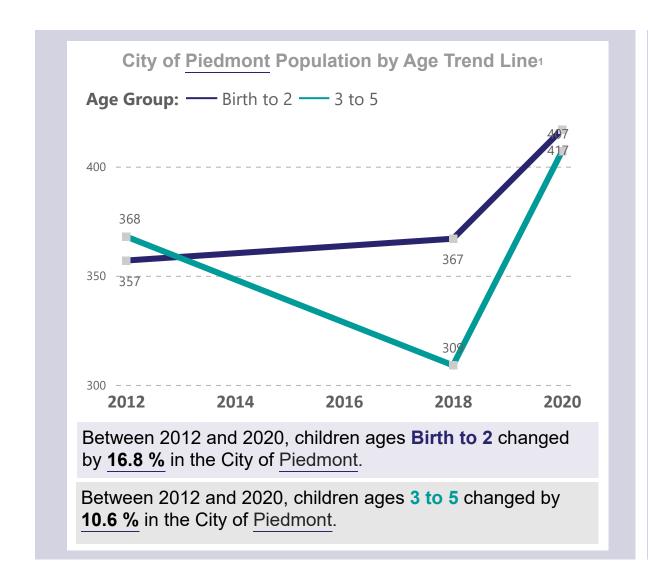
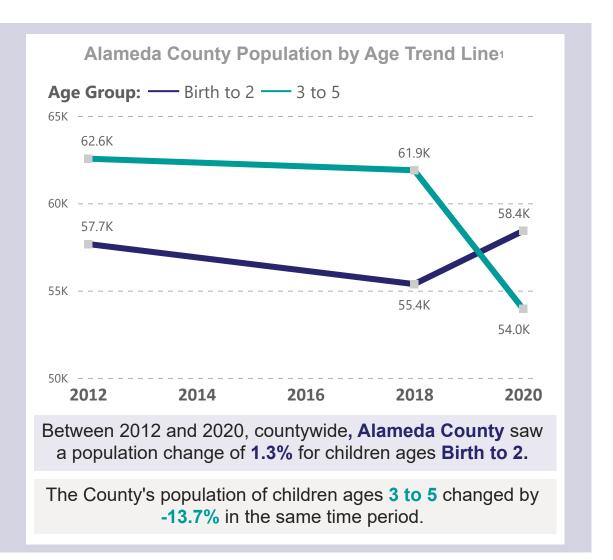
### **Family and Child Demographics**





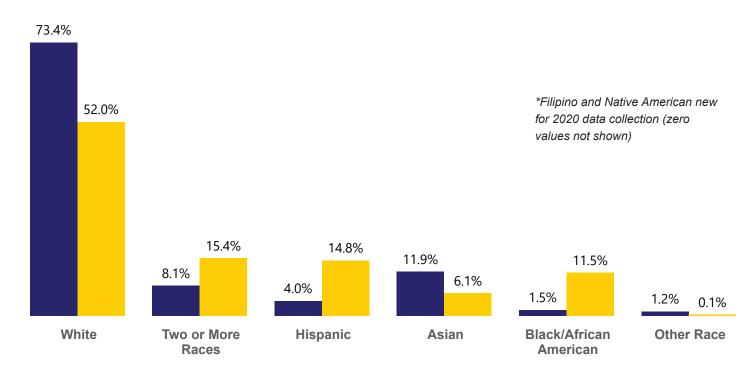


### Family and Child Demographics<sup>2</sup>



#### Changing Racial Demographics of Children Birth to 5 Over Time (2006 - 2020)





Between 2006 and 2020, the City of Piedmont saw a decrease in children birth to 5 that identify as White (-21.4%) and Asian (-5.8%). In the same time period, the City saw an increase in the number of children birth to 5 that identify as Hispanic (10.8%), Black/African American (10%), and Two or More Races (7.3%).

# 2018 English Language Learners Preschool Snapshot<sup>3</sup>

11%

of <u>Piedmont</u>'s preschoolers are English Language Learners.

Piedmont's population of English Language Learners is <a href="#">0%</a> of Alameda County's English Language Learner population.

