	13	5	38%	8	0	8	\$70,896	\$0	\$70,896	
95735	Pollock Pines	0	1	0	12	0	0	12	0	0%	0	12	12	\$0	\$120,891	\$120,891	
95762	Twin Bridges	30	4	61	113	24	24	174	48	28%	37	89	126	\$327,894	\$896,607	\$1,224,501	
96142	El Dorado Hills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
96150	Tahoma	26	6	64	139	17	18	203	35	17%	47	121	168	\$416,514	\$1,218,983	\$1,635,497	
Totals		120	22	275	390	116	68	665	184	28%	159	322	481	\$1,409,058	\$3,243,905	\$4,652,963	

Note: Estimate of monthly family fees is based on average market rates shown in Table A-1 and occupied spaces by type.

Sources: Early Care and Education Planning Council; Brion & Associates.

Table A-3
Supply and Vacancy Data of Preschool Spaces in El Dorado County
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Zip Code	Location	Preschool Age Care								Total Vacancy Rate	Occupied FCCH	Occupied Centers	Total Occupied Spaces	Estimated FCCH	Estimated Cente	Total Annual Family Fees
		Total FCC	Total CDC	FCC Capacity	CDC Capacity	FCC Vacancies	CDC Vacancies	Total Capacity	Total Vacancies					Annual Fees at \$619 per mo/space	Annual Fees at \$577 per mo/space	
95613	Coloma (2)							0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
95614	Cool	1	2	6	48	1	10	54	11	20%	5	38	43	\$37,123	\$263,112	\$300,235
95619	Diamond Springs	4	3	18	109	11	15	127	26	20%	7	94	101	\$51,972	\$650,856	\$702,828
95623	El Dorado	1	0	4	0	4	0	4	4	100%	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
95629	Fiddletown							0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
95633	Garden Valley	0	1	0	15	0	4	15	4	27%	0	11	11	\$0	\$76,164	\$76,164
95634	Georgetown	0	1	0	20	0	0	20	0	0%	0	20	20	\$0	\$138,480	\$138,480
95635	Greenwood							0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
95636	Grizzly Flat							0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
95651	Lotus							0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
95664	Pilot Hill							0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
95667	Placerville (4)	18	16	143	499	47	75	642	122	19%	96	424	520	\$712,754	\$2,935,776	\$3,648,530
95672	Rescue	5	2	27	102	12	8	129	20	16%	15	94	109	\$111,368	\$650,856	\$762,224
95682	Shingle Springs/C. Park	36	14	225	503	64	64	728	128	18%	161	439	600	\$1,195,348	\$3,039,636	\$4,234,984
95684	Somerset (3)	1	0	9	0	4	0	9	4	44%	5	0	5	\$37,123	\$0	\$37,123
95709	Camino	2	2	18	50	5	0	68	5	7%	13	50	63	\$96,519	\$346,200	\$442,719
95720	Kyburz							0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
95721	Echo Lake							0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
95726	Pollock Pines	5	4	39	94	8	7	133	15	11%	31	87	118	\$230,160	\$602,388	\$832,548
95735	Twin Bridges	0	1	0	22	0	0	22	0	0%	0	22	22	\$0	\$152,328	\$152,328
95762	El Dorado Hills	37	13	264	748	42	150	1,012	192	19%	222	598	820	\$1,648,243	\$4,140,552	\$5,788,795
96142	Tahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
96150	South Lake Tahoe	23	16	192	523	49	42	715	91	13%	143	481	624	\$1,061,706	\$3,330,444	\$4,392,150
Totals		133	75	945	2,733	247	375	3,678	622	17%	698	2,358	3,056	\$5,182,315	\$16,326,792	\$21,509,107

Note: Estimate of monthly family fees is based on average market rates shown in Table A-1 and occupied spaces by type.

Sources: Early Care and Education Planning Council; Brion & Associates.

Table A-4
Supply and Vacancy Data of School Age Spaces in El Dorado County
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Zip Code	Location	School Age Care										Estimated FCCH Annual Fees at \$560 per mo/space	Estimated Center Annual Fees at \$454 per mo/space	Total Annual Family Fees			
		Total FCC	Total CDC	FCC Capacity	CDC Capacity	FCC Vacancies	CDC Vacancies	Total Capacity	Total Vacancies	Total Vacancy Rate	Occupied FCCH				Occupied Centers	Total Occupied Spaces	
95613	Coloma (2)							0	0			0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
95614	Cool	1	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0%	8	0	8	\$53,760	\$0	\$53,760	
95619	Diamond Springs	2	2	10	36	6	10	46	16	35%	4	26	30	\$26,880	\$141,648	\$168,528	
95623	El Dorado	1	0	6	0	4	0	6	4	67%	2	0	2	\$13,440	\$0	\$13,440	
95629	Fiddletown							0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
95633	Garden Valley							0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
95634	Georgetown	0	1	0	28	0	0	28	0	0%	0	28	28	\$0	\$152,544	\$152,544	
95635	Greenwood							0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
95636	Grizzly Flat							0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
95651	Lotus							0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
95664	Pilot Hill							0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
95667	Placerville (4)	4	2	38	16	29	8	54	37	69%	9	8	17	\$60,480	\$43,584	\$104,064	
95672	Rescue	3	1	11	12	0	2	23	2	9%	11	10	21	\$73,920	\$54,480	\$128,400	
95682	Shingle Springs/C. Park	18	1	106	12	23	0	118	23	19%	83	12	95	\$557,760	\$65,376	\$623,136	
95684	Somerset (3)	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	100%	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
95709	Camino	1	0	14	0	2	0	14	2	14%	12	0	12	\$80,640	\$0	\$80,640	
95720	Kyburz							0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
95721	Echo Lake							0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
95726	Pollock Pines	4	0	35	0	8	0	35	8	23%	27	0	27	\$181,440	\$0	\$181,440	
95735	Twin Bridges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
95762	El Dorado Hills	19	3	101	88	12	12	189	24	13%	89	76	165	\$598,080	\$414,048	\$1,012,128	
96142	Tahoma	22	7	194	99	32	44	293	76	26%	162	55	217	\$1,088,640	\$299,640	\$1,388,280	
96150	South Lake Tahoe	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$653,760</u>	<u>\$653,760</u>	
Totals		77	18	525	441	118	106	966	224	23%	407	335	742	\$2,735,040	\$1,825,080	\$4,560,120	

Note: Estimate of monthly family fees is based on average market rates shown in Table A-1 and occupied spaces by type.
Sources: Early Care and Education Planning Council; Brion & Associates.

