AGENDA

1. Call to Order
   • Introductions & Announcements
   • Agenda Review/ Modifications

2. Open Forum

3. OFCY Director’s Update

4. OFCY / POC Orientation Training

5. Election of POC Co-Chairs for FY2018-2019

6. Adoption of Prior Meeting Minutes

7. Review and Adoption of FY2019-2022 Strategic Investment Plan

8. OFCY 2018-2019 Grants Management Update

9. Administrative Matters
   • General Announcements
   • Upcoming Meetings/ Scheduling

10. Adjournment

Public Comment: The POC welcomes you to its meetings and your interest is appreciated.
   • If you wish to speak before the POC, please fill out a speaker card and hand it to the staff of the POC.
   • If you wish to speak on a matter not on the agenda, please sign up for Open Forum and wait for your name to be called.
   • If you wish to speak on a matter on the agenda, please approach the Committee when called, give your name, and your comments.

Please be brief and limit your comments to the specific subject under discussion. Only matters within the POC’s jurisdiction may be addressed. Time limitations shall be at the discretion of the Chair.

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 above.
1. Call to Order
   The meeting was called to order at 6:22pm.
   • Introductions & Announcements
     There were no announcements.
   • Agenda Review/Modifications

2. Open Forum
   There were two public speakers.

3. Adoption of Prior Meeting Minutes
   The adoption of the prior meeting minutes was deferred to the next meeting due to lack of quorum.

4. Fiscal Update on Kids First! Revenues
   OFCY staff announced $16.5-17M as the anticipated total annual funding amount for the 2019-2022 grant cycle, starting in FY2019-2022. Revenue is increasing due to the city’s improved finances and increased revenue from adjustments to the budget, as well as inclusion of additional carryforward monies.

5. Modifications to the FY2018-2019 OFCY Grant Renewal Packet
   OFCY staff discussed a one-time 3% increase in total grant awards that raised the funding allocation across 147 programs for FY2018-2019 to a total of $15,210,000, providing programs with an annual cost of living increase adjustment. One program, Northern California To Prevent Blindness, has declined a continuation grant for 2018-2019 and was removed from the grant package recommendation going forward to Oakland City Council.
6. **Informational Update on Strategic Planning for FY2019-2022**
   OFCY staff presented an update to the POC on strategic planning for FY 2019-2022. The final community engagement event is scheduled for Thursday May 24th from 5pm-7pm, and will be at Oakland City Hall.

7. **Administrative Matters**
   - **General Announcements**
     The POC was informed of a July 2018 informational report to the Oakland City Council regarding the strategic planning for FY 2019-2022.
   - **Upcoming Meetings/Scheduling**
     June 6th is the next regular POC meeting.
     July 10 is the scheduled date for an informational report on OFCY strategic planning to be presented to the Life Enrichment Committee of the Oakland City Council.

8. **Adjournment**
   The meeting was adjourned at 7:36pm.
Committee Members present: Francois Barrilleaux, Julie Tinker Ward, Astrid Regalado, Max Chacana, Betty Booker, Eugene Lee, Anakarita Allen, Gerald Williams

Committee Members absent: Kisha Jackson, Julie Waters, Hilda Ameyaw, Yota Omo-Sowho, Mayra Chavez, Leann Abdelrahman

Staff Members present: Sandra Taylor, Mike Wetzel, Sachelle Heavens

1. Call to Order
   The meeting was called to order at 6:30pm.
   - Introductions & Announcements
     There were no announcements.
   - Agenda Review/Modifications

2. Open Forum
   There were two public speakers.

3. Adoption of Prior Meeting Minutes
   The adoption of the prior meeting minutes of May 2 was deferred to the next meeting in September 2018 due to lack of quorum.

4. Recognition of POC Youth Members
   OFCY staff verbally recognized and commended Francois Barrilleaux and Astrid Regalado, the two POC youth members present at the meeting for their service.

   Social Policy Research Associates (SPR) presented a Power Point presentation of a draft of the 2019-2022 OFCY Strategic Investment Plan to the POC. Various POC members commented on the slides.

6. Adoption of OFCY Funding Strategies for 2019-2022
   The adoption of the OFCY Funding Strategies for 2019-2022 was deferred to the next scheduled meeting in September 2018 due to lack of quorum.
7. **Contracting Update for OFCY Grants in Fiscal Year 2018-2019**

   OFCY staff discussed contracting and grant award changes for two school based after school programs for 2018-2019, changing the lead agency to manage the program at La Escuelita to Girls Inc., and changing the lead agency to manage the program at Brookfield Elementary to BACR. Staff also updated the change in the Teen Success, Inc. program to include a new lead subcontractor.

8. **Administrative Matters**

    - **General Announcements**
      The first POC meeting of 2018-2019 was scheduled for September 2018. The OFCY strategic planning for FY 2019-2022 will be discussed.

    - **Upcoming Meetings/Scheduling**
      September 5th is the next regular POC meeting. October is the tentatively scheduled date for an informational report on OFCY strategic planning to be presented to the Life Enrichment Committee of the Oakland City Council.

9. **Adjournment**

   The meeting was adjourned at 8:07 pm.
OAKLAND FUND FOR CHILDREN & YOUTH

Strategic Investment Plan

2019-2022
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Working on behalf of the citizens of Oakland, the Oakland Fund for Children and Youth (OFCY) has spent the last two decades investing in the city’s children, youth, and families. Recognizing that Oakland’s future depends on giving children and youth the foundational support they need to become the next generation of active, thriving community members, voters have twice approved Kids First! ballot measures that set aside funds for programs and initiatives that support children, youth, and families. Since 1996, OFCY has disbursed over $200 million for programming and services that 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 children and youth; and help youth transition to productive adulthood.

Since the development of OFCY’s last Strategic Investment Plan in 2015, the city of Oakland has continued to experience economic growth, attracting new families and businesses as well as the resultant benefits and challenges. These challenges include changing neighborhoods, displaced communities, concerns about gentrification, rising housing costs, and the resulting housing instability and homelessness. In addition to the most recent affordability issues, long-term persistent problems such as clear inequities in economic opportunity and health outcomes across neighborhoods and between racial groups continue to impact the community.

Oakland has a powerful voice in the national debate about what it means for a city to support social, racial, and economic justice. OFCY’s strategic initiatives frequently intersect with multiple collaborative efforts by focusing resources on learning, development, and the social and emotional well-being of children and youth through age-appropriate services at critical periods along the age spectrum from birth to 21. OFCY and its partners continue to work together around a shared belief that supporting children and youth facing the greatest inequity and countering the challenges and adversity they face day-to-day with positive programming is one of the city’s most important investments.

Every three years, OFCY undertakes a strategic planning process in order to ensure that funding strategies meet the current needs of the city’s children, youth, and families. In the fall of 2017, OFCY began the process of developing the OFCY 2019-2022 Strategic Investment Plan. Plan development included extensive stakeholder engagement to learn how OFCY can leverage, complement, support, and lead different aspects of youth services across the city; over the course of nine months, OFCY hosted five community input events, conducted an online community survey, interviewed partners and elected officials, and held three provider focus groups. Plan development also included document and data review and took into account the results and findings from OFCY’s most recent evaluations.

The process of developing the 2019-2022 Strategic Investment Plan confirmed strong support for the work of OFCY and its approach to engaging with partners and providers to invest in key services for Oakland’s lowest resourced communities. At the
same time, providers, parents, and youth also expressed concern about a wide range of issues that impact families in Oakland. Concerns included violence, entrenched discrimination and racism and the resulting lack of opportunity for low income youth and youth of color, the vulnerability of immigrant youth and unaccompanied minors, as well as an extreme rise in the cost of housing (and operating youth programming). There was also a broad community awareness of how these factors and other adverse childhood experiences may lead to trauma that impacts child and youth development, and community input identifying the need for services that are trauma-informed.

What echoed throughout the engagement process was that stakeholders see OFCY as a key partner in helping address these issues, and moreover, in finding real solutions. OFCY’s ongoing commitment to supporting the development of strong, productive, and loving community members strengthens the network of CBOs who serve children and youth. The Fund is a component of a vibrant dialogue across city and county departments about shared investment in Oakland’s children and youth. In the 2019-2022 funding cycle, partnership with providers, institutions, and initiatives will remain a key tenet of how OFCY invests.
The 2019-2022 Strategic Investment Plan builds on OFCY’s twenty-two years of experience serving the young people of Oakland, building a community of direct service providers, and working with its partners. In the 2019-2022 funding cycle, OFCY anticipates awarding between $17-18 million each year to support the following strategies:

**2019–2022 OFCY FUNDING STRATEGIES**

1. Parent Engagement and Support
2. Family Resource Centers
3. Socioemotional Well-Being in Preschool and Early Childhood Education Settings
4. Comprehensive Afterschool Programs
5. Engagement and Success for Elementary and Middle School Students
6. Summer Programming
7. Youth Development and Leadership
8. High School and Postsecondary Student Success
9. Career Awareness and Employment Support

OFCY remains committed to strengthening the capacity of families, the community, and its public and nonprofit sector partners to support children and youth in reaching their full potential and leading safe, healthy, and fulfilling lives.
INTRODUCTION

The Oakland Fund for Children and Youth

The Kids First! Oakland Children’s Fund was established by the voter-approved Oakland Kids First! ballot initiative in 1996. It required the City of Oakland to allocate 2.5 percent of the city’s annual unrestricted General-Purpose Fund revenue to provide services and programming to support children and youth from birth to 21 years of age. The City of Oakland Charter specifies that this funding should be used exclusively to 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 children and youth; and help youth transition to productive adulthood. In 2009, Oakland voters reauthorized the Oakland Children’s Fund (known as the Oakland Fund for Children and Youth, or OFCY) for the next 12 years (2009–2021) through Measure D, which required the City of Oakland to designate 3 percent of its unrestricted general fund to continue these efforts.

OFCY makes grant awards to community-based organizations (CBOs) and public agencies to deliver programming and services for children, youth, and families. Over the last two decades, OFCY has distributed over $200 million in funding and has become a key institution in the provision of high-quality, free or low-cost services for children and youth in Oakland. Continued funding has fostered a growing community of nonprofit providers that in turn have brought additional philanthropic and public dollars into the city to bolster the quality and reach of supportive services for children, youth, and their families. OFCY also works in collaboration with city departments and other public agencies, leveraging complementary efforts to address the needs of children and youth.

The Planning and Oversight Committee

OFCY is led by the Planning and Oversight Committee (POC), a public body that is comprised of youth and adult residents of Oakland who have been
appointed by their city councilmembers. The POC is responsible for developing and submitting a strategic investment plan to City Council every three years; soliciting funding applications and awarding grants to non-profit and public agencies to provide services; and reviewing the annual independent, third-party evaluation of OFCY programming and submitting the evaluation to City Council for adoption. As part of the 2019-2022 Strategic Investment Plan development, POC members supported and participated in community engagement events, reviewed information from stakeholder interviews, evaluation findings, and best practices research, and ultimately approved and submitted the Strategic Investment Plan to City Council.

**Guiding Values-based Investing**

The strategic investment plan, developed by the POC every three years, defines key investment strategies and serves as the basis for the solicitation of proposals that will ultimately result in the grant awards totaling between $17-18 million each year of the 2019-2022 cycle. Annual investments reflect the investment plan’s specific strategies as well as OFCY’s guiding values, which are social and economic equity, child and youth development, and community and collaboration. Funding is directed to those communities that are most in need and most impacted by inequity; to providers and programming that operate from an asset-based youth development framework; and to partners that build on the resources in the greater Oakland community to serve and strengthen families.

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### SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EQUITY

All children and youth have a fundamental right to a safe and healthy life and a quality education. We value the vigorous promotion of equality, justice, and accountability, and the concerted application of our resources towards youth with the greatest need.

Creating equitable outcomes for individuals starts with addressing inequity at the earliest stages of life, with continued support as children develop into adults. OFCY overwhelmingly directs program funds for enrichment and support to schools, communities, and families most impacted by inequity. In the 2016-2017 program year, OFCY served over 32,000 youth at over 400 program sites. Funding reached primarily children and youth of color living in Oakland’s least-resourced neighborhoods.

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1 In 2020, OFCY’s charter will be up for reauthorization, which may introduce changes to allocations mid-funding cycle.

2 Note: This reflects the total number of children and youth served, based on enrollment reports from each program. Children and youth may participate in more than one program and thus may be counted more than once.
In addition to prioritizing programming and services in high-stress neighborhoods and schools, OFCY places an additional focus on populations within those communities who are most vulnerable, including youth experiencing homelessness, children and youth of color, immigrant and refugee youth (including unaccompanied minors), LGBTQ youth, commercially sexually exploited minors, children with disabilities, foster youth, and opportunity youth (youth ages 16-21 not enrolled in school or employed).

Over the last two decades, OFCY has invested in and supported the adoption of asset-based, positive youth development (PYD) as a paradigm for engaging Oakland’s youth. The concept of positive youth development was developed as a prevention strategy for averting negative experiences such as youth violence, crime, and gang involvement, and has since been adopted by communities all over the country as means of not just reducing negative outcomes but actively investing in positive ones. This commitment communicates a core OFCY value that youth are an asset to their community and that it is critical to invest in them, give them the skills they need to thrive, and that this, in turn, will pay dividends in the greater Oakland community.

In addition to emphasizing a positive youth development approach to supporting children and youth, OFCY is deeply invested in supporting the youngest Oaklanders (and their families) from birth through five years old. The earliest years of childhood, from prenatal to three years old, are the most critical for brain development. Adverse early childhood experiences have a direct effect on outcomes for children. By supporting efforts to foster safe, nurturing, and enriching early childhood experiences and improving outcomes for parents, caregivers, and families within communities, Oakland can achieve better outcomes for young children.

