

Oakland Fund for Children and Youth



Appendix A: Needs Assessment Report

Gibson & Associates
September 1, 2005

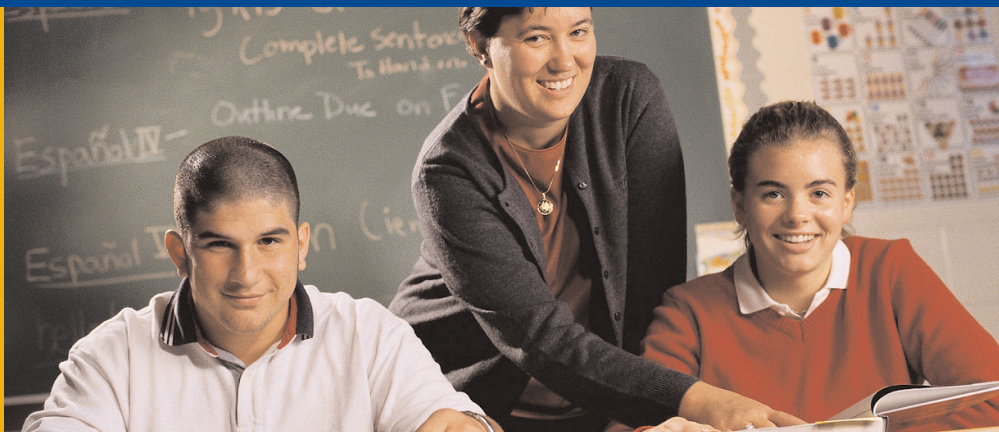


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Introduction

In this report we profile the status of youth in Oakland and document trends on several indicators of over-all health and well being. We have updated statistical data to reflect changes in the status of youth in the broad categories of Demographics, Academic Development, Career and Leadership Development, and Physical and Behavioral Health. The information in this report was obtained from recent local quantitative data sources, including the Oakland Health Profile 2004, Alameda County Probation Department Strategic Plan 2004–7, and the Every Child Counts 2003–5 Strategic Plan, and supplemented with a search of local departments and state and national databases on key indicators. While we hope that this data will serve as a useful resource to the Oakland Fund for Children and Youth task forces in the development of its strategic plan, quantitative data provides only a partial picture of the current status of youth in Oakland. It must be viewed in conjunction with qualitative data. Our conversations with youth, families, and community stakeholders paint a rich and nuanced picture of the status of youth in Oakland and what is truly needed to create an Oakland where youth thrive.

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

RELEVANT DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Oakland remains a linguistically and culturally rich community. No single ethnic group represents a majority of the population. African-Americans are still the single largest group at 36%, though the data suggests an outward migration of this group during the last decade (a loss of 8%). The city's Hispanic, primarily Mexican, population has experienced significant demographic shifts as well, with an increase of about 8%. A quarter of Oakland residents are immigrants and over a third of the city's population speaks a language other than English. Spanish speakers comprise a majority of this population, followed by speakers of Asian languages.

CHILD POVERTY

In this demographic context, children and youth make up 27% of the city's population and are evenly distributed among all age groups from 0–19 years old. Children living in poverty are another sub-population that deserves special attention. Over a quarter (26.8%) of Oakland's families with children are living on incomes below poverty, down 1% since 1990. Of the Oakland families receiving aid, the majority are families with children.

FOSTER CARE YOUTH

While the vast majority of Oakland families are able to care for and rear their children at home, Oakland's out of home placements with Foster Family Agencies represent more than its share of Alameda County placements. The number of Oakland youth placed into foster care homes has, however, declined over the past several years. Information on efforts that support this down-ward trend should be gathered.

ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENT

The data on youth in Oakland's public education system is disappointing. Youth in Oakland are not adequately prepared for success in high school, college and beyond.

ENROLLMENT

Over the past several years, Oakland public school system has struggled to address decreasing enrollments, low test scores, and high drop-out rates. Though grade level variations exist, overall student enrollment in Oakland Unified School District (OUSD K-12) has declined by 8% over the past four years. While the loss of pupils may be in part due to demographic changes, efforts to reverse this trend should be identified.

