



# OAKLAND FUND FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH



## Planning and Oversight Committee (POC) Strategic Planning Subcommittee Meeting

December 20<sup>th</sup>, 2011

6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

**Department of Human Services, Conference Room A**

*150 Frank H. Ogawa Plaza, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor*

*Oakland, CA 94612*

## AGENDA

### 1) Call to Order

- *Introductions & Announcements*
- *Agenda Review/Modifications*

### 2) Open Forum for Youth or Families with Small Children

### 3) Presentation of Draft Youth Indicator Report

- *Staff Report*
- *Public Input*

### 4) Strategic Planning Process Next Steps

### 5) Open Forum

### 6) Adjournment

*To offer Public Comment or to participate in the Open Forum during the POC meeting, please sign a speaker card at the beginning of the meeting. There will be time for Public Comment before the Committee makes any formal decisions.*

*In compliance with Oakland's policy for people with chemical allergies, please refrain from wearing strongly scented products to meetings. In compliance with the American Disabilities Act, if you need assistance to participate in the meetings for the Oakland Fund for Children and Youth Planning & Oversight Committee, please contact the Oakland Fund for Children and Youth at 510-238-6379. Notification 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable the City of Oakland to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility. If you have questions regarding this agenda or related materials, please contact our office at the number below.*

Oakland Fund for Children and Youth

# **DRAFT Youth Indicator Report**

**OFCY 2013-2016 Strategic Planning**

**Presented December 20, 2011**



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## INTRODUCTION

Oakland Fund for Children and Youth (OFCY) is mandated by Article XIII of the Oakland City Charter to develop a three-year Strategic Investment Plan to identify current service needs and gaps, describe specific three-year program initiatives, and detail how these initiatives are aligned and coordinated with other public and private resources to achieve maximum service performance and youth impacts. A critical element of this year's planning cycle in development of a Strategic Investment Plan for 2013-2016 is a comprehensive assessment of the current needs of Oakland's youth. The following Youth Indicator Report highlights many areas of need identified through research, local data, and numerous community assessments. Data and research in this report will be further augmented with community and youth input to inform the committee of priority areas of need for youth in Oakland.

The following report provides an overview of multiple indicators that affect the positive development of youth in Oakland. These will help frame the discussion for the thoughtful creation of strategies to be employed by the Oakland Fund for Children and Youth to address youth needs in the upcoming 2013-2016 funding cycle. This document includes current data and historical trends in broad categories of Demographics, Economic Living Conditions, Academic Development & Education, Health and Wellness, and Violence Prevention and Reduction. Information is provided in these categories with the intention of providing a foundation for future strategy development in support of OFCY's four legislated goals:

- *Support the Healthy Development of Young Children*
- *Help Children and Youth Succeed in School and Graduate High School*
- *Prevent and Reduce Violence, Crime, and Gang Involvement among Young People*
- *Prepare Young People for Healthy and Productive Adulthood*



## *Executive Summary*

The most profound impact upon factors affecting the healthy and positive development of Oakland's children and youth since the last strategic planning process has been the national recession. With the economy in recession, over 15,000 people in Oakland lost their jobs in the past three years, and higher unemployment and loss of income led to increased numbers of home foreclosures. The rate of poverty in Oakland has grown rapidly, disproportionately affecting young people. Child poverty in Oakland has increased more than 30% in the just three years, from 25% of youth in poverty in 2007 to 32.7% in 2010. Youth are growing up in one of the most difficult labor market in generations, and the level of youth ages 16-24 employed nationally is now at historic lows.

Demographically, the face of Oakland has also changed rapidly. The African American population in Oakland declined by 33,000 in the past ten years, while the Latino population has grown to reach almost 100,000 residents and comprises the largest ethnic group for children 0-20. Today, 42.5% of Oakland's 390,724 residents speak a language other than English as their primary language at home. Overall, Oakland has experienced a total population lost in the past ten years, a trend running contrary to the County, Bay Area, and State. The biggest decline in population has been school-age children between the ages of 5 and 14, which fell by over 20% since 2000. The largest group of youth in Oakland today is children ages 0-5, with a population of over 26,000.

Overall Oakland youth face difficulty in achieving academic success, remaining healthy and safe, staying safe from violence and crime, and having successful transitions to adulthood, but these difficulties are much more profound for youth of color and youth living in low-income neighborhoods in East Oakland, West Oakland, and the Fruitvale/San Antonio neighborhoods.

### *Academic Success*

There are 26,099 children ages 0-5 in Oakland, representing 28.3% of youth under the age of 20. Child care is a major need for families in order to find and persist in employment, and is the most cited reason for enrolling a youth in an early care and education program. Participation in early care and education programs has been shown to help prepare youth for success in kindergarten. In Oakland there is a more demand for early care for infants than availability of slots: while 44% of parents in Alameda County who wanted child services requested infant care, only six percent of licensed providers care centers provided room for infants. Despite the high number of Oakland children who are dual language learners, very few members of Alameda County's early child care workforce have participated in non-credit training or college coursework related to dual language learning. Only 12% of licensed family care providers have received non-credit training, and only 11% have completed college coursework in this subject. Teachers in Oakland identify that approximately one-third of children entering kindergarten need better preparation to be successful in school, with improved self-regulation skills and with better recognition of alphabet characters found to be the two top areas for improvement.



In 2010-2011, 13,825 students enrolled in grades K-12 in OUSD were English language learners, over half of these students are enrolled in kindergarten through 3<sup>rd</sup> grade. By far, the most common language spoken by these students is Spanish (73.5%). Less English learner students receive instruction through Structured English Immersion in Oakland (39%) than do English learners in the county and state, where approximately half receive SEI.

In early years of school, chronic absenteeism is an issue that has long-term implications for children's academic success. Oakland has high rates of chronic absenteeism, with one out of nine OUSD students determined to be chronically absent. The rates of absenteeism are highest in elementary school and elementary school absenteeism is highest in West Oakland. During high school, the highest rates of absenteeism are in East Oakland.

Standardized student test scores in Oakland are lower than state and county averages, and there are large disparities by race and ethnicity. While 87% of white elementary students in OUSD scored proficient or above better in reading proficiency, only 39% of Latino students and 41% of African American students were proficient. The quality of schools varies greatly in Oakland, with the preponderance of low-performing schools located in the flatlands and higher performing schools located in the Oakland hills. Schools with majority African American or Latino student populations are lower-performing on average than the schools with a majority of white students: only 16.7% of schools with 50% or more African American students and only 22% of schools with 50% or more Latino students have Academic Performance Index (API) rankings above 800, while the six OUSD schools with 50% or more white students all have API rankings above 900.

The graduation rate for OUSD students is only 60%. Less than half of African American and Latino male students graduate from high school. Less than half of the students graduating from Oakland high schools (46.3%) enroll in college. College attendance rates range from 65.7% for white students down to 34.7% for Latino students.

### **Health and Wellness**

A disproportionate number of births to teenage mothers in Alameda County are from Oakland; over eight percent of all births in Oakland are to teenage mothers, compared to three percent in the county. Latino families are most at risk of not receiving adequate prenatal care, with one out of four births in 2008 lacking adequate prenatal care. In Oakland, the infant mortality rate of African American babies is two-three times higher than other races.

Children make up the largest group of people receiving emergency food in Alameda County: 43% of food bank clients are children and teens. This rate of children receiving assistance has increased since the recession, rising from 35% of emergency food recipients in Alameda County in 2006.

Compared to youth in Alameda County and the state, Oakland youth have lower rates of immunization and higher rates of asthma and obesity. While 90.2% of kindergarten children in Alameda County were up-to-



date on their immunizations at the start of the 2011 school year, in Oakland the rate was 85.6%. Alameda County has the highest asthma hospitalization rate for children aged 0 to 5 years in California with rates nearly 2 to 3 times higher than in neighboring Bay Area counties. Hospitalization rates for asthma for Oakland children are four times higher than for all California children. Due in part to its proximity to the Port of Oakland, asthma rates for children are particularly high in West Oakland. In Alameda County, 15% of children age 2-3 were overweight and 14% were at risk, while 21% of 4-5 year olds were overweight and another 16% at risk. By ninth grade, only 19% of OUSD students are meeting the state-mandated healthy fitness zone criteria in all six areas compared to 39% of ninth grade students in California.

Students in both middle school and high school engaged in or were exposed to risky behavior involving alcohol. 25% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders had driven a car while under the influence of alcohol while 42% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders had been a passenger in a car driven by someone who had been drinking.

### **Violence and Crime**

Violence disproportionately affect youth of color in Oakland. In Oakland, African Americans are 24 times, Hispanics four times, and Asians three times more likely than whites to be arrested and booked into the Alameda Juvenile Justice Center. In Oakland, homicide is the leading cause of death for youth. Males are also at a higher risk of being affected by violence: in Alameda County emergency department visits for assault-related injuries were 1.5 to 2.5 times higher among males.

Youth in Oakland are affected directly by child abuse and indirectly through witnessing domestic violence. Over 3000 incidents of domestic violence were reported to the Oakland police in the 2010-2011 fiscal year. Of the 10 police beats with the most reported incidences of domestic violence, eight were in East Oakland. Nearly one-third of all reported child abuse involves children 0-5 years of age. Rates of alleged and substantiated child abuse are three times lower than the state average for Alameda County. However, African Americans had rates of allegations of child maltreatment that were three times higher than the county average (93.4 per 1000) and substantiations of child abuse that were almost four times higher than the county average (16.3 per 1000).

Gang activity strongly affects Oakland's communities and is attributed with committing most of the acts of violent crime. Self-reported rates of gang involvement are higher in every racial category for Oakland youth compared to county and state averages, ranging from less than 8% of Asian students to over 16% for African-American students in 7<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> grades. Estimates put the number of Oakland gang members above 3,800; approximately 40% of all homicides in 2008 were directly gang-related.

Students in Oakland feel less safe than their peers in schools in California: Asian students feel unsafe at a rate nearly three times higher than their peers throughout California, and Pacific Islanders more than twice the state average; while white students feel nearly twice as unsafe in OUSD schools than their state peers.





## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Oakland is one of the most diverse metropolitan areas in the nation, with no racial or ethnic group constituting a majority of the population. The city continues to attract new residents, with over 17,000 people moving into the city annually, resulting in shifting demographics<sup>i</sup>. However, the city has seen more people leaving than moving into Oakland, and is one of the few cities in the Bay Area to have an overall decline in population, with a current total population of 390,724 residents. The decline in population is due in large part to the outward migration of African American residents, as over 33,000 have left the city over the past ten years.

Oakland is home to a large immigrant population, with over a quarter residents foreign-born, and 42.5% of residents speaking a language other than English as their primary language at home<sup>ii</sup>. The Latino population has increased the most in the past decade, growing by 13.3%, and is projected to become the largest ethnic group in Alameda County in future years<sup>iii</sup>. While only constituting 25% of Oakland's total population, 37% of Oakland youth under the age of 20 are now Latino.

Oakland has become an older city, with less than a quarter of its residents under the age of 20. Children ages 0-5 represent the largest block of youth in Oakland.

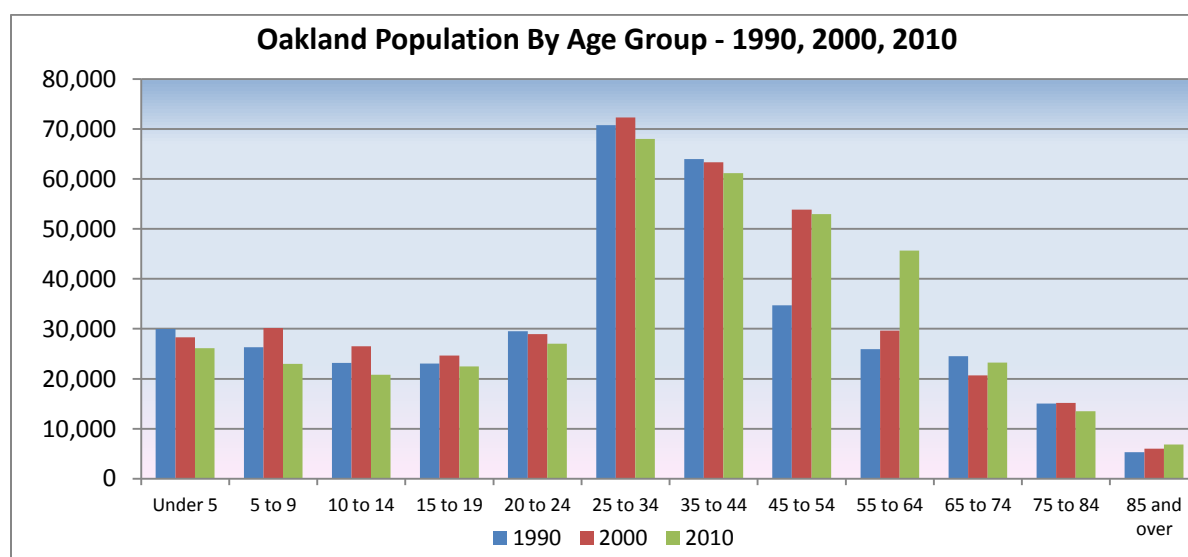
Educational disparities across ethnic groups persist: for example, only 1% of white residents and 2% of African American residents have less than a 9<sup>th</sup> grade education, while 23% of Asian and 30% of Latino residents have less than a 9<sup>th</sup> grade education.



## Oakland Total Population

Oakland's total population experienced a 2.19% decline between 2000 and 2010, a trend that ran contrary the overall population growth in Alameda County, which grew at a rate of nearly 4%, (57,227 new residents), and the rate of growth in California, which grew at a rate of 10% (3,382,308 new residents) during the same period<sup>iv</sup>. In Alameda County, Oakland and Piedmont were the only cities

with populations above 10,000 that experienced declines in population<sup>v</sup>. Oakland is home to a sizable percentage of Baby-boomer age residents that have aged in place in Oakland. With the decline in school age youth and sizeable population aging in place, the median age of Oakland residents has increased from 33.3 in 2000 to 36.3 years of age from 2000 to 2010<sup>vi</sup>.



## Youth Population Change

The number of school-age youth declined during the past decade at a much greater rate than the population as a whole. Oakland's youth population experienced a -15.7% decline between 2000 and 2010, a loss of over 17,000 youth under 20 years of age. The decline in the youth population was most

highly pronounced in school-age youth between 5 to 14 years of age, losing over 20% of their overall population within the decade. As a percentage of the total population, youth now comprise of less than a quarter of Oakland residents, the lowest ratio in the past twenty years.