Appendix B: Economic Multiplier – Input/Output Analysis Tables

Table B-1
Estimated Employment Output of Child Care Services on El Dorado County Economy
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Sector	Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
0	Total	784.1	68.3	52.7	905.2
1	Oilseed farming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Grain farming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Vegetable and melon farming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Fruit farming	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
5	Tree nut farming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Tobacco farming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	Cotton farming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Sugarcane and sugar beet farming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	All other crop farming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Cattle ranching and farming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Dairy cattle and milk production	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Poultry and egg production	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Animal production, except cattle and poultry and eggs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Forestry, forest products, and timber tract production	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	Commercial logging	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
17	Commercial Fishing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Commercial hunting and trapping	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Support activities for agriculture and forestry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	Extraction of oil and natural gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	Mining coal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	Mining iron ore	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	Mining copper, nickel, lead, and zinc	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	Mining gold, silver, and other metal ore	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	Mining and quarrying stone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	Mining and quarrying sand, gravel, clay, and ceramic and refractory minerals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	Mining and quarrying other nonmetallic minerals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28	Drilling oil and gas wells	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	Support activities for oil and gas operations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	Support activities for other mining	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	Electric power generation, transmission, and distribution	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
32	Natural gas distribution	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
33	Water, sewage and other treatment and delivery systems	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
34	Construction of new nonresidential commercial and health care structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35	Construction of new nonresidential manufacturing structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36	Construction of other new nonresidential structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	Construction of new residential permanent site single- and multi-family structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
38	Construction of other new residential structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
39	Maintenance and repair construction of nonresidential structures	0.0	1.7	0.2	1.9
40	Maintenance and repair construction of residential structures	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4
41	Dog and cat food manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42	Other animal food manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
43	Flour milling and malt manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
44	Wet corn milling	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45	Soybean and other oilseed processing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
46	Fats and oils refining and blending	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
47	Breakfast cereal manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
48	Sugar cane mills and refining	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
49	Beet sugar manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50	Chocolate and confectionery manufacturing from cacao beans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
51	Confectionery manufacturing from purchased chocolate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table B-1
Estimated Employment Output of Child Care Services on El Dorado County Economy
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Sector	Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
52	Nonchocolate confectionery manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
53	Frozen food manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
54	Fruit and vegetable canning, pickling, and drying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55	Fluid milk and butter manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
56	Cheese manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
57	Dry, condensed, and evaporated dairy product manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
58	Ice cream and frozen dessert manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
59	Animal (except poultry) slaughtering, rendering, and processing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60	Poultry processing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
61	Seafood product preparation and packaging	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
62	Bread and bakery product manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
63	Cookie, cracker, and pasta manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
64	Tortilla manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65	Snack food manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
66	Coffee and tea manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
67	Flavoring syrup and concentrate manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
68	Seasoning and dressing manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
69	All other food manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70	Soft drink and ice manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
71	Breweries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
72	Wineries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
73	Distilleries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
74	Tobacco product manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
76	Broadwoven fabric mills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
77	Narrow fabric mills and schiffli machine embroidery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
78	Nonwoven fabric mills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
79	Knit fabric mills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80	Textile and fabric finishing mills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
81	Fabric coating mills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
82	Carpet and rug mills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
83	Curtain and linen mills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
84	Textile bag and canvas mills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85	All other textile product mills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
86	Apparel knitting mills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
87	Cut and sew apparel contractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
88	Mens and boys cut and sew apparel manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
89	Womens and girls cut and sew apparel manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
90	Other cut and sew apparel manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
91	Apparel accessories and other apparel manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
92	Leather and hide tanning and finishing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
93	Footwear manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
94	Other leather and allied product manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
95	Sawmills and wood preservation	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
96	Veneer and plywood manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
97	Engineered wood member and truss manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
98	Reconstituted wood product manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
99	Wood windows and doors and millwork manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
100	Wood container and pallet manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
101	Manufactured home (mobile home) manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
102	Prefabricated wood building manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table B-1
Estimated Employment Output of Child Care Services on El Dorado County Economy
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Sector	Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
103	All other miscellaneous wood product manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
104	Pulp mills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
105	Paper mills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
106	Paperboard Mills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
107	Paperboard container manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
108	Coated and laminated paper, packaging paper and plastics film manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
109	All other paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
110	Stationery product manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
111	Sanitary paper product manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
112	All other converted paper product manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
113	Printing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
114	Support activities for printing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
115	Petroleum refineries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
116	Asphalt paving mixture and block manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
117	Asphalt shingle and coating materials manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118	Petroleum lubricating oil and grease manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
119	All other petroleum and coal products manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
120	Petrochemical manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
121	Industrial gas manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
122	Synthetic dye and pigment manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
123	Alkalies and chlorine manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
124	Carbon black manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
125	All other basic inorganic chemical manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
126	Other basic organic chemical manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
127	Plastics material and resin manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
128	Synthetic rubber manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
129	Artificial and synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
130	Fertilizer manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
131	Pesticide and other agricultural chemical manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
132	Medicinal and botanical manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
133	Pharmaceutical preparation manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
134	In-vitro diagnostic substance manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
135	Biological product (except diagnostic) manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
136	Paint and coating manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
137	Adhesive manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
138	Soap and cleaning compound manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
139	Toilet preparation manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
140	Printing ink manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
141	All other chemical product and preparation manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
142	Plastics packaging materials and unlaminated film and sheet manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
143	Unlaminated plastics profile shape manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
144	Plastics pipe and pipe fitting manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
145	Laminated plastics plate, sheet (except packaging), and shape manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
146	Polystyrene foam product manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
147	Urethane and other foam product (except polystyrene) manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
148	Plastics bottle manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
149	Other plastics product manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
150	Tire manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
151	Rubber and plastics hoses and belting manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
152	Other rubber product manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
153	Pottery, ceramics, and plumbing fixture manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table B-1
Estimated Employment Output of Child Care Services on El Dorado County Economy
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Sector	Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
154	Brick, tile, and other structural clay product manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
155	Clay and nonclay refractory manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
156	Flat glass manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
157	Other pressed and blown glass and glassware manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
158	Glass container manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
159	Glass product manufacturing made of purchased glass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
160	Cement manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
161	Ready-mix concrete manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
162	Concrete pipe, brick, and block manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
163	Other concrete product manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
164	Lime and gypsum product manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
165	Abrasive product manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
166	Cut stone and stone product manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
167	Ground or treated mineral and earth manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
168	Mineral wool manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
169	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
170	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
171	Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
172	Alumina refining and primary aluminum production	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
173	Secondary smelting and alloying of aluminum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
174	Aluminum product manufacturing from purchased aluminum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
175	Primary smelting and refining of copper	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
176	Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metal (except copper and aluminum)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
177	Copper rolling, drawing, extruding and alloying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
178	Nonferrous metal (except copper and aluminum) rolling, drawing, extruding and alloying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
179	Ferrous metal foundries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
180	Nonferrous metal foundries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
181	All other forging, stamping, and sintering	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