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

While much attention has focused on raising standards of achievement and student performance over the past several years, Oakland students at all grade levels scored considerably lower on required standardized tests than did their peers in Alameda County and California between 2002 and 2004. Oakland student test scores changed little during this period, with math scores remaining slightly higher than reading scores.

Schools and programs with demonstrated success at increasing academic achievement should be identified.

High school completion among Oakland youth is another area that demands attention. Though drop-out rates for OUSD 9th students have fluctuated over the years 1991-2003 (with a low at 20% and a high at 38%), they are consistently higher than the rates for Alameda County. The on-time graduation rate for OUSD, last measured in 2001, was at 30% compared to the national average of 68%. The data suggests that schools are not currently providing youth with the skills necessary to graduate, attend college, or get a job.

CAREER PREPAREDNESS

Not surprisingly, fewer than half of OUSD students are prepared to go to college. On average only half of OUSD students take the SAT and from 1994 to 2003, the number of OUSD students who complete the courses required for admission to a University of California or Cal State University declined notably. Less than a third of OUSD students have taken the required courses since 1998. A notable gender gap exists, with girls outperforming boys on this measure. Efforts to better prepare youth of both genders for college must be identified.

SCHOOL CLIMATE

The data suggest that students in Oakland still do not feel safe at school and that over-all school climate is in need of improvement. OUSD 11th grade students report higher rates of participation in or threat of violence-related behaviors than do their peers in the California and in schools nationally. While they do not differ from students statewide on external assets at school, less than a third of

the students report having caring relationships with teachers or other adults at school; less than 40% feel that there are high expectations of them; and only 11% of students feel that there are opportunities for meaningful participation at school.

CAREER AND LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

EMPLOYMENT

Data on youth employment in Oakland were consistent with national figures (2000 Census) revealing that youth unemployment is almost double the adult rate (10.5%), with 16–19 year-olds disproportionately represented. We suspect that rates may be higher in neighborhoods in Oakland with higher than average unemployment rates. Regarding employment options in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties over the past year (2004–5) some employment sectors grew (e.g., home building, manufacturing) while the overall unemployment rate dropped by 1.0% to 5.5% in the past year. Sectors with employment opportunities for youth should be determined. In addition, specific measures of changes in employment rates over time must be developed if it is adopted as an indicator for changes in the overall status of youth.

PHYSICAL AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

TEEN PREGNANCY

Teen pregnancy (the rate of teen pregnancy in Oakland dropped by almost half from 1990 to 2002) has declined remarkably over the past decade. Despite the decline, Oakland still has much higher rates than the rest of Alameda County, especially among Hispanic women. Teen parents made up 11% of Oakland births

from 2000–2. Pre-natal care among teens is an issue that deserves continued attention. Data indicates that teen mothers are less likely to receive less early pre-natal care and are more likely to give birth to babies with low birth weight (10%). We must identify efforts that support the decline in teen pregnancy and increase pre-natal care to teen mothers.

SEXUAL RISK

Oakland youth have a higher risk of contracting sexually transmitted infections than do adults. Slightly over a quarter of all cases of gonorrhea and chlamydia (2000–2) were contracted by youth ages 15–19. The data on HIV infections among youth under 19 is encouraging. Less than 1% were infected. However, this low rate is offset by an alarmingly high rate among young adults in their 20s. The infection rate rose to 10% for this group. Clearly additional prevention and reduction efforts must target young adults over 19.

YOUTH VIOLENCE

Oakland streets are still not safe for youth. Despite declines in youth crime in the last few years, homicide is still the leading cause of death for Oakland Youth between 14 and 19 years of age. As measured by juvenile arrests, youth crime dropped by 12% between 2000 and 2003. Only five youth homicide arrests were made during this time, suggesting that the vast majority of perpetrators of youth homicide are adults. Of those Oakland youth arrested or on probation, African Americans make up a disproportionate number, as do residents of East Oakland. Successful violence reduction efforts must be identified.