Youth Population In Oakland - 1990-2000-2010								
Age Range	1990	% of Total	2000	% of total	% Change	2010	% of total	% Change
<b>Total Pop.</b>	<b>372,242</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>399,484</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>7.32%</b>	<b>390,724</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>-2.19%</b>
<b>Under 5</b>	29,973	8.05%	28,292	7.08%	-5.61%	26,099	6.68%	-7.75%
<b>5 to 9</b>	26,290	7.06%	30,134	7.54%	14.62%	22,994	5.88%	-23.69%
<b>10 to 14</b>	23,150	6.22%	26,502	6.63%	14.48%	20,825	5.33%	-21.42%
<b>15 to 19</b>	23,062	6.20%	24,664	6.17%	6.95%	22,456	5.75%	-8.95%
<b>Total Youth:</b>	<b>102,475</b>	<b>27.53%</b>	<b>109,592</b>	<b>27.43%</b>	<b>6.95%</b>	<b>92,374</b>	<b>23.64%</b>	<b>-15.71%</b>

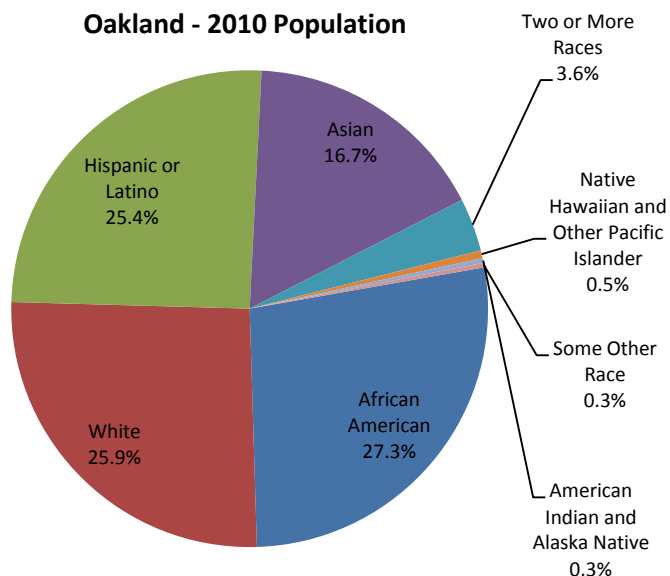


## Race and Ethnicity

Oakland has long been recognized as one of the most diverse large metropolitan areas in the United States. No one racial or ethnic group comprises a majority of the population. African American, white, and Latino/a groups each represent approximately a quarter of Oakland's overall population; Asians represent approximately one-sixth of the population. People from multiracial and other ethnic backgrounds comprise less than 5% of the population.

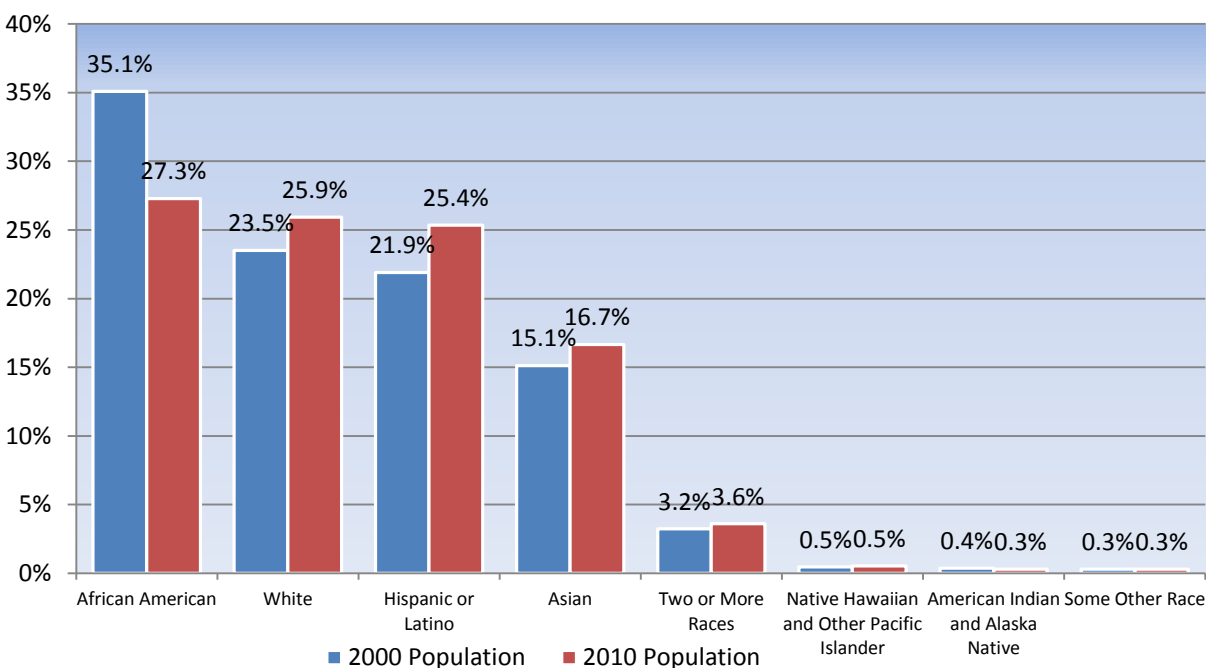
The changing face of Oakland's population is fairly unique in Alameda County. According to an analysis of the population change for Alameda cities conducted by the Urban Strategies Council, the overall decline in the African American population in Alameda county is attributable

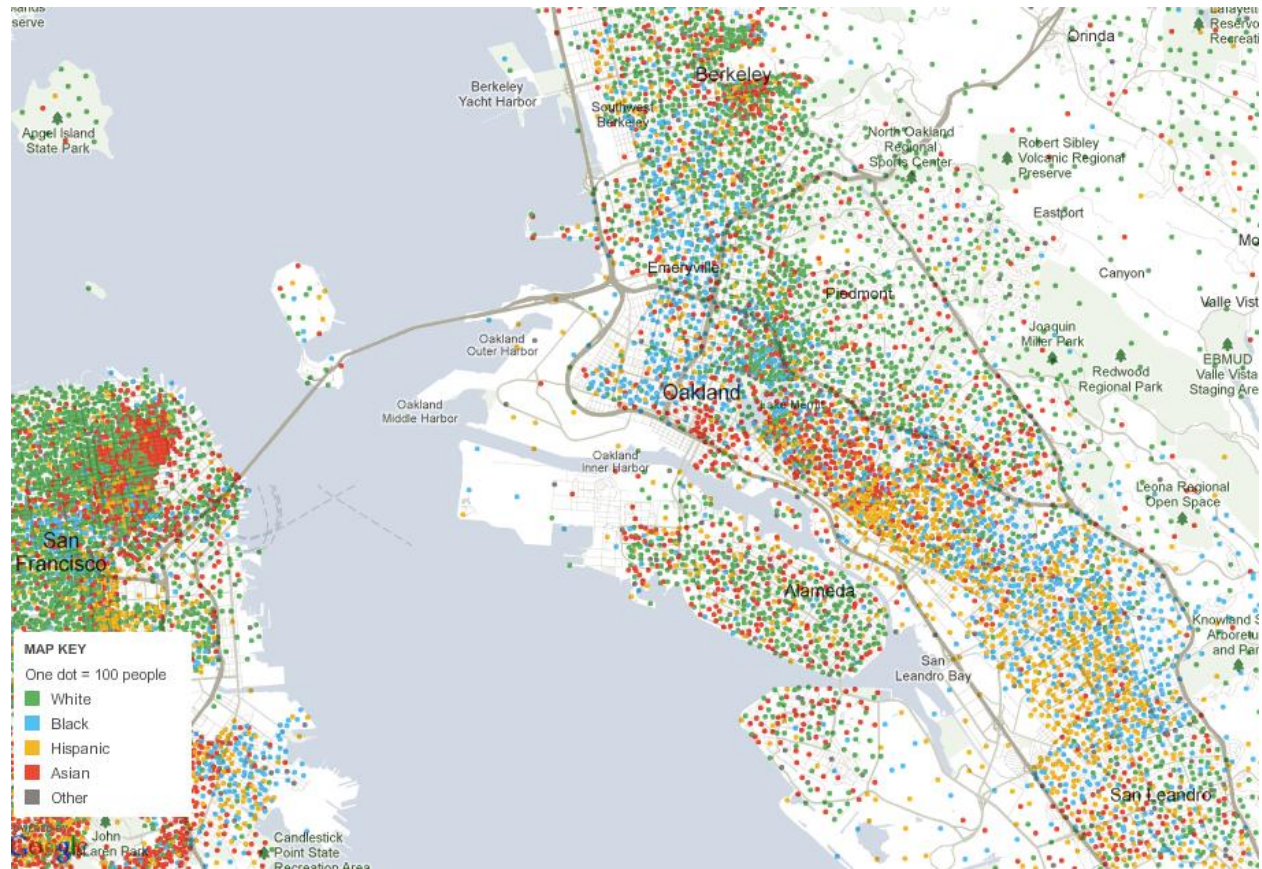
**Oakland - 2010 Population**



primarily to Oakland's declining African American community; every other locality (with the exception of Berkeley and Union City) experienced a gain in this population group<sup>vii</sup>.

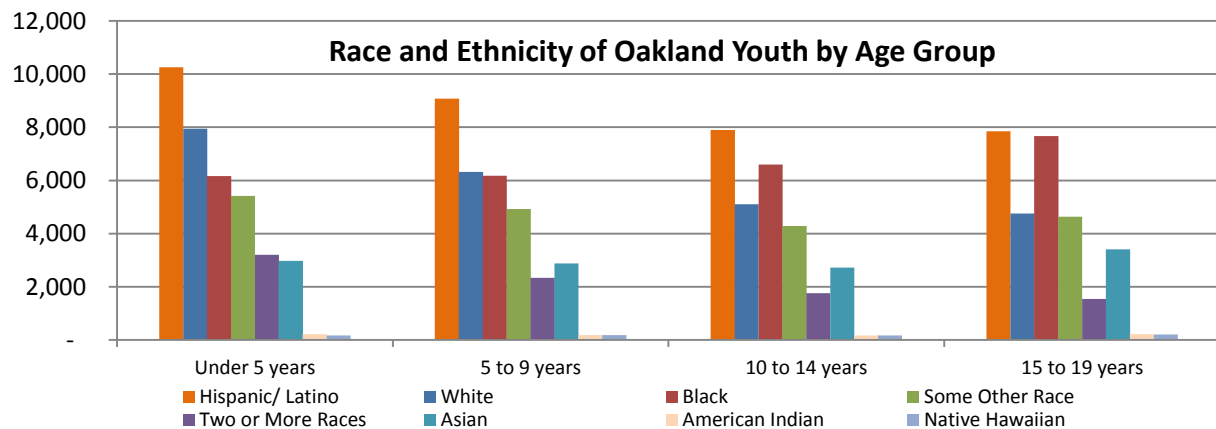
**Change in Oakland Population by Race - 2000 to 2010**





Racial and Ethnic Distribution in Oakland, US Census ACS 2005-2009 data, courtesy of NY Times

Recent demographic trends have seen a large growth in Latino and Asian populations in Oakland, a steady increase in the white population, and a significant decline in the African-American population. Latino youth represent the largest ethnic group in Oakland for youth under 20 years of age.



Note: Hispanic/Latino is categorized by US Census as an Ethnicity, not Race. In this chart, individuals identifying as Hispanic/Latino are also represented in multiple racial categories, primarily in the "Some Other Race" and "White" categories.



## *Oakland Households*

There are 151,808 households in Oakland; over 81,000 are family households, and in this group nearly 38,000 are households with children under the age of 18 years old<sup>viii</sup>. One-third of households with children under age of 18 are headed by a female with no male present, down from 40% in 2000.

Grandparents play an important role as caregivers for Oakland children and youth. 2010 census data indicates that there are 9,452 grandparents living with grandchildren under 18 years of age; over a quarter of these grandparents (2,638 individuals, about 7% of all households with minors) are the

primary caregivers for their grandchildren under 18 years of age.

Oakland is also home to many gay and lesbian households, with 1,863 lesbian and 893 gay couples according to recent 2010 American Community Survey data from the U.S. Census<sup>ix</sup>.

Oakland's population is not static, as people and families continue to move into the city, while others move out. In the past year, over 17,000 residents moved to a new home in Oakland from outside of Alameda County<sup>x</sup>.

## *English Language Learners/ Native Speakers*

Over a quarter of Oakland residents are foreign-born, nearly 113,000 individuals. 42% of foreign-born Oakland residents are naturalized U.S. citizens, while 58% do not have U.S. citizenship. Oakland has a significant number of residents who do not speak English as their primary language. 42.5% of Oakland residents, or over 155,000 people, speak a language

other than English as their primary language at home<sup>xi</sup>. 53% of this group speaks English less than "very well". 63% of individuals who speak Asian and Pacific Island languages as their primary language speak English less than "very well", while 53% of individuals who speak Spanish as their primary language speak English less than "very well".



## Educational Attainment

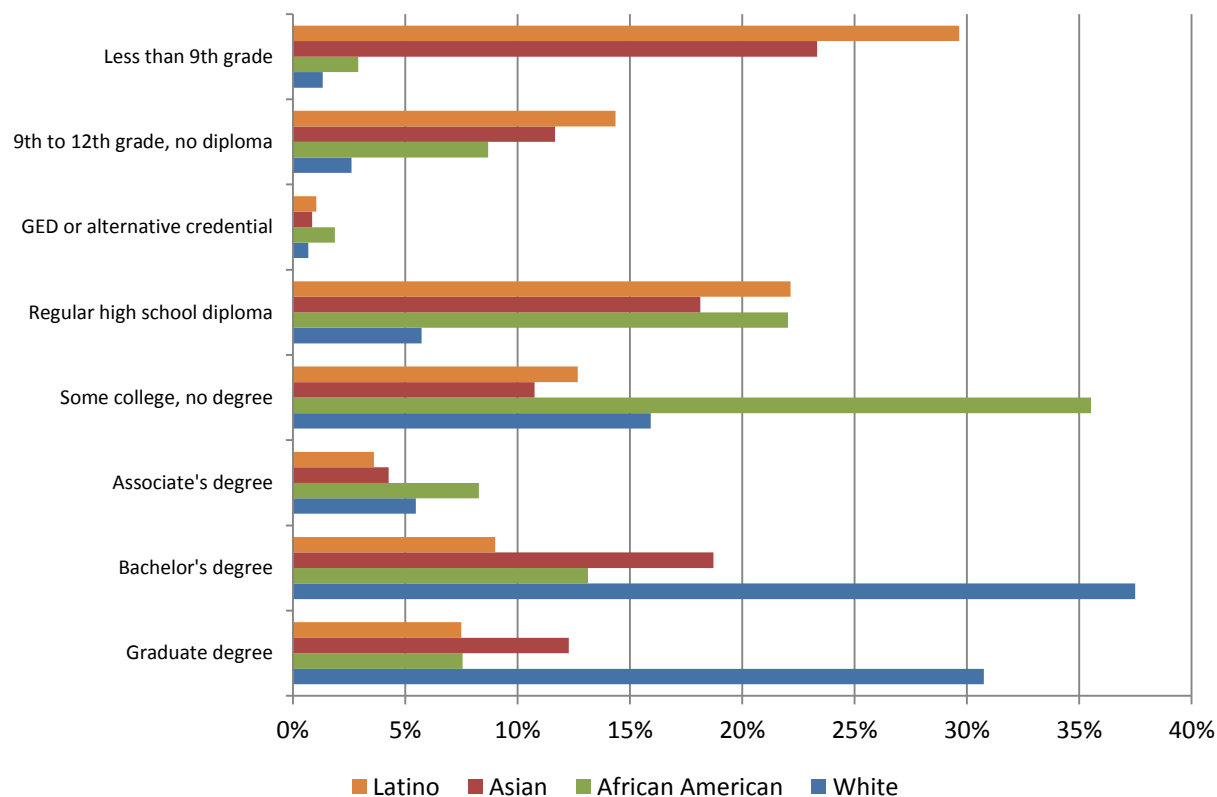
Educational attainment has long been found to be a primary indicator of future earnings<sup>xii</sup>. Parental education levels have also been found to be related to the academic success of their children<sup>xiii</sup>

The educational attainment of Oakland adults 25 years of age and over is extremely varied. Nearly one out of six Oakland adults obtained a graduate or professional degree; on the other end of the spectrum nearly one out of eight has less than a 9<sup>th</sup> grade education. One percent of white residents and 2% of African American residents have less than a 9<sup>th</sup> grade education, while 23% of Asian and 30% of

Latino residents have less than a 9<sup>th</sup> grade education. 70% of Oakland youth live in households where the head has only a high school education or less (32% are in households where the head has less than a high school education and 38% are in households where the head has achieved a high school diploma or GED)<sup>xiv</sup>

Oakland residents that were born in the United States have much higher rates of completing high school and attaining a post-secondary education than do Oakland residents born in a foreign country; 43% of foreign-born residents (40,917 people) possess less than a high school education.