182	Custom roll forming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
183	Crown and closure manufacturing and metal stamping	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
184	Cutlery, utensil, pot, and pan manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
185	Handtool manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
186	Plate work and fabricated structural product manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
187	Ornamental and architectural metal products manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
188	Power boiler and heat exchanger manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
189	Metal tank (heavy gauge) manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
190	Metal can, box, and other metal container (light gauge) manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
191	Ammunition manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
192	Arms, ordnance, and accessories manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
193	Hardware manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
194	Spring and wire product manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
195	Machine shops	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
196	Turned product and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
197	Coating, engraving, heat treating and allied activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
198	Valve and fittings other than plumbing manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
199	Plumbing fixture fitting and trim manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
200	Ball and roller bearing manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
201	Fabricated pipe and pipe fitting manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
202	Other fabricated metal manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
203	Farm machinery and equipment manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
204	Lawn and garden equipment manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table B-1
Estimated Employment Output of Child Care Services on El Dorado County Economy
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Sector	Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
205	Construction machinery manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
206	Mining and oil and gas field machinery manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
207	Other industrial machinery manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
208	Plastics and rubber industry machinery manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
209	Semiconductor machinery manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
210	Vending, commercial, industrial, and office machinery manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
211	Optical instrument and lens manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
212	Photographic and photocopying equipment manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
213	Other commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
214	Air purification and ventilation equipment manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
215	Heating equipment (except warm air furnaces) manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
216	Air conditioning, refrigeration, and warm air heating equipment manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
217	Industrial mold manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
218	Metal cutting and forming machine tool manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219	Special tool, die, jig, and fixture manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
220	Cutting tool and machine tool accessory manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
221	Rolling mill and other metalworking machinery manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
222	Turbine and turbine generator set units manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
223	Speed changer, industrial high-speed drive, and gear manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
224	Mechanical power transmission equipment manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
225	Other engine equipment manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
226	Pump and pumping equipment manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
227	Air and gas compressor manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
228	Material handling equipment manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
229	Power-driven handtool manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
230	Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
231	Packaging machinery manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
232	Industrial process furnace and oven manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
233	Fluid power process machinery manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
234	Electronic computer manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
235	Computer storage device manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
236	Computer terminals and other computer peripheral equipment manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
237	Telephone apparatus manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
238	Broadcast and wireless communications equipment manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
239	Other communications equipment manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
240	Audio and video equipment manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
241	Electron tube manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
242	Bare printed circuit board manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
243	Semiconductor and related device manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
244	Electronic capacitor, resistor, coil, transformer, and other inductor manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
245	Electronic connector manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
246	Printed circuit assembly (electronic assembly) manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
247	Other electronic component manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
248	Electromedical and electrotherapeutic apparatus manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
249	Search, detection, and navigation instruments manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
250	Automatic environmental control manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
251	Industrial process variable instruments manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
252	Totalizing fluid meters and counting devices manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
253	Electricity and signal testing instruments manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
254	Analytical laboratory instrument manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
255	Irradiation apparatus manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table B-1
Estimated Employment Output of Child Care Services on El Dorado County Economy
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Sector	Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
256	Watch, clock, and other measuring and controlling device manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
257	Software, audio, and video media for reproduction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
258	Magnetic and optical recording media manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
259	Electric lamp bulb and part manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
260	Lighting fixture manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
261	Small electrical appliance manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
262	Household cooking appliance manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
263	Household refrigerator and home freezer manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
264	Household laundry equipment manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
265	Other major household appliance manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
266	Power, distribution, and specialty transformer manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
267	Motor and generator manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
268	Switchgear and switchboard apparatus manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
269	Relay and industrial control manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
270	Storage battery manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
271	Primary battery manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
272	Communication and energy wire and cable manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
273	Wiring device manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
274	Carbon and graphite product manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
275	All other miscellaneous electrical equipment and component manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
276	Automobile manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
277	Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
278	Heavy duty truck manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
279	Motor vehicle body manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
280	Truck trailer manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
281	Motor home manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
282	Travel trailer and camper manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
283	Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
284	Aircraft manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
285	Aircraft engine and engine parts manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
286	Other aircraft parts and auxiliary equipment manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
287	Guided missile and space vehicle manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
288	Propulsion units and parts for space vehicles and guided missiles manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
289	Railroad rolling stock manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
290	Ship building and repairing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
291	Boat building	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
292	Motorcycle, bicycle, and parts manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
293	Military armored vehicle, tank, and tank component manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
294	All other transportation equipment manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
295	Wood kitchen cabinet and countertop manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
296	Upholstered household furniture manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
297	Nonupholstered wood household furniture manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
298	Metal and other household furniture manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
299	Institutional furniture manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
300	Office Furniture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
301	Custom architectural woodwork and millwork manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
302	Showcase, partition, shelving, and locker manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
303	Mattress manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
304	Blind and shade manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
305	Surgical and medical instrument, laboratory and medical instrument manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
306	Surgical appliance and supplies manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table B-1
Estimated Employment Output of Child Care Services on El Dorado County Economy
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Sector	Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
307	Dental equipment and supplies manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
308	Ophthalmic goods manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
309	Dental laboratories manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
310	Jewelry and silverware manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
311	Sporting and athletic goods manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
312	Doll, toy, and game manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
313	Office supplies (except paper) manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
314	Sign manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
315	Gasket, packing, and sealing device manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
316	Musical instrument manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
317	All other miscellaneous manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
318	Broom, brush, and mop manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
319	Wholesale trade businesses	0.0	0.9	1.2	2.1
320	Retail Stores - Motor vehicle and parts	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3
321	Retail Stores - Furniture and home furnishings	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
322	Retail Stores - Electronics and appliances	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
323	Retail Stores - Building material and garden supply	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
324	Retail Stores - Food and beverage	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9
325	Retail Stores - Health and personal care	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
326	Retail Stores - Gasoline stations	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
327	Retail Stores - Clothing and clothing accessories	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
328	Retail Stores - Sporting goods, hobby, book and music	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
329	Retail Stores - General merchandise	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2
330	Retail Stores - Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4
331	Retail Nonstores - Direct and electronic sales	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7
332	Transport by air	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
333	Transport by rail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
334	Transport by water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
335	Transport by truck	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
336	Transit and ground passenger transportation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
337	Transport by pipeline	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
338	Scenic and sightseeing transportation and support activities for transportation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
339	Couriers and messengers	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
340	Warehousing and storage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
341	Newspaper publishers	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
342	Periodical publishers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
343	Book publishers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
344	Directory, mailing list, and other publishers	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
345	Software publishers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
346	Motion picture and video industries	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.9
347	Sound recording industries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
348	Radio and television broadcasting	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
349	Cable and other subscription programming	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
350	Internet publishing and broadcasting	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
351	Telecommunications	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3
352	Data processing, hosting, ISP, web search portals and related services	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
353	Other information services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
354	Monetary authorities and depository credit intermediation activities	0.0	1.1	0.8	1.9
355	Nondepository credit intermediation and related activities	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3
356	Securities, commodity contracts, investments, and related activities	0.0	7.6	0.8	8.4
357	Insurance carriers	0.0	1.3	1.6	2.8