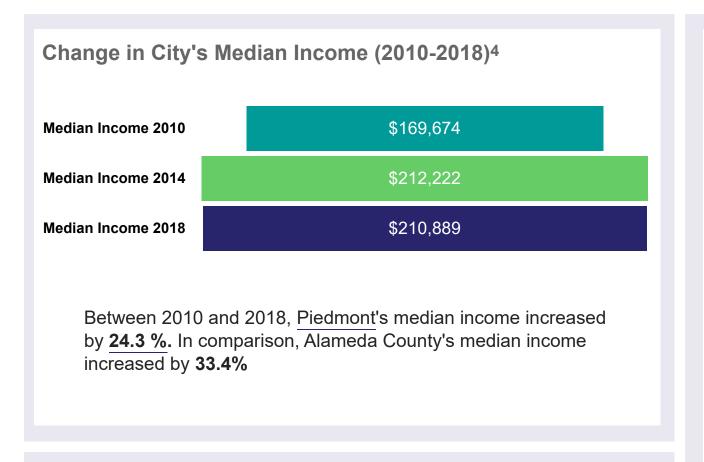
In Alameda County, **30%** (18,294) of preschoolers are considered English Language Learners.

Note: English Language Leaner (ELL) is a California Department of Education (CDE) term that does not exactly match our Alameda County focus on Dual Language Learners. ELL is used here as that is how CDE collects and reports the data.