**VALUE**

**CHILD AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT**

*We support efforts to promote the social, emotional, physical, cognitive, and spiritual development of children and to instill individual and community pride and leadership.*

**COMMUNITY AND COLLABORATION**

*We embrace the idea that by pooling our resources and working together, we can accomplish great things. We support strengthening families within our communities to make our children and our city strong. Strong communities can provide stability in a time of change in the lives of children and youth and help them grow into loving and powerful adults.*
OFCY recognizes that for programming to be effective it must work in the context of the community and the whole family. OFCY supports programming for parents and caregivers as key participants in promoting the healthy development of children, and recognizes that their involvement in programs for children and youth are key to their success. Programs engage not just children and youth, but also provide support systems and opportunities for parents and caregivers. It is through strong families that strong communities can thrive, providing a positive and supportive environment for children to grow up in Oakland.

As a key City of Oakland funding investment supporting children, youth, and families, OFCY is active in working within a network of partner institutions and initiatives across the city and county to advance shared outcomes including kindergarten readiness, improved literacy and numeracy, increased graduation rates, postsecondary articulation, and youth employment, and to reduce incidents of violence and recidivism.

To provide this safe, enriching, and empowering programming for children, youth and their families, OFCY works in partnership with a host of institutions, including:

- Oakland Unified School District (OUSD)
- Oakland Head Start
- Oakland Unite/City of Oakland Department of Violence Prevention
- Oakland Starting Smart and Strong Initiative (OSSSI)
- First Five of Alameda County
- Oakland Summer Learning Network
- Oakland Literacy Coalition
- Oakland Promise
- Youth Ventures Joint Powers Authority
- Opportunity Youth Incentive Fund
- City of Oakland Human Services Division / Oakland ReCAST
- Oakland Workforce Development Board
NEEDS STATEMENT

When communities are disproportionally affected by racism and urban poverty, the resultant stress is linked to disparate health, educational, and social-economic outcomes for children and adults. OFCY’s mission to strategically fund services and programming for children and youth is intentionally directed towards communities and families most in need. As part of the strategic planning process, OFCY reviews a mix of both quantitative and qualitative data to help determine funding priorities.

As a means of reviewing city-wide outcome data about youth, their families and their communities, OFCY compiles and regularly updates data from a variety of public sources including the school district, city, state, and federal government into three Oakland Demographic Profiles. OFCY also participates in city and county initiatives, and leverages related materials created by their partners that track similar and related measures that monitor the health, safety, and economic stability of residents. OFCY supplements this data with important firsthand information from partners and providers about what kinds of challenges they are encountering in their work serving Oakland’s children and youth. Qualitative data for this plan was captured through community events, focus groups with providers, and interviews with key agency stakeholders.

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3 OFCY’s three Oakland Demographic Profiles can be found at: [www.ofcy.org/about-us/strategic-plan/](http://www.ofcy.org/about-us/strategic-plan/)

4 For this strategic plan, OFCY reviewed data provided by the Oakland Unified School District, the Oakland Youth Ventures Joint Powers Authority, and the City of Oakland Department of Race and Equity. OUSD’s Public Dashboards can be found at: [http://www.ousddata.org/public-dashboards.html](http://www.ousddata.org/public-dashboards.html) and The Oakland Office of Race and Equity’s Oakland Equity Indicators Report can be found at: [https://www.oaklandca.gov/documents/2018-oakland-equity-indicators-report](https://www.oaklandca.gov/documents/2018-oakland-equity-indicators-report).
An analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data confirmed disparities in outcomes across neighborhoods and racial, ethnic, and linguistic groups. For instance, black families are more likely than any other racial or ethnic group to face unemployment, violence, and poverty.¹ The recent *Equity Indicators Report* from the City of Oakland’s Department of Race and Equity cited that over a quarter of all African Americans and over one in five Latinos in Oakland are living at or below the poverty line. African American students and Latino students are also much more likely to be chronically absent from school—an important indicator of future persistence in education—and less likely to graduate from high school in four years than their white and Asian counterparts.²

Neighborhoods and schools in East and West Oakland consistently experience higher levels of environmental stress. Communities facing the cumulative effects of poverty and high levels of environmental stress continue to be the priority population for OFCY programming. More specifically, stakeholders confirmed the continued vulnerability and priority of many of OFCY’s priority populations such as children and youth of color, LGBTQ youth, foster youth, and youth with disabilities. In the 2019-2022 planning process, stakeholders particularly emphasized:

- **Immigrant youth, refugees, and unaccompanied minors**: face a number of challenges in joining and thriving in the Oakland community. Beyond the standard challenges of newcomers such as language acquisition and adjusting to a new community, stakeholders conveyed a growing sense of fear and distrust in newcomer communities. Immigrants and refugees feel targeted by hate speech, toxic national politics, and expressed concern over incidents of violence, intimidation, and discrimination both locally and nationally.

- **Youth and families experiencing homelessness**: Homelessness is difficult to measure accurately, but providers and partners all confirm the data from the 2017 Alameda County point-in-time count showing a 26% increase in homelessness in Oakland compared to 2015 and described an increasingly unstable and uncertain housing market for Oakland’s lower income families. OUSD reported over 800 homeless youth in the 2017-2018 school year, half of which were unaccompanied youth and newcomers.³ Youth experiencing homelessness are at a far greater risk for negative health, safety, and educational outcomes. In addition to homelessness, providers and partners described a general housing instability for families; between 2011 and 2017 average rents doubled and many families have been forced to move.
• **Commercially-Sexually Exploited Youth:** From 2011-2016 the Oakland Police Department rescued 273 children involved in human trafficking. Alameda County is considered a hotspot for human trafficking cases with 46% of all prosecuted human trafficking cases in California since 2011 originating in the Alameda District Attorney’s office. Stakeholders working with children and youth raised particular concern about this very vulnerable population.

• **Disconnected/opportunity youth:** Disconnected/opportunity youth are youth between the ages of 16 and 21 that are out of work and out of school. These youth often face difficulty in successfully connecting to work, postsecondary training, and ultimately self-sufficiency. In Oakland, one in ten youth are neither working or in school (10.3%). African American youth are the most likely to be disconnected (14.8%), followed closely by Latino youth (13.2%).

In the 2019-2022 funding cycle, OFCY will prioritize funding for programming that serves these key populations.
SHARED GOALS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

As a unique City of Oakland investment, OFCY’s funding has impact through the direct services provided by nonprofit providers and through strategic alignment with other system and funding initiatives working toward community-wide goals for the well-being of Oakland’s children. These goals include that families are supported in their children’s health and development; children are able to attend quality preschool and are ready for kindergarten; school-aged children have safe places to go after school and in the summer for expanded learning and enrichment; youth experience positive outcomes and benefit from positive youth development programming and reduced risk of exposure to violence; and that older youth are supported in their goals for learning, including high school graduation and progress toward postsecondary education, and have opportunities for career exposure and employment in the transition to adulthood.

In 2016, the Youth Ventures Joint Powers Authority (JPA) presented an analysis of the collaborative landscape in Oakland which identified 31 collaborations supporting improved outcomes for Oakland’s children, youth, and families in the areas of health, wealth, education, safety, and housing. OFCY’s strategic initiatives frequently intersect these collaborative efforts by focusing resources on the social and emotional well-being of children and youth; creating safe spaces for children, youth and families; funding more programming to support youth’s healing, learning, enrichment, leadership development and employment opportunities; and by strengthening communities through building provider capacity to deliver services that affirm the cultures, worth and dignity of all children, youth, and families in Oakland.

OFCY funding addresses these goals from within an equity framework aligned with system partners and key stakeholders through a process of community engagement that supports the overall vision that all children and youth will thrive.

5 Selected shared indicators from Youth Ventures, Joint Powers Authority Update on the Oakland Citywide Dashboard, August 8, 2018 are highlighted in the green box.
DEVELOPING THE 2019–2022 STRATEGIC INVESTMENT PLAN

Strategic planning began in fall 2017 and continued through spring 2018, and included outreach to community stakeholders, examination of citywide data on demographics, consideration of school quality and outcomes for children and youth, and a review of the results and findings from the OFCY evaluation. Information gathered through the process was then used to develop strategies.

Community Engagement Process

OFCY engaged youth, parents, community members, partners, and service providers to learn about the needs and priorities of Oakland’s children, youth, and families. Partners provided key insights into how OFCY funding supports and aligns with other city and county initiatives. Providers, parents, and youth shared information about priority services, concerns, and their vision for Oakland.

Stakeholders were engaged through:

- **Five community meetings held across the city.** OFCY hosted community events in partnership with the Oakland Youth Advisory Council at the United Roots - Youth Impact Hub, the Tassafaronga Recreational Center, the Cesar E. Chavez Branch Library, the West Oakland Branch Library, and Oakland City Hall. Community engagement events took on a range of topics from services for early childhood, to youth empowerment and leadership priorities, to economic equity. In total, 142 community members attended community engagement events to provide input on the 2019-2022 Strategic Investment Plan.

- **Interviews with key partners in the public and nonprofit sectors.** OFCY consultants, Social Policy Research Associates, and Communities in Collaboration interviewed over 25 partners and civic leaders to learn about their priorities and how OFCY investments could continue to align with, complement, and leverage other activities and initiatives in Oakland. Representatives from Oakland City Council also participated in interviews.

- **Three focus groups with service providers.** Providers from the early childhood, afterschool, and youth workforce community provided feedback on OFCY programming strategies and on the challenges encountered by providers as they seek to offer high quality, free or low-cost services to Oakland’s children, youth, and families.

- **The OFCY Community Input Survey.** OFCY hosted an online community engagement survey (in English and Spanish) on its website for 5 weeks in April and May of 2018. This survey was designed to solicit community input on OFCY’s strategies for serving children, youth, and families and to learn what the community perceived as the most pressing issues and effective solutions. In total, 31 individuals - youth, parents, and providers - completed the survey.
Across the engagement process, key themes emerged that informed the 2019–2022 investment strategies.

**Themes from the Community Engagement Process**

**What OFCY does is important!** There is broad and deep support for OFCY’s current strategies from the community and key stakeholders. There is consensus around the need for continued investment in parent support programs, after school programs, youth development and arts programs, and programming to help youth gain employment experience.

**Oakland residents care.** Residents love Oakland and want to be involved in the decision-making process and advocacy for children, youth, and families. Providing space and opportunities for youth and parents to play a strong role in the design and delivery of services and programming is important, and it is also a key aspect of the positive youth development framework.

**There is no shortage of need.** There is still a strong need for programming for children, youth, and families across Oakland. Social and economic inequities continue to highlight this need across many demographic groups.

**The rising cost of living is a challenge for families and providers.** Rising costs for housing, transportation, and services puts stress on children, youth, and their families. Service providers are also affected by the rising cost of living in Oakland. CBOs need more resources to maintain operations in the city and to retain quality staff through competitive salaries.

**Changing demographics impact neighborhood-based services.** There is a declining African American population in Oakland and an increase in Latino, immigrant, refugee, and White residents. Changing populations require the public and nonprofit sector to adapt and provide culturally and linguistically responsive and appropriate services to new populations while maintaining services for long-term residents who are experiencing inequities, disparities, and displacement.

**Partnership and alignment are key.** It is important for partners to move towards greater collective impact around shared population-level outcomes. OFCY aligns its work with other key public agencies such as the Office of Violence Prevention, City of Oakland Parks, Recreation and Youth Development, the Oakland Workforce Development Board, First 5 Alameda County, and OUSD.

**Safe and supportive environments must be provided.** Stakeholders appreciate that OFCY funds programs that allow working parents to feel confident that their children are engaged in learning and enriching activities, and that they have opportunities to experience new things in safe and supportive environments.
Lessons from OFCY’s Evaluations

Some key findings from the evaluations of programs in the 2016-2019 funding cycle affirm themes that emerged from the community engagement process and helped to inform the development of the goals and strategies of the strategic plan. These findings include:

- **Programming is reaching priority populations.** Participants were primarily children, youth, and families of color living in OFCY’s priority zip codes – with the majority coming from East Oakland. 75% of children and youth served were Latino or African American. OFCY also supports a variety of population-specific programs that successfully engage harder-to-reach populations, such as LGBTQ youth, immigrant and refugee populations, homeless youth, and boys and young men of color.

- **Programming is high quality.** Overall, survey results from participants and staff were very positive, particularly for programs that served smaller numbers of youth.

- **Parents, caregivers, and youth are better off.** Parents and caregivers reported gains in knowledge of child development after participating in programming aimed at parent and caregiver support. Youth across all ages that participated in programs reported high levels of skills mastery, confidence, and connections to peers and adults. School-based afterschool participants had better attendance than their non-participant peers.

These key findings resonate with themes surfaced through the community engagement process, reinforcing OFCY’s role in providing vital services to Oakland’s youth. Community engagement and evaluation interviews with program directors also underscored one of OFCY’s most important functions: providing enriching experiences to participants who might not otherwise have access. OFCY supports the creation of safe, supportive environments where youth can break out of their comfort zone and try something new.

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6 OFCY contracts with third-party evaluators to conduct an annual evaluation of its programs. In 2016-2017, Social Policy Research Associates conducted the evaluation of all OFCY funding strategies and supported programs with the exception of the school-based after school strategy and programs, which was conducted by Public Profit. The evaluations produce comprehensive annual reports, which are approved by the POC in the fall and subsequently adopted by the Oakland City Council.
2019–2022 STRATEGIES

The 2019–2022 funding strategies are built on OFCY’s long history of supporting key services in the community and also reflect current concerns and realities for Oakland’s children and youth. Themes from the stakeholder engagement effort underscore the importance of creating and maintaining safe spaces for children and youth to learn, play, explore, and grow, alongside a pressing need to support families, youth, and providers as the cost of living exceeds the capacity of many of Oakland’s residents, exacerbating inequities experienced by its diverse communities. The following strategies were developed based on input gathered during the community engagement process, research that supports these strategies as important interventions, and OFCY’s own evaluation of its programming and providers. During the 2019–2022 funding cycle, OFCY will continue to work with its partners and the provider community to offer high quality, low- or no-cost programming and services to the people of Oakland. OFCY anticipates an increase in grant funding annually to $17 - $18 million for 2019-2020. Estimated funding is approximate for the strategy areas.