Table B-1
Estimated Employment Output of Child Care Services on El Dorado County Economy
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Sector	Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
358	Insurance agencies, brokerages, and related activities	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5
359	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
360	Real estate establishments	0.0	14.3	4.6	18.9
361	Imputed rental activity for owner-occupied dwellings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
362	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
363	General and consumer goods rental except video tapes and discs	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
364	Video tape and disc rental	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
365	Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
366	Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
367	Legal services	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.7
368	Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services	0.0	2.6	0.5	3.1
369	Architectural, engineering, and related services	0.0	1.2	0.2	1.4
370	Specialized design services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
371	Custom computer programming services	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
372	Computer systems design services	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4
373	Other computer related services, including facilities management	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
374	Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.8
375	Environmental and other technical consulting services	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
376	Scientific research and development services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
377	Advertising and related services	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5
378	Photographic services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
379	Veterinary services	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
380	All other miscellaneous professional, scientific, and technical services	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
381	Management of companies and enterprises	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
382	Employment services	0.0	14.5	1.6	16.1
383	Travel arrangement and reservation services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
384	Office administrative services	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.7
385	Facilities support services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
386	Business support services	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.8
387	Investigation and security services	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5
388	Services to buildings and dwellings	0.0	4.2	0.8	5.0
389	Other support services	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
390	Waste management and remediation services	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4
391	Private elementary and secondary schools	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5
392	Private junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
393	Other private educational services	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
394	Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health practitioners	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.5
395	Home health care services	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
396	Medical and diagnostic labs and outpatient and other ambulatory care services	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
397	Private hospitals	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.9
398	Nursing and residential care facilities	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3
399	Child day care services	784.1	0.0	1.2	785.3
400	Individual and family services	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
401	Community food, housing, and other relief services, including rehabilitation services	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
402	Performing arts companies	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3
403	Spectator sports companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
404	Promoters of performing arts and sports and agents for public figures	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4
405	Independent artists, writers, and performers	0.0	1.7	0.1	1.8
406	Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
407	Fitness and recreational sports centers	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4
408	Bowling centers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table B-1
Estimated Employment Output of Child Care Services on El Dorado County Economy
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Sector	Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
409	Amusement parks, arcades, and gambling industries	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
410	Other amusement and recreation industries	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5
411	Hotels and motels, including casino hotels	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
412	Other accommodations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
413	Food services and drinking places	0.0	4.2	4.1	8.3
414	Automotive repair and maintenance, except car washes	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.2
415	Car washes	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
416	Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
417	Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair and maintenance	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
418	Personal and household goods repair and maintenance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
419	Personal care services	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9
420	Death care services	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
421	Dry-cleaning and laundry services	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.9
422	Other personal services	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5
423	Religious organizations	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
424	Grantmaking, giving, and social advocacy organizations	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
425	Civic, social, professional, and similar organizations	0.0	0.8	1.2	1.9
426	Private household operations	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4
427	US Postal Service	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5
428	Federal electric utilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
429	Other Federal Government enterprises	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
430	State and local government passenger transit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
431	State and local government electric utilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
432	Other state and local government enterprises	0.0	2.2	0.5	2.7
433	* Not an industry (Used and secondhand goods)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
434	* Not an industry (Scrap)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
435	* Not an industry (Rest of the world adjustment)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
436	* Not an industry (Noncomparable foreign imports)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
437	* Employment and payroll only (state & local govt, non-education)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
438	* Employment and payroll only (state & local govt, education)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
439	* Employment and payroll only (federal govt, non-military)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
440	* Employment and payroll only (federal govt, military)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Sources: 2010 Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc.; Brion & Associates