**Educational Attainment by Race and Ethnicity - Oakland Adults 2010**





## ECONOMIC LIVING CONDITIONS

The broader economic living conditions in Oakland have profound effects on the wellbeing of youth in the city. Economic disparities are tied to a host of developmental issues for children and youth, as studies have proven correlations between family income and assets to youth's healthy development, academic success, likelihood of being a victim or perpetrator of crime, and future earnings. Home to the fifth largest shipping port in the nation, Oakland has traditionally been a blue-collar, working class city, and has long had lower levels of household income and higher rates of unemployment than neighboring Bay Area cities. Yet, the collapses of the housing market, subsequent recession, and the ensuing jobless recovery have deepened the level of poverty and distress facing Oakland children.

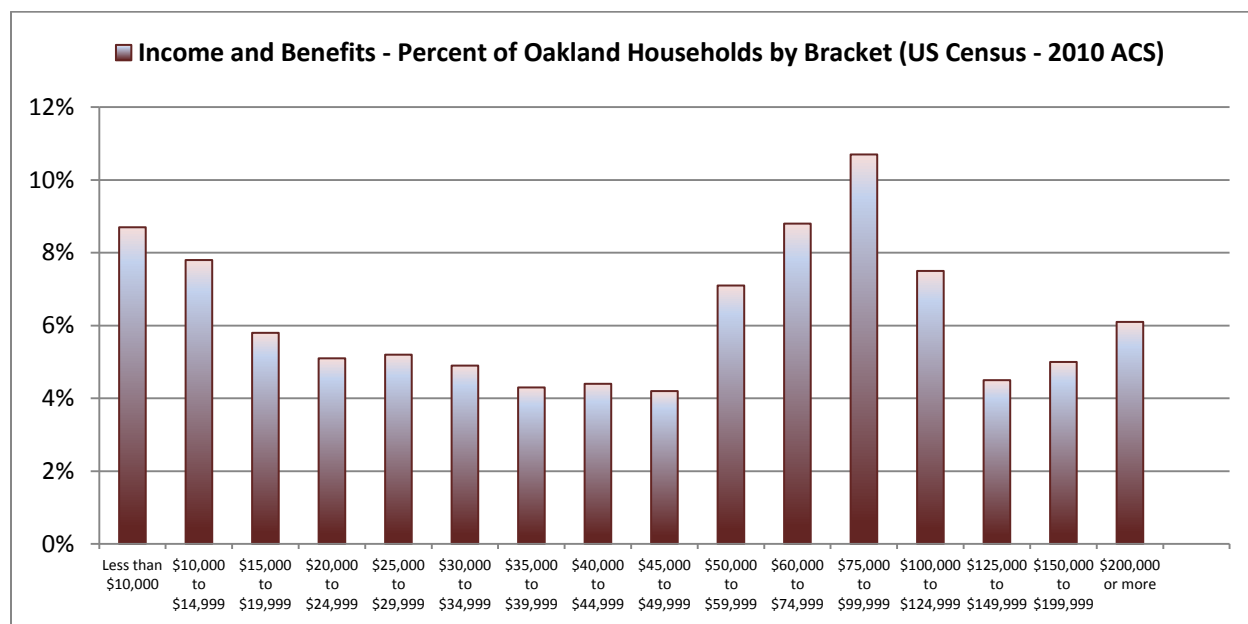
With increased unemployment and decreased wealth due to collapse of housing prices, poverty has risen in Oakland: ***32.7 percent of all children under the age of 18 in Oakland live in poverty***, increasing over 30% in just three years<sup>xv,xvi</sup>. Nationally, the share of young people who were employed in July 2011 was 48.8 percent, the lowest July rate on record, which began in 1948<sup>xvii</sup>. Research has shown that unemployment alone can affect how well students do at school: a recent study by the National Bureau of Economic Research found that job losses and business closings in a state are associated with declines in student achievement and decreased likelihood of schools failing to make Adequate Yearly Progress as expected under the No Child Left Behind law<sup>xviii</sup>.



## Income and Assets

Research confirms a causal link between family income and young children's academic achievement and later success<sup>xix</sup>. The median household income in Oakland is \$49,190, while the median family income is \$54,625<sup>xx</sup>. Family assets have positive family effects, including increased use of modern reproductive health services, increased empowerment and status, and improved general household well-being<sup>xxi</sup>. The impact of asset holding on children's educational success and health wellbeing has also been documented. Oakland was hard hit by the recent housing crisis and subsequent foreclosure of homes. Between 2007 and July 2008, 4,941 Oakland homes were foreclosed, over 8% of all Oakland home mortgages<sup>xxii</sup>. A report by the

Urban Strategies Council notes that between 2006-2009 there have been 10,249 Notices of Default in the City of Oakland, leading to an increase in homelessness and a steep decline in housing prices, wiping away family's equity and increasing the number of abandoned homes.<sup>xxiii</sup> The majority of the Notices of Default were concentrated in West Oakland, San Antonio, and Central East Oakland. Between 2005 and 2008, the foreclosure rate nationally for blacks and Latinos was roughly 170 percent of that for whites and Asian Americans. The median wealth of Hispanic households fell by 66 percent from 2005 to 2009; African Americans saw their wealth drop by 53 percent, and Asians saw a household wealth dropping 54 percent<sup>xxiv</sup>.







## Employment Trends

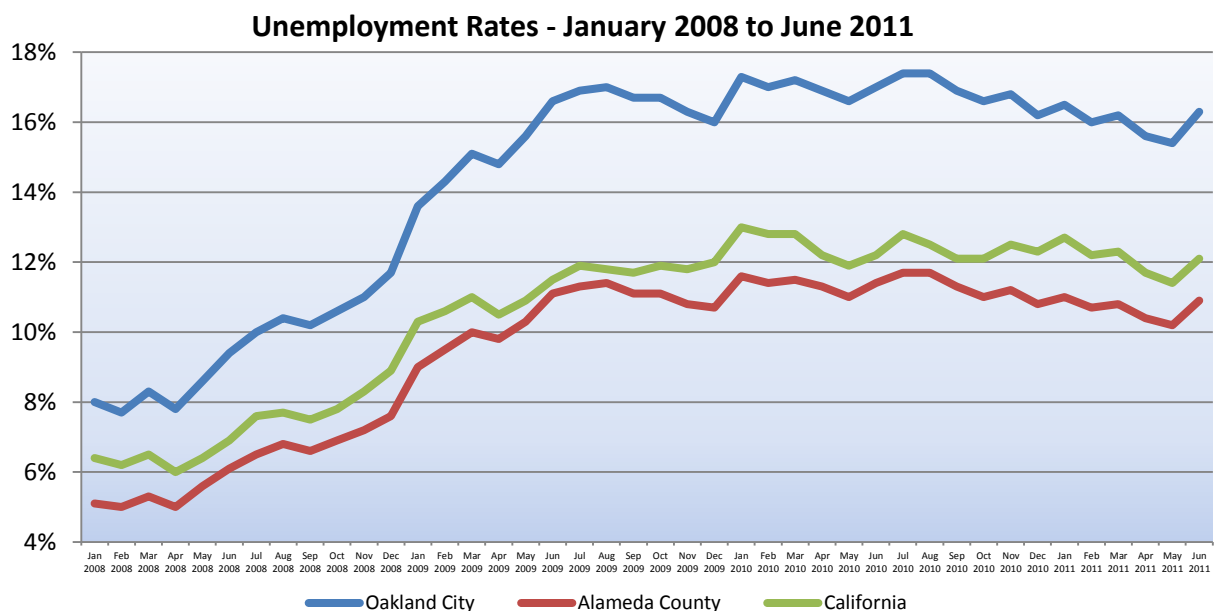
Employment is critical to keeping parents out of poverty. **47.2% of all families in Oakland that had no worker were below the poverty level**, compared to only 23.4% of families with one worker and 4.6% of families with two workers.<sup>xxv</sup>

Employment was especially important for single mothers: 69.1% of families with single mothers and no worker lived in poverty compared to 24.9% of families with a single mothers and one worker.<sup>xxvi</sup>

Unfortunately, **almost half of all Oakland children live in families where neither parent has full-time, year-round employment**<sup>xxvii</sup>.

Oakland's unemployment rate has remained four

percent higher than the state average and six percent higher than the county average during the recession and jobless recovery, with rates currently hovering around 16%. In California, the unemployment rate is nearly double for African Americans. The unemployment rate in Oakland doubled from 8% in January 2008 to hit 16.1% in June 2011; rising from slightly above 15,000 residents out of work seeking employment to over 30,000 people out of work seeking employment today. Today, Oakland's largest employers are in the educational services, health care and social assistance industry.





## Youth Employment and Career Development

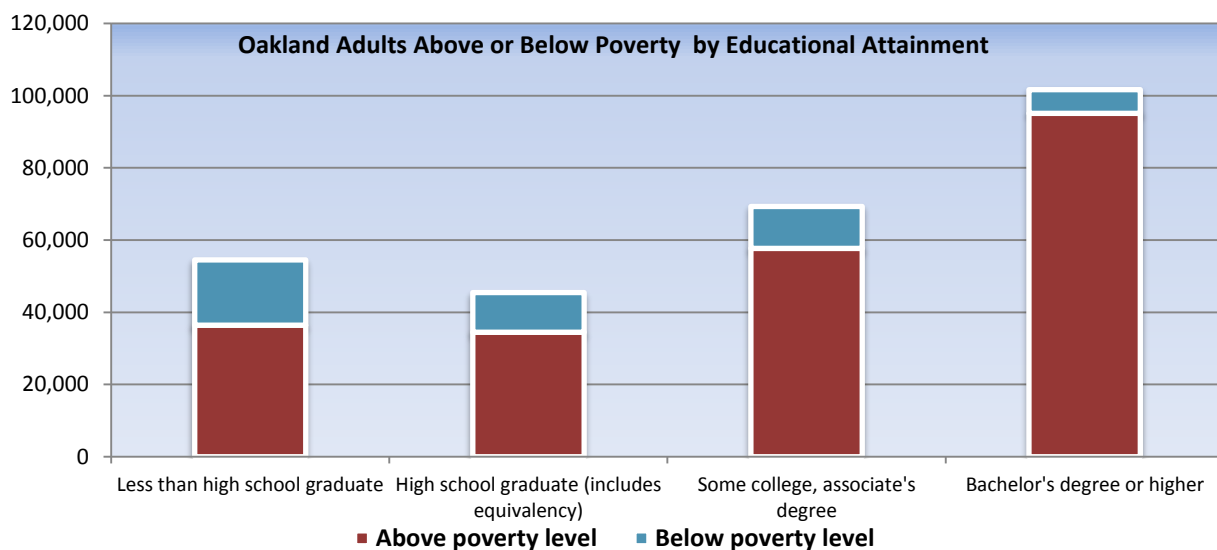
The recession and continued high rates of unemployment have greatly affected youth's ability to find employment. *The share of young people nationally who were employed in July 2011 was 48.8 percent, the lowest July rate on record* since the Bureau of Labor Statistics began keeping records in 1948<sup>xxxiii</sup>. California has the highest rate of unemployment for youth ages 16-19 in the nation, with over 80% of teens unemployed<sup>xxix</sup>. Today, most youth workers in Oakland ages 19-21 are employed in the Food Services industry sector, followed by Administrative and Support Services, and Private Households<sup>xxx</sup>.

For over thirty years Oakland has pooled a variety of federal, state, county, local and private resources together to host a summer jobs program for young people; last year the program provided 682 youth ages 14 to 21 with subsidized internship positions. However, nearly 1,200 additional Oakland youth applied for summer employment through the program but were unable to gain work experience due to the limited slots available, indicating a high level of demand<sup>xxxi</sup>.

## Poverty and Children

Oakland has the highest percentage of children living in poverty in the Bay Area. North Oakland, West Oakland, and East Oakland account for the highest poverty levels in Alameda County<sup>xxxii</sup>. **32.7% of all children in Oakland live in poverty**<sup>xxxiii</sup>. Child poverty in Oakland has increased more than 30% in just three years according to recent Census data, and has particularly affected school-age children<sup>xxxiv</sup>.

25% of families with children in Oakland live in poverty, while 37.8% of families headed by a single mother in Oakland lives in poverty. Rates of poverty are closely correlated with an individual's level of educational attainment: one-third of people that did not complete high school live in poverty, compared to only 6% of residents with a Bachelor's degree or higher.





## ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENT & EDUCATION

Numerous studies have shown that academic success is clearly linked to individual and societal benefits, from improved employment opportunities, increased earnings, reduced crime, and improved self-efficacy. Research has also shown that future academic success is built upon a foundation of early achievement in school, and requires family support. Success in elementary school is partially dependent upon preparation in kindergarten; and kindergarten readiness is strongly influenced by strong family/caregiver support and participation in quality early childhood education. Truancy and chronic absenteeism at an early age has long-term effects as well on student performance.