The 2019–2022 OFCY Funding Strategies and Approximate Allocations

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRATEGY</th>
<th>APPROX. ALLOCATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Parent Engagement and Support</td>
<td>18-20%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Family Resource Centers</td>
<td>34-36%</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Socioemotional Well-Being in Preschool and Early Childhood Education Settings</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Comprehensive Afterschool Programs</td>
<td>25-27%</td>
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<td>7. Youth Development and Leadership</td>
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<td>8. High School and Postsecondary Student Success</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Career Awareness and Employment Support</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL ESTIMATED GRANT FUNDING (FY2019-2020) $17M-$18M
Parent Engagement and Support

This strategy creates and expands programs to strengthen the capacity of parents and caregivers to support the healthy development of their children through services offered in community-based settings and is aligned with the family engagement initiatives of Head Start, First 5 of Alameda County, OUSD, Alameda County and community organizations across Oakland.

Supported programming

Family engagement activities that promote attachment and positive parent-child interactions, and family supports that are linguistically and culturally competent. Activities will include:

- Playgroups, parent-child activities, and early literacy efforts
- Workshops and parent engagement services, parent leadership and community engagement opportunities
- Home visits, peer connection, and family supportive services such as navigation of community resources

Intended impact

Supported programming will help parents and caregivers through:

- Increasing knowledge of child development
- Improving skills to support academic and socioemotional development
- Increasing family involvement
- Increasing confidence in managing children’s behavior
- Increasing access to resources and support

Priority populations

Parents and caregivers with young children, birth to age 8. Prioritization for low-income families, parents of color, immigrants, and refugees, and for services in neighborhoods with higher percentages of children and families—especially families with children living in poverty.

Rationale

Extensive research underscores the importance of quality early childhood programming and the inclusion of parents and caregivers. Increasing access to programs that strengthen parents’ and caregivers’ social support and promote opportunities for positive parent–child interactions can have a significant positive impact on children’s developmental and health outcomes. Quality child-focused programming provides young children opportunities to develop socioemotional and cognitive skills and prepares them for school readiness and later success in life.
Community members emphasized the need for safe spaces and quality family support services, especially in high-need neighborhoods and communities. In partnership with First 5 Alameda County, Head Start and Early Head Start, OUSD Early Learning, and philanthropic organizations, OFCY is working to build a strong network across Oakland that provides family support services in high-need neighborhoods.
Family Resource Centers (FRCs)

This strategy invests in creating and expanding access to Family Resource Centers (FRCs). FRCs are welcoming centers in the community that offer comprehensive services and a range of activities and opportunities to meet the needs of families where they live to support the healthy development and learning of young children. This strategy builds on the existing parent and family engagement programming by funding general operating support for FRCs. It is aligned with the increased investment in neighborhood-based programming and philanthropic support to coordinate and strengthen the network of FRCs in Oakland.

Supported programming

Neighborhood-based FRC funding will support operating expenses and comprehensive programming in support of children and families. Services offered at FRCs can range and may include: early childhood playgroups; food and clothing assistance; healthcare benefits assistance; health and wellness workshops; developmental screenings for children; parent and caregiver workshops; parent leadership and engagement opportunities; computer access; literacy workshops; legal rights assistance services and classes; navigation of community services for families, case management and linkages to resources; and culturally and linguistically responsive services in the neighborhood and larger community.

Intended impact

Programming will help parents and caregivers through:

- Increasing access to resources and support
- Increasing knowledge of child development
- Improving skills to support academic and socioemotional development
- Increasing family involvement
- Increasing parent leadership
- Increasing access to mental health and trauma-informed care support services
- Increasing confidence in managing children's behavior
- Increasing the percentage of young children who are ready for kindergarten success

Priority populations

Parents and caregivers with young children, birth to age 8. Prioritization of low-income families, parents of color, immigrants, and refugees, as well as services in neighborhoods with higher percentages of children and families—especially families with children living in poverty—but which lack early childhood and family services and supports, particularly in East Oakland.
**Rationale**

FRC expansion is rooted in *The Center for the Study for Social Policy's Protective Factors Framework*: parental resilience, social connection, knowledge of parenting and child development, concrete support in times of need, and social and emotional competence of children. OFCY’s experience in supporting school- and community-based FRC programming as well as past investments in organizations that build supports for families demonstrates the importance of fostering social connections between families and the community and helping families navigate systems of care. Community input has underscored the importance of family supportive services to bolster the healthy development of children and to sustain these crucial programs. OFCY is supporting FRC expansion to grow the network of centers that provide these critical services and to meet the diverse needs of families in Oakland, particularly in high-need neighborhoods and communities.

Stakeholders increasingly link children’s developmental outcomes and school readiness with a place-based approach to building family and community resilience and resources. OUSD has incorporated the EDI (Early Development Instrument) assessment of child development outcomes and kindergarten readiness and map the findings by census tract to identify early learning opportunities and neighborhood conditions. This strategy aligns strongly with several partner initiatives, including the Oakland FRC Initiative’s Conceptual Framework developed by the Oakland Starting Smart and Strong Initiative, new funding for neighborhood-based programming for early childhood hubs supported by First 5 of Alameda County through the Neighborhood Ready for School Initiative, as well as school-based FRC programming supported by OUSD, OFCY and Alameda County.
Social and Emotional Well-Being in Preschool and Early Childhood Education Settings

This strategy connects consultants who are early childhood mental health professionals with early childhood education settings to build the capacity of teachers and families to promote the social, emotional, and behavioral health of children. Early childhood education consultants support preschool teachers on how to work with children who have high needs, respond appropriately to behavioral issues, and prevent, identify, and reduce the impact of trauma affecting mental health and developmental challenges among young children. Consultants are trained in trauma-informed and culturally competent approaches to partner with family members and caregivers. They work with families to develop family-centered strategies to support the socio-emotional development of children. Partnering with OUSD Early Childhood Education and Oakland Head Start Child Development Centers, this strategy promotes quality preschool and early learning and supports children’s readiness for kindergarten.

Supported programming

- Consultations between early childhood educators and mental health professionals that address attitudes, beliefs, practices, and conditions and promote the effective integration of trauma-informed practices within early childhood settings.
- Development of individualized plans for children with early childhood educators and parents or caregivers. Planning will include how to support the child in group settings and will aim to strengthen the capacity of parents and early childhood educators to support children’s socioemotional development.
- Linkages to community resources for special needs, mental health services, and individual therapy or treatment for young children.
- Workshops, social groups, and linkages to educational resources for parents to help them understand developmental milestones and child behavior.

Intended Impact

Programming will help parents, caregivers and early childhood educators through:

- Increasing access to resources and support
- Increasing knowledge of child development
- Improving skills to support academic and socioemotional development
- Increasing access to mental health and trauma-informed care support services
- Increasing confidence in managing children’s behavior
Priority populations

Young children (ages 3–5), their families and caregivers, and early childhood educators at OUSD Child Development Centers and Head Start sites.

Rationale

Consultants are in a unique position to support the important relationships between parents/caregivers, educators, and young children by working with caregivers to understand child development, promote practices that strengthen families, and link families to the best resources for children. The most recent evaluation of OFCY highlighted that most educators found that the consultations with professionals gave them a better understanding of children’s behavior at different ages and stages and helped them better interact with parents and caregivers. Providers have noted that preschool teachers need and appreciate professional development to enhance and reinforce their skills.

This strategy aligns with early childhood education programs in Oakland, primarily Oakland Head Start and OUSD, and also with the Oakland ReCAST program\(^7\) supporting trauma-informed practices in programs and settings serving children.

\(^7\) In 2016 the City of Oakland Human Services Department was awarded a $5 million grant by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The Resiliency in Communities After Stress and Trauma (ReCAST) grant seeks to promote resiliency and equity for Oakland’s high-risk youth, families, and adults most affected by trauma, violence, and civil unrest.
Comprehensive Afterschool Programs

This strategy funds a lead agency to coordinate comprehensive afterschool academic and enrichment activities at Oakland public school sites, which will serve as a single-point-of-access to programming for students in grades K-8. Investments complement state After School Education & Safety Program (ASES) and federal 21st Century funding for school-based afterschool programming and provide local funding to support high-quality and enriching programming at no or low cost. Afterschool funding will specifically support low income families by providing safe and beneficial, low- or no-cost opportunities for their children. The strategy will support programming at schools where a majority of students qualify for free or reduced lunch rates. OFCY also aims to provide funding support to address program capacity at sites with high need and demand for afterschool services.

The lead agency will coordinate the afterschool programming at each school site, including working with subcontractors to provide additional enrichment, academic, or supportive programming to students at the school. The lead agency will work in partnership with the school site leadership, the Oakland Unified School District (OUSD) After School Programs Office, and OFCY to best support students. This strategy emphasizes the strong partnership between OUSD’s Community Schools and Student Services Department and OFCY around providing comprehensive academic and enrichment opportunities to youth in Oakland’s public elementary and middle schools that serve a majority of students who qualify for free or reduced lunch to increase positive youth development and educational outcomes. Afterschool programming at Oakland public charter school sites that receive ASES funding is also supported through this strategy.

Supported programming

Programming should address the specific needs of children and youth at their age and stage, including providing increased leadership opportunities and diverse programming for students in later grades to develop their strengths and interests. Supported programming includes:

- Enrichment programming, such as music and arts, health and wellness, science and technology, and sports and recreation
- Academic and literacy support
- Youth development and leadership opportunities for positive youth engagement

Intended Impact

Programming will support children and youth by:

- Improving school-day attendance
- Reducing rates of chronic absenteeism
- Improving sense of school connectedness
- Increasing caring relationships with peers and adults
- Providing expanded access to literacy, arts, technology, and other enrichment
Priority populations

Students in kindergarten through 8th grade, attending Oakland public elementary and middle schools where more than half of the students qualify for free or reduced lunch.

Rationale

Participation in afterschool programs is linked to better academic outcomes and school persistence, as it gives students an opportunity to receive extra academic support and interact with caring adults in a stimulating environment after the school day has finished. A large body of evidence shows that afterschool programs can help children and youth develop an attachment to school, strengthen academic achievement, improve attendance, and prevent juvenile crime.9,10 Community and stakeholder input also emphasized the importance of opportunities for enrichment and learning afterschool, and also cited safety as a key reason they appreciate afterschool programs, particularly in communities where students may experience more trauma and high stress.
Engagement and Success for Elementary and Middle School Students

This strategy supports the academic achievement of elementary and middle school students through literacy and science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) programming. Programming will specifically address student attachment to school, school-day attendance, and improved literacy and numeracy outcomes. While the strategy addresses disparities in academic outcomes, programming will be delivered through an asset-based, positive youth development approach that provides students with interesting and enriching activities in a safe and supportive environment. Programming that is delivered at school sites during afterschool hours will be coordinated with the lead agency providing comprehensive afterschool programming at the site.

Supported programming

Programs designed to improve attendance, school connectedness, and academic performance (literacy and numeracy). Programs can be delivered at community-based locations or school sites and should engage elementary and middle school students, along with their parents or caregivers as appropriate, in any or all of the following:

- Addressing attendance-related issues, such as chronic absences and/or suspensions.
- Offering programming to enhance and boost literacy or numeracy.
- Offering STEM programming intended to inspire creativity, problem solving, experimentation and interest in STEM fields.

Intended Impact

Programming will support children and youth by:

- Improving school-day attendance
- Reducing rates of chronic absenteeism
- Improving sense of school connectedness
- Improving grade-level literacy rates
- Improving grade-level numeracy rates

Priority populations

Programs working with K-8 students who attend schools that are in East Oakland, Fruitvale, and West Oakland and that have high demonstrated need and high levels of school environmental stress, as well as programs that address improvement in attendance outcomes.
Rationale

This strategy aims to help elementary and middle school students engage and thrive in school. To benefit from school-day and school-site programming, students first need to attend school regularly, and by addressing chronic absenteeism, programming can help improve reading, math, and graduation outcomes. Both attendance and reading at grade level at the end of third grade are strong predictors of school success, persistence, and graduation, and hands-on STEM programming has been shown to help students build problem-solving skills and confidence and increase their likelihood to pursue STEM coursework later on in school. The strategy directly supports key priorities of OUSD, the Oakland Reads 2020 Campaign and the Oakland Literacy Coalition, and the Oakland Joint Powers Authority (JPA).
Summer Programming

This strategy supports high quality summer programming and directs funding to school- and community-based programs with an asset-based youth development approach to promoting learning and peer and social connection. During summer months, programming will provide opportunities for enrichment, exploration, and new experiences that build confidence, self-esteem, and other important life skills in a safe and supportive environment.

Supported programming

- School-based summer programs at school sites that provide programming that promotes socioemotional skills development, culture, health and wellness, and cognitive development.
- Community-based summer programs that provide opportunities for learning and new experiences in areas such as the arts, STEM, and youth and community development, as well as field trips and explorations of nature. Programming should also include activities that promote culture, cognitive development, socioemotional skills, and health and wellness.

Intended Impact

Supports children and youth in the summer months with the intention of:

- Retaining academic skills and knowledge
- Increasing caring relationships with peers and adults
- Increasing access for low-income children and youth to challenging and engaging activities and learning experiences
- Expanding access to literacy, arts, technology, and other enrichment
- Improving youth activity levels, fitness, and overall physical wellness

Priority populations

Children and youth (ages 5–14) in Oakland. Prioritization for children and youth of color as well as low-income youth, and for programming in East Oakland, Fruitvale, and West Oakland.