Table B-2
Estimated Output of Child Care Services on El Dorado County Economy
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Sector	Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
0	Total	\$31,548,104	\$7,736,038	\$6,767,805	\$46,051,947
1	Oilseed farming	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2	Grain farming	\$0	\$0	\$2	\$3
3	Vegetable and melon farming	\$0	\$15	\$974	\$989
4	Fruit farming	\$0	\$83	\$8,864	\$8,947
5	Tree nut farming	\$0	\$0	\$134	\$134
6	Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production	\$0	\$2	\$52	\$54
7	Tobacco farming	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
8	Cotton farming	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
9	Sugarcane and sugar beet farming	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
10	All other crop farming	\$0	\$248	\$12	\$260
11	Cattle ranching and farming	\$0	\$12	\$122	\$134
12	Dairy cattle and milk production	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
13	Poultry and egg production	\$0	\$12	\$1,043	\$1,055
14	Animal production, except cattle and poultry and eggs	\$0	\$42	\$896	\$939
15	Forestry, forest products, and timber tract production	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
16	Commercial logging	\$0	\$21,817	\$871	\$22,688
17	Commercial Fishing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
18	Commercial hunting and trapping	\$0	\$0	\$689	\$689
19	Support activities for agriculture and forestry	\$0	\$14	\$64	\$78
20	Extraction of oil and natural gas	\$0	\$30	\$19	\$49
21	Mining coal	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
22	Mining iron ore	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
23	Mining copper, nickel, lead, and zinc	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
24	Mining gold, silver, and other metal ore	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
25	Mining and quarrying stone	\$0	\$97	\$33	\$130
26	Mining and quarrying sand, gravel, clay, and ceramic and refractory minerals	\$0	\$287	\$31	\$318
27	Mining and quarrying other nonmetallic minerals	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28	Drilling oil and gas wells	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
29	Support activities for oil and gas operations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
30	Support activities for other mining	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
31	Electric power generation, transmission, and distribution	\$0	\$85,645	\$47,745	\$133,390
32	Natural gas distribution	\$0	\$32,834	\$19,914	\$52,749
33	Water, sewage and other treatment and delivery systems	\$0	\$1,201	\$510	\$1,711
34	Construction of new nonresidential commercial and health care structures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
35	Construction of new nonresidential manufacturing structures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
36	Construction of other new nonresidential structures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
37	Construction of new residential permanent site single- and multi-family structures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
38	Construction of other new residential structures	\$0	\$4,786	\$1,038	\$5,824
39	Maintenance and repair construction of nonresidential structures	\$0	\$204,997	\$21,698	\$226,695
40	Maintenance and repair construction of residential structures	\$0	\$10,296	\$49,098	\$59,394
41	Dog and cat food manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
42	Other animal food manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
43	Flour milling and malt manufacturing	\$0	\$372	\$51	\$424
44	Wet corn milling	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
45	Soybean and other oilseed processing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
46	Fats and oils refining and blending	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
47	Breakfast cereal manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
48	Sugar cane mills and refining	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
49	Beet sugar manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
50	Chocolate and confectionery manufacturing from cacao beans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
51	Confectionery manufacturing from purchased chocolate	\$0	\$4	\$13	\$17
52	Nonchocolate confectionery manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
53	Frozen food manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Table B-2
Estimated Output of Child Care Services on El Dorado County Economy
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Sector	Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
54	Fruit and vegetable canning, pickling, and drying	\$0	\$1,484	\$419	\$1,904
55	Fluid milk and butter manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
56	Cheese manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
57	Dry, condensed, and evaporated dairy product manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
58	Ice cream and frozen dessert manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
59	Animal (except poultry) slaughtering, rendering, and processing	\$0	\$29	\$17	\$45
60	Poultry processing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
61	Seafood product preparation and packaging	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
62	Bread and bakery product manufacturing	\$0	\$718	\$486	\$1,204
63	Cookie, cracker, and pasta manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
64	Tortilla manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
65	Snack food manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
66	Coffee and tea manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
67	Flavoring syrup and concentrate manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
68	Seasoning and dressing manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
69	All other food manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
70	Soft drink and ice manufacturing	\$0	\$527	\$18,178	\$18,705
71	Breweries	\$0	\$218	\$14,786	\$15,004
72	Wineries	\$0	\$628	\$19,018	\$19,645
73	Distilleries	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
74	Tobacco product manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
75	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
76	Broadwoven fabric mills	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
77	Narrow fabric mills and schiffli machine embroidery	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
78	Nonwoven fabric mills	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
79	Knit fabric mills	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
80	Textile and fabric finishing mills	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
81	Fabric coating mills	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
82	Carpet and rug mills	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
83	Curtain and linen mills	\$0	\$0	\$12	\$13
84	Textile bag and canvas mills	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$1
85	All other textile product mills	\$0	\$11	\$46	\$57
86	Apparel knitting mills	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
87	Cut and sew apparel contractors	\$0	\$271	\$432	\$703
88	Mens and boys cut and sew apparel manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
89	Womens and girls cut and sew apparel manufacturing	\$0	\$1	\$619	\$620
90	Other cut and sew apparel manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
91	Apparel accessories and other apparel manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
92	Leather and hide tanning and finishing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
93	Footwear manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
94	Other leather and allied product manufacturing	\$0	\$1	\$2	\$2
95	Sawmills and wood preservation	\$0	\$51,493	\$2,057	\$53,549
96	Veneer and plywood manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
97	Engineered wood member and truss manufacturing	\$0	\$1,339	\$201	\$1,540
98	Reconstituted wood product manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
99	Wood windows and doors and millwork manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
100	Wood container and pallet manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
101	Manufactured home (mobile home) manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
102	Prefabricated wood building manufacturing	\$0	\$317	\$127	\$444
103	All other miscellaneous wood product manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
104	Pulp mills	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
105	Paper mills	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
106	Paperboard Mills	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
107	Paperboard container manufacturing	\$0	\$1,618	\$177	\$1,795

Table B-2
Estimated Output of Child Care Services on El Dorado County Economy
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Sector	Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
108	Coated and laminated paper, packaging paper and plastics film manufacturing	\$0	\$160	\$70	\$230
109	All other paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
110	Stationery product manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
111	Sanitary paper product manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
112	All other converted paper product manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
113	Printing	\$0	\$4,793	\$1,478	\$6,271
114	Support activities for printing	\$0	\$4	\$1	\$5
115	Petroleum refineries	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
116	Asphalt paving mixture and block manufacturing	\$0	\$24	\$5	\$29
117	Asphalt shingle and coating materials manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
118	Petroleum lubricating oil and grease manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
119	All other petroleum and coal products manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
120	Petrochemical manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
121	Industrial gas manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
122	Synthetic dye and pigment manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
123	Alkalies and chlorine manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
124	Carbon black manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
125	All other basic inorganic chemical manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
126	Other basic organic chemical manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
127	Plastics material and resin manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
128	Synthetic rubber manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
129	Artificial and synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
130	Fertilizer manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
131	Pesticide and other agricultural chemical manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
132	Medicinal and botanical manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
133	Pharmaceutical preparation manufacturing	\$0	\$1	\$1,519	\$1,520
134	In-vitro diagnostic substance manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
135	Biological product (except diagnostic) manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
136	Paint and coating manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
137	Adhesive manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
138	Soap and cleaning compound manufacturing	\$0	\$66	\$91	\$158
139	Toilet preparation manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
140	Printing ink manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
141	All other chemical product and preparation manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
142	Plastics packaging materials and unlaminated film and sheet manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
143	Unlaminated plastics profile shape manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
144	Plastics pipe and pipe fitting manufacturing	\$0	\$912	\$141	\$1,053
145	Laminated plastics plate, sheet (except packaging), and shape manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
146	Polystyrene foam product manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
147	Urethane and other foam product (except polystyrene) manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
148	Plastics bottle manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
149	Other plastics product manufacturing	\$0	\$9	\$3	\$12
150	Tire manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
151	Rubber and plastics hoses and belting manufacturing	\$0	\$11	\$27	\$38
152	Other rubber product manufacturing	\$0	\$25	\$42	\$67
153	Pottery, ceramics, and plumbing fixture manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
154	Brick, tile, and other structural clay product manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
155	Clay and nonclay refractory manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
156	Flat glass manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
157	Other pressed and blown glass and glassware manufacturing	\$0	\$3	\$38	\$41
158	Glass container manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
159	Glass product manufacturing made of purchased glass	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
160	Cement manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
161	Ready-mix concrete manufacturing	\$0	\$7,562	\$954	\$8,516