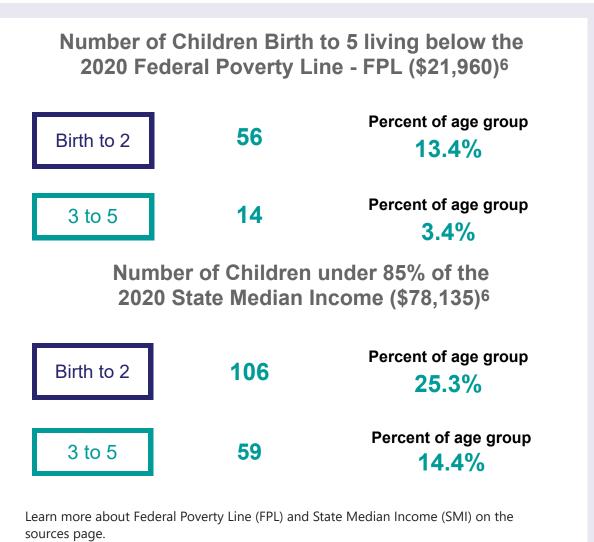
16

### **Family and Child Demographics**



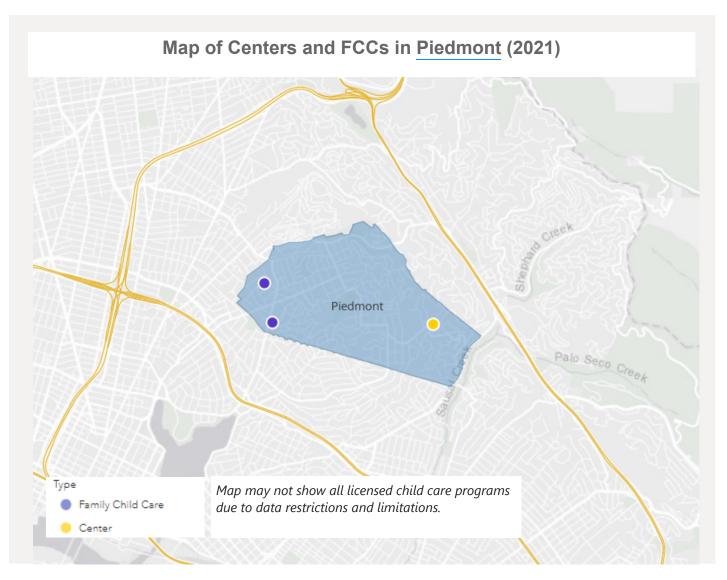


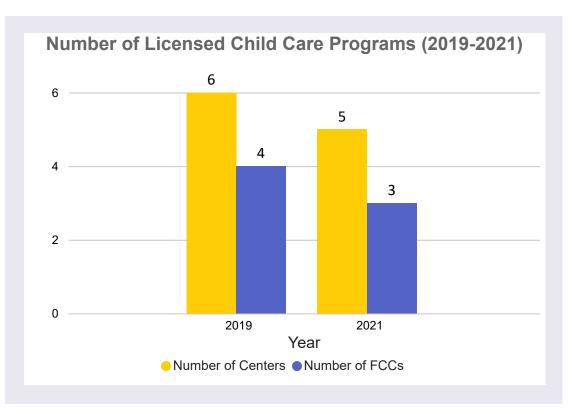
Number of Children Birth to 12 in Families Receiving CalWORKs Public Assistance (2018)<sup>5</sup>



#### **Licensed Child Care Sites** 7







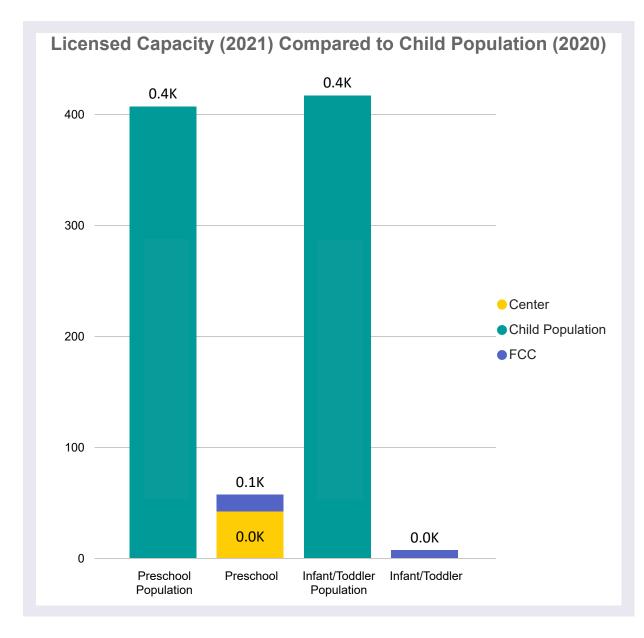
From 2019 to 2021, the number of licensed centers in Piedmont has changed by -1

From 2019 to 2021, the number of **family child care** sites in Piedmont has changed by **-1** 

<sup>\*</sup>FCCs refers to licensed family child care programs, who care for children in their home. They are typically licensed for 6 to up to 14 children.

### **Licensed Capacity**<sup>2,7</sup>

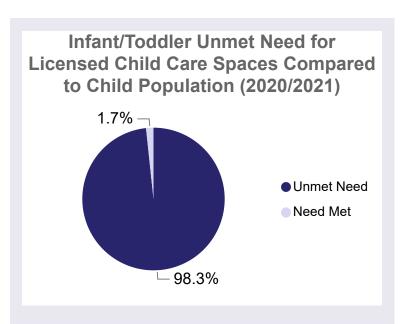


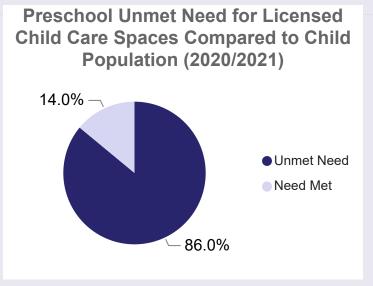


# Change in Licensed Capacity

From 2019 to 2021, licensed center capacity for children birth to age 5 has changed by -32.3%. Since 2006, licensed center capacity for children birth to age 5 has changed by -58.8 %.

From 2019 to 2021, licensed family child care capacity for children birth to age 5 has changed by -35.3%. Since 2006, licensed family child care capacity for children birth to age 5 has changed by -24.1 %.





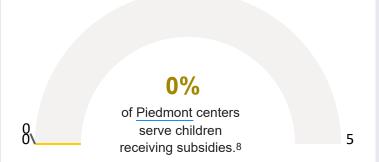
#### **Subsidized Child Care Sites**



#### **Centers (2021)**

In Piedmont, there are 5 licensed child care centers. 7 0 (0 %) of these sites serve children who are receiving subsidies.