Rationale

By supporting summer programming, OFCY provides youth enrichment opportunities to promote year-round learning through activities and new experiences for children and youth. The strategy builds on the large body of research showing the beneficial effects of summer programming on children and youth. Quality opportunities for expanded learning can offset summer learning loss, leading to improved behavior, attendance, and academic performance. In addition, research shows that summer programs can help youth build resilience and positive social skills. Enrichment
activities offer opportunities for children and youth to form positive relationships with caring adults, promote positive social interaction, and build conflict resolution skills to prevent engagement in violence.\textsuperscript{17}

Throughout the years, OFCY has consistently supported quality enrichment programming for Oakland’s children and youth during summer months and is one of the primary funders of such programs in Oakland. Community input has underscored the importance of supporting high-quality, free or low-cost summer programming opportunities for youth in Oakland, especially in neighborhoods that have gaps in services and particularly for opportunity youth. This strategy also supports families by offering parents a safe and enriching option for their children during the summer.
Youth Development and Leadership

This strategy supports youth development and leadership programming that takes place year-round, during the school year, and in summer. Funding will support activities that encourage youth to develop leadership skills, engage in their communities, participate in arts programming to support personal and cultural identity and growth, and participate in enrichment activities including sports, technology, nature exploration, and other activities that build on youth’s strengths to build positive peer and adult relationships and develop problem-solving skills. This strategy supports programming that is based in the community at neighborhood sites and provides a safe and supportive environment for children and youth after school and during summer months.

Supported programming will provide youth with enriching activities, skill building, connections to caring adults, and opportunities for direct mentorship. Particular focus may be given to:

- Arts, music, and recreation enrichment programs that provide youth with opportunities to explore personal and cultural identity through arts, literature, or other forms of expression, sports, gender-specific or cultural programming, and to build their socioemotional, cultural, physical, and cognitive skills.
- Population-specific programming that is culturally relevant, asset-based, trauma-informed, and provides social, emotional, and physical support for vulnerable populations such as LGBTQ youth, children and youth of color, immigrants and refugee youth, and youth experiencing homelessness or other populations facing disparate health, academic, and social outcomes. Through the delivery of comprehensive services and supports to young people, programming will provide positive youth development, empowerment opportunities, and family support.
- Youth and peer leadership programming that provides youth with leadership skills and experiences such as peer mentoring, community advocacy, or other opportunities to practice leadership and hold roles of responsibility. Investments will focus on programming that includes youth in program design and delivery, empowering them to experience leadership that can boost their self-efficacy, educational achievements, and sense of community.

Intended Impact

Programming supports children and youth by:

- Increasing caring relationships with peers and adults
- Increasing opportunities for leadership and connection to community
- Increasing access for low-income children and youth to challenging and engaging activities and learning experiences
- Expanding access to literacy, arts, technology, and other enrichment
• Improving youth activity levels, fitness, and overall physical wellness
• Increasing the number of safe, supported spaces for vulnerable, high priority youth populations

Priority populations

Children and youth (ages 5–20) in Oakland. Prioritization for children and youth of color and low-income youth, and for programming in East Oakland, Fruitvale, and West Oakland, as well as for priority populations including youth experiencing homelessness, foster youth, commercially sexually exploited minors, LGBTQ and immigrant youth and other vulnerable groups.

Rationale

The strategy is responsive to community feedback that giving youth access to new opportunities to grow, connect, explore, and build their skills and dreams is fundamental to helping youth prepare for their futures. In their feedback, parents emphasized the importance of programming that provides opportunities for children to develop leadership skills and make meaningful contributions to the community. By providing low- or no-cost access to arts, leadership, and other enriching programming for children and youth, this strategy creates access for those who might not otherwise be able to participate. Programming also provides safe spaces for children and youth when they are not in school and helps them forge connections with caring adults who are not family members. By providing safe spaces for out-of-school time enrichment activities, this strategy will support not just children or youth but also their families. Moreover, these programs support positive asset building and resiliency, which have been shown to reduce engagement in risky behaviors and strengthen protective factors in youth. Participation in out-of-school enrichment activities can increase motivation and have positive impacts on school performance.

This strategy is aligned to the work of the City’s Department of Violence Prevention/Oakland UNITE, the Department of Parks, Recreation & Youth Development, and the policies of the Oakland Youth Commission in supporting vulnerable populations, including youth experiencing homelessness and commercially sexually exploited minors.
High School and Postsecondary Student Success

This strategy supports high school and postsecondary student success and persistence by funding school and community-based programming designed to support achievements in learning, increase youth attachment to school, and facilitate older youth transitions into high school and postsecondary education. It directs funding to culturally responsive strategies that address the needs of older youth by helping to strengthen their skills to support their academic success and well-being.

Supported programming

- High school success programming that provides peer leadership, mentoring, community building, and other academic and social supports to engage youth in school.

- Transition programming that focuses on students moving from Grade 8 to Grade 9, with the goal of improving incoming high school students’ connections to their new school through early and targeted interventions, case management, and engagement in social, enrichment, and academic programming.

- Postsecondary access and success programming that provides college and postsecondary preparation, such as college application support, course enrollment and advising, and financial planning assistance; as well as persistence support such as college remediation courses, academic planning, mentoring, and other supportive services.

- Conflict resolution and restorative justice programming that works to address and reduce student conflict, provide life coaching and case management, connect youth with service learning opportunities, offer healing circles and healing centered approaches to conflict, build community organizing skills of youth, and advance positive school culture and community. Note: Conflict resolution and restorative justice programming is not restricted to high school environments and may be offered in middle schools as well.

Intended Impact

Supports older youth transition to adulthood by:

- Increasing supports for youth in high school and in transition to high school
- Increasing access to programming that supports college readiness and post-high school planning
- Improving high school graduation rates
- Improving postsecondary matriculation and persistence
Priority populations

Oakland youth, ages 14–21. Prioritization for youth of color and for programming in East Oakland, Fruitvale, West Oakland, and at school sites with high levels of environmental stress.

Rationale

Oakland’s high school graduation rate has steadily improved over the past 10 years but remains approximately 20% lower than county and state rates, with persistent disparities by race and ethnicity. Community feedback has highlighted the effectiveness of and need for programming that supports youth to be engaged in high school, be connected to their school, and receive support and assistance to not only graduate high school but also attend, persist, and succeed in college and/or other postsecondary training. This is critical in ensuring the future success of Oakland’s youth; high school graduates earn more than high school dropouts, have better health outcomes, including a longer life expectancy, and are less likely to engage in criminal behavior. Youth who engage in high school persistence and college readiness programming attend school more frequently, have higher grade-point averages, enroll in and attend four-year colleges at higher rates, and have fewer disciplinary issues than peers who do not participate. This strategy aligns and supports the goals of OUSD, Youth Ventures Joint Powers Authority, and the efforts of Oakland Promise.
Career Awareness and Employment Support

This strategy supports career awareness and employment support for older youth. Through career exploration, work readiness training, and employment opportunities, programming will provide youth with on-the-job experience, skill-building supports, and exposure to career options and pathways. This strategy will support both year-round and summer programs for students in school and for opportunity youth not connected to school or employment.

Supported programming

- Programs for youth enrolled in high school that provide youth with career exposure, internship opportunities, and/or work experience during the school year and in summer months. Programming that focuses on helping youth learn about various occupations and industry sectors as well as acquire real, on-the-job experience as a means of encouraging and motivating students to complete high school and pursue postsecondary training.

- Programming for opportunity youth ages 16-21 who are not in school and not employed that offers comprehensive, supported work experiences for youth who face high barriers to self-sufficiency. Programming that includes employment experience along with support for academic achievement and wraparound supportive services.

- Summer work experiences that provide short-term, paid summer employment opportunities for youth in coordination with Earn & Learn, the Oakland Workforce Development Board’s Mayor’s Summer Jobs Program. Earn & Learn placements will provide youth with a supported work experience which encompasses on-the-job experience as well as job readiness training, ongoing case management support, and financial literacy training.

- The strategy will support programs that incorporate financial literacy and financial access into their program design.

Intended Impact

Supports older youth transition to adulthood by:

- Increasing awareness of job and career options
- Improving access and connection to internships and other work-experience opportunities that offer tangible work-skills and job readiness
- Increasing the number of youth who participate in the City’s summer youth employment program
- Improving employment outcomes for opportunity youth
- Improving high school graduation rates
- Improving postsecondary matriculation and persistence
Priority populations

Youth (ages 14–21) enrolled in school as well as opportunity youth, with priority for youth of color residing in East Oakland, Fruitvale, and West Oakland.

Rationale

Programming that provides youth with career preparation and work experience is strongly supported by youth, parents, and community members. Work experience—both year-round and during the summer—offers youth a positive, productive activity during out-of-school time, builds critical socioemotional and problem-solving skills, and provides important monetary incentives in the form of wages and stipends. Research supports subsidized and supported employment as an effective intervention in improving later life employment and earnings. Linked Learning, also supported by this strategy, is a promising approach for increasing high school graduation, college enrollment, and college persistence.\textsuperscript{29,30} OFCY’s investment in youth workforce and career preparation is aligned with work in OUSD Linked Learning Department, the Oakland Workforce Development Board, Oakland Promise, Oakland UNITE, and the Youth Ventures Joint Powers Authority.
CITATIONS


2 Ibid. Pp 34, 46, 47.


8 The current state of scientific knowledge on pre-kindergarten effects. Retrieved from https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/duke_prekstudy_final_4-4-17_hires.pdf


ABOUT THE OAKLAND FUND FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The OAKLAND FUND FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH (OFCY) was established in 1996 as a result of a community-led drive to create a City fund expressly for the benefit of children and youth. OFCY provides strategic funding to support Oakland's children and youth from birth to 21 years of age to help them become healthy, happy, educated, engaged, powerful, and loved community members. The Oakland Fund for Children and Youth is a program of the Human Services Department within the City of Oakland. The Planning and Oversight Committee (POC) provides direction to the Fund. www.ofcy.org

ABOUT SOCIAL POLICY RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

This plan was written by SOCIAL POLICY RESEARCH ASSOCIATES (SPR) is a small, employee-owned research, evaluation, and technical assistance firm, founded in 1991 and based in Oakland, California. SPR works nationally with clients in federal, county, and local government, foundations, non-profits and the private sector. Our team of professionals has in-depth expertise in a wide range of methodologies, intervention strategies, and fields. Visit us at www.spra.com.

ABOUT COMMUNITIES IN COLLABORATION

COMUNITIDADES EN COLABORACIÓN (CIC) designed and facilitated the five community meetings that provided input into the 2019-2022 Strategic Plan. CIC brings over three decades of collective experience conducting community-based participatory research, capacity building, and evaluation projects, as well as designing and leading stakeholder engagement with broad and diverse communities. CIC|CEC is an Oakland-based, women- and minority-owned firm. www.communitiesincollaboration.com
Oakland Demographic Profile

OAKLAND FUND FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

City of Oakland | Human Services Department
VERSION: 11/15/2017
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This report is intended to provide an overview of demographic and economic data relating to Oakland and specifically to Oakland Fund for Children and Youth’s focus on children and their families.

Information is primarily derived from publicly available resources, most notably the US Census and American Community Survey, California Department of Education, and the Alameda County Public Health Department.

The data is presented with the intention to provide information that is local and specific to Oakland while providing comparisons to broader county, regional or state data for context. Trends over time are also presented when possible to note changes in demographics relative to today.

The information is provided to inform the development of OFCY’s Strategic Investment Plan for 2019-2022, but is in no measure intended to be comprehensive or all inclusive.
Oakland Total Population

Oakland’s total population is 408,073 based on 2015 US census data. The city is recognized for its diversity, with a quarter of residents identifying as Black or African American, a quarter as Hispanic or Latino, a quarter as white, and sixteen percent as Asian. The recent growth of the city is seen most pronounced in the 25-34 year age range and the 60-69 year age range, representing a growing population of young adults as well as an aging Baby-boomer population in Oakland.
Youth Population

There are approximately 93,449 children and youth ages 0-19 in Oakland. While the total population of Oakland has increased by nearly 18,000 residents over the past five years, the population of children and youth has increased only by approximately 1,000. As a percentage of the total population, children and youth in Oakland represent 22.9% of the city, compared to 23.6% in 2010 and 27.4% in 2000.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Age Range</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Pop.</td>
<td>372,242</td>
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<td>399,484</td>
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<td>Under 5</td>
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<td>28,292</td>
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<td>5 to 9</td>
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<td>30,134</td>
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<td>6.2%</td>
<td>26,502</td>
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<td>Total Youth:</td>
<td>102,475</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
<td>109,592</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
<td>92,374</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
<td>93,449</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2015 Oakland Children and Youth Ages 0-19 by Race / Ethnicity

- Latino
- Black
- White
- Asian
- 2 or more

![Graph showing youth population by age and race/ethnicity in Oakland 1990-2015]
Households

There are 158,424 households in Oakland. Of these households, 87,150 are family households, and in this group 39,851 are households with children under the age of 18 years old. Thirty percent of households with children under age of 18 are headed by a female with no husband present, down from 33% in 2010 and 40% in 2000. Grandparents play an important role as caregivers for Oakland children and youth. Current census data indicates that there are over 10,000 grandparents living with grandchildren under 18 years of age, with approximately a quarter serving as primary caregivers for their grandchildren under 18 years of age.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OAKLAND HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total households</td>
<td>158,424</td>
<td>154,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family households (families)</td>
<td>87,150</td>
<td>81,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With own children of the householder under 18 years</td>
<td>39,851</td>
<td>39,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent Family Households with children under 18 years</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female householder, no husband present, with own children of the householder under 18 years</td>
<td>11,951</td>
<td>13,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent Female Households with children under 18 years</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>33.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRANDPARENTS</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years</td>
<td>10,319</td>
<td>9,562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandparents responsible for grandchildren</td>
<td>2,822</td>
<td>3,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent Grandparents living with grandchildren, responsible for grandchildren</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>33.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Geographic Mobility

The constitution of Oakland’s overall population and demographics is continually changing and is defined in part by who is moving to Oakland and who is leaving the city. In 2015, approximately 65,000 residents moved to a new home in Oakland, similar to rates in 2010. Approximately 25,000 residents in 2015 moved to Oakland from outside of Alameda County, a 10% increase compared to 2010 rates.5 When compared to people living in Oakland at the same house as one year prior, people moving into Oakland are more likely to be below poverty than current residents.6 Overall, more people above poverty are moving into Oakland in 2015 compared to 2010.7

Why is this important?