PHYSICAL HEALTH

While Oakland youth’s physical health has improved in recent years, efforts to promote physical fitness and healthy lifestyle should be supported. Regarding general fitness, from 2000–4 OUSD students improved in their performance on fitness tests, consisting of aerobic capacity, body composition muscular strength and endurance. However, barely half of the 5th grade students, and fewer of the 7th and 9th graders, were in the “Healthy Fitness Zone” in 2004–5, a measure of physical strength and endurance. Regarding high-risk health behaviors, students in OUSD (eleventh grade) report having much lower cigarette, alcohol, inhalant, and marijuana use than their student peers statewide and nationally. This report, however, did not evaluate the behavior of out of school youth. We suspect rates may be higher among youth who have dropped out of school.

Demographic Profile of Oakland Children and Youth

KEY FINDINGS

DEMOGRAPHICS

Oakland remains a linguistically and culturally rich community. No single ethnic group represents a majority of the population. African-Americans are still the single largest group at 36%, though the data suggests an outward migration of this group during the last decade (a loss of 8%). The city's Hispanic, primarily Mexican, population has experienced significant demographic shifts as well, with an increase of about 8%. A quarter of Oakland residents are immigrants and over a third of the city's population speaks a language other than English. Spanish speakers comprise a majority of this population, followed by speakers of Asian languages.

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POPULATION

The youth population makes up 27% of total population in Oakland and increased between the 1990 and 2000 census, mirroring the city’s overall increase in population. Slight changes in the distribution of youth in age groups occurred in this time period.

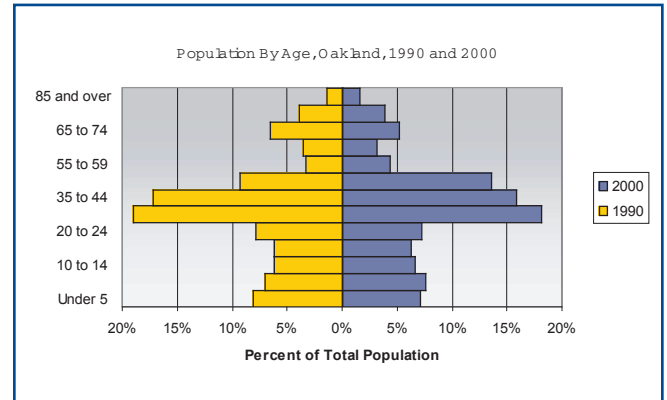


TABLE 1. TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE, OAKLAND, 1990 AND 2000

Age Range	1990	% of Total	2000	% of Total
Total population	372,242	100.0%	399,484	100.0%
Under 5	29,973	8.1%	28,292	7.1%
5 to 9	26,290	7.1%	30,134	7.5%
10 to 14	23,150	6.2%	26,502	6.6%
15 to 19	23,062	6.2%	24,664	6.2%
20 to 24	29,512	7.9%	28,958	7.2%
25 to 34	70,763	19.0%	72,315	18.1%
35 to 44	64,002	17.2%	63,310	15.8%
45 to 54	34,697	9.3%	53,866	13.5%
55 to 59	12,611	3.4%	17,188	4.3%
60 to 64	13,327	3.6%	12,468	3.1%
65 to 74	24,502	6.6%	20,662	5.2%
75 to 84	15,050	4.0%	15,145	3.8%
85 and over	5,303	1.4%	5,981	1.5%

Source: U.S. Census

Note on sources: The only Census data available for Oakland population since 2000 is provided through the American Community Survey. Unfortunately, the sample size for Oakland for years 2001, 2002, and 2003 was too small for reliable reporting of comparisons between years.

Oakland youth were distributed evenly across age groups in 2000.