% Subsidized Centers Out of All Licensed Centers

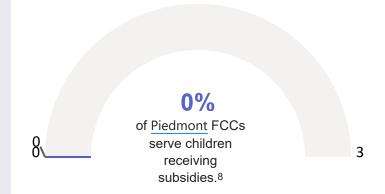


Subsidized centers receive alternative payment vouchers and/or state or federal contracts to serve children eligible for subsidies. Of these subsidized centers, there are <code>0</code> head start centers, <code>0</code> Title 5 centers (state contracted), and <code>0</code> centers receiving voucher payments. Some programs receive voucher payments <code>and</code> state/federal funding.<sup>8</sup>

#### Family Child Care (2021)

In Piedmont, there are 3 family child care sites. 7 0 (0 %) of these sites serve children who are receiving subsidies.8

% Subsidized FCCs Out of All Licensed FCCs



Subsidized FCCs receive alternative payment vouchers and/or participate in a Title 5 subcontract through Hayward Unified School District or City of Oakland EHS/HS subcontract through BANANAS to serve children eligible for subsidies.<sup>8</sup>

#### Family, Friend, and Neighbor (2019)

In <u>Piedmont</u>, there are **0** License Exempt Care Sites (which includes Family, Friend, and Neighbor Care), who care for **0** children who are receiving subsidies.8

This includes family, friend and/or neighbor caregivers who serve children using Alameda County Alternative Payment vouchers from CalWORKs Stage 2 and 3 and the California Alternative Payment Program (CAPP).

#### **Child Care Subsidies**



#### Income Eligibility for Subsidized Care, Family Size of 3 (2020)9

Eligibility	Income Standard	Annual Standard 2020
CalWORKs	CalWORKs Initial Eligibility Limit	\$17,520
Early Head Start / Head Start	Federal Poverty Level	\$21,960
State Subsidized (CCTR, CSPP, CAPP)	85% of State Median Income	\$78,135

### Number of Children Served by Subsidy Type for Children Birth-5 (2020)<sup>6</sup>

Center-Based Subsidies	Voucher-Based Subsidies
4	1
Early Head Start/Head Start	CalWORKs Stage 2
0	1
CA State Preschool Program (CSPP) Part Day	CalWORKs Stage 3
2	0
CA State Preschool Program (CSPP) Full Day	California Alternative Payment Program (CAPP)
2	
General Child Care and Development (CCTR)	

All subsidy data reported is for children living in Oakland; it is not reported by provider location.

8

**Total Center-Based Subsidies** 

3

Total Voucher-Based Subsidies

19

Transitional Kindergarten (TK)

## Unmet Need for Subsidized Care<sup>6</sup>

#### Infant/Toddler

In Piedmont, 102 infants/toddlers who are eligible for child care subsidies are not enrolled in subsidized care, meaning that there is 96.8 % unmet need for subsidized infant/toddler care.

#### **Preschool**

<u>51</u> eligible preschoolers are not enrolled in subsidized care. The unmet need for subsidized preschool care is 87.1 %

#### Workforce<sup>10</sup>



#### **Number of ECE Professionals (2020)**

28

9

37

**Center Workforce** 

FCC Workforce

Total ECE Professionals

**ECE Professional Wage (2020)** 

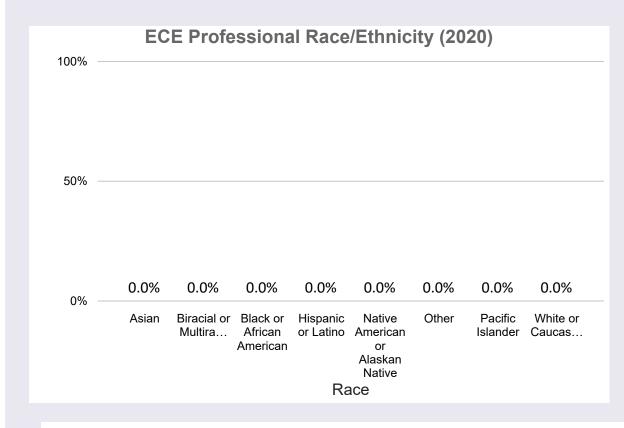
n/a

n/a

Median Hourly Wage

Mean Hourly Wage

Information was not available on the number of ECE professionals are over 50 years old.