According to the Alameda County Public Health department, “adults and children in single-parent households are at a higher risk for adverse health effects, such as emotional and behavioral problems, compared to their peers. Children in such households are more likely to develop depression, smoke, and abuse alcohol and other substances. Consequently, these children experience increased risk of morbidity and mortality of all causes”.4
### Oakland - Geographic Mobility in Past Year by Poverty Status in Past 12 Months for Current Residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Population 1 year and over for whom poverty status is determined</strong></td>
<td>398,026</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below 100 percent of the poverty level</td>
<td>80,863</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 to 149 percent of the poverty level</td>
<td>45,879</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At or above 150 percent of the poverty level</td>
<td>271,284</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Same house 1 year ago:</strong></td>
<td>334,495</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below 100 percent of the poverty level</td>
<td>64,350</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 to 149 percent of the poverty level</td>
<td>38,705</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At or above 150 percent of the poverty level</td>
<td>231,440</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moved within same county:</strong></td>
<td>39,044</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below 100 percent of the poverty level</td>
<td>10,903</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 to 149 percent of the poverty level</td>
<td>4,942</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At or above 150 percent of the poverty level</td>
<td>23,199</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moved from different county within same state:</strong></td>
<td>14,889</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below 100 percent of the poverty level</td>
<td>3,059</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 to 149 percent of the poverty level</td>
<td>1,492</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At or above 150 percent of the poverty level</td>
<td>10,338</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moved from different state:</strong></td>
<td>6,647</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below 100 percent of the poverty level</td>
<td>1,533</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 to 149 percent of the poverty level</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At or above 150 percent of the poverty level</td>
<td>4,730</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moved from abroad:</strong></td>
<td>2,951</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below 100 percent of the poverty level</td>
<td>1,018</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 to 149 percent of the poverty level</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At or above 150 percent of the poverty level</td>
<td>1,577</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total Population 1 year and over for whom poverty status is determined that moved to Oakland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 100 percent of the poverty level</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 to 149 percent of the poverty level</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At or above 150 percent of the poverty level</td>
<td>62.7%</td>
<td>58.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Citizenship & Language

In Alameda County, 30% of the population are immigrants, and over half are naturalized. The immigrant population is largely adult—of all Alameda County youth under the age of 18 (319,435 individuals), just 6.4% (21,794) are immigrants.9

Over a quarter of Oakland residents are foreign-born, approximately 109,000 individuals. 45% of foreign-born Oakland residents are naturalized U.S. citizens, an increase since 2010.10 Oakland has a significant number of residents who do not speak English as their primary language. Two out of five Oakland residents, or over 150,000 people, speak a language other than English as their primary language at home.11 There are 27,478 children and youth ages 5 to 17 years old that speak a language other than English as their primary language spoken at home; nearly 75% of these children and youth speak English “very well” compared to only 44% of adults ages 18-64 that speak a language other than English as their primary language.

### Table: Foreign Birth and Citizenship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citizenship</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign born</td>
<td>109,119</td>
<td>109,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.7%</td>
<td>28.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naturalized U.S. citizen</td>
<td>49,208</td>
<td>44,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.1%</td>
<td>40.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not a U.S. citizen</td>
<td>59,911</td>
<td>65,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.9%</td>
<td>59.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Oakland – 2015 – Language Spoken at Home

#### Speak only English
- 302,343 (X) |
- Speak English only or speak English "very well" |
- 79,777 |
- Speak English less than "very well" |
- 20.9%

#### SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Speak only English</th>
<th>Speak English only or speak English &quot;very well&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>82,119</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>40,822</td>
<td>49.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 17 years old</td>
<td>19,002</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>14,702</td>
<td>77.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 64 years old</td>
<td>58,906</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>24,768</td>
<td>42.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years old and over</td>
<td>4,211</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1,352</td>
<td>32.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Indo-European languages</td>
<td>11,162</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>8,585</td>
<td>76.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 17 years old</td>
<td>983</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>79.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 64 years old</td>
<td>8,702</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>6,880</td>
<td>79.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years old and over</td>
<td>1,477</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>62.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian and Pacific Island languages</td>
<td>48,703</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>17,138</td>
<td>35.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 17 years old</td>
<td>5,530</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>3,463</td>
<td>62.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 64 years old</td>
<td>32,837</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>12,393</td>
<td>37.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years old and over</td>
<td>10,336</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>1,282</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other languages</td>
<td>9,053</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>4,715</td>
<td>52.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 17 years old</td>
<td>1,963</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>1,429</td>
<td>72.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 64 years old</td>
<td>6,580</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>3,163</td>
<td>48.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years old and over</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Educational Attainment

The educational attainment of Oakland adults 25 years of age and over is varied by race/ethnicity and place of birth. Over 17% of adults in Oakland have obtained a graduate or professional degree; while 11% possess less than a 9th grade education. Compared to demographic data from 2010, there has been an increase in the number of Oakland residents with some college experience, Bachelor’s degrees, and with Graduate/Professional degrees. Overall, Black and white populations in Oakland are more likely to have some college experience or college experience leading to degrees compared to Asian and Latino populations.

Non-foreign born Oakland residents have much higher rates of completing high school and attaining a post-secondary education than do foreign born residents; nearly 44% of foreign-born residents (42,181 people) possess less than a completed high school education compared to 7% non-foreign born.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Attainment</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population 25 years and over</td>
<td>287,968</td>
<td>265,578</td>
<td>22,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 9th grade</td>
<td>32,501</td>
<td>32,135</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th to 12th grade, no diploma</td>
<td>23,845</td>
<td>23,902</td>
<td>-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate (includes equivalency)</td>
<td>46,986</td>
<td>49,132</td>
<td>-2,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college, no degree</td>
<td>55,625</td>
<td>48,335</td>
<td>7,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate’s degree</td>
<td>16,516</td>
<td>15,935</td>
<td>581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree</td>
<td>63,049</td>
<td>54,709</td>
<td>8,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate or professional degree</td>
<td>49,446</td>
<td>41,696</td>
<td>7,750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Educational Attainment by Race/Ethnicity - Oakland Population 25 and older - 2015

- Black
- White
- Latino
- Asian
### PLACE OF BIRTH BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT - Oakland 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Born in state of residence</th>
<th>Born in other state in the US</th>
<th>Native; born outside the US</th>
<th>Foreign born</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>103,768</td>
<td>83,290</td>
<td>4,732</td>
<td>96,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school graduate</td>
<td>7,987</td>
<td>5,633</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>42,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate (includes equivalency)</td>
<td>18,621</td>
<td>10,146</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>17,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college or associate’s degree</td>
<td>35,065</td>
<td>21,029</td>
<td>1,245</td>
<td>14,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree</td>
<td>25,659</td>
<td>23,067</td>
<td>1,259</td>
<td>13,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate or professional degree</td>
<td>16,436</td>
<td>23,415</td>
<td>993</td>
<td>8,602</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Educational Attainment by Place of Birth - Oakland 2015

![Graph showing educational attainment by place of birth in Oakland 2015](image-url)
Specific Children and Youth Populations

OFCY funding supports vulnerable populations of children and youth, recognizing that specific populations benefit from targeted programming. The following section is provided to offer demographic data on specific populations identified in the OFCY 2016-2019 Strategic Investment Plan for context in future planning efforts. If data is not provided on specific vulnerable populations, it is a reflection on the limitations of available data and is not intended to signify a lack of acknowledged needs. The following section is not intended to be all-inclusive of the many diverse populations within the city that also face disproportionate challenges with respect to OFCY’s vision that all children and youth in Oakland are able to thrive. Populations that were specifically identified in the 2016-2019 plan are:

- Boys of color
- LGBTQ youth
- Children with disabilities
- Unaccompanied youth
- Youth exposed to violence
- Homeless youth
- Foster youth
- Other populations
Boys of Color

Formed in 2011, the Oakland–Alameda County Alliance for Boys and Men of Color (BMoC) is committed to improving outcomes for boys and men of color in education, health and employment. The Alliance consists of public systems leaders and community partners who focus on identifying and implementing programs, practices and policies for improving outcomes for boys and men of color. The Alliance focuses its efforts on Latino, Black, Asian-Pacific Islander and Native American boys and men as the groups experiencing significant disparities in outcomes.16

Oakland’s population of children and youth from birth to 19 years of age is approximately 93,000, with 50.4% male and 49.6% female.17 Of the 47,000 boys and young men ages 0-19 in Oakland, over 37,000 (79%) are African American, Latino, Asian, American Indian / Alaskan Native, or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. When considering all races excluding white, 85% of boys in Oakland are boys of color.

LGBTQ Youth

National studies of adolescent youth indicate that 3%-6% of youth identified as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB), reported same-sex attraction, or engaged in same-sex sexual activity. Recent studies found that the average age at which teenagers first self-identify as gay or lesbian is between 13 and 16, compared to the 1980s, when the age was between 19 and 23.18 Based on current census data, 3%-6% represents approximately 650-1,300 teens ages 15-19 that may identify as LGBTQ, and approximately the same number of children and youth ages 10-14 that may identify as LGBTQ.
Youth with Disabilities and Special Needs

According to recent US Census data, there are 2,932 youth under the age of 18 with a disability in Oakland, equating to 3.5% of the youth under age of 18 population.19

OUSD served 5,313 students with special needs in 2015-2016.20 These needs include learning disabilities, emotional and behavioral disorders, physical disabilities and developmental disorders. The majority of students enrolled in special education in Oakland have specific learning disabilities (37%), followed by speech or language impairment (22%), autism (14%) and other health impairments (10%).21 Out of all students enrolled in special education in OUSD, nearly 40% are African American and nearly 40% are Latino. Enrollment is highest for children age 10 by age, and in fifth grade by grade level.

**All Others’ category includes: Community College, Other postsecondary, Ungraded, Infant, and Preschool**
Foster Youth

Over the past five years, the number of children in foster care in Alameda County has decreased slightly, with 1,715 children and youth in foster care in 2014 compared to 1,799 in 2010. However, when looking at longer historical trends, there has been a vast reduction of children in foster care since 2000, when there were 4,378 children and youth in Alameda County in foster care. There are less than 1,000 African American children in foster care in 2014, compared to over 3,000 African American children in foster care in 2000.22

According to the US Department of Health and Human Services, 84% of children who entered foster care for the first time in 2012-2014 in California were removed from their families due to neglect, 8% due to physical abuse, and 2% due to sexual abuse. For children who entered care in the first half of 2013, 35% were reunified with their families and 62% were still in foster care one year later.23

Homeless Youth

There are an estimated 2,761 homeless individuals in the City of Oakland, according to the most recent homeless count conducted in 2017.24 This is an increase of over 26% since the last homeless count in 2015 catalogued 2,191 homeless individuals in Oakland. It is estimated that there are 150 youth under 18 that are homeless in Oakland, and over 550 are young adults ages 18-24.
Unaccompanied Youth

Data specifically on unaccompanied minors in Oakland is limited due to the nature of the population, arriving as new undocumented immigrants without parents. In 2013-2014, OUSD enrolled over 200 unaccompanied minors in classes. Between July 2013 and March 2017, OUSD enrolled 928 unaccompanied minors, with a total of 645 who are still in school and nearly 300 that have dropped out. Unaccompanied minors come from the Central American countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras. Eighty percent are enrolled in high school, 11% in middle school, and 9% in elementary school.

The total undocumented immigrant population of all ages in Alameda County as of 2013 was estimated at 129,500 by the Public Policy Institute of California.

Youth Exposed to Violence

The identified population of youth exposed to violence is broad, and has not been further defined regarding specific indicators of exposure to violence. Programs funded by OFCY for 2016-2017 projected that approximately 43% of youth to be served (out of an estimated 30,000 children and youth projected to be served) were youth exposed to violence. More research and data will be provided regarding youth exposure to violence in development of the 2019-2022 Strategic Investment Plan.
Information provided in this section relates to factors impacting Oakland residents of all ages, including children and youth. The section will explore data and indicators related to **Income and Poverty**.

### Income and Poverty

Income and poverty have direct impacts on the personal growth, academic success, safety, and healthy development of children and youth in Oakland. The increasing cost of living affects the children and families in need of support, as well as service providers and staff themselves. The following data points are provided to give context to families in economic need and the overall changing economics in Oakland.

#### Federal Poverty & Living Wage Thresholds

The Federal Poverty threshold as defined by the US Census and the US Department of Health and Human Services varies slightly based on family composition, but the poverty thresholds represent amounts that locally are less than half of the estimated income needed to live in Alameda County, when true costs of living including food, child care, health, housing, transportation and other necessities are considered.