Table B-2
Estimated Output of Child Care Services on El Dorado County Economy
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Sector	Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
162	Concrete pipe, brick, and block manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
163	Other concrete product manufacturing	\$0	\$3,648	\$426	\$4,074
164	Lime and gypsum product manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
165	Abrasive product manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
166	Cut stone and stone product manufacturing	\$0	\$1	\$3	\$3
167	Ground or treated mineral and earth manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
168	Mineral wool manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
169	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
170	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
171	Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
172	Alumina refining and primary aluminum production	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
173	Secondary smelting and alloying of aluminum	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
174	Aluminum product manufacturing from purchased aluminum	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
175	Primary smelting and refining of copper	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
176	Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metal (except copper and aluminum)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
177	Copper rolling, drawing, extruding and alloying	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
178	Nonferrous metal (except copper and aluminum) rolling, drawing, extruding and alloy	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
179	Ferrous metal foundries	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
180	Nonferrous metal foundries	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
181	All other forging, stamping, and sintering	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
182	Custom roll forming	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
183	Crown and closure manufacturing and metal stamping	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
184	Cutlery, utensil, pot, and pan manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
185	Handtool manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
186	Plate work and fabricated structural product manufacturing	\$0	\$93	\$13	\$106
187	Ornamental and architectural metal products manufacturing	\$0	\$52	\$5	\$57
188	Power boiler and heat exchanger manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
189	Metal tank (heavy gauge) manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
190	Metal can, box, and other metal container (light gauge) manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
191	Ammunition manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
192	Arms, ordnance, and accessories manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
193	Hardware manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
194	Spring and wire product manufacturing	\$0	\$2	\$1	\$3
195	Machine shops	\$0	\$57	\$32	\$89
196	Turned product and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
197	Coating, engraving, heat treating and allied activities	\$0	\$1	\$2	\$3
198	Valve and fittings other than plumbing manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
199	Plumbing fixture fitting and trim manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
200	Ball and roller bearing manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
201	Fabricated pipe and pipe fitting manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
202	Other fabricated metal manufacturing	\$0	\$122	\$52	\$175
203	Farm machinery and equipment manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
204	Lawn and garden equipment manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
205	Construction machinery manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
206	Mining and oil and gas field machinery manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
207	Other industrial machinery manufacturing	\$0	\$1	\$1	\$2
208	Plastics and rubber industry machinery manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
209	Semiconductor machinery manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
210	Vending, commercial, industrial, and office machinery manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
211	Optical instrument and lens manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
212	Photographic and photocopying equipment manufacturing	\$0	\$1	\$6	\$6
213	Other commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	\$0	\$1	\$3	\$4
214	Air purification and ventilation equipment manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
215	Heating equipment (except warm air furnaces) manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Table B-2
Estimated Output of Child Care Services on El Dorado County Economy
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Sector	Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
216	Air conditioning, refrigeration, and warm air heating equipment manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
217	Industrial mold manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
218	Metal cutting and forming machine tool manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1
219	Special tool, die, jig, and fixture manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
220	Cutting tool and machine tool accessory manufacturing	\$0	\$1	\$1	\$2
221	Rolling mill and other metalworking machinery manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
222	Turbine and turbine generator set units manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
223	Speed changer, industrial high-speed drive, and gear manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
224	Mechanical power transmission equipment manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
225	Other engine equipment manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
226	Pump and pumping equipment manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
227	Air and gas compressor manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
228	Material handling equipment manufacturing	\$0	\$1	\$1	\$2
229	Power-driven handtool manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
230	Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	\$0	\$5	\$2	\$7
231	Packaging machinery manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$1
232	Industrial process furnace and oven manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
233	Fluid power process machinery manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
234	Electronic computer manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
235	Computer storage device manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
236	Computer terminals and other computer peripheral equipment manufacturing	\$0	\$31	\$36	\$67
237	Telephone apparatus manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1
238	Broadcast and wireless communications equipment manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$2	\$2
239	Other communications equipment manufacturing	\$0	\$5	\$1	\$6
240	Audio and video equipment manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
241	Electron tube manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
242	Bare printed circuit board manufacturing	\$0	\$3	\$2	\$4
243	Semiconductor and related device manufacturing	\$0	\$5	\$7	\$12
244	Electronic capacitor, resistor, coil, transformer, and other inductor manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
245	Electronic connector manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
246	Printed circuit assembly (electronic assembly) manufacturing	\$0	\$6	\$9	\$15
247	Other electronic component manufacturing	\$0	\$3	\$2	\$5
248	Electromedical and electrotherapeutic apparatus manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
249	Search, detection, and navigation instruments manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
250	Automatic environmental control manufacturing	\$0	\$19	\$9	\$28
251	Industrial process variable instruments manufacturing	\$0	\$5	\$3	\$8
252	Totalizing fluid meters and counting devices manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
253	Electricity and signal testing instruments manufacturing	\$0	\$1	\$1	\$1
254	Analytical laboratory instrument manufacturing	\$0	\$4	\$2	\$5
255	Irradiation apparatus manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
256	Watch, clock, and other measuring and controlling device manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
257	Software, audio, and video media for reproduction	\$0	\$25	\$7	\$32
258	Magnetic and optical recording media manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
259	Electric lamp bulb and part manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
260	Lighting fixture manufacturing	\$0	\$59	\$25	\$84
261	Small electrical appliance manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
262	Household cooking appliance manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
263	Household refrigerator and home freezer manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
264	Household laundry equipment manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
265	Other major household appliance manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
266	Power, distribution, and specialty transformer manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
267	Motor and generator manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
268	Switchgear and switchboard apparatus manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
269	Relay and industrial control manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Table B-2
Estimated Output of Child Care Services on El Dorado County Economy
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Sector	Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
270	Storage battery manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
271	Primary battery manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
272	Communication and energy wire and cable manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
273	Wiring device manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
274	Carbon and graphite product manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
275	All other miscellaneous electrical equipment and component manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
276	Automobile manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
277	Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
278	Heavy duty truck manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
279	Motor vehicle body manufacturing	\$0	\$8	\$9	\$17
280	Truck trailer manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
281	Motor home manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
282	Travel trailer and camper manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
283	Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	\$0	\$404	\$241	\$645
284	Aircraft manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
285	Aircraft engine and engine parts manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
286	Other aircraft parts and auxiliary equipment manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
287	Guided missile and space vehicle manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
288	Propulsion units and parts for space vehicles and guided missiles manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
289	Railroad rolling stock manufacturing	\$0	\$3	\$3	\$6
290	Ship building and repairing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
291	Boat building	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
292	Motorcycle, bicycle, and parts manufacturing	\$0	\$58	\$50	\$108
293	Military armored vehicle, tank, and tank component manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
294	All other transportation equipment manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
295	Wood kitchen cabinet and countertop manufacturing	\$0	\$298	\$163	\$461
296	Upholstered household furniture manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
297	Nonupholstered wood household furniture manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$60	\$60
298	Metal and other household furniture manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
299	Institutional furniture manufacturing	\$0	\$23	\$7	\$30
300	Office Furniture	\$0	\$0	\$4	\$4
301	Custom architectural woodwork and millwork manufacturing	\$0	\$1	\$3	\$4
302	Showcase, partition, shelving, and locker manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
303	Mattress manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
304	Blind and shade manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
305	Surgical and medical instrument, laboratory and medical instrument manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$30	\$30
306	Surgical appliance and supplies manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
307	Dental equipment and supplies manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$1
308	Ophthalmic goods manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
309	Dental laboratories manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$158	\$158
310	Jewelry and silverware manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$8	\$8
311	Sporting and athletic goods manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
312	Doll, toy, and game manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
313	Office supplies (except paper) manufacturing	\$0	\$3,910	\$192	\$4,102
314	Sign manufacturing	\$0	\$2,805	\$853	\$3,658
315	Gasket, packing, and sealing device manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
316	Musical instrument manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
317	All other miscellaneous manufacturing	\$0	\$528	\$305	\$833
318	Broom, brush, and mop manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
319	Wholesale trade businesses	\$0	\$143,070	\$198,469	\$341,539
320	Retail Stores - Motor vehicle and parts	\$0	\$3,025	\$110,938	\$113,963
321	Retail Stores - Furniture and home furnishings	\$0	\$670	\$37,920	\$38,591
322	Retail Stores - Electronics and appliances	\$0	\$357	\$13,196	\$13,553
323	Retail Stores - Building material and garden supply	\$0	\$1,633	\$88,517	\$90,150