<sup>\*</sup>Hourly wage and workforce data for Piedmont was not available

#### Sources



- (1) 2012, 2018 & 2020 American Institutes for Research Early Learning Needs Assessment Tool (ELNAT). Notes: Zip codes overlap city boundaries. Cities that make up at least 5% of the zip code were included in the city label. Data captured at different points in time may differ slightly due to changes in geographic boundaries and demographics.
- (2) 2018 & 2020 American Institutes for Research Early Learning Needs Assessment Tool (ELNAT). 2006 Alameda County City Profiles. Note: Race/ethnicity categories are defined in a variety of ways depending upon the entity collecting the data. Categories are reported according to source categorization.
- (3) 2018 American Institutes for Research Early Learning Needs Assessment Tool (ELNAT). Note: City data is calculated by combining proportional data from relevant zip codes. Due to data limitations, data for unincorporated areas could not be calculated in this way and therefore, are not reflected as separate jurisdictions in this chart. English Language Leaner (ELL) is a California Department of Education (CDE) term that does not exactly match our Alameda County focus on Dual Language Learners. ELL is used here as that is how CDE collects and reports the data.
- (4) 2010-2018 Healthy Alameda County / American Community Survey (5-year estimates)
- (5) October 2019, Alameda County Social Services Agency. Note: City data is calculated by combining proportional data from relevant zip codes. Due to data limitations, data for unincorporated areas could not be calculated in this way and therefore, are not reflected as separate jurisdictions in this chart.
- (6) 2020 American Institutes for Research Early Learning Needs Assessment Tool (ELNAT). Note: City data is calculated by combining proportional data from relevant zip codes. Due to data limitations, data for unincorporated areas could not be calculated in this way and therefore, are not reflected as separate jurisdictions in this chart.

- (7) 2019 and 2021 CA R&R Resource and Referral Network, BANANAS, 4Cs of Alameda County, and Hively Alameda County Child Care Site data. Family, friend, and neighbor data from Alameda County Alternative Payment Agencies.
- (8) First 5 Alameda County analysis of subsidized child care sites from the 2021 CA R&R Resource and Referral Network, BANANAS, 4Cs of Alameda County, and Hively Alameda County Child Care Site data; Alameda County Alternative Payment Agencies data (2019); and the Quality Counts Common Data File (2020-21).
- (9) CalWORKS Eligibility Limit from 2021-22, California Department of Social Services, CalWORKS Cost of Living Adjustment Increase to the Minimum Basic Standards of Adequate Care (MBSAC) Levels. Federal Poverty Level from the 2019 and 2021, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines. 85% of SMI from 2021-22, California Department of Education, Management Bulletin 21-09, Schedule of Income Ceilings (85 percent SMI) for Recertification.
- (10) Source: October 2020, CA ECE Workforce Registry date. Note: Graph reflects self-reported data for 2,348 people registered in the Alameda County Workforce Registry as of October 2020. The Workforce Registry only represents a subset of the ECE workforce as it is a voluntary database. The Registry includes an overrepresentation of those working at child care centers and Title 5 programs compared to other child care program types.
- (11) Federal Poverty Line (FPL): https://aspe.hhs.gov/topics/poverty-economic-mobility/poverty-guidelines/prior-hhs-poverty-guidelines-federal-register-references/2019-poverty-guidelines State Median Income (SMI): https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/cd/ci/mb1803.asp

For a list of acronyms, please see Appendix A (Section 12.1) of the 2021 Alameda County ECE Needs Assessments at http://www.first5alameda.org/files/2021%20Alameda%20County% 20ECE%20Needs%20Assessment%20FINAL.pdf