The poverty threshold for a family of three (one adult and two children) is $20,420 annually, while it is projected that a family of three requires $66,906 annually to afford housing, transportation, food, and other basic necessities to live in Alameda County.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federal Poverty compared to Living Wage Thresholds</th>
<th>1 Adult</th>
<th>1 Adult 1 Child</th>
<th>1 Adult 2 Children</th>
<th>1 Adult 3 Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal Poverty Threshold - 2017²⁹</td>
<td>$12,060</td>
<td>$16,240</td>
<td>$20,420</td>
<td>$24,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projected required annual income before taxes (Alameda County)³⁰</td>
<td>$27,835</td>
<td>$58,453</td>
<td>$66,906</td>
<td>$85,095</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Child Poverty in Oakland

Approximately 20% of all Oakland residents live below the federal poverty line. Children and youth under 18 years of age are more likely to live in poverty compared to the population as a whole: 28.6% of children under age 18 (23,737 children) live in poverty in Oakland, compared to 19% of residents ages 18-64 and 14% of residents age 65 or older. Over a third of children under the age of 18 in Oakland live in households that receive public assistance (Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash public assistance income, or food stamps/SNAP), similar to rates in 2013 but increased when compared to 25% in 2005. Overall, poverty rates are twice as low for white residents than people of color. Rates of poverty in Oakland have been persistent despite an improving economy, with rates from 2011-2015 (20.4%) similar to rates from 2008-2012 (20.3%).
Households and Poverty

Nearly a quarter (24.2%) of families with children under 18 years of age in Oakland live in poverty. Single householder families are more likely to live in poverty compared to married-couple families; in Oakland, only 14.1% of married-couple households with children under 18 are in poverty compared to 41.7% of female-headed households with children under 18 years of age and headed. The majority of Black households in Oakland are with a female householder, no husband present (12,258 out of 21,199 households, or 58%); 34% of these households live in poverty compared to only 5% of Black married-couple households.

![Poverty Status by Household Type by Race/Ethnicity - Oakland 2015](image-url)
Median Family and Household Income

The median household income in Oakland is $54,618, while the median family income is $61,210. These levels are below the estimated living wage needed for self-sufficiency in Alameda County ($66,906), indicating the challenge facing families in Oakland in an increasingly expensive city. Overall, Oakland’s changing demographics may be a factor in the increased number of households that have income and benefits above $100,000 annually in 2015 compared to 2010, and a reduction in the number of households with annual income and benefits below $50,000. In 2015 there are 4,370 less households with income less than $50,000 annually compared to 2010, while there are 7,442 more households with annual income and benefits over $100,000 compared to 2010.
Employment Status

There are approximately 332,000 people in Oakland age 16 and over, and two-thirds (67%) are considered as participating in the labor force. People are not in the labor force for multiple reasons, including retirement, being enrolled in school, and caring for children and not seeking work. Labor force participation is lowest among 16-19 year olds (27.6%), and for seniors ages 65-75 (28.9%) and over 75 years of age (5.3%), while it is highest for adults ages 30-44 (85%). Youth in the labor market have the highest rates of unemployment: over 41% for youth ages 16-19 looking for work are unemployed, a rate that lowers to 17.6% for young adults ages 20-24.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oakland Employment: Population by Age</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Labor Force Participation Rate</th>
<th>Employment/Population Ratio</th>
<th>Unemployment rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 to 19 years</td>
<td>17,403</td>
<td>27.6%</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>41.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 years</td>
<td>26,886</td>
<td>72.6%</td>
<td>59.7%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 29 years</td>
<td>37,418</td>
<td>82.8%</td>
<td>73.5%</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 34 years</td>
<td>37,097</td>
<td>85.1%</td>
<td>78.2%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years</td>
<td>63,799</td>
<td>85.0%</td>
<td>77.4%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54 years</td>
<td>52,739</td>
<td>79.5%</td>
<td>72.3%</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 59 years</td>
<td>25,123</td>
<td>69.7%</td>
<td>63.6%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 to 64 years</td>
<td>23,389</td>
<td>55.5%</td>
<td>51.0%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 to 74 years</td>
<td>27,688</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 years and over</td>
<td>20,715</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While not surprising, it should be noted that poverty is closely correlated to employment status. Only 33% of individuals in poverty are employed, while 15% are unemployed and over half (52%) are not in the labor force; for individuals above poverty, 67% are employed, 5% are unemployed, and 28% are not in the labor force. Racial disparities in employment have continue in Oakland. 2015 US Census data indicates while 73.8% of white residents participate in the labor force, only 59.2% of Black residents are active in the labor force. White unemployment is 6.8% while Black unemployment is more than twice the rate at 18%, which has been a persistent historical trend.
Oakland Employment Status by Race - % - 2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Educational Attainment

Rates of poverty are closely correlated with an individual’s level of educational attainment: nearly one-third of people that did not complete high school live in poverty, compared to less than 6% of residents with a Bachelor’s degree or higher. Employment rates for those with a bachelor’s degree or higher are twice as low as those without a bachelor’s degree or higher.41
Cost of Housing

The cost of housing has increased substantially in the past six years. The average rent has increased from less than $1,500 in 2011 to nearly $3,000 in 2017, while the average rent in Oakland for a two-bedroom unit has reached over $3,000 a month. Residents have faced dislocation due to the housing market, and the cost of living in Oakland has risen to consume a higher percentage of total costs.43
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8. B15002 - Sex By Educational Attainment For The Population 25 Years And Over - 2015 American Community Survey
10. DP02 - Selected Social Characteristics 2015 ACS - 5-Year Estimates - Oakland Households
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17. California Department of Education - Special Education Division - Special Education Enrollment by Ethnicity and Disability - Oakland Unified – 2015-2016
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20. City of Oakland Everyone Counts - Homeless Point-In-Time Count and Survey 2017
21. Data provided by Nate Dunstan, Oakland Unified School District Refugee & Asylee Program - English Language Learner and Multilingual Achievement (ELLMA) Office, April 2017
24. Living Wage Calculation for Alameda County, California; http://livingwage.mit.edu/counties/06001
30 Living Wage Calculation for Alameda County, California; http://livingwage.mit.edu/counties/06001
31 S1701 - Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months - 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
32 B09010 - Receipt Of Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Cash Public Assistance Income, Or Food Stamps/Snap In The Past 12 Months By Household Type For Children Under 18 Years In Households
34 DP03 - 2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates - Selected Economic Characteristics
35 S1702 - Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families
36 Ibid.
37 DP03 - 2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates - Selected Economic Characteristics
38 S2301 - Employment Status - 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
39 B17005 - Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Individuals By Sex By Employment Status
41 B17003 - Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Individuals By Sex By Educational Attainment
42 S2301 - Employment Status - 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Oakland Profile: Student Success

OAKLAND FUND FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH
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INTRODUCTION

The Oakland Fund for Children and Youth has a core goal of helping children and youth succeed in school and graduate high school. The following data is provided to highlight school and demographic information, as well as select indicators related to the goal of Student Success.

Information is primarily derived from publicly available resources, mainly the California Department of Education and Oakland Unified School District. The data is presented with the intention to provide information that is local and specific to Oakland’s children and youth, with a focus on students enrolled in the Oakland Unified School District (OUSD). When possible, information is provided to show comparisons of current data to trends over time or to broader county or state data for context.

The information is provided to inform the development of OFCY’s Strategic Investment Plan for 2019-2022, and is not intended to be comprehensive or inclusive of all the contributing factors supporting student success.

OF CY GOAL:

(2) Help children and youth succeed in school and graduate high school through after-school academic support and college readiness programs, arts, music, sports, outdoor education, internships, work experience, parent education, and leadership development, including civic engagement, service-learning, and arts expression.
Oakland K-12 School Enrollment

Total enrollment in Oakland Unified School District (OUSD) schools for students in grades Kindergarten through 12th grade enrollment has modestly increased in recent years.¹ In 2016-2017, 49,760 students were enrolled in OUSD schools.² Approximately three-quarters of students are enrolled in OUSD district schools and a quarter in OUSD-sanctioned charter schools.³ There are 123 OUSD District-run and District-authorized charter schools in Oakland: 86 schools are OUSD District-run, while 37 are District-authorized charter schools.
**Student Demographics**

OUSD enrollment demographics broadly reflect the overall changing demographics in Oakland. In 2016-2017, 45% of students enrolled identified as Hispanic or Latino, 25% as African American, and 13% as Asian.\(^4\) There are more Hispanic or Latino students enrolled and less African American students enrolled in OUSD schools in 2016-2017 compared to 2010-2011. Hispanic or Latino enrollment in charter schools is slightly higher than in district-run schools. (55% overall in District-authorized charter schools, compared to 42% in District-run schools).

Compared to the total population of youth ages 5-19 by ethnicity in Oakland, a higher percentage of Hispanic or Latino youth are represented in OUSD schools.\(^5\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>22,333</td>
<td>44.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>12,412</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>6,383</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>4,919</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More Races</td>
<td>1,808</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Reported</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>OUSD Enrollment by Ethnicity 2016-2017</th>
<th>Oakland Population 2015 - ages 5-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>22,333</td>
<td>44.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>12,412</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>6,383</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>4,919</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Teacher Demographics

Overall, certified teachers in OUSD are more diverse than their peers in Alameda County and statewide in California, with nearly half of certified teachers identifying as non-white.  
Twenty percent (20%) of OUSD certified teachers identify as African-American, more than twice as many as in Alameda County and five times higher than in California schools overall. However, the district and county employ only half as many teachers that identify as Hispanic or Latino compared to statewide figures (10% in OUSD and Alameda County compared to 20% statewide). Data indicates that there is a gap between OUSD students identified as Hispanic or Latino and certified teachers; while 45% of OUSD students are Hispanic or Latino, only 10% of certified teachers identify as Hispanic or Latino.

Why is this important?
According to the Center for Education, Data & Research, “there are good theoretical reasons to believe that minority students would benefit from a more diverse teaching workforce, and these theoretical arguments are largely backed by empirical evidence suggesting that there are small but meaningful ‘role model effects’ when minority students are taught by teachers of the same race.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certified Teacher Ethnicity 2016-17</th>
<th>OUSD</th>
<th>Alameda County</th>
<th>California</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>52.8%</td>
<td>63.9%</td>
<td>63.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Reported</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More Races</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OUSD Student and Teacher Ethnicity - 2016-2017
School Quality

There are multiple standards that have been used over time to identify school quality. Information prepared for the OUSD Strategic Regional Analysis 2015 identified school quality based on four data sets:

- 2012-13 Similar Schools Ranking
- 2012-2013 Academic Performance Index (API)
- 2012-2013 Cohort Graduation Rate (High Schools only)
- 2012-2013 A-G Completion Rate (High Schools only)

The map below indicates school quality in Oakland based on these four measures, and indicates that schools in East and West Oakland are more likely to be ‘low’ quality than schools in the Northwest and Northeast.

California has recently adopted a new accountability and continuous improvement system to provide information about how local educational agencies and schools are meeting the needs of California’s diverse student population based on the following set of measures:

- Chronic Absenteeism
- Suspension Rate (K-12)
- English Learner Progress (K-12)
- English Language Arts (3-8)
- Mathematics (3-8)

The accountability model provides a “Five-by-Five” color-coded placement chart for
both schools and districts, assessing each on both level and progress. The assessment provides data on a five-level scale (from very low to very high) for test scores, as well as a five-level scale based on whether test scores improved or declined.

The chart is color-coded:
- Red (Very Low/ Declined Significantly)
- Orange (Low/ Declined)
- Yellow (Medium/ Maintained)
- Green (High/ Increased)
- Blue (Very High/ Increased Significantly)

For example, a school that had very low English Language Arts (ELA) test scores, but had scores significantly increase would be ‘yellow’. A school that had very low ELA scores and declined would be ‘red’; a school that had very high test scores and had maintained or increased scores would be ‘blue’.

Based on spring 2017 English Language Arts testing data for grades 3 and 8, out of 70 OUSD district-run schools, only four schools were ‘green’ and four ‘blue’, indicating both higher than average test scores and improvements in test scores compared to the prior year, while 23 schools were ‘red’, 17 ‘orange’, and 22 ‘yellow’. The eight schools that had the higher ranking of ‘green’ and ‘blue’ all have free and reduced lunch rates below 50%; the four schools that received the highest ranking (blue) have the lowest number of students per total enrollment qualifying for free and reduced lunch (FRL) in the district.

- Crocker Highlands – 6.3% FRL
- Hillcrest Elementary – 8.0% FRL
- Thornhill Elementary – 12.8% FRL
- Montclair Elementary – 15.4% FRL

There are similar distributions on the five-by-five model when looking at the Mathematics (Grades 3-8) and English Learner Progress Indicators based on Spring 2017 testing data.

### OUSD Schools - ELA 5-by-5 Assessment & Average FRL Rates (Spring 2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of Schools</th>
<th>Red</th>
<th>Orange</th>
<th>Yellow</th>
<th>Green</th>
<th>Blue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average FRL Rates</td>
<td>91.77%</td>
<td>81.74%</td>
<td>73.17%</td>
<td>30.73%</td>
<td>10.63%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>FRL Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crocker Highlands</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillcrest Elementary</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thornhill Elementary</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montclair Elementary</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEVEL</td>
<td>Declined Significantly (by more than 15 points)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very High (45 points or more above)</td>
<td>(none)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High (10 points above to less than 45 points above)</td>
<td>(none)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium (5 points below to less than 10 points above)</td>
<td>(none)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low (More than 5 points below to 70 points below)</td>
<td>(none)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Low (More than 70 points below)</td>
<td>• Bridges Academy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Brookfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Lafayette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Madison Park Academy 6-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Number of Schools in Each Performance Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Schools</th>
<th>Red</th>
<th>Orange</th>
<th>Yellow</th>
<th>Green</th>
<th>Blue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
School Environmental Stress

OUSD has analyzed communities where schools are located to identify external environmental stress factors that impact student achievement. Community health, safety, and economics are examined to identify schools operating in communities with low to high environmental stress factors. Specifically, OUSD analyzes:

- Violent crime, unemployment, housing vacancy, and poverty rates;
- Poor air quality
- Limited access to fresh food
- Communities where liquor store outnumber grocery scores.