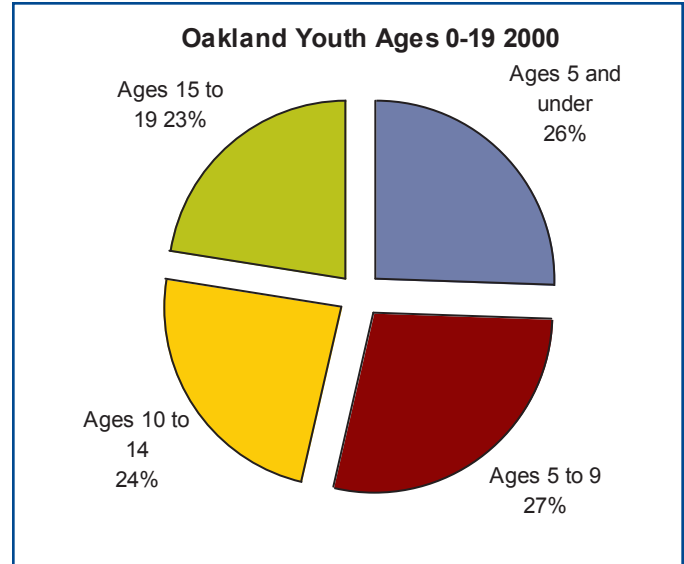


TABLE 2. YOUTH POPULATION, OAKLAND, 1990 TO 2000				
Age Range	1990	2000	2000 Age Groups % of Youth Population	Change 1990 to 2000
Total population	372,242	399,484		7.3%
Under 5 years	29,973	28,292	26%	-5.6%
5 to 9 years	26,290	30,134	27%	14.6%
10 to 14 years	23,150	26,502	24%	14.5%
15 to 19 years	23,062	24,664	23%	6.9%
Total Youth 0–19	102,475	109,592		6.9%

Source: U.S. Census

RACE, ETHNICITY, AND LANGUAGE

Oakland remains a highly diverse city, with no single ethnic group representing a majority of the population. African-Americans are still the single largest group at 36%, though the data suggests an outward migration of this group during the last decade (a loss of 8%). The city's Hispanic, primarily Mexican, population has experienced significant demographic shifts as well, with an increase of about 8%. There has been little change in the White and Asian populations. An increasing percentage of people identified themselves as "other" or mixed race.

TABLE 3. RACE AND ETHNIC POPULATION, OAKLAND, 1990 AND 2000

Race and Ethnicity	1990	% of Total Population	2000	% of Total Population	Change 1990 to 2000
Total Population	372,242	-	399,848	-	7.4%
One race	-	-	379,573	94.9%	-
White	120,849	32.5%	125,013	31.3%	3.4%
Black or African American	163,335	43.9%	142,460	35.6%	-13%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,371	0.6%	2,655	0.7%	12.0%
Asian	54,931	14.8%	60,851	15.2%	10.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	included above	-	2,002	0.5%	-
Other	30,756	8.3%	46,592	11.7%	44%
Two or more races	-	-	19,911	5.0%	-
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	51,711	13.9%	87,467	21.9%	41%
Mexican	38,797	10.4%	65,094	16.3%	41%
Puerto Rican	2,367	0.6%	2,325	0.6%	-1.8%
Cuban	321	0.1%	581	0.1%	45%
Other Hispanic or Latino	10,226	2.7%	19,467	4.9%	47%

Source: U.S. Census

Oakland is a linguistically and culturally rich community. According to the 2000 census, over a quarter of Oakland residents are immigrants. The majority of the immigrants are from some part of Asia (41%) or Latin America (48%). Over a third of the city’s population speaks a language other than English, primarily Spanish speakers (52%), followed by speakers of Asian languages (37%).

of youth in Oakland. From 1990 to 2000, the percentage of residents of Oakland over the age of 5 who speak a language other than English increased by 12%. The percentage of residents who speak English less than “very well” also increased by about 7%.