As the following sections will show, Oakland's public school district has made improvements in overall school and student performance over the past few years, and is making strides in reducing disparities between student achievement by race. Nevertheless student and school performance is still lower than county and state averages, and disparities continue to persist, especially for African-American and Latino students, and particularly male students.

Oakland kindergarteners are less ready for school than their peers in Alameda County. The city has high rates of chronic absenteeism and truancy, affecting long-term student success. Standardized testing scores indicate that Oakland students do poorer than students in the state and county. Fewer Oakland high school students continue on to post-secondary education than their peers in the county and state. A major demographic shift in Oakland has resulted in a large increase in Latino student enrollment, which is now the largest ethnic group in OUSD. However, English learners in Oakland receive instruction through Structured English Immersion at rates much lower than the state and county.



## *Early Care and Education*

Quality early child care is crucially important for the successful development of children and economic stability of families. Studies have shown that early childhood experiences impact brain development, language, social-emotional development, school readiness, and academic performance. Quality early childhood education programs also have strong economic benefits to the community: studies conservatively estimate that high quality preschool programs save taxpayers approximately \$2.50 for every dollar invested, by reducing future costs for special education<sup>xxxv,xxxvi</sup>.

Beyond its importance for preparing youth for school success in kindergarten and beyond, child care is vitally important for working families. Child care programs allow parents the opportunity to obtain greater employment opportunities<sup>xxxvii</sup>. The California Child Care Resource and Referral Center reports that 85% of parents in Alameda County sought day care facilities for employment reasons, and 9% needed daycare facilities to receive the training or schooling necessary for employment<sup>xxxviii</sup>.

There are 53,227 licensed child care slots in Alameda County<sup>xxxix</sup>. An estimated 59% of children ages 3 to 4 in Alameda County are enrolled in a preschool or child development center<sup>xl</sup>. The

majority of child care centers are structured to serve pre-school children, resulting in a shortage of spots for younger children. In Alameda County, there are over three times more preschoolers than infants and toddlers served through subsidies; however, infants and toddlers make up more than one-half of the children on the Centralized Eligibility List. Infant care suffers from an shortage of available slots; 44% of parents in Alameda County who wanted child services requested infant care, but only 6% of licensed child care centers had infant slots.<sup>xli</sup> Despite the desire for infant and preschool care, only 6% of licensed providers care centers provided room for infants, while 66% of licensed care providers had spots for preschoolers (2-5 year olds)<sup>xlii</sup>.

Despite the high number of children who are dual language learners, very few members of Alameda County's early child care workforce have participated in non-credit training or college coursework related to dual language learning. Only 12% of licensed family care providers have received non-credit training, and only 11% have completed college coursework in this subject. Among centers, only 39% employ at least one teacher with relevant non-credit training, and only 31% employ at least one teacher with relevant college coursework<sup>xliii</sup>.



## School Readiness

In 2010, First 5 Alameda County commissioned an assessment of the school readiness levels of new kindergarten students for the third consecutive year.

On their teacher survey, OUSD teachers indicated the level of proficiency they thought students should have to be “school ready” at kindergarten entry.

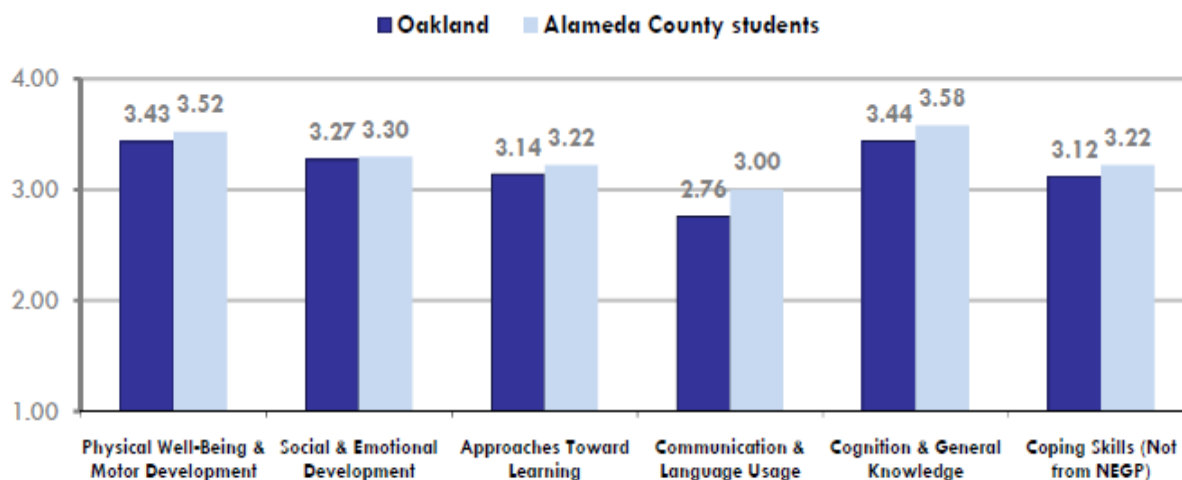
Only sixty-three percent of Oakland kindergarten students were meeting or exceeding teachers’ expected proficiency levels for overall readiness<sup>xliv</sup>.

The largest percentage of students was meeting teachers’ expectations in **Self-Care & Motor Skills** (72%). The largest gap between teachers’ expectations and students’ skills was in **Self-Regulation skills** (54% of students were meeting expectations). Along with recognizing certain alphabet letters, this skill was selected by teachers as

requiring the most time during the kindergarten school year<sup>xlv</sup>. Overall, Oakland kindergarteners were ranked as less proficient than their peers in Alameda County across five National Education Goals Panel (NEGP) kindergarten readiness dimensions, as well as the four skill dimensions in the Basic Building Blocks of readiness as observed through administrations of the Kindergarten Observation Form.

Comparisons with the full sample of students assessed county-wide show that Oakland Unified students in the sample were slightly less likely to have a readiness profile that showed strengths across all readiness dimensions, and they were nearly twice as likely to have significant readiness needs across all readiness dimensions.

**Figure 12. Students’ Proficiency across the Five NEGP Readiness Dimensions**



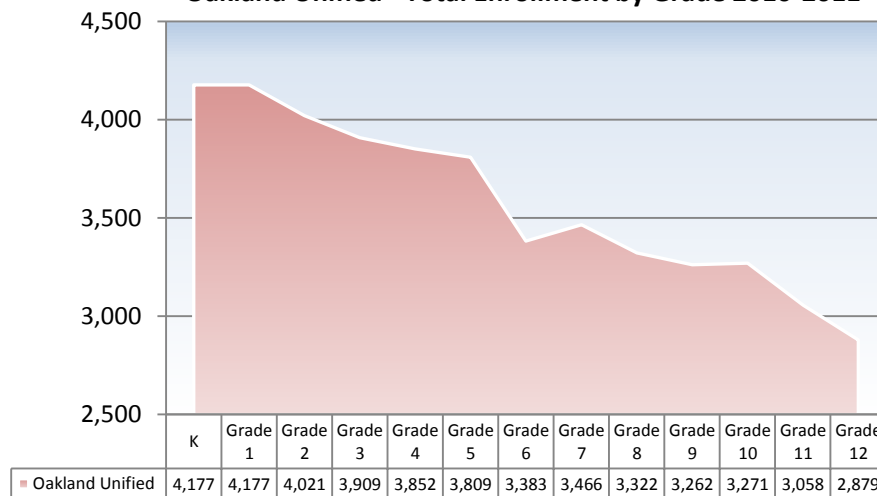


## School Enrollment

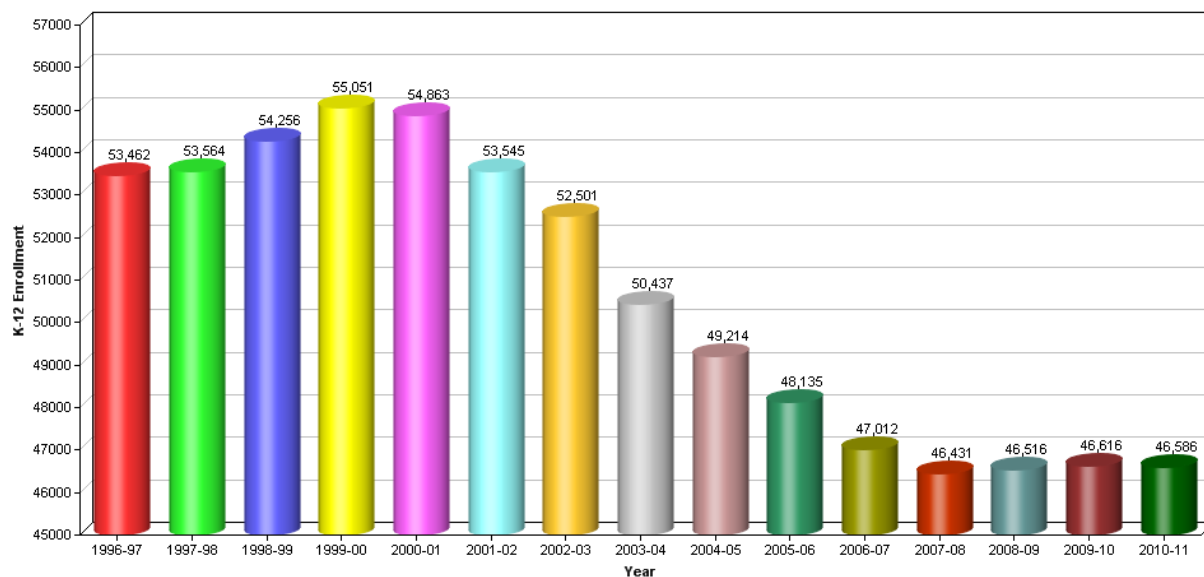
Oakland Unified School District's total student enrollment for grades K through 12 in 2010-2011 was 46,586 students, enrolled in 135 elementary, middle, high, charter and small schools.<sup>xlvi</sup> A comparison of OUSD enrollment to the total number of Oakland school-age youth

(61,620 youth ages 5-18), indicates that ***approximately three-quarters of Oakland youth enroll and are educated through an Oakland public school.*** OUSD's total enrollment has declined by over 8,000 students in the past ten years, equating to a 15% decline<sup>xlvi</sup>. This decline in OUSD enrollment does align with the overall decline in the number of school-age children residing in Oakland for the same time period. It can also be

Oakland Unified - Total Enrollment by Grade 2010-2011



attributed in part to the out-migration of African-Americans from Oakland; as the total student population dropped from nearly 55,000 at its peak in 1999-2000 to just over 46,000 this year, the population of African American students declined from 55% a decade earlier to 32% today<sup>xlvi</sup>. Currently, Latino students comprise the largest ethnic group enrolled in OUSD, a major cultural shift for the district.



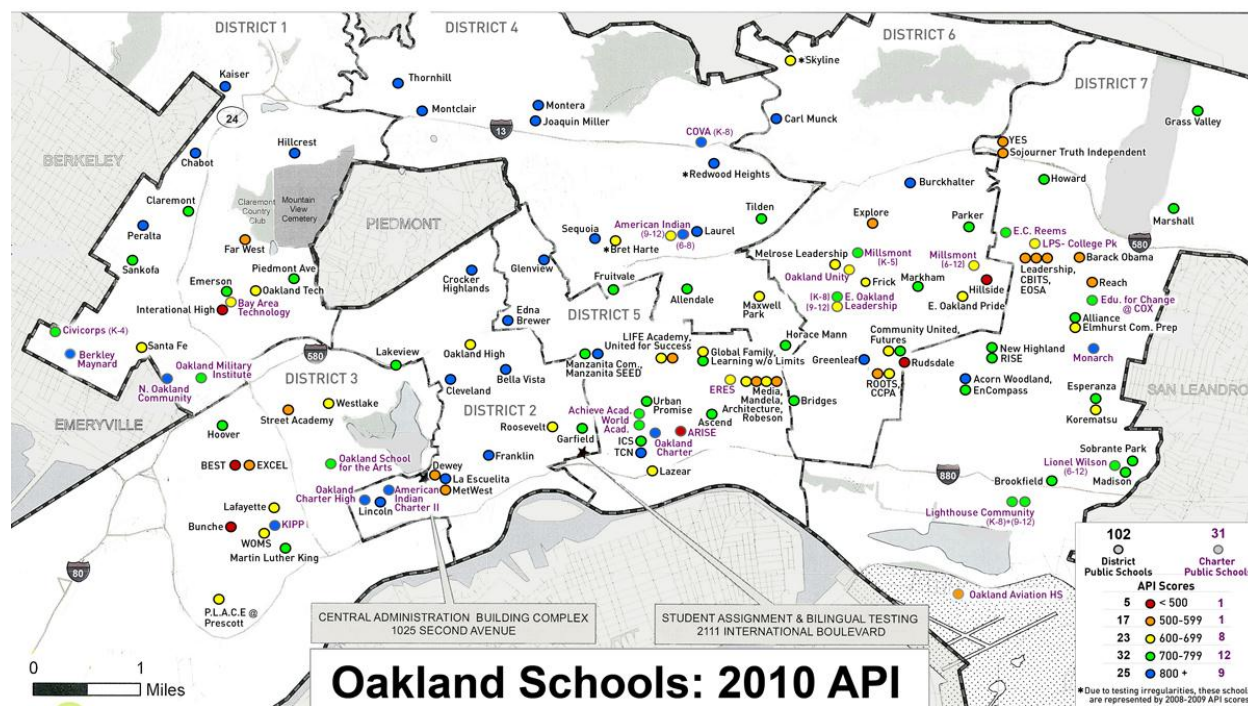


## OUSD School Performance

The quality of education in Oakland public schools has improved over the past decade, but remains below county and state averages for performance. The California State Board of Education established a score of 800 on the Academic Performance Index (API) as the minimum standard for a quality public school. In 1999, OUSD operated 42 schools scoring under 500 on the API; by 2009 there were only six schools with API scores below 500. A decade ago, only five schools rated above 800 on the API; by 2009 the number of OUSD schools ranked above 800 reached 21<sup>xlx</sup>. However, as of 2009 only 15 percent of low-income children in the city of Oakland attended an Oakland public school with an API of 800 or greater<sup>1</sup>. Most underperforming schools are located in low-income neighborhoods,

while schools scoring above 800 on the API are predominately located in the Oakland hills.

When analyzing school performance in context with the composition of the student body, it appears that schools with majority of Latino or African American students are lower performing than the schools with a majority of white students. Of the 49 OUSD elementary, middle and high schools with a student body that is 50% or more Latino, only 11 (22.4%) have a 2011 API score above 800. For the 36 OUSD elementary, middle and high schools with a student body that is 50% or more African-American, only six (16.7%) have 2011 API scores above 800. The six OUSD schools (5 elementary and one charter K-8) with a student body over 50% white all have API rankings above 900<sup>li</sup>.