Data from 2013 and 2016 is presented in the following maps, and indicates that schools in West Oakland face the most environmental stress, followed by schools in East Oakland.11
Free & Reduced Lunch Rates

Students qualify for free and reduced lunch rates based on family income. Children from families with income at or below 130 percent of the poverty level ($26,546 annually for household of three) are eligible for free meals. Those with income between 131 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level ($37,777 annually for household of three) are eligible for reduced-price meals.12

Across all OUSD schools, nearly three out of four (73.4%) students qualify for free and reduced price lunch.13 On average, OUSD schools serve 7,745 breakfasts daily and 19,948 lunches.14 Free and reduced lunch rates vary by school; however, in the 64% of elementary, 80% of middle, and 92% of OUSD district-run schools, at least 75% of students qualify for free or reduced lunch. The chart below provides a breakdown of 2016-2017 free and reduced lunch rates for OUSD district-run schools.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUSD District-run schools: % of Students Qualifying for Free or Reduced Lunch - 2016-2017</th>
<th>Elementary Schools</th>
<th>Middle / K-8 Schools</th>
<th>High Schools / 6-12 Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td># of Schools</td>
<td>Total School Enrollment</td>
<td># of Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRL Below 25%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3,187</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25%-50%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,907</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50%-75%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2,024</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75%-90%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6,263</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90%-100%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5,741</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oakland Afterschool Programs

OFCY funding supported 59 after school programs in OUSD sites in 2016-2017 serving over 9,000 students. Over $4.8 million in grants support non-profits as lead after school agencies at elementary schools (40 sites) and K-8/ middle schools (19 sites) that have free or reduced lunch rates of 50% or higher. Fifty-five (55) of the schools are OUSD district-run schools, while four are OUSD-approved charter school sites.

The maps below show the location of the 55 OUSD-district run school sites, and five-by-five assessment of the schools based on the spring 2017 English Language Arts Indicator data discussed on pages 7 and 8.
ACADEMIC SUCCESS INDICATORS

The following section provides data that is used as an indicator of student success. Where possible, information is provided showing changes over time or comparisons to county and state data to provide more context into current academic success indicators. Indicators identified by OFCY are selected due to their importance and acceptance by the school district and community stakeholders as valid determinants to student performance and academic success.
School Attendance

School attendance has long been identified as a critical element in student academic performance. Students who attend school more often are more likely to benefit from the academic support, while students that miss school can fall behind and be more challenged to achieve grade-level academic standards.

OUSD has identified chronic absence as a key indicator affecting student success, and has worked for numerous years to address it. OUSD defines a student as chronically absent if he or she has an attendance rate of 90% or less - based on absences for any reason, excused or unexcused. A 90% attendance rate means missing 18 or more days in a 180-day school year (an average of just two days a month).15

OUSD further defines attendance rates across four levels:

- **Severe Chronic Absent** - Attending 80% or less of scheduled school days
- **Moderate Chronic Absent** - Attending between 80.1% and 90% of scheduled school days
- **At Risk** - Attending between 90.1% and 94.9% of scheduled school days
- **Satisfactory** - Attending 95% of scheduled school days or better

**Why is this important?**

According to Attendance Works, “Starting as early as preschool and kindergarten, chronic absence—missing 10 percent of the academic year—can leave third graders unable to read proficiently, sixth graders struggling with coursework and high school students off track for graduation. Chronic absence is especially problematic among students living in poverty who are most likely to have poor attendance over multiple years and least likely to have the resources to make up for the lost time in the classroom.”16

While there have been efforts to provide schools with high quality data on attendance patterns, and a partnership with the City of Oakland to address chronic absenteeism through case management services, data from OUSD indicates that chronic absenteeism has increased over the past six years. The graphs provided on the following pages show chronic absenteeism rates from the 2010-2011 to 2016-2017 school years for elementary grades, (TK-5), middle (grades 6-8), and high school students (grades 9-12), excluding students attending continuation schools. As a percentage of students, African-American, Pacific Islander, and Native American students have the lowest rates of school attendance, while Asian, Filipino and white students have the highest rates. Based on overall enrollment, Latino students represent the highest number of students that are at risk or who are chronically absent.
### OUSD School Attendance by Ethnicity - 2016-2017

#### School Attendance by Ethnicity - Grades TK-5 (2016-17)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Satisfactory</th>
<th>At Risk</th>
<th>Moderate Chronic Absent</th>
<th>Severe Chronic Absent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Reported</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### School Attendance by Ethnicity - Grades 6-8 (2016-17)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Satisfactory</th>
<th>At Risk</th>
<th>Moderate Chronic Absent</th>
<th>Severe Chronic Absent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Reported</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### School Attendance by Ethnicity - Grades 9-12 (2016-17)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Satisfactory</th>
<th>At Risk</th>
<th>Moderate Chronic Absent</th>
<th>Severe Chronic Absent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Reported</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3rd Grade Reading

Reading and literacy are key indicators of future academic achievement. In Oakland, the Oakland Literacy Coalition and the Oakland Reads 2020 campaign have focused funding and research on the indicator of reading proficiency at the end of third grade, as research has shown that students who can read proficiently at the end of third grade have a strong foundation for future learning and success in school. School readiness, school attendance, participation in summer learning, and family engagement are seen to play key roles in improving third grade reading rates. As the data on pages 7 and 8 show, students in Oakland schools are scoring below standards for English Language Arts at the majority of schools. Data from 2014-2015 for 3rd grade students in both OUSD district-run and Oakland charter schools are falling short of the third grade reading proficiency benchmark, with 70% of students in district-run schools and 81% of students in charter schools falling below the standard.17

Why is this important?

According to research summarized by the Oakland Literacy Coalition, “research shows that proficiency in reading by the end of third grade enables students to shift from learning to read to reading to learn, and to master the more complex subject matter they encounter in fourth grade. Every year, more than four out of five children from low-income families miss this milestone. Students who are reading proficiently at the end of third grade are four times more likely to graduate from high school on time than their peers who are behind.” 18

3rd-grade performance relative to English standards, 2014-15

[Diagram showing percentages of students meeting different standards]

3rd graders tested: 819 / 3,288

Missing data: English Language Arts data were missing for 11% of third-grade students in charter schools.
High School Graduation

OUSD cohort graduation rates have increased by 10% over the past six years, rising from 55% in 2009-2010 to 65% in 2015-2016. This mirrors the trend for Alameda County, where graduation rates have increased from 75.8% in 2009-2010 to 85.7% in 2015-2016, and statewide (74.7% in 2009-2010 to 83.8% in 2015-2016). There are differences in graduation rates based on student ethnicity; the table on the following page (“OUSD Cohort Outcome Data”) provides more detail and comparisons of 2009-2010 outcomes to 2015-2016 rates.

In 2015-2016, 1,531 students in the four-year cohort graduated from OUSD schools (not including charter schools); overall there were 2,253 total graduates from Oakland Unified (including charter school graduates, and students that were outside of the four-year cohort definition).

---

**What is the “Adjusted Cohort”??**

According to the California Department of Education, the four-year adjusted cohort forms the basis for calculating graduation rates, dropout rates, and other related rates. The cohort is the group of students that could potentially graduate during a four-year time period (grade 9 through grade 12). The four-year adjusted cohort includes students who enter 9th grade for the first time in the initial year of the four-years used for the cohort. This cohort is then adjusted by:

- Adding students who later transfer into the cohort during grade 9 (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 four-year cohort period.

---

**OUSD Cohort Graduation Rates - 2009-10 to 2015-16**


**Cohort Graduation Rate 2015-16**

- Oakland Unified: 64.9%
- Alameda: 85.7%
- Statewide: 83.8%
High School Dropout Rate

The Oakland Unified dropout rate declined from 32.1% in 2009-10 (938 dropouts out of 2,924 cohort students) to 20.3% for the class of 2015-16 (479 out of 2,361 cohort students).\textsuperscript{22} The improved dropout rate follows the positive trends in Alameda County and statewide, similar to the improved high school graduation rates. The California Department of Education defines the dropout rate (“Four-year Adjusted Cohort Dropout Rate”) as the rate of students that leave the 9-12 instructional system without a high school diploma, passing a high school equivalency exam (i.e., GED, HiSET, TASC), or special education certificate of completion and do not remain enrolled after the end of the 4th year.\textsuperscript{23}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Class of 2015-16</th>
<th>Class of 2009-10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cohort Students</td>
<td>Cohort Graduates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hispanic or Latino</strong></td>
<td>920</td>
<td>544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>American Indian or Alaska Native</strong></td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asian</strong></td>
<td>358</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pacific Islander</strong></td>
<td>37</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Filipino</strong></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>African American</strong></td>
<td>769</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>White</strong></td>
<td>202</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Two or More Races</strong></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not Reported</strong></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textit{An asterisk (*) appears on the Internet reports to protect student privacy where there are ten or fewer students.}
College Readiness

One key indicator for students’ preparedness to enroll in post-secondary education after high school completion is meeting “A-G” requirements. This refers to the 15 high school courses students must complete to satisfy the subject requirement for admission to the University of California and California State University system. To be eligible, students must complete each course with a grade of C or better — and at least seven of the 15 must be taken in the last two years of high school. A-G completion is not the only requirement for acceptance into a UC or CSU school; it represents only a portion of the entrance requirements.25

Data from the California Department of Education for OUSD shows that the district has been making steady improvements in student achievement of the A-G requirements. Over the past seven years, the rate of OUSD graduates completing A-G requirements has risen from 46.6% of graduates from the class of 2009-2010 to 61.9% of graduates from the class of 2015-2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oakland Unified</th>
<th>Total Graduates</th>
<th>UC/CSU Eligible Grads</th>
<th>% UC/CSU Eligible Grad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>2,253</td>
<td>1,395</td>
<td>61.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>2,237</td>
<td>1,265</td>
<td>56.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>2,199</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>49.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>2,364</td>
<td>1,201</td>
<td>50.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>2,210</td>
<td>1,124</td>
<td>50.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>2,145</td>
<td>998</td>
<td>46.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>2,161</td>
<td>1,007</td>
<td>46.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Citations

1. California Department of Education: Dataquest: K-12 Public School Enrollment over time: Oakland Unified
4. California Department of Education: Dataquest: Oakland Unified 2016-17 Enrollment by Ethnicity and Grade
5. S0101 – Age and Sex - 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
6. California Department of Education: Certificated Staff by Ethnicity for 2016-17: Oakland Unified
8. California Department of Education: California Accountability Model (https://www.cde.ca.gov/ta/ac/cm/)
9. California Department of Education: California Model Five-by-Five Placement Reports & Data: Oakland Unified: English Language Arts (Grades 3-8) Indicator: Spring 2017
10. California Department of Education: Dataquest: Oakland Unified 2016-17 Free or Reduced Price Meals
13. California Department of Education: Dataquest: Oakland Unified 2016-17 Free or Reduced Price Meals
17. Oakland Literacy Coalition: OAKLAND ACHIEVES 2016 Report: A Project of the Oakland Achieves Partnership
20. California Department of Education: Dataquest: Oakland Unified: 12th Grade Graduates Completing all Courses Required for UC and/or CSU Entrance - All Students (2009-10 to 2015-16 data)
22. California Department of Education: Dataquest: Cohort Outcome Data 2009-10 and 2015-16: Oakland Unified
Oakland Profile: Community Health and Safety

OAKLAND FUND FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH
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INTRODUCTION

The Oakland Fund for Children and Youth has a two core goals related to the health and wellness of children and youth in Oakland. The following data is provided to highlight community health and wellness and community safety data and select indicators related to these goals.

Information has been gathered from publicly available resources, mainly the Alameda County Public Health Department, California Department of Education, California Healthy Kids Survey, and data compiled through kidsdata.org, a program of the Lucille Packard Foundation for Children’s Health.

The data is presented with the intention of providing information that is local and specific to Oakland’s children, youth, and families. When possible, information is provided to show comparisons of current data to trends over time, or to broader county or state data for context.

The information is provided to inform the development of OFCY’s Strategic Investment Plan for 2019-2022, and is not intended to be comprehensive or inclusive of all the factors affecting the health, safety, and wellness of children and youth in Oakland.

OFCY GOALS:

1. Support the healthy development of young children through pre-school education, school-readiness programs, physical and behavioral health services, parent education, and case management; and

2. Prevent and reduce violence, crime, and gang involvement among children and youth through case management, physical and behavioral health services, internships, work experience, outdoor education, and leadership development, including civic engagement, service-learning, and arts expression.
HEALTH AND SAFETY

Information provided in this section relates to factors impacting Oakland residents of all ages, including children and youth. The section will explore data and indicators related to Community Health and Wellness.

Health and Wellness

The section contains information on the health and wellness of children, youth and the community, with data primarily obtained through the work of the Alameda County Department of Public Health.

Health Insurance Coverage

Access to health insurance increased substantially for much of the population with the expansion of coverage available through the Affordable Care Act. The percentage of children and youth under the age of 18 without health insurance dropped to 3.3% of the child population in 2015, compared to uninsured rates of 8.5% in 2010. Health insurance coverage is lower for young adults than for children and older youth.

Percent of Population without Health Insurance by Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 18 years</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 64 years</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years and older</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oakland Residents - Percent with Health Insurance - 2015

[Graph showing percentage of Oakland residents with health insurance by age group]
Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate is the number of babies who die before their first birthday per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate in Alameda County has held relatively steady in recent years, and stands at 4.2 deaths per 1,000 births. However, the rates of infant mortality for African Americans is over twice the overall rate, at 10.3 deaths per 1,000 live births. Oakland has the highest infant mortality rate compared to other cities in Alameda County at 5.8 deaths per 1,000 births. The Alameda County Public Health Department cites the high poverty and a high population of African Americans as contributing to Oakland’s high rate.

### Why is this important?

Infant mortality rate continues to be one of the most widely used indicators of the overall health status of a community. The leading causes of death among infants are birth defects, preterm delivery, low birth weight, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), and maternal complications during pregnancy.