Youth who speak a language other than English, especially Spanish and Asian languages, represent an increasing proportion

TABLE 4. LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME OF POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER, OAKLAND, 1990 AND 2000

Language Spoken	1990		2000		% Change
	Number	% of Population*	Number	% of Population*	
English only	249,072	71.5%	234,737	63.2%	-5.8%
A language other than English	84,445	24.2%	136,814	36.9%	49%
Speak English less than “very well”	54,146	15.5%	82,731	22.3%	35%
Spanish	38,931	11.2%	71,645	19.3%	46%
Speak English less than “very well”	19,489	5.6%	44,407	12.0%	57%
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	41,489	11.9%	50,759	13.7%	20%
Speak English less than “very well”	28,620	8.2%	33,922	9.1%	15%
Other Indo-European languages	-	-	9,728	2.6%	-
Speak English less than “very well”	-	-	2,924	0.8%	-
Other languages	8,472	2.4%	4,628	1.2%	-45.4%
Speak English less than “very well”	4,529	1.3%	1,478	0.4%	-67.4%
*Population 5 years and Over					
Source: U.S. Census					

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

From 1990 to 2000 there were slight decreases in the percentage of family households and in the percentage of families with children.

TABLE 5. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FEMALE HOUSEHOLDERS, OAKLAND, 1990 AND 2000

Households by Type	1990	% of Total Households	2000	% of Total Households
Total households	144,766		150,790	
Family households	85,011	58.7%	86,347	57.3%
With own children under 18 years	42,434	29.3%	43,152	28.6%
Female householder, no husband present	26,400	18.2%	26,707	17.7%
With own children under 18 years	15,881	11.0%	14,932	9.9%
Source: U.S. Census				

The percentage of families below the poverty line remained steady between 1990 and 2000, though the percentage of families with children in poverty declined. However, the poverty rates for families with a female householder remain considerably higher than other family types.

TABLE 6. FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LINE, OAKLAND, 1990 AND 2000

	1990		2000	
	Number	% of Family Type	Number	% of Family Type
Total Number of Families living below poverty	14,174	16.7%	14,136	16.4%
Families with related children under 18 years	11,923	28.1%	11,546	26.8%
Families with related children under 5 years only	2,792	-	5,407	-
Families with female householder, no husband present	9,160	34.7%	7,816	29.3%
With related children under 18 years	8,247	51.9%	6,890	46.1%
With related children under 5 years only	1,955	-	3,066	-
Source: U.S. Census				

FOSTER CARE PLACEMENT

Based on Alameda Social Services quarterly reports, which indicate the number of youth in the foster care system during a given month, Oakland youth make up a quarter of Alameda County's youth in foster care, down from a third in 2000.

September	# Oakland Youth in Foster Care	% of AC Youth in Foster Care
2000	1,319	33.8%
2001	1,133	30.5%
2002	949	28.7%
2003	726	25.5%
2004	588	24.0%

Source: Alameda County Social Services Agency

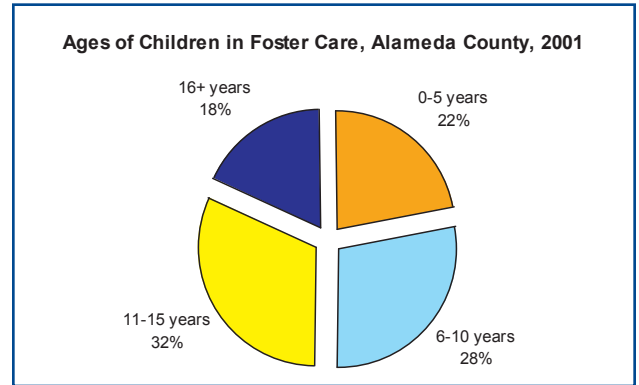
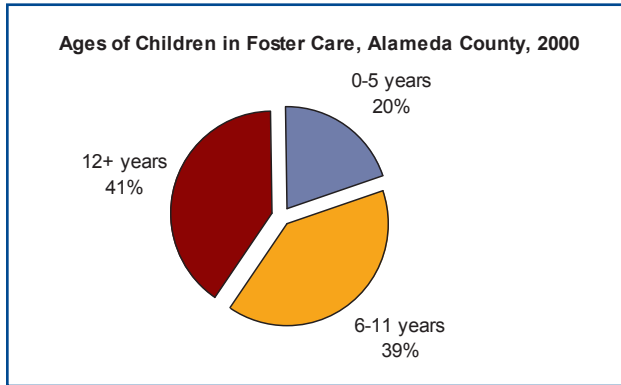
In Alameda County, between 1998 and 2004 the percentage of children who were in kin placements and foster care placements declined, offset by an increase of youth placements in Foster Family Agencies.