## OUSD Student Test Scores

Standardized test scores from OUSD indicate that there have been improvements in recent years, but overall that students in Oakland are performing lower academically than their peers in the county and state. English proficiency for OUSD fifth grade students has risen 19% over the last four years while math proficiency has increased by 22%. However, for OUSD students between 2-11<sup>th</sup> grades only 41.4% tested as proficient or advanced in English; and only 44.% of 2-7<sup>th</sup> graders in 2010 tested as proficient or advanced in Math.

Student test scores decrease in proficiency from elementary to middle school, and from middle school to high school. 39% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders and 34% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders performed at grade level in 2010. Recent research indicates that students moving from grade 5 into middle school show a sharp drop in math and language arts achievement in the transition year, with negative outcomes persisting as far out as 10<sup>th</sup> grade<sup>lii</sup>. For the last five years, student scores have dropped between elementary and middle school. While 50% of elementary school students in OUSD tested as proficient or better, only 32% of middle school and high school students received proficient or above scores<sup>liii</sup>.

Disparities in academic performance by race and ethnicity appear at a young age and continued throughout high school. ***While 87% of white elementary students in OUSD scored proficient or above better in reading proficiency, only 39% of Hispanic students and 41% of African American students were proficient***<sup>liv</sup>. Literacy proficiency declines for African American and Latino students in middle and high school: only 26 % of African American and 23% of Latino students at the

middle school level are proficient readers; and only 32% of all middle and high school students are proficient or above in reading.

Although African American students continue to score on standardized tests below the district average, there have been positive increases in their scores in recent years, decreasing the academic disparity between African American students and students of other races. The gap between African American and white male students fell from 62 percentage points in 2006-2007 to 49 percentage points in 2009-2010. Similarly, the percent of African American middle school male students who rated proficient or higher in math on the California Standards Test (CST) almost doubled from 2005 to 2009<sup>lv</sup>.

English learners had significantly lower English Language Arts (ELA) CST scores. The gap in scores between English learners and the student average grew from third to eight grades. In third grade, the students scored 17% below the average; by fifth grade, English learner students scored 28% below average, and by 8<sup>th</sup> grade that number had increased to 31% below average.

For the California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE), white students and Asian students in Oakland perform significantly higher than African American and Asian students. 91% of white students received passing scores in Math and 96% receive passing scores in English, and 87% of Asian students passed English and 74% received passing scores in Math. Only 49% of Black students tested received passing scores in math and 59% received passing scores in English; for Latino students the rates were 59% passing rates for both math and English<sup>lvi</sup>.





## English Language Learners

OUSD serves a very large number of students who are categorized as English Language Learners. In 2010-2011 over a quarter of students (13,825 individuals) enrolled in grades K-12 in OUSD were English language learners. Over half of these students are enrolled in the first years of school, in kindergarten through 3<sup>rd</sup> grade. The percent of students categorized as English learners by grade in Oakland is comparable to county and state statistics.

By far, the most common language spoken by these students is Spanish (73.5%), followed by Cantonese (8.9%) and Vietnamese (4.3%).

Out of all English Learner Students (ELS) enrolled in OUSD, 39% receive instruction through Structured English Immersion, compared to 52% of Alameda County ELS and 49% of California State ELS, indicating a gap in service tailored to these students' language needs<sup>lvii</sup>.

## Special Education Enrollment

OUSD serves nearly 5,000 students with special needs. These needs include learning disabilities, emotional and behavioral disorders, physical disabilities and developmental disorders<sup>lviii</sup>. The majority of students enrolled in special education in Oakland have specific learning disabilities (36.5%), followed by speech or language impairment (26%), mental retardation (11.4%), autism (7.9%) and emotional disorders (7.8%). Out of all students enrolled in special education in OUSD, 80% are

either African American or Latino. African American students enrolled in OUSD comprise 42% of all special education students in Alameda County.

677 of these students are children ages 0-5; 98% of these children are between the ages of 3-5<sup>lix</sup>. Speech and language impairment accounts for 66% of disabilities among 0-5 year olds in Oakland, with mental retardation being the next most common problem at 14%.

**OUSD Special Education Enrollment by Age and Major Ethnic Group**

	Native American	Asian	Pacific Islander	Multi	Hispanic	African-American	White	Total
Total	17	439	31	150	1,654	2,337	345	<b>4,973</b>
County Total	118	3,476	219	751	8,629	5,560	6,952	<b>25,705</b>
% of County Total	<b>14%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>19%</b>

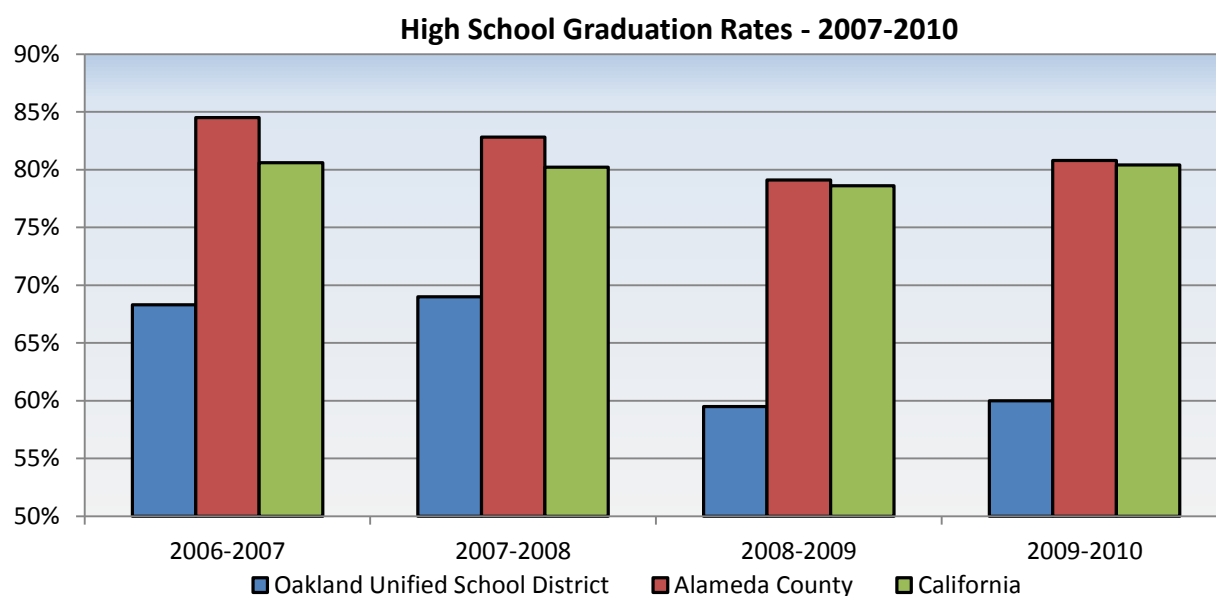


## OUSD Graduation Rate

Oakland's overall graduation rate for 2009-2010 was 60%. The graduate rate is computed based on the National Center for Education Statistics standard, utilized by the California Department of Education. The graduation rate is determined by calculating the number of 12<sup>th</sup> grade graduates divided by graduates plus the number of drop outs in 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grades. The rate of graduation for OUSD students has declined in recent years and is significantly lower than the county and state average.

Recent California Department of Education data disaggregated by race by OUSD's Research, Assessment, and Data department indicates that there are large disparities by race and gender. Less than half of African American and Latino males graduate from OUSD. Females of all ethnicities had higher rates of high school graduation than males.

Number of Graduates (Year 4)			
divided by			
Number of Graduates (Year 4) + Gr. 9 Dropouts (Year 1) + Gr. 10 Dropouts (Year 2) + Gr. 11 Dropouts (Year 3) + Gr. 12 Dropouts (Year 4)			
OUSD Graduation Rate by Ethnicity, 2008-2009			
	Females	Males	Total
African-American	58.5%	49.0%	54.2%
Asian	85.4%	73.7%	79.4%
Filipino/a	75.0%	60.0%	68.2%
Latino/a	62.6%	49.7%	56.1%
Native American	75.0%	57.1%	63.6%
Pacific Islander	77.8%	60.9%	68.3%
White	78.1%	71.6%	74.8%





## OUSD Dropout Rate

The adjusted overall dropout rate for OUSD high school students in 2009-2010 was 32.7%, nearly twice as high as the state and county averages (17.4% and 17.7%, respectively). The 4-year Adjusted Cohort forms the basis for calculating graduation rates, dropout rates, and other related rates<sup>lx</sup>. The cohort is the group of students that could potentially graduate during a 4-year time period (grade 9 through grade 12). The 4-year Adjusted Cohort includes students who enter 9<sup>th</sup> grade for the first time in the initial year of the 4-years used for the cohort. This cohort is then adjusted by:

- Adding students who later transfer into the cohort during grade nine (year 1), grade 10 (year 2), grade 11 (year 3), and grade 12 (year 4); and
- Subtracting students who transfer out, emigrate to another county, or die during the 4-year period.

There are large differences in dropout rates by race and ethnicity, with higher rates for Latino (31.1%) and African American (49%) students than other groups<sup>lxi</sup>. Oakland students in all groups except white and Asian are above the state and county average for dropping out of school. When adjusting the figures to include lost transfers and re-enrolled dropouts, there were still 1,132 high-school students last school year in Oakland that did not complete their education or earn a GED.

Dropout rates peak in 9<sup>th</sup> grade and in 12<sup>th</sup> grade for high school students, indicating that these transition years are critical for keeping students engaged in their education<sup>lxii</sup>.

Dropouts by Ethnic Designation by Grade - OAKLAND UNIFIED for the Year 2009-10															
Ethnic Category	Reported										Adjusted				
	Grade 7 Dropouts	Grade 8 Dropouts	Grade 9 Dropouts	Grade 10 Dropouts	Grade 11 Dropouts	Grade 12 Dropouts	Grade 9-12 Dropout Total	Grade 9-12 Enrollment	Grade 9-12 4-year Derived Dropout Rate	Grade 9-12 1-year Dropout Rate	Re-enrolled Grade 9-12 Dropouts	Grade 9-12 Lost Transfers	Adjusted Grade 9-12 Dropout Total	Adjusted Grade 9-12 4-year Derived Dropout Rate	Adjusted Grade 9-12 1-year Dropout Rate
Hispanic or Latino	55	56	108	133	95	172	508	4,614	38.70%	11.00%	195	72	385	31.10%	8.30%
American Indian	3	0	1	4	4	2	11	56	66.60%	19.60%	6	2	7	49.00%	12.50%
Asian	23	9	16	25	13	43	97	1,998	18.40%	4.90%	28	12	81	15.70%	4.10%
Pacific Islander	1	0	1	2	4	5	12	159	30.80%	7.50%	3	4	13	30.90%	8.20%
Filipino	0	0	3	1	1	8	13	89	48.10%	14.60%	3	0	10	37.60%	11.20%
African American	84	65	186	220	157	286	849	4,664	55.50%	18.20%	407	96	538	39.70%	11.50%
White	2	6	7	12	7	11	37	562	26.00%	6.60%	13	11	35	24.10%	6.20%
Two or More Races	2	2	2	2	0	2	6	87	25.40%	6.90%	3	1	4	23.70%	4.60%
None Reported	7	1	11	19	8	31	69	353	57.20%	19.50%	23	13	59	50.30%	16.70%
<b>District Total</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>12,582</b>	<b>42.70%</b>	<b>12.70%</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>32.70%</b>	<b>9.00%</b>
Countywide	222	178	404	528	480	1,209	2,621	66,576	15.10%	3.90%	826	1,237	3,032	17.40%	4.60%
Statewide	3,034	2,891	8,939	10,210	14,337	34,531	68,257	1,999,684	13.30%	3.40%	13,146	37,789	92,900	17.70%	4.60%



## Truancy

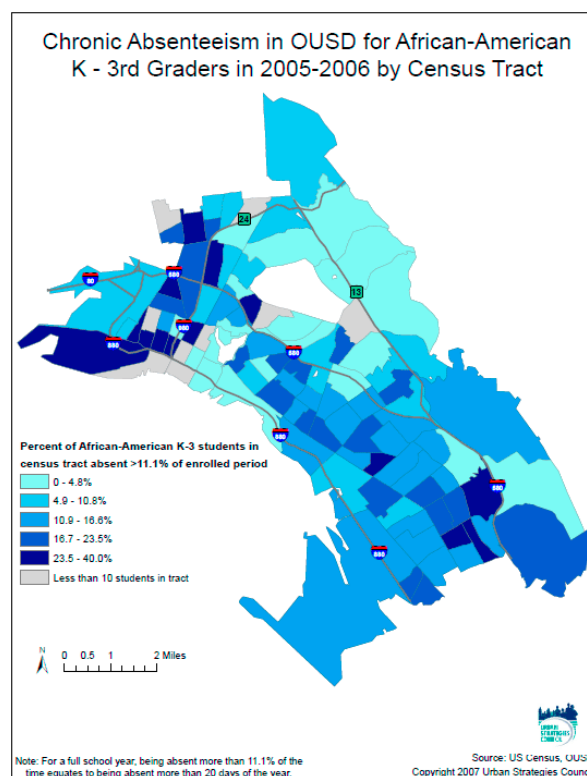
Students who are truant suffer from significantly higher dropout rates and worse academic performance compared to students who regularly attend class<sup>lxiii</sup>. A truant is defined as a student who misses three or more days of unexcused absence or tardiness. The rate of truancy in Oakland Unified high schools for 2009-2010 was 42.9%, compared to a county rate of 35.2% and a state rate of 29.8%.

## Chronic Absenteeism

Chronic absence refers to a student who misses 10% or more of the academic school year for any reason. Research has found that even students who arrive in school academically ready to learn in kindergarten, but then missed 10 percent of their kindergarten and first grade years scored on average 60 points below similar students with good attendance on third-grade reading tests and nearly 100 points below average in math tests<sup>lxiv</sup>. Chronic absence in kindergarten is associated with lower academic performance in 1st grade among all children, and most significantly affects reading proficiency among Latino youngsters. Among poor children, chronic absence in kindergarten predicts the lowest levels of educational achievement at the end of fifth grade<sup>lxv</sup>. The negative impacts of absences on literacy is 75% larger for low-income children, whose families often lack resources to make up the lost time<sup>lxvi</sup>.

Chronic absence affects one out of nine OUSD students, with the highest rates of chronically absent students occurring in 9<sup>th</sup> grade. Fifty percent of chronically absent students are in elementary school, and elementary absenteeism is concentrated in West Oakland. The trends shift in high school, as the majority of chronically absent students are

concentrated in East Oakland<sup>lxvii</sup>. African American males were more likely to miss school, with 23% of African American males chronically absent in the 2009-2010 school year. Over a fifth of African American males in elementary school were chronically absent each year during the past four years<sup>lxviii</sup>.





