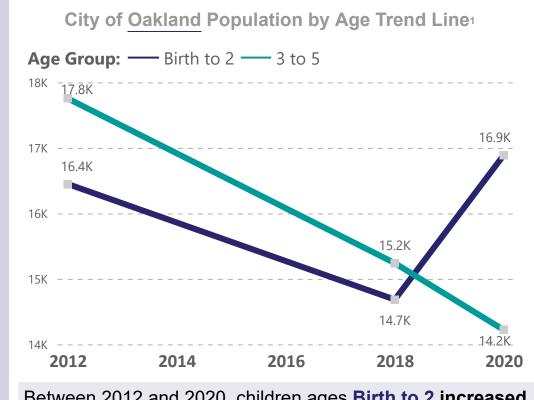
2022 Oakland City Profile: Early Care and Education Data Family and Child Demographics

CITY POPULATION

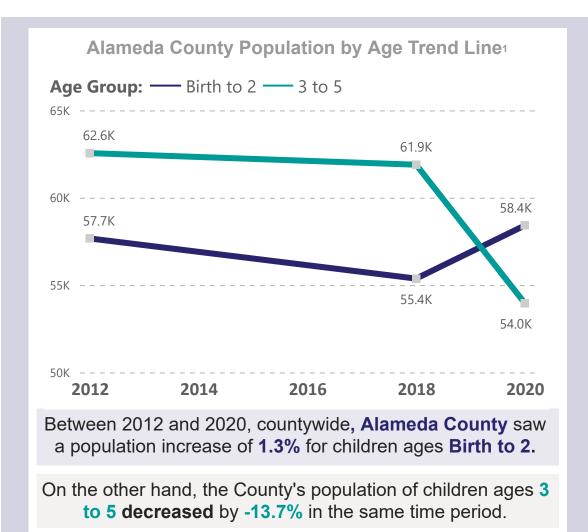
Oakland

 \checkmark



Between 2012 and 2020, children ages **Birth to 2 increased** by **2.7%** in the City of Oakland

Between 2012 and 2020, children ages **3 to 5 decreased** by **-19.9%** in the City of Oakland



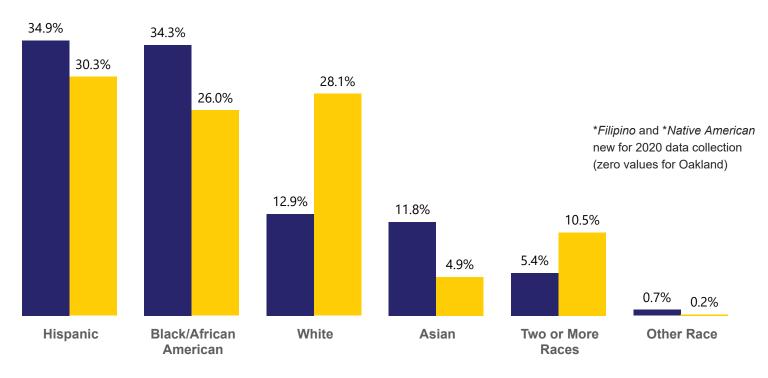
FIRST 5

COUNT

2022 Oakland City Profile: Early Care and Education Data Family and Child Demographics²



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



2018 English Language Learners Preschool Snapshot³

40%

of Oakland's preschoolers are English Language Learners. Oakland has the highest number of preschoolers (6,051) in the County that identify as English Language Learners.

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

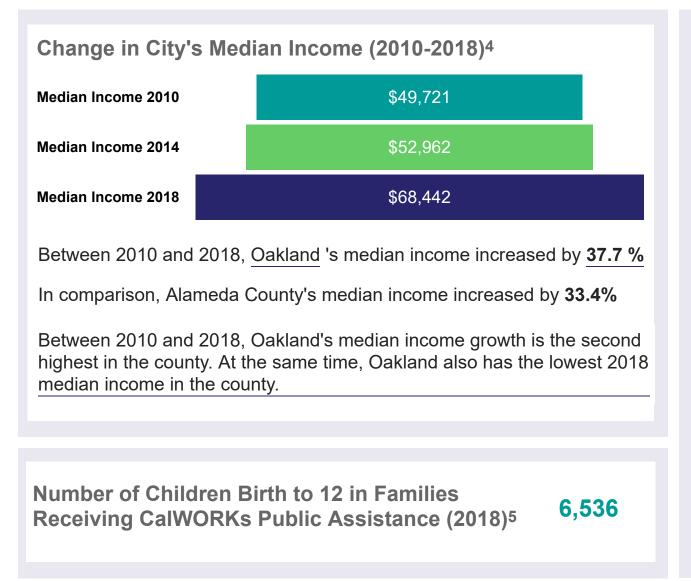
The City of Oakland's English Language Learner population is <u>33%</u> of the county's English Language Learner population.

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.

Between 2006 and 2020, the City of Oakland saw a decrease in children birth to 5 that identify as **Black/African American (-8.3%)**, **Asian (-7%)**, and **Hispanic (-4.6%)**. In the same time period, the City saw an increase in the number of children birth to 5 that identify as **White (15.3%)** and **Two or More Races (5.2%)**.