Placement Type	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Pre-Adopt	28	0.7%	161	3.7%	254	5.6%	342	7.3%	367	8.2%	322	7.9%	337	8.9%
Kin	1,636	39.1%	1,599	36.7%	1,622	35.6%	1,723	36.8%	1,548	34.8%	1,377	33.8%	1,199	31.8%
Foster	787	18.8%	640	14.7%	568	12.5%	517	11.0%	434	9.8%	329	8.1%	259	6.9%
FFA	713	17.0%	883	20.3%	1,021	22.4%	1,024	21.9%	1,004	22.6%	942	23.1%	917	24.3%
Court Specified Home	15	0.4%	20	0.5%	18	0.4%	23	0.5%	20	0.4%	15	0.4%	11	0.3%
Group	516	12.3%	515	11.8%	515	11.3%	470	10.0%	489	11.0%	489	12.0%	470	12.5%
Shelter	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Non-FC	84	2.0%	125	2.9%	150	3.3%	187	4.0%	179	4.0%	197	4.8%	176	4.7%
Transitional Housing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	0.3%	19	0.5%
Guardian	261	6.2%	326	7.5%	334	7.3%	326	7.0%	338	7.6%	317	7.8%	295	7.8%
Runaway	8	0.2%	4	0.1%	4	0.1%	5	0.1%	5	0.1%	3	0.1%	6	0.2%
Trial Home Visit	4	0.1%	8	0.2%	5	0.1%	12	0.3%	7	0.2%	11	0.3%	24	0.6%
Other	130	3.1%	74	1.7%	60	1.3%	54	1.2%	60	1.3%	59	1.4%	58	1.5%
Total	4,183	100.0%	4,355	100.0%	4,554	100.0%	4,683	100.1%	4,451	100.0%	4,074	100.0%	3,771	100.0%

Source: CWS/CMS 2004 Quarter 2 Extract. Needell, B., Webster, D., Cuccaro-Alamin, S., Armijo, M., Lee, B. Shaw, T., Dawson, W., Piccus, W., Magruder, J., & Kin, H. (2004). Child Welfare Services Reports for California. Retrieved from University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Research website. URL: <<http://cssr.berkeley.edu/CWSCMSreports/>>

Note on sources: The Alameda Social Services Agency creates quarterly and annual reports that indicate the number of youth served through the Foster Care system. The two reports present different numbers: quarterly reports indicate the number of youth in the system during a specified month during that quarter and Annual Reports provide a cumulative number of how many youth have been in care at any point over that year. For purposes of this assessment, we use the September quarterly report from 2000 thru 2004 as a sample of the cases at a specific point in time during each year. The University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Research provides annual counts of youth in the foster care system by type of placement.

In Alameda County, children of all ages are in Foster Care. The two tables indicate that the number of youth over the age of 12 in Foster Care has increased from 2000 to 2001.



African American youth are overrepresented in the Foster Care system. Based on 2000 statistics, African American youth were only 20% of the child population, but represent 66% of youth in foster care, according to the Alameda County Social Services Agency Annual Reports. Additionally, African American youth have higher prevalence rates of foster care placement than other race and ethnic groups. Prevalence per 1,000 children among African American youth is 43.2, compared to 6.1 among white youth, 4.0 among Hispanic youth, and 1.2 among Asian youth.

Caucasian youth were 34% of child population and 18% of foster care youth. Asian youth were 22% of child population and 4% of foster care youth. Latino youth were 24% of child population and 12% of foster care youth.