Table B-2
Estimated Output of Child Care Services on El Dorado County Economy
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Sector	Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
324	Retail Stores - Food and beverage	\$0	\$2,683	\$162,738	\$165,421
325	Retail Stores - Health and personal care	\$0	\$800	\$51,326	\$52,126
326	Retail Stores - Gasoline stations	\$0	\$1,608	\$92,797	\$94,404
327	Retail Stores - Clothing and clothing accessories	\$0	\$627	\$41,041	\$41,668
328	Retail Stores - Sporting goods, hobby, book and music	\$0	\$534	\$28,827	\$29,361
329	Retail Stores - General merchandise	\$0	\$1,073	\$62,585	\$63,658
330	Retail Stores - Miscellaneous	\$0	\$1,202	\$60,879	\$62,081
331	Retail Nonstores - Direct and electronic sales	\$0	\$2,563	\$95,782	\$98,346
332	Transport by air	\$0	\$214	\$233	\$447
333	Transport by rail	\$0	\$132	\$77	\$208
334	Transport by water	\$0	\$374	\$1,544	\$1,918
335	Transport by truck	\$0	\$7,233	\$7,467	\$14,700
336	Transit and ground passenger transportation	\$0	\$1,746	\$1,099	\$2,845
337	Transport by pipeline	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
338	Scenic and sightseeing transportation and support activities for transportation	\$0	\$5,396	\$4,247	\$9,643
339	Couriers and messengers	\$0	\$4,342	\$2,121	\$6,463
340	Warehousing and storage	\$0	\$760	\$567	\$1,327
341	Newspaper publishers	\$0	\$18,765	\$5,973	\$24,738
342	Periodical publishers	\$0	\$1,705	\$548	\$2,253
343	Book publishers	\$0	\$14	\$16	\$30
344	Directory, mailing list, and other publishers	\$0	\$18,657	\$5,775	\$24,432
345	Software publishers	\$0	\$12,103	\$2,444	\$14,548
346	Motion picture and video industries	\$0	\$80,375	\$14,113	\$94,488
347	Sound recording industries	\$0	\$352	\$2,597	\$2,948
348	Radio and television broadcasting	\$0	\$16,371	\$5,433	\$21,804
349	Cable and other subscription programming	\$0	\$205,892	\$74,610	\$280,502
350	Internet publishing and broadcasting	\$0	\$6,238	\$1,981	\$8,218
351	Telecommunications	\$0	\$92,688	\$52,910	\$145,598
352	Data processing, hosting, ISP, web search portals and related services	\$0	\$12,126	\$21,852	\$33,978
353	Other information services	\$0	\$1,262	\$1,032	\$2,295
354	Monetary authorities and depository credit intermediation activities	\$0	\$243,350	\$170,414	\$413,764
355	Nondepository credit intermediation and related activities	\$0	\$21,150	\$31,769	\$52,919
356	Securities, commodity contracts, investments, and related activities	\$0	\$1,171,334	\$125,245	\$1,296,579
357	Insurance carriers	\$0	\$375,140	\$454,198	\$829,338
358	Insurance agencies, brokerages, and related activities	\$0	\$36,611	\$41,537	\$78,148
359	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	\$0	\$2,188	\$29,706	\$31,893
360	Real estate establishments	\$0	\$1,952,098	\$628,306	\$2,580,405
361	Imputed rental activity for owner-occupied dwellings	\$0	\$0	\$1,442,769	\$1,442,769
362	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	\$0	\$1,644	\$1,798	\$3,442
363	General and consumer goods rental except video tapes and discs	\$0	\$5,708	\$9,518	\$15,226
364	Video tape and disc rental	\$0	\$0	\$5,741	\$5,741
365	Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing	\$0	\$4,573	\$1,096	\$5,670
366	Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	\$0	\$41,539	\$16,860	\$58,400
367	Legal services	\$0	\$41,180	\$34,978	\$76,157
368	Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services	\$0	\$273,381	\$48,072	\$321,454
369	Architectural, engineering, and related services	\$0	\$147,892	\$18,407	\$166,299
370	Specialized design services	\$0	\$3,697	\$1,653	\$5,350
371	Custom computer programming services	\$0	\$36,026	\$6,117	\$42,143
372	Computer systems design services	\$0	\$25,292	\$4,416	\$29,708
373	Other computer related services, including facilities management	\$0	\$17,889	\$2,965	\$20,854
374	Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	\$0	\$92,065	\$14,337	\$106,402
375	Environmental and other technical consulting services	\$0	\$31,863	\$4,858	\$36,722
376	Scientific research and development services	\$0	\$2,167	\$3,083	\$5,250
377	Advertising and related services	\$0	\$41,300	\$12,558	\$53,858