## Suspensions and Expulsions

Suspension and expulsion rates for OUSD students are comparable to county and state averages. Of the 45,608 students enrolled in Oakland Unified District, 5,591 were suspended and 86 were expelled in 2010-2011. 46.22% of all suspensions and 75% of all expulsions in Oakland Unified during 2010-2011 resulted from violence or drugs<sup>lxxix</sup>.

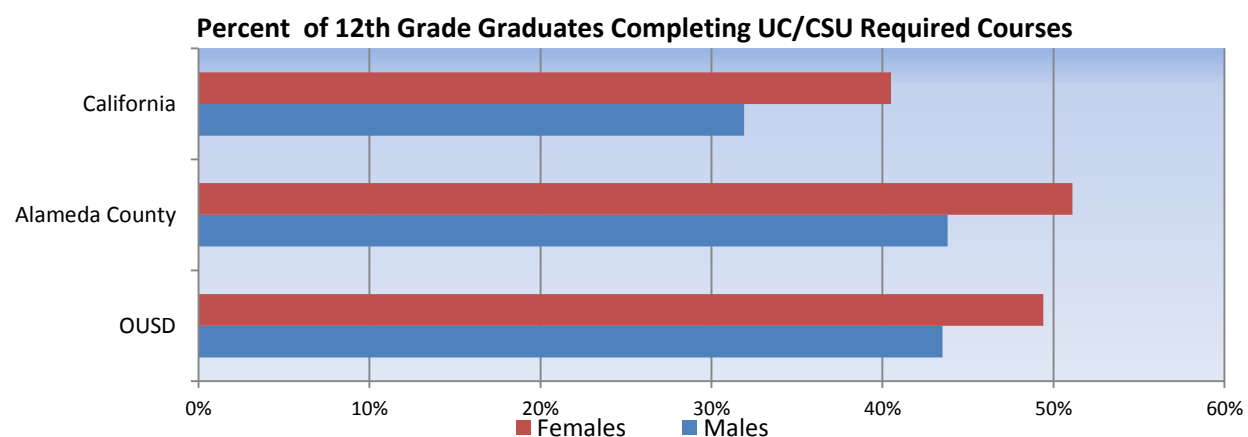
African American students are disproportionately by suspensions. Between the 2009-2010 school year, 8% of all students district wide were suspended compared to 18% of African American males students. OUSD suspended almost a 40% of African American males at least once in middle school<sup>lxxx</sup>.

## College Readiness

A college education is important for youth in order to become economically successful. With a strong correlation between future earnings and levels of educational attainment, a college degree and experience is often a prerequisite for a range of careers that pay living wages and offer opportunities for advancement. Two effective indicators of a student's intention to attend a four year university are the number of students who take the SAT, and the number of students who meet who fulfill the UC/CSU required courses upon graduating. OUSD students take the SAT at rates comparable to the

county, and at a higher rate than the state average. Performance on the SAT for the three categories of Critical Reading, Math, and Writing fall below both state and county averages<sup>lxxxi</sup>. Almost half of students graduating from Oakland Unified complete courses required for UC and/or CSU entrance in 2009-2010<sup>lxxxii</sup>. These rates are comparable to the county averages, and exceed state rates. In line with state trends, more female students complete required coursework for entrance into UC/CSU schools than male students.

Student SAT Scores, 2009-10	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade Enrollment	# Tested	Percent Tested	Critical Reading Avg.	Math Average	Writing Average
<b>OUSD Total</b>	2,847	1,243	43.66	424	445	426
<b>County Total</b>	16,090	7,489	46.54	514	541	516
<b>State Total</b>	475,596	158,666	33.36	501	520	500

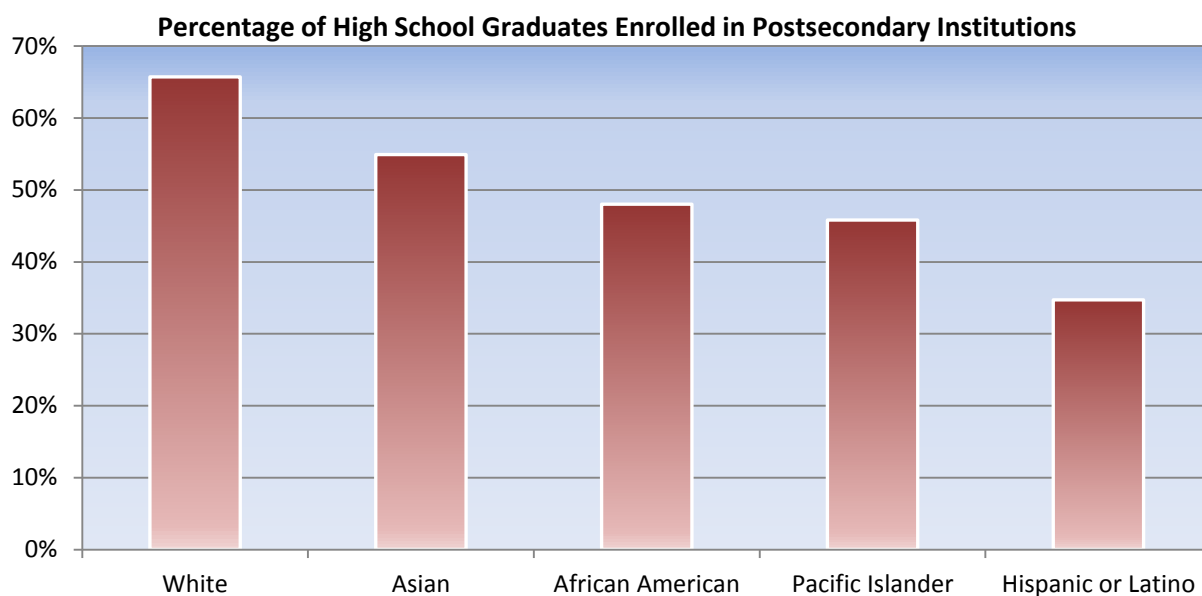




## College Attendance

46.3% of students graduating from Oakland high schools in 2008-2009 enrolled in college<sup>lxxiii</sup>. College attendance rates range from 65.7% for white students to 34.7% for Latino students. While 62% of all students graduating from OUSD qualify as socially disadvantaged, only 42.3% of this subgroup

continue on to enroll in college<sup>lxxiv</sup>. Only 29% of students with disabilities that graduate from OUSD go on to enroll in college, while merely 19.5% of English learners graduating from OUSD continue on to college.





## HEALTH AND WELLNESS

The healthy development and overall wellness of a child in Oakland is very much dependent upon their socioeconomic status. Where a child is born, grows up, and the family structure that raises a youth strongly affects health outcomes. Healthy students are absent less from school and able to participate more fully in school and extracurricular activities. A widely cited report from the Alameda County Public Health Department succinctly illuminates the disparities in healthy outcomes for Oakland youth dependent upon race and neighborhood:

*“West Oakland residents breathe air that contains three times more diesel particles than in the rest of the Bay Area... Compared with a white child in the Oakland hills, an African American born in West Oakland is 1.5 times more likely to be born premature or low birth weight, 7 times more likely to be born into poverty, 2 times as likely to live in a home that is rented, 4 times more likely to have parents with only a high school education or less. As a toddler, this child is 2.5 times more likely to be behind in vaccinations. By 4<sup>th</sup> grade, this child is 4 times less likely to live in a neighborhood with 2 times the concentration of liquor stores and more fast food outlets. Ultimately, this adolescent is 5.6 times more likely to drop out of school and less likely to attend a 4 year college than a white adolescent. Born in West Oakland, this person can expect to die almost 15 years earlier than a white person born in the Oakland hills<sup>lxxv</sup>.”*

Births to teen mothers are more than double the rate in Oakland than the rest of Alameda County, with over eight percent of all births in Oakland to teen moms. Overall Oakland youth have access to preventative care and health coverage, but disparities exist, especially for Latino families with undocumented status. Oakland youth have lower rates of immunization than youth in Alameda County, affecting long-term health outcomes. Asthma rates in Alameda County are the highest in the state. Oakland students are less physically fit than students in California, with fitness disparities increasing as students get older.

With increased poverty due to the recession, the rate of children receiving food assistance has increased greatly in recent years. Children make up the largest group of people receiving emergency food in Alameda County, with 43% of food bank clients children and teens.

Young people in Oakland exhibit some risky behaviors due to use of alcohol and other illegal substances: 25% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders had driven a car while under the influence of alcohol, while 42% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders had been a passenger in a car driven by someone who had been drinking<sup>lxxvi</sup>.

Access to quality early child care has positive health benefits, as early childhood experiences impact brain development, language, social-emotional development, school readiness, and academic performance, as well as playing a vital role in helping parents find and retain employment. Demand for child care for infants is greater than the supply; while there are over three times more preschoolers than infants and toddlers served through subsidies in Alameda County, infants and toddlers make up more than one-half of the children on the Centralized Eligibility List. With growing numbers of families with young children who do not speak English as their primary language, there is a need for increasing the linguistic and cultural capacity of early child care in Oakland.



## *Births to Teen Mothers*

Adolescents who become mothers tend to exhibit poorer psychological functioning, lower levels of educational attainment and high school completion, more single parenthood, and less stable employment than those with similar background who postpone childbirth<sup>lxxxvii</sup>. 70% of teen mothers drop out of high school, making pregnancy the primary reason young women drop out early. Only 30% of teen mothers complete high school by age 30, compared to 76% of women who delay parenthood until age 21 or older<sup>lxxxviii</sup>. Preschool children of teen mothers tend to show some delay of cognitive development as well as more behavior problems and more aggressive behavior than children of older mothers, while adolescent children of teen mothers experience high rates of grade failure, delinquency, and early sexual

activity<sup>lxxxix</sup>. Children of teen mothers also are at higher risk of struggling in school, becoming victims of child neglect and being placed in foster care<sup>lxxx</sup>.

**Oakland had the highest teen pregnancy rates in Alameda County.** In 2010, 8.24% of births in Oakland were to teenagers ages 15-19, in contrast to 3.38% of births in Alameda County; Oakland's rate is twice the national average<sup>lxxxxi,lxxxii</sup>. The rate of births to 15-19 year olds was 45.7 per 1000 births in 2007 compared to the county average of 27 per 1000 births. Latinas had the highest rate of birth to teenagers in Alameda at 65.8 per 1000 females, followed by African Americans with 51.6 per 1000 births in 2006<sup>lxxxiii</sup>. Overall, East and West Oakland had the highest rates of teen pregnancy, over double those of Alameda County<sup>lxxxiv</sup>.

## *Low-Birth Weight, Prenatal Care, and Infant Mortality*

Low weigh children are more likely to die and face higher rates of long-term health problems, disease, and disability<sup>lxxxv</sup>. 7.1% of births in Alameda County in 2008 were low weight births<sup>lxxxvi</sup>. Prenatal care can help reduce the risk of low weight births, and 85.7% of births in Alameda County in 2009 received care starting in the first trimester. However, only 68.4% of pregnant women under 20 received prenatal care in their first trimester<sup>lxxxvii</sup>. A study of prenatal care in Alameda County found that nearly 1 out of 5 births received inadequate prenatal care<sup>lxxxviii</sup>. Latino families are most at risk of not

receiving adequate prenatal care, with one out of four births to Latina mothers in 2008 lacking adequate prenatal care.

The rate of infant mortality for Oakland from 2006-2008 was slightly higher than the county average, with 5.5 deaths per 1000 live births compared to an average in Alameda county of 4.5 deaths per 1000 live births. African Americans had significantly higher rates of child mortality. In Oakland, the infant mortality rate of African American babies is two-three times higher than other races<sup>lxxxix</sup>.





## *Preventive and Ongoing Health Care*

Access to health services for preventative care has been proven to minimize chronic, long-term health risks. Uninsured people may delay health care or not seek it at all, leading to later diagnoses and poor management of health problems<sup>xc</sup>. According to a recent Situational Analysis by First 5 Alameda County, the good news is that 98% of children ages 0-5 in Alameda County have regular access to a doctor. However, there is a gap in services for

undocumented and mixed status residents, specifically children and pregnant women. While some health care providers are making efforts to increase the availability of language access services, a lack of regular availability of interpretation leads to consistent barriers in accessing health care<sup>xcii</sup>. First 5's Situational Analysis also identified children in foster care and parents coming out of jail as groups with barriers to access health care.

## *Immunization*

Immunization is critical to the overall health of young children. Illnesses harm both the child and their classmates by resulting in missed days of school as well as harming the child's overall health. By age two, only two-thirds (68%) of children in Alameda County were up-to-date on their vaccinations in 2009<sup>xcii</sup>. While 90.2% of kindergarten children in Alameda County were up-to-date on their immunizations at the start of the 2011 school year, in Oakland, the rate was 85.6%, below both the state and county average<sup>xciii</sup>.

Public early childcare programs operated by Oakland Head Start, Unity Council Head Start, and Early Head Start report high rates of immunization at 95%, 100% and 100% respectively<sup>xciv</sup>. In Alameda County, African American children had lower rates of immunization compared to their peers. Only 59.5% of African American two years olds in 2006 were up-to date on their immunizations, compared to a county average of 78.5%.

## *Asthma*

Asthma negatively affects the physical health of children and places a financial burden on local communities. Children suffering from asthma can miss days of school, be unable to participate in athletic events, and have lower self-image<sup>xcv</sup>. Hospitalization rates due to asthma for Oakland children are four times higher than for all California children, at 775 per 100,000<sup>xcvi</sup>. Rates of hospitalization for asthma among children under five years of age were highest in North, West, and East Oakland, exceeding the county average rate by two or more times<sup>xcvii</sup>. Due to its proximity to the Port of Oakland, asthma rates for children are particularly

high in West Oakland<sup>xcviii</sup>. In 2009, Alameda County had the highest asthma hospitalization rate for children aged 0 to 5 years (49.9% per 10,000 children) in California, nearly 2 to 3 times higher than rates in neighboring Bay Area counties<sup>xcix</sup>. Hospitalizations and Emergency Room (ER) visits for Alameda County children under 5 years are highest among African American children and those living in Oakland. The highest asthma hospitalization rates are for African-American males (three times the county average) and African-American females (double the county average)<sup>c</sup>.



## Nutrition

Children in Oakland face numerous issues related to nutrition. Food insecurity is strongly related to poverty, and impacts child development and educational attainment. Studies have found that hungry and food insecure children were more likely to be hospitalized; hungry children were also twice as likely to be reported in fair or poor health<sup>ci</sup>.

In 2006, 40,000 people in Alameda County received food assistance from the Alameda County Community Food Bank, with the majority being children and the elderly. Due to the recession and increased rates of poverty, by 2010, the number of unduplicated clients receiving food assistance weekly increased by 23% to reach 49,000 people<sup>cii</sup>. The Food Bank is serving 250,000 unduplicated individuals annually, or 1 in 6 Alameda County residents<sup>ciii</sup> **Children make up the largest group of people receiving emergency food in Alameda County: 43% of food bank clients are children and teens.** This rate of children receiving assistance has increased disproportionately since the recession, rising from 35% of emergency food recipients in Alameda County in 2006.