According to the 2000 Alameda Social Services Agency Annual Report children received out-of-home care primarily for neglect (45%). Other reasons for out-of-home care included caretaker absence (32%), physical abuse (13%), sexual abuse (6%), and other (4%). In the 2001 Annual Report the categories for reason for out-of-home care changed, but reflected similar reasons to those in 2000: 50% were due an absent or incapacitated care giver, 32% due to neglect, 11% due to physical abuse, 5% due to sexual abuse, and 2% to other.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS

Oakland’s share of Alameda County cases for all three public assistance programs (CalWorks, Medi-Cal, and Food Stamps) has decreased over the past four years. Oakland still accounts for more than 50% of each of county program, but comprises only 27.7% of

the county population. Families and children continue to represent a majority of recipients of public assistance in Oakland. Using the September reports over the years 2000 thru 2004 as a sample of individuals served, children comprise almost 75% of all individuals receiving CalWORKS assistance, 48% of Medi-Cal recipients, and 65% of Food Stamp recipients.

TABLE 9. TOTAL CASES AIDED BY DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE AND BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION, OAKLAND, 2000-2004

	CalWorks		Medi-Cal		Food Stamps	
	# of cases	% of AC total	# of cases	% of AC total	# of cases	% of AC total
September 2000	11,371	58.5%	26,378	47.2%	13,806	59.9%
September 2001	9,550	57.5%	27,265	46.9%	12,652	58.6%
September 2002	8,703	53.4%	26,755	44.0%	11,574	55.6%
September 2003	9,021	53.4%	29,274	43.0%	12,621	54.6%
September 2004	9,442	51.4%	30,417	41.0%	13,812	52.0%

Source: Alameda County Social Services Agency

CHILD CARE CAPACITY

Demand for licensed childcare in Oakland exceeds supply, with shortages in infant and school-aged care. The largest gaps are for school-aged (6–13) children in the following

zip codes: 94601, 94602, 94603, 94605, 94606, 94607, 94608, 94610, 94612, 94619, 94621. Source: Alameda Child Care Needs Assessment, Final Report, February 2002.

Note on sources: The Alameda County Social Services Agency creates quarterly reports with information about the number of individuals served by CalWORKS, Medi-Cal, Food Stamps, and the Foster Care Program. In this report we have used the month of September from 2000 to 2004 to report on the CalWORKS, Medi-Cal, and Food Stamp program recipients in Oakland and the percentage they comprised of total cases in Alameda County during the month.

Academic Development

KEY FINDINGS

The data on youth in Oakland’s public education system is disappointing. Youth in Oakland are not adequately prepared for academic and professional success.

ENROLLMENT

Over the past several years, Oakland public school system has struggled to address decreasing enrollments, low test scores, and high drop-out rates. Though grade level variations exist, overall student enrollment in Oakland Unified School District (OUSD K–12) has declined by 8% over the past four years. While the loss of pupils may be in part due to demographic changes, efforts to reverse this trend should be identified.

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

While much attention has focused on raising standards of achievement and student performance over the past several years, Oakland students at all grade levels scored considerably lower on required standardized tests than did their peers in Alameda County and California between 2002 and 2004. Oakland student test scores changed little during this period, with math scores remaining slightly higher than reading scores. Schools and programs with demonstrated success at increasing academic achievement should be identified.

High school completion among Oakland youth is another area that demands attention. Though drop-out rates for OUSD 9th students have fluctuated over the years 1991–2003 (with a low at 20% and a high at 38%), they are consistently higher than the rates for Alameda County. The “on-time graduation rates” for OUSD, last measured in 2001, was at 30% compared to the national average of 68%. The data suggests that schools are not currently providing youth with the skills necessary to attend college, get a job, or succeed as adults.

CAREER PREPAREDNESS

Not surprisingly, fewer than half of OUSD students are prepared to go to college. On average only half of OUSD students take the SAT and from 1994 to 2003 there has been a notable decline in the number of OUSD students who complete the courses

required for admission to a University of California or Cal State University. Less than a third of OUSD students have taken the required courses since 1998. There is a notable gender gap, with girls performing better on this measure than boys. Efforts to better prepare youth of both genders for college must be identified.

SCHOOL CLIMATE

The data suggest that students in Oakland still do not feel safe at school and that over-all school climate is in need of improvement. OUSD 11th grade students report higher rates of participation in or threat of violence-related behaviors than do their peers in the California and national sample of public schools