Table B-2
Estimated Output of Child Care Services on El Dorado County Economy
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Sector	Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
378	Photographic services	\$0	\$177	\$755	\$932
379	Veterinary services	\$0	\$8	\$26,777	\$26,785
380	All other miscellaneous professional, scientific, and technical services	\$0	\$49,876	\$7,947	\$57,823
381	Management of companies and enterprises	\$0	\$15,777	\$4,559	\$20,336
382	Employment services	\$0	\$371,576	\$40,453	\$412,029
383	Travel arrangement and reservation services	\$0	\$2,723	\$5,920	\$8,642
384	Office administrative services	\$0	\$61,343	\$6,956	\$68,298
385	Facilities support services	\$0	\$398	\$55	\$453
386	Business support services	\$0	\$37,452	\$12,342	\$49,794
387	Investigation and security services	\$0	\$18,285	\$5,985	\$24,270
388	Services to buildings and dwellings	\$0	\$281,974	\$52,247	\$334,221
389	Other support services	\$0	\$17,567	\$5,579	\$23,146
390	Waste management and remediation services	\$0	\$53,234	\$21,057	\$74,291
391	Private elementary and secondary schools	\$0	\$0	\$47,114	\$47,114
392	Private junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
393	Other private educational services	\$0	\$616	\$38,516	\$39,132
394	Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health practitioners	\$0	\$1	\$427,996	\$427,997
395	Home health care services	\$0	\$0	\$46,830	\$46,830
396	Medical and diagnostic labs and outpatient and other ambulatory care services	\$0	\$12	\$42,533	\$42,544
397	Private hospitals	\$0	\$1	\$361,021	\$361,022
398	Nursing and residential care facilities	\$0	\$0	\$65,531	\$65,531
399	Child day care services	\$31,548,104	\$0	\$47,512	\$31,595,616
400	Individual and family services	\$0	\$0	\$24,836	\$24,836
401	Community food, housing, and other relief services, including rehabilitation services	\$0	\$0	\$14,288	\$14,288
402	Performing arts companies	\$0	\$935	\$4,189	\$5,123
403	Spectator sports companies	\$0	\$1,107	\$1,101	\$2,208
404	Promoters of performing arts and sports and agents for public figures	\$0	\$6,999	\$11,901	\$18,900
405	Independent artists, writers, and performers	\$0	\$70,066	\$3,247	\$73,312
406	Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	\$0	\$0	\$7,983	\$7,983
407	Fitness and recreational sports centers	\$0	\$4,242	\$9,563	\$13,805
408	Bowling centers	\$0	\$0	\$305	\$305
409	Amusement parks, arcades, and gambling industries	\$0	\$40	\$38,559	\$38,599
410	Other amusement and recreation industries	\$0	\$5,103	\$49,509	\$54,612
411	Hotels and motels, including casino hotels	\$0	\$12,510	\$4,076	\$16,586
412	Other accommodations	\$0	\$167	\$73	\$240
413	Food services and drinking places	\$0	\$242,237	\$232,322	\$474,559
414	Automotive repair and maintenance, except car washes	\$0	\$15,780	\$91,239	\$107,019
415	Car washes	\$0	\$1,253	\$11,416	\$12,668
416	Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance	\$0	\$8,082	\$5,703	\$13,785
417	Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair and maintenance	\$0	\$24,982	\$6,926	\$31,908
418	Personal and household goods repair and maintenance	\$0	\$409	\$516	\$925
419	Personal care services	\$0	\$0	\$39,391	\$39,391
420	Death care services	\$0	\$0	\$6,225	\$6,225
421	Dry-cleaning and laundry services	\$0	\$22,763	\$6,945	\$29,707
422	Other personal services	\$0	\$7,030	\$57,959	\$64,990
423	Religious organizations	\$0	\$0	\$25,518	\$25,518
424	Grantmaking, giving, and social advocacy organizations	\$0	\$3	\$15,093	\$15,096
425	Civic, social, professional, and similar organizations	\$0	\$42,101	\$66,720	\$108,822
426	Private household operations	\$0	\$0	\$14,416	\$14,416
427	US Postal Service	\$0	\$23,800	\$15,771	\$39,571
428	Federal electric utilities	\$0	\$7	\$4	\$12
429	Other Federal Government enterprises	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
430	State and local government passenger transit	\$0	\$1,190	\$749	\$1,939
431	State and local government electric utilities	\$0	\$24,316	\$13,473	\$37,789

Table B-2
Estimated Output of Child Care Services on El Dorado County Economy
El Dorado County Child Care Economic Impact Analysis - 2010

Sector	Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
432	Other state and local government enterprises	\$0	\$648,005	\$140,490	\$788,495
433	* Not an industry (Used and secondhand goods)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
434	* Not an industry (Scrap)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
435	* Not an industry (Rest of the world adjustment)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
436	* Not an industry (Noncomparable foreign imports)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
437	* Employment and payroll only (state & local govt, non-education)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
438	* Employment and payroll only (state & local govt, education)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
439	* Employment and payroll only (federal govt, non-military)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
440	* Employment and payroll only (federal govt, military)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Sources: 2010 Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc., Brion & Associates.