2022 Oakland City Profile: Early Care and Education Data Family and Child Demographics





Number of Children Birth to 5 living below the 2020 Federal Poverty Line - FPL (\$21,960)⁶

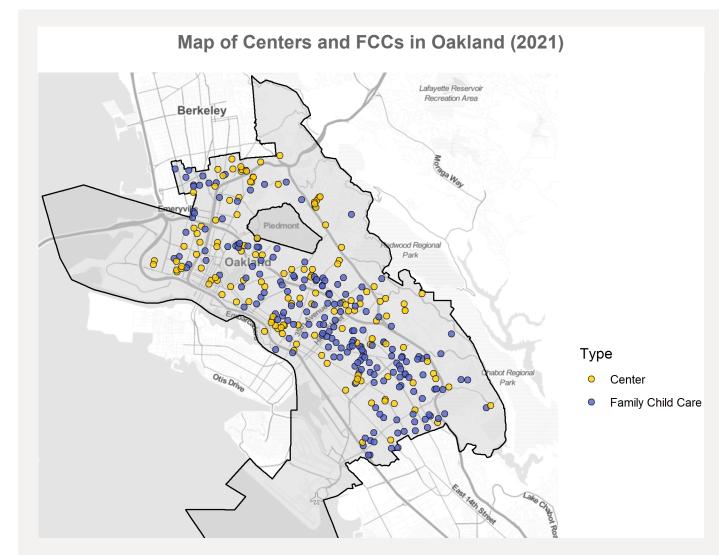


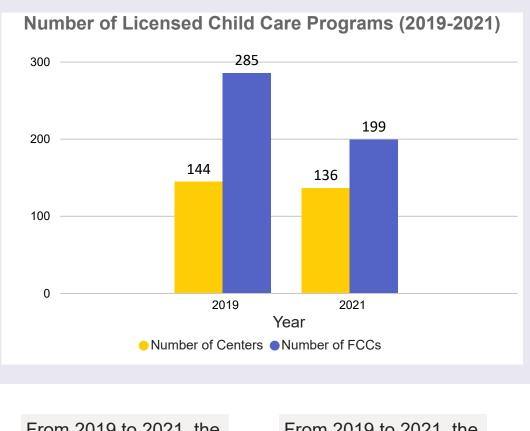


Learn more about Federal Poverty Line (FPL) and State Median Income (SMI) on the sources page.



Licensed Child Care Sites 7

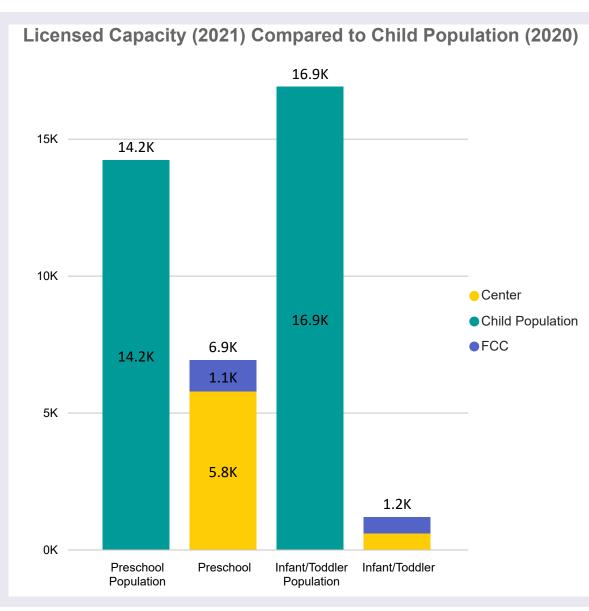




From 2019 to 2021, the number of licensed **centers** in Oakland has changed by -8 From 2019 to 2021, the number of **family child care** sites in Oakland has changed by **-86**

*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.

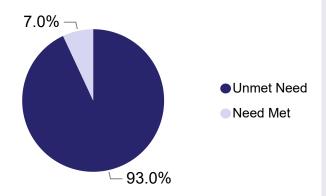
Licensed Capacity^{2,7}



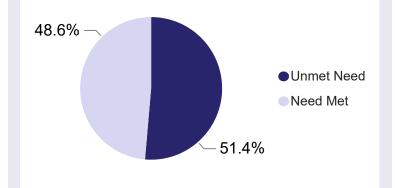
Change in Licensed Capacity

From 2019 to 2021, licensed center capacity for children birth to age 5 has changed by -6.5%. Since 2006, licensed center capacity for children birth to age 5 has changed by -21.8 %.

From 2019 to 2021, licensed family child care capacity for children birth to age 5 has changed by <u>-28.8%</u>. Since 2006, licensed family child care capacity for children birth to age 5 has changed by <u>-57.2 %</u>. Infant/Toddler Unmet Need for Licensed Child Care Spaces Compared to Child Population (2020/2021)



Preschool Unmet Need for Licensed Child Care Spaces Compared to Child Population (2020/2021)



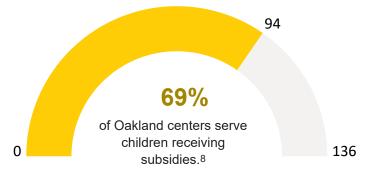


Subsidized Child Care Sites

Centers (2021)

In Oakland, there are 136 licensed child care centers.⁷ 94 (69 %) of these sites serve children who are receiving subsidies.⁸

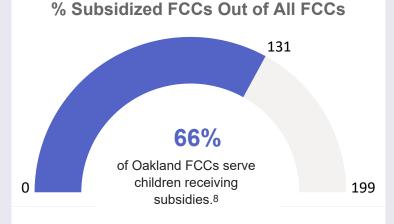
% Subsidized Centers Out of All Licensed Centers



Subsidized centers receive alternative payment vouchers and/or state or federal contracts to serve children eligible for subsidies. Of these subsidized centers, there are 23 head start centers, 54 Title 5 centers (state contracted), and 39 centers receiving voucher payments. Some programs receive voucher payments **and** state/federal funding.⁸

Family Child Care (2021)

In Oakland, there are <u>199</u> family child care sites.⁷ <u>131</u> (<u>66 %</u>) of these sites serve children who are receiving subsidies.⁸



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.⁸



Family, Friend, and Neighbor (2019)

In Oakland, there are **270** family, friend, and neighbor (FFN) caregivers⁷ who care for **395 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 Child Care Subsidies by Type for Children Birth-5 (2020)⁶

	Center-Based Subsidies	Voucher-Based Subsidies	
	1,536	185	
	Early Head Start/Head Start	CalWORKs Stage 2	
	504	387	
	CA State Preschool Program (CSPP) Part Day	CalWORKs Stage 3	
	630	346	
	CA State Preschool Program (CSPP) Full Day	California Alternative Payment Program (CAPF	
	217		
	General Child Care and Development (CCTR)		
All subsidy data reported is for children living in Oakland; it is not reported by provider location.			
2,887		918	
Total Center-Based Subsidies		Total Voucher-Based Subsidies	

677 Transitional Kindergarten (TK) FIRST 5

Unmet Need for Subsidized Care⁶

Infant/Toddler

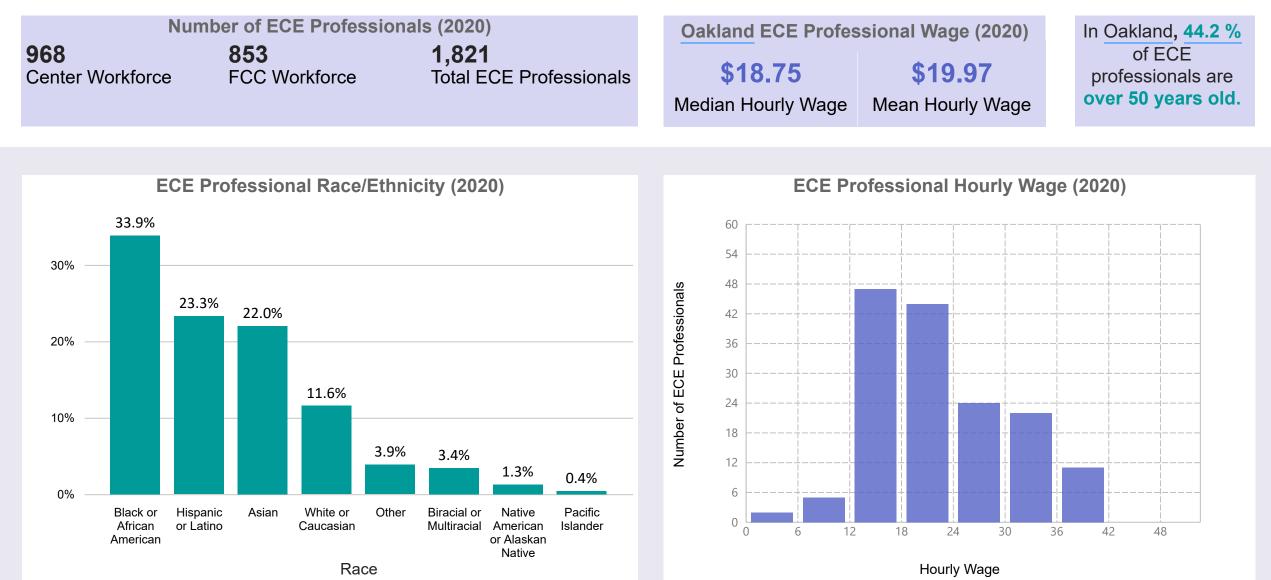
In Oakland, **8,041** infants/toddlers who are eligible for child care subsidies are not enrolled in subsidized care, meaning that there is **90.9** % unmet need for subsidized infant/toddler care.

Preschool

3,177 eligible preschoolers are not enrolled in subsidized care. The unmet need for subsidized preschool care is **51.4 %**

Workforce¹⁰







(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.

Sources

(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