Similarly, in the 2010 Oakland Head Start Parent survey, 31% of Oakland respondents identified food as their top priority, and 10% of parents surveyed responded that they had received free food from a food pantry.

Access to fresh and healthy food is more limited for residents of Oakland's flatland neighborhoods when

compared to the Oakland hills. Studies have found that there is one supermarket per 93,126 residents in Oakland's flatlands compared to one supermarket for 13,778 residents in the Oakland hills<sup>civ</sup>. The lack of access to healthy food between the flatlands and the hills correlates to higher rates of health related diseases found in the flatland neighborhoods<sup>cv</sup>.

Students in OUSD have diets comprised of both healthy and unhealthy foods. 77% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders eat fresh vegetables daily and 81% eat fresh fruit daily<sup>cvi</sup>. However, 69% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders also eat fried potatoes at least once a day and 64% drink soda at least once a day<sup>cvi</sup>.

The lack of healthy food choices impacts obesity for Oakland youth. In Alameda County, 15% of children age 2-3 were overweight and 14% were at risk, while 21% of 4-5 year olds were overweight and another 16% at risk<sup>cvi</sup>. White, African American, and Latino children in Alameda County all had high overweight levels at 24%, 37%, and 41% respectively<sup>cix</sup>.

A high level of obesity in children has been found to lead to increased rates of diabetes. In Alameda County, North, West, and East Oakland and Fruitvale neighborhoods have rates for diabetes that exceed the county average by more than 50%. African Americans are twice as likely to have diabetes than Latinos, with African American women being especially vulnerable<sup>cx</sup>.

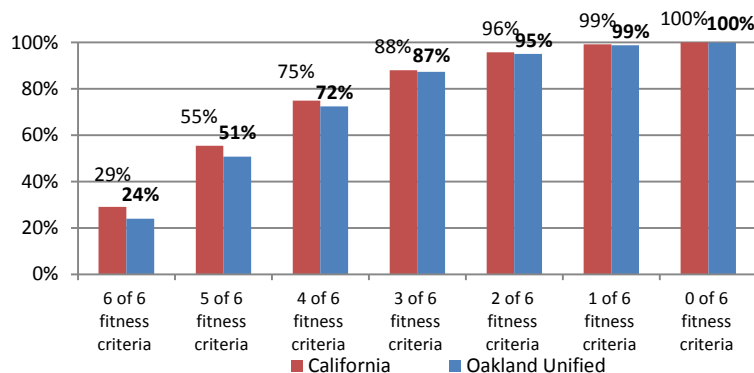


## Physical Fitness

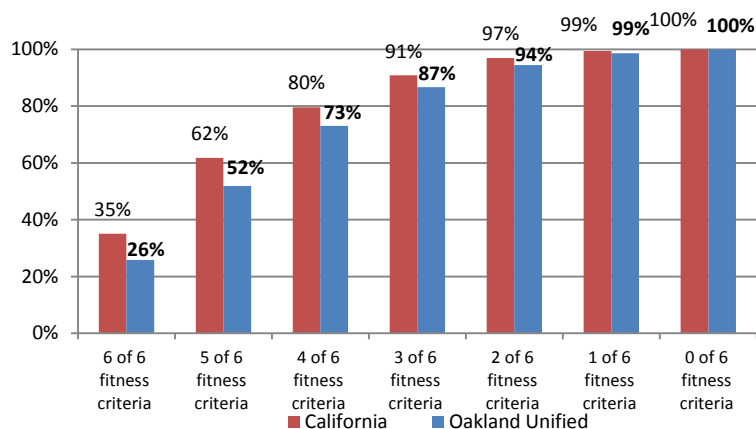
The statewide physical fitness testing program was first authorized in 1976 and reestablished in 1995 as part of the California Assessment of Academic Achievement Act. The physical fitness test (PFT) for students in California schools is the FITNESSGRAM®. The main goal of the test is to help students in starting life-long habits of regular physical activity. Public school students in grades five, seven, and nine are required to take the PFT, whether or not they are enrolled in a physical education class. The test has six parts that show a level of fitness that offer a degree of defense against diseases that come from inactivity.

Results from the PFT for the 2009-2010 school year for Oakland Unified School District students show that Oakland youth are less physically fit than their peers throughout California at all levels. These disparities appear in 5<sup>th</sup> grade, and increase steadily in grades 7 and 9. For fifth grade, 24% of Oakland Unified school district students meet fitness criteria across six areas, compared to 29% of all California fifth graders. **By ninth grade, only 19% of OUSD students are meeting healthy fitness zone criteria in all six areas compared to 39% of ninth grade students in California<sup>csi</sup>.**

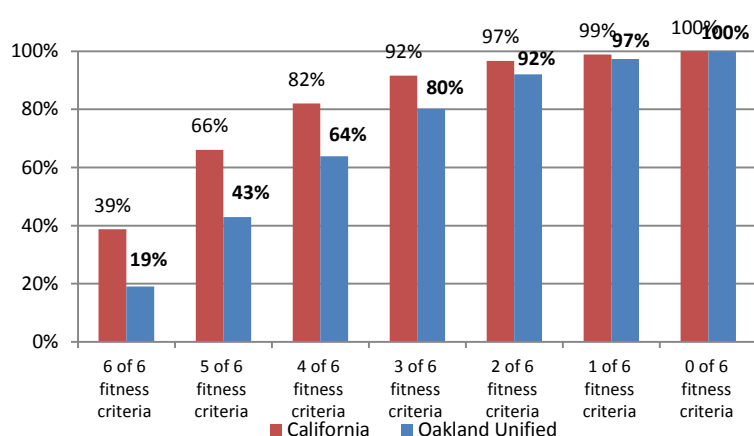
5th Grade Students - Meeting the Healthy Fitness Zone



7th Grade Students - Meeting the Healthy Fitness Zone



9th Grade Students - Meeting the Healthy Fitness Zone





## Alcohol, Tobacco and Drug Use

Overall, alcohol, tobacco and marijuana usage for students in middle school and high school in Oakland is relatively common, with one-third of 7<sup>th</sup> graders reporting use of alcohol or other drugs; one-half of 9<sup>th</sup> graders reporting usage, and nearly two-thirds of 11<sup>th</sup> graders reporting usage. Student's use of alcohol increased dramatically between 5<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade: while only 2% of fifth graders had imbibed a full glass of alcohol, by 7<sup>th</sup> grade, 34% of students had imbibed at least one full glass of alcohol, and by ninth grade over half (56%) of students had imbibed at least one glass of alcohol<sup>cxii</sup>, <sup>cxiii</sup>. The frequency of drinking also increased from middle to high school: Eight percent of 7<sup>th</sup> graders had consumed alcoholic drinks four or more times while 40% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders had done so<sup>cxiv</sup>. Students access to alcohol increases from middle to high school: only 16% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders believed that alcohol was very easy to access, in contrast to 42% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders<sup>cxv</sup>.

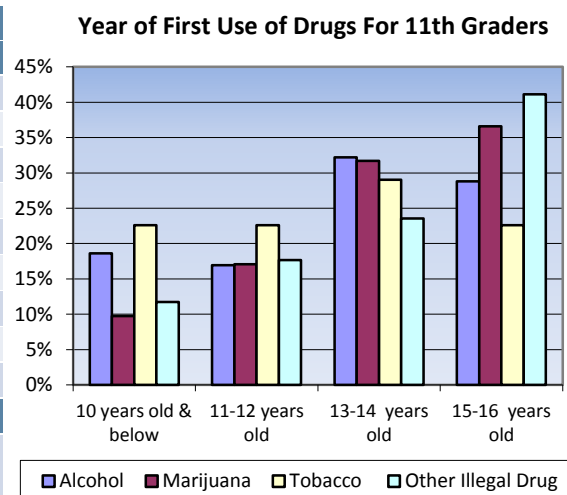
Students in both middle school and high school engaged in or were exposed to risky behavior involving alcohol. 25% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders had driven a car while under the influence of alcohol while 42%

of 7<sup>th</sup> graders had been a passenger in a car driven by someone who had been drinking<sup>cxvi</sup>.

Like alcohol, marijuana usage increased from elementary school to high school. Marijuana use among fifth graders was almost negligible with only 2% having smoked<sup>cxvii</sup>. However, 16% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders and 34% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders had smoked marijuana at least once. Similarly, older students smoked marijuana more frequently. In 7<sup>th</sup> grade, 6% of students had smoked marijuana four or more times; by 11<sup>th</sup> grade, this number increased to 42%. Most students who smoked began in high school. Of the 31% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders who had smoked, almost two-thirds began between 13-16 years old<sup>cxviii</sup>.

Tobacco usage followed similar patterns to marijuana, as older children smoked substantially more than younger children. In fifth grade, 3% of students had smoked a cigarette<sup>cxix</sup>. Whereas 14% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders had smoked part or all of a cigarette, the rate increases to 31% for 11<sup>th</sup> grader students<sup>cxx</sup>. The reported rate of tobacco usage for 7<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade students is less than the rate of use of marijuana.

Students who Have Tried Drugs Four or More Times			
	7 <sup>th</sup> Grade	9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	11 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Alcohol	8%	25%	34%
Marijuana	6%	19%	29%
Inhalants	3%	3%	3%
Cocaine	NA	2%	3%
Methamphetamine	NA	1%	2%
LSD	NA	1%	2%
Ecstasy	NA	3%	5%
Heroin	NA	2%	2%
Other Illegal Drug or Pill	8%	25%	34%
Alcohol or Other Drug Use: One time or more			
Any Alcohol or Other Drug Listed above:	32%	51%	63%





## VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND REDUCTION

Oakland's high rate of violent crime affects residents of all ages, and has profound effects on the positive development of youth. Studies have shown that youth exposure to community violence is associated with an increase in aggressive behavior and depression over a one-year period, as well as lower self-esteem, higher anxiety, worse school performance and increased absences from school<sup>cxxi,cxxii</sup>. In Oakland, homicide is the leading cause of death for youth. Youth are also victims of child abuse, sexual exploitation, and are affected by witnessing domestic violence. Gang activity strongly affects Oakland's communities and is attributed with committing most of the acts of violent crime in the city.

Violence disproportionately affect youth of color in Oakland. In Oakland, African Americans are 24 times, Latinos four times, and Asians three times more likely than whites to be arrested and booked into the Alameda Juvenile Justice Center. The following section will further explore juvenile crime and data regarding youth affected by crime, school safety, and 'high stress' neighborhoods identified by the City's Measure Y violence prevention program.

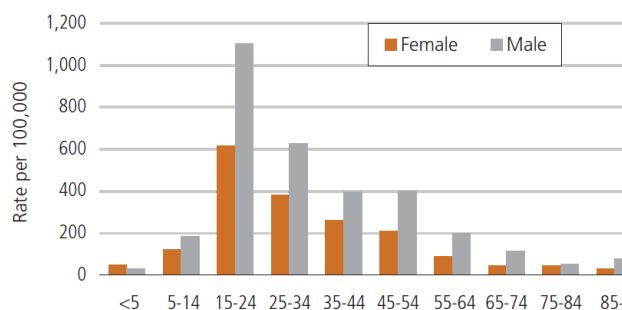


## Youth and Crime

Youth are affected directly and indirectly by crime in Oakland. Children are victims of child abuse, witness domestic violence, and are victims of violent crimes. According to a recent survey by the Alameda County Department of Public Health, adolescents and young adults (ages 15-24) constitute the largest group visiting county Emergency Departments for

treatment from assault-related injuries. Emergency Department visits for assault-related injuries were 1.5 to 2.5 times higher among males in nearly every age group<sup>cxxiii</sup>. **In Oakland and in Alameda County, homicide is the leading cause of death for youth ages 1 to 24 (36.1%)**<sup>cxxiv, cxxv</sup>.

Figure 8.12: Assault Emergency Department Visits by Age Group and Gender



Source: OSPHD Emergency Department Files, 2006

Table 5.6: Leading Causes of Death by Age Group, Alameda County

Age	Cause	#	%
1-24	Total	565	100.0
	Homicide	204	36.1
	Unintentional Injuries	162	28.7
	Suicide	47	8.3
	Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms)	42	7.4
	Diseases of the Heart	16	2.8
	Congenital Malformations & Chromosomal Abnormalities	16	2.8

## Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is defined as sexual or physical violence, emotional abuse or threats between people in a close relationship, like current or former dating or marriage partners.<sup>cxxvi</sup> Children who witness domestic violence are also impacted and at greater risk for anxiety, depression, fighting, bullying, poor school performance, and perpetrating violence.<sup>cxxvii</sup>

While many incidences of domestic violence never get reported to police, over 3000 incidents of domestic violence were reported to the Oakland police in the 2010-2011 fiscal year. Of the 10 police beats with the most reported incidences of domestic violence, eight were in East Oakland.<sup>cxxviii</sup>



## Child Abuse

Research has shown a strong relationship between the breadth of exposure to abuse and multiple risk factors for several leading causes of death in adults, including obesity, alcoholism, drug abuse, smoking, depression and suicide<sup>cxix,cxx</sup>.

National studies on juvenile offenders found that over 90% of juvenile detainees reported having experienced physical abuse, sexual abuse, domestic violence, community violence and/or disasters<sup>cxix</sup>.

Substantiated child abuse has fallen dramatically in Alameda County for

the past five years, from 5.6 per 1000 in 2006 down to 2.8 per 1000 in 2010<sup>cxix</sup>. Rates of alleged and substantiated child abuse are three times lower than the state average for Alameda County. However, African Americans had rates of allegations of child maltreatment that were three times higher than the county average (93.4 per 1000) and substantiations of child abuse that were almost four times higher than the county average (16.3 per 1000)<sup>cxixiii</sup>.

**Alameda County: Rate Of Substantiated Child Abuse (Per 1,000)**

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Rate per 1000	5.6	5.0	5.0	4.0	2.8

## Commercially Sexually Exploited Children

Oakland is a known hub for the sexual trafficking and exploitation of minors. According to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, any child under the age of 18 engaging in the sale of sex is considered a sexually exploited minor. The average age of entry into prostitution in the United States is 12-14 years old. Experiencing domestic violence at home, sexual abuse in their childhood, poverty, homelessness or a lack of family/adult supervision are risk factors for becoming sexually exploited<sup>cxixiv</sup>. The number of commercially sexually exploited children in Oakland is estimated to be 500-600 by service providers<sup>cxixv</sup>.