### Alameda County Infant Mortality Rate by Race/Ethnicity

*Source: California Department of Public Health (2012-2014)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Infant Mortality Rate (deaths/1,000 live births)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deaths/ 1,000 live births
Nutrition & Food Security

In 2014, the Alameda County Food Bank and its charitable food assistance network had 37,700 unique clients access food in a typical week, and served 305,200 individuals annually. An estimated 13,500 unique households are served in a typical week and 102,900 are served annually.

Within this food bank’s service area, 7 percent of clients identify themselves as white, 24 percent as black or African American, and 41 percent as Hispanic or Latino. Among all clients, 22 percent are children under age 18, and 19 percent are seniors age 60 and older. In 2014, 19.4% of children in Alameda county were living in food insecure households. Student survey data from the California Healthy Kids Survey indicates that less than 60% of 7th, 9th, and 11th graders eat breakfast daily, rates that are slightly lower than county and state responses. Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander students have the lowest rates, while white students have the highest rates (73%).

Why is this important?

According to the California Department of Public Health, food-insecure children are more likely to experience a host of health issues, including developmental, cognitive, behavioral, and mental health problems. Among pregnant women, food insecurity is associated with physical and mental health problems, as well as birth complications. Children and communities of color are disproportionately affected by food insecurity.
Student Fitness

There has been a small improvement in the percent of Oakland students in 9th grade meeting all fitness standards established by the state of California, increasing from 14% in 2011 to 20% in 2015. Overall, only 1 in 5 students in grades 5, 7, and 9 meet all fitness standards. Asian and white students are more likely to achieve the fitness standards than Hispanic/Latino and African American/Black students, with disparities increasing in grades 7 and 9.

---

### OUSD Students Meeting all Fitness Standards, by Grade Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade Level</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grade 5</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 7</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 9</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OUSD Students meeting all Fitness Standards, by Race/ Ethnicity and Grade Level: 2015

- **Grade 5**
  - Hispanic/Latino: 14.8%
  - African American/Black: 32.0%
  - Asian American: 32.6%
  - White: 32.6%

- **Grade 7**
  - Hispanic/Latino: 15.7%
  - African American/Black: 19.5%
  - Asian American: 39.6%
  - White: 40.9%

- **Grade 9**
  - Hispanic/Latino: 16.7%
  - African American/Black: 14.0%
  - Asian American: 32.5%
  - White: 33.3%
Student Obesity

Nationally, one out of three children ages 2-19 in the United States is obese or overweight. In Oakland, more students in grades 5, 7, and 9 are overweight or obese compared to students statewide and in Alameda County (as defined as the percentage of students with body composition scores above the Healthy Fitness Zone of the Fitnessgram assessment). Similar to data regarding student fitness, Asian and white students are less likely to be overweight or obese compared to African American/Black and Hispanic/Latino students.11

The newly-formed Oakland Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Board, responsible for the allocation of funds collected from the sugar-sweetened beverage tax passed by voters in 2016, is collecting data and preparing a summary of other health outcomes related to children and youth in the city. This information will be shared with OFCY for further context to inform the strategic planning efforts regarding the healthy development of children and youth.
Employment Status

There are approximately 332,000 people in Oakland age 16 and over, and two-thirds (67%) are considered as participating in the labor force. People are not in the labor force for multiple reasons, including retirement, being enrolled in school, and caring for children and not seeking work. Labor force participation is lowest among 16-19 year olds (27.6%), and for seniors ages 65-75 (28.9%) and over 75 years of age (5.3%), while it is highest for adults ages 30-44 (85%).

Youth in the labor market have the highest rates of unemployment: over 41% for youth ages 16-19 looking for work are unemployed, a rate that lowers to 17.6% for young adults ages 20-24.

Why is this important?

A survey of 235,000 people conducted between 2006 and 2008 by the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention showed one out of 10 people in the United States is depressed. One of the primary factors, researchers found, was unemployment. One review of more than 300 studies on mental health and unemployment showed that being out of work does indeed have a negative effect on well-being. For instance, men who had lost jobs within the last four years were three times more likely than stably employed men to have recently abused alcohol. Likewise, women who had a stint of unemployment were three times more likely than other women to have suffered prolonged bouts of depression. All totaled, over 30 percent of all subjects with a history of job loss had also suffered a serious mental health problem, compared with 19 percent of people who worked steadily.
Community Safety

Information provided in this section relates to community, school, and family safety impacting Oakland children and youth, exploring data and indicators related to Community Safety.

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is defined by the U.S. Department of Justice as a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound someone. Rates of domestic violence, as identified through domestic violence-related calls for assistance reported monthly through Local Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) to the California Department of Justice, have held steady in Oakland over the past six years. While Oakland’s total population represents approximately a quarter of all Alameda County residents, Oakland accounts for over 50% of the calls for assistance in the county.

Why is this important?

According to information provided by the Alameda County Family Justice Center, “Children are affected by domestic violence. Although children may not be present during an abusive episode, they are still impacted by it. They notice physical signs such as bruises, hear yelling and screaming and can feel tension between adults. Research has indicated that young children especially from birth to 5 years can be profoundly affected by exposure to domestic violence. Since brain development is influenced by experience, the brain of an infant or young child exposed to domestic violence may become “stuck” in a state of fear. As a result, the child may develop behaviors that promote survival such as hyper-vigilance, a focus on threat-related cues and impulsive behavior.”

Oakland: Domestic Violence-Related Calls for Assistance

- No Weapon Involved
- Weapon Involved
- Oakland % of Alameda Co. DV Calls
Child Abuse and Neglect

Data shows that Alameda county has lower rates of both reported and substantiated child abuse and neglect than statewide rates. Over the past ten years, both reports of child abuse and neglect and substantiated cases have declined in Alameda County.

In Alameda county, reports of child abuse and neglect were highest for physical abuse (35.7%) and general neglect (29.4%), while the highest rates for substantiated abuse and neglect were for general neglect (37.7%) and caretaker absence/incapacity (26%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect, by Type of Abuse (Alameda County 2015)</th>
<th>Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect</th>
<th>Substantiated Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Abuse</td>
<td>3,895</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Neglect</td>
<td>3,204</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional Abuse</td>
<td>1,536</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Abuse</td>
<td>1,325</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caretaker Absence / Incapacity</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Neglect</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Risk / Sibling Abused</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploitation</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
African American/ Black and American Indian/ Alaskan Native children and youth experience disproportionately higher rates of child abuse and neglect than do Asian/ Pacific Islander, Hispanic/ Latino, or white children and youth. Overall, both young males and females have relatively similar rates of being victims of allegations of child abuse and neglect (50.7% for females and 49% for males); however more males experience allegations of abuse in the early years (53.3% of children and youth from birth to age 10 that are alleged to be abused are male, compared to 46.4% for females in the same age range), and more females are victims of alleged abuse and neglect in older years (57% of alleged abuse victims ages 11-17 are female, compared to 42.8% male). 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>California</th>
<th>Alameda County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African American/Black</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>91.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>115.3</td>
<td>126.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>33.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>24.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect, by Race/Ethnicity (2015)**

**Rate per 1,000 children under age 18**

- **Under 1:** 593
- **1-2:** 862
- **3-5:** 1,446
- **6-10:** 2,947
- **11-15:** 2,951
- **16-17:** 1,104

(A child is counted only once, in category of highest severity. Data Source: CWS/CMS 2017 Quarter 2 Extract. Program version: 2013 12.05 Database version: BC96CD6D)
School Safety

Overall, half of all female students (49.7%) and a majority of male students (55.1%) in grades 7, 9, 11 and in non-traditional schools perceived their schools to be safe or very safe. Perceptions of safety decline from grades 7 to 9 and 11 across both genders. Female students are less likely to perceive their schools as very safe or safe compared to male students.19

There are differences in perception of safety based on race/ethnicity, but overall nearly nine out of ten students find their schools to be safe or are neutral about the safety of their school. Hispanic/Latino and Asian students were most likely to perceive their schools as unsafe or very unsafe (13.8% and 13.2%, respectively), while white students were least likely to find their schools unsafe or very unsafe (7.2%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade Level</th>
<th>Female Very safe</th>
<th>Female Safe</th>
<th>Female Neither safe nor unsafe</th>
<th>Female Unsafe</th>
<th>Female Very unsafe</th>
<th>Male Very safe</th>
<th>Male Safe</th>
<th>Male Neither safe nor unsafe</th>
<th>Male Unsafe</th>
<th>Male Very unsafe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7th Grade</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>44.0%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
<td>37.7%</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th Grade</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
<td>42.2%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
<td>32.0%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th Grade</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
<td>42.0%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>38.6%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Traditional</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
<td>33.2%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
<td>39.0%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>35.3%</td>
<td>37.8%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>32.6%</td>
<td>33.2%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OUSD: Perceptions of School Safety (Student Reported), by Grade Level: 2011-2013
Fear of Being Beaten Up at School

While students were more likely to perceive their school as unsafe or very unsafe as they progressed from 7th grade to 9th grade and on to 11th grade, their fear of being beaten up at school declined as they progressed. Also, while more females perceived their schools as safe or very safe compared to male students, male students were more likely to fear being beaten up at schools compared to their female peers. The fear of being beaten up at school declined the greatest between middle school (7th grade) and high school (9th grade). The data in the table below shows the percentage of Oakland Unified school students in grades 7, 9, 11, and non-traditional students reporting the number of times in the past 12 months they have been afraid of being beaten up at school, by gender and grade level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oakland Unified: Fear of Being Beaten Up at School, by Gender and Grade Level: 2011-2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grade Level</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th Grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th Grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th Grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Traditional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Physical Fighting at School

Students also reported less physical fighting at Oakland Unified schools as they progressed from 7th to 9th and 11th grades, with the biggest decline occurring after the transition from middle school (7th grade) to high school (9th grade). One-third of 7th graders reported being in a physical fight one or more times in the past 12 months at school. Asian students were least likely to report being in a physical fight (14.9%), while American Indian/Alaskan Native (34.7%), students of another race/ethnicity (Other: 31.9%), and white students (29.2%) were most likely to report being in a fight one or more times during the past 12 months at school.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oakland Unified: Physical Fighting at School, by Grade Level: 2011-2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grade Level</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th Grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th Grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th Grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Traditional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Carrying a Gun to School

One out of ten 9th grade students reported carrying a gun at school at least one time during the past 12 months of school. Non-traditional students were more likely to have reported carrying a gun to school than students in 7th, 9th, and 11th grades. For male students, 11.9% reported carrying a gun to school at least one time, while only 5.2% of female students reported carrying a gun to school.  

Students identifying as another race/ethnicity (Other: 21.4%), American Indian/ Alaskan Native (20.2%), and Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander (15.5%) were most likely to report carrying a gun to school one or more times during the past 12 months at school, while Asian (5.4%) and white (3.6%) students were least likely.
Gang Involvement

Female students in Oakland Unified public schools are less likely to report whether they currently consider themselves a member of a gang as they progress from grade 7 to grades 9 and 11, while male students are more likely to currently consider themselves a member of a gang as they progress.²⁶

A lower rate of African American / Black students in Oakland identify as belonging to a gang compared to rates in Alameda county and statewide. However, students across all other race/ethnicities report higher levels of gang involvement than rates reported by students in Alameda county or statewide.²⁷

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Oakland Unified: Student Reported Gang Membership by Gender and Grade Level: 2011-2013

Student Reported Gang Membership, by Race/Ethnicity: 2011-2013
Rates of Violent Crime

Oakland’s rate of violent crime is over four times higher than the rate for the state of California, with a rate of 1,685 per 100,000 residents in Oakland in 2014 compared to a rate of 396 per 100,000 residents statewide. In the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, violent crime is composed of four offenses: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Oakland’s violent crime rate in 2014 is comparable to its rate in 2011 (1,682 per 100,000); 2009 (1,679 per 100,000), and 1988 (1,644 per 100,000). The number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughter is markedly lower in 2014 compared to rates in those years, as seen in the table to the right.

Homicide rates in 2015, 2016, and 2017 have been below 90 per year, according to local media reports (not verified via FBI’s UCR Program), indicating a downward trend comparable to the late 1990s.

Overall, the rates of violent crime in Oakland have been and continues to be near the highest in the nation for cities with populations over 100,000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Violent Crime rate (per 100,000)</th>
<th>Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,685.4</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1,682.7</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1,679.1</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>1,644.7</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Juvenile Felony Arrests

Juvenile felony arrests have declined significantly over the past two decades, from 20 per 1,000 youth ages 10-17 in 1998 (19.6 per 1,000 statewide, and 23.3 per 1,000 in Alameda County) to just over five per 1,000 youth ages 10-17 in 2015. Alameda County juvenile felony arrests have declined in a trend seen statewide, and were 5.6 per 1,000 youth ages 10-17 in 2015 (compared to statewide rates of 5.3 per 1,000). Juvenile felony arrest rates for African American/Black youth were nearly five times greater than the state and county averages. African American/Black youth accounted for 53% of juvenile felony arrests in Alameda County. Arrests are more likely to be for violent offences and property offences in Alameda County than compared to statewide arrests.
Citations

2. Alameda County Public Health Department: Healthy Alameda County. (www.healthyalamedacounty.org)
3. Alameda County Public Health Department: Alameda County Health Data Profile, 2014 Community Health Status Assessment for Public Health Accreditation: (www.acphd.org/media/353060/acphd_cha.pdf)
4. Alameda County Public Health Department: Healthy Alameda County. (www.healthyalamedacounty.org)
15. California Department of Justice: Open Justice: Criminal Justice Data, Domestic Violence Related Calls for Assistance (https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/data)
20. Ibid.
21. Ibid.
22. Ibid.
23. Ibid.
24. Ibid.
25. Ibid.
26. Ibid.
27. Ibid.
28. FBI, Uniform Crime Reports as prepared by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data
31. Ibid.