Commercially sexually exploited children suffer mental health problems, lower health status, and are especially vulnerable to STIs, HIV and assault. A survey of MISSEY clients found that over 50% had substance abuse problems, over 60% had been raped one or more times, and 25% had a history of suicide attempts<sup>cxixvi</sup>. According to the former Director of the Crimes Against Children unit of the FBI, the average life expectancy of a child after getting into prostitution is seven years, with homicide or HIV/AIDS as the main causes of death.<sup>cxixvii</sup>



## *Juvenile Crime*

During the 2010-2011 fiscal year, 906 Oakland juveniles were detained at the Alameda County Juvenile Justice Center (JJC), comprising 44% of the Juvenile Justice Center population<sup>cxviii</sup>. The daily average population in the Alameda County Juvenile Justice Center was 220 with 48.6% of those youth coming from Oakland, while Oakland youth are less than one quarter of the overall youth population in Alameda County. Research has found that youth in the juvenile justice system have an increased likelihood of dropping out of school and have high rates of recidivism, worsened mental health and

lower employment achievement than youth working within an alternative case management system<sup>cxix</sup>.

In Oakland, African Americans are 24 times, Hispanics 4 times, and Asians 3 times more likely than whites to be arrested and booked into JJC<sup>cxl</sup>.

In May 2011 46.8% of Alameda's adult probationers and 43.4% of Alameda's juvenile probationers were in Oakland<sup>cxli</sup>. In the 2010-2011 fiscal year, 3579 18-30 year olds in Oakland were under adult or juvenile probation; 1,101 youth under 18 were on juvenile probation<sup>cxlii</sup>.





## Gang Involvement

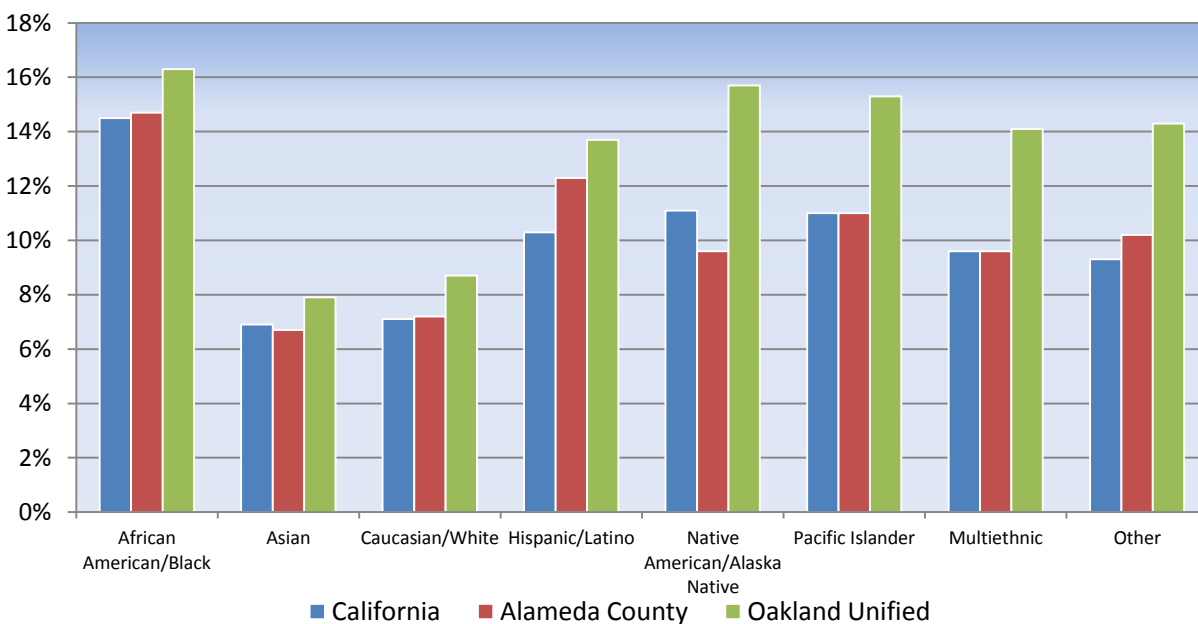
The Oakland Police Department (OPD) presented a report in early 2006 to the City Council detailing the rise in gang activity in certain neighborhoods of Oakland. The rise in gang activity was largely attributed to the increasing influence of traditional gangs and a prevalence of youth committing crimes in smaller groups or cliques<sup>cxliii</sup>. The Oakland Police Department identified at least 65 gangs operating within Oakland in 2007, with these gangs organized by racial/ethnic identification, and the majority of these are Latino, African American and Asian<sup>cxliv</sup>. A more recent study conducted by Dr. Anthony Braga of Harvard University identified 78 known gangs operating within the city and over 3,800 gang members. The report found that 49 (39.2%) of 125 Oakland homicides in 2008 were gang-related

killings, and many others were linked to turf- or drug-related conflicts that were likely gang-related<sup>cxlv</sup>. According to Oakland Police (OPD), 51 of the victims were under age 24, and 90% of all victims were killed by handguns or assault rifles<sup>cxlvi</sup>.

For many youth, gang membership is part of an intergenerational family pattern and active involvement begins in middle school, if not earlier. Nineteen percent of students enrolled in OUSD's Alternative Education (AltEd) programs report that they are currently involved in gangs<sup>cxlvii</sup>.

Self-reported rates of gang involvement are higher in every racial category for Oakland youth compared to county and state averages<sup>cxlviii</sup>.

**Reports of Gang Membership by Race - Grades 7, 9, and 11 - 2006-2008**





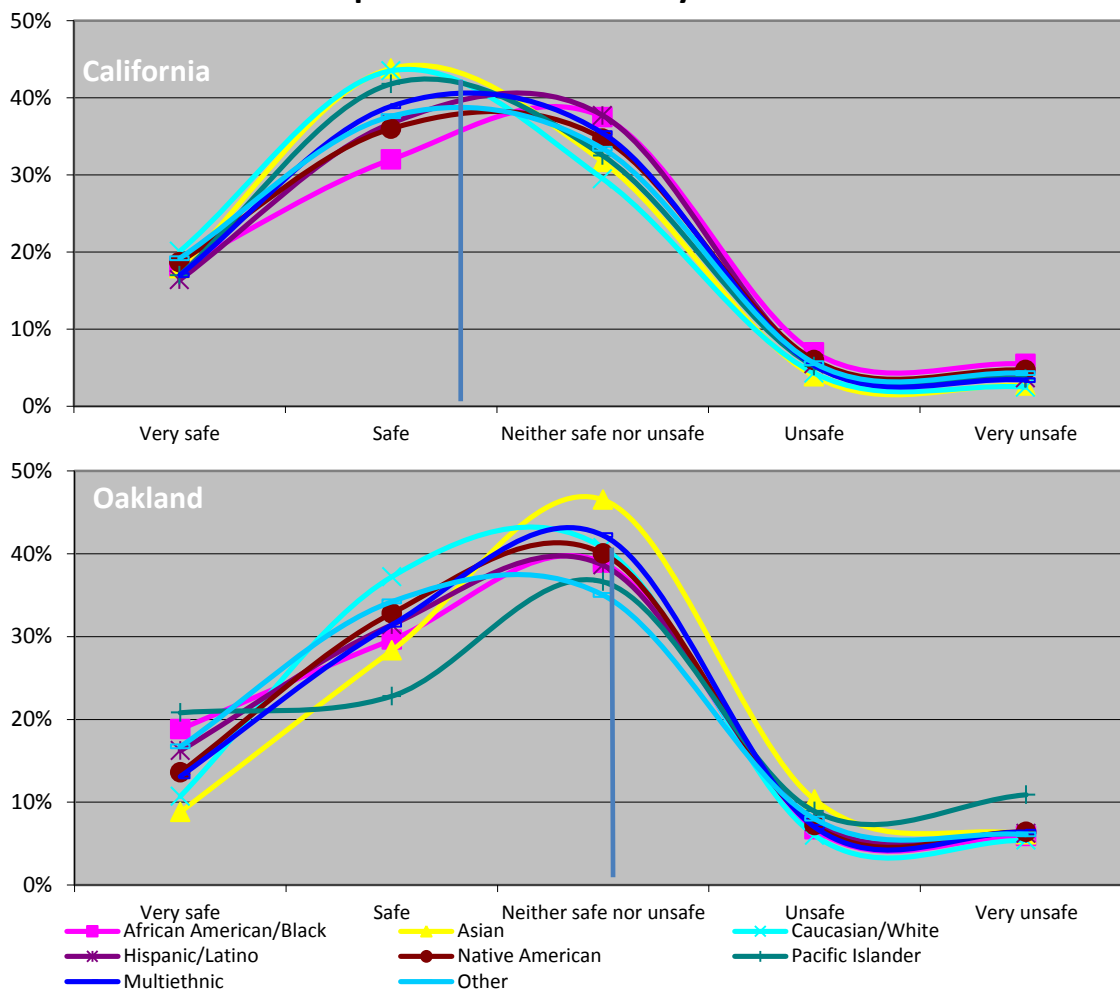
## School Safety

Overall more OUSD children in grades 7, 9, and 11 reporting feeling safe at school than report feeling unsafe. However, more youth feel unsafe or very unsafe at school than the state average, and more youth report feeling neither unsafe or safe at school rather than safe or very safe than state average. There are large differences for perceived school safety for Oakland students by race when compared to state averages: Asian students feel unsafe at a rate nearly three times higher than their peers throughout California, Pacific

Islanders more than twice the state average, and white students feel nearly twice as unsafe in OUSD schools than their state peers<sup>cxlix</sup>.

Percent of Students Reporting Feeling Unsafe or Very Unsafe		
	Oakland Unified	California
African American/Black	12.6%	12.5%
Asian	16.4%	6.6%
Caucasian/White	11.4%	6.8%
Hispanic/Latino	13.8%	9.2%
Native American	13.6%	10.7%
Pacific Islander	19.8%	8.8%
Multiethnic	13.4%	8.7%
Other	14.1%	9.9%

Perception of School Safety: 2006-2008

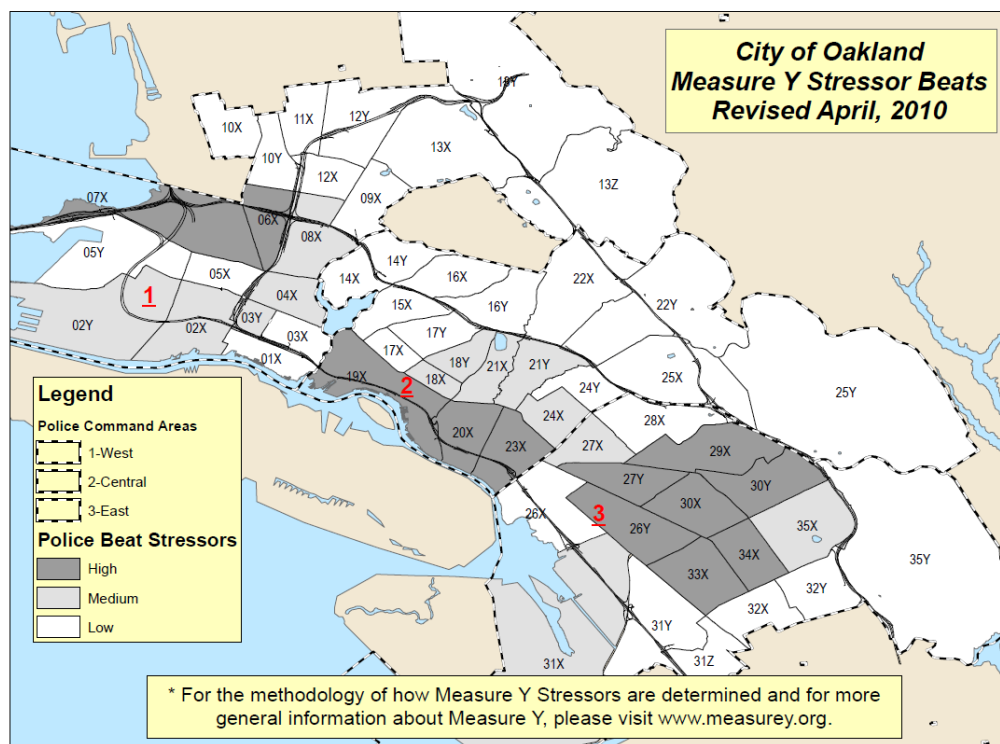




## Measure Y Stressor Spots

Oakland voters approved Measure Y in 2005 to provide additional funding for fire protection, policing, and youth violence prevention programming. Oakland's Department of Human Services operates Measure Y funding for violence reduction, and intentionally focuses efforts on neighborhoods in Oakland most affected by crime and violence. The distribution of Measure Y funds and services are allocated according to crime, economic and educational factors or "stressors" based on fourteen data points across four areas: Population, Crime Factors, Economic Factors, and Education for each of Oakland's police beats. East Oakland has the highest level of neighborhood 'stress', with seven high stress police beats, followed by San Antonio/ Fruitvale districts (three high stress police beats) and West Oakland (two high stress police beats).

Measure Y Stressor Indicators	
Population	Total population
	Residents age 0-17 years
	Residents age 18-29
Crime factors	Arrests 18 and under
	Arrests 19 - 29 years old
	Incidents domestic violence
	Incidents child abuse
	Incidents violent crime
	Incidents part i & ii offenses
Economic factors	Unemployment
	Below poverty line
	Public assistance
Education	Chronic truants
	Violent suspensions





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  - <sup>iii</sup> CA Department of Finance, Population Projections by Race, 2009
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  - <sup>v</sup> Urban Strategies Council, "Population Change by Ethnicity at City Level for years 2000 to 2010" prepared March 8 2011 from 2010 U.S. Census
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  - <sup>viii</sup> 2010 U.S. Census American Community Survey, Table: DP02: Selected Social Characteristics In The United States
  - <sup>ix</sup> 2010 U.S. Census American Community Survey, Table: B11009: Unmarried-Partner Households By Sex of Partner
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  - <sup>xii</sup> Bureau of the Census Statistical Brief: "More Education Means Higher Career Earnings", 1994
  - <sup>xiii</sup> Barry, Jennifer: "The Effect of Socio-Economic Status on Academic Achievement", Wichita State University, 2005
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  - <sup>xv</sup> US Census 2010: 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics
  - <sup>xvi</sup> US Census: 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates vs. 2010 ACS 1-Year Estimates, Table DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics
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  - <sup>xx</sup> US Census, 2010 American Community Survey, DP03 Selected Economic Characteristics
  - <sup>xxi</sup> Gina A. N. Chowa, David Ansong, Habiba Ibrahim, "Asset Outcomes for Women and Children," Washington University in St. Louis, Center for Social Development, 2007
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  - <sup>xxvi</sup> US Census Bureau: 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Selected Economic Characteristics
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  - <sup>xxx</sup> Oakland WIB Draft Strategic Plan 2012-2014 "Excellence in Workforce Development" October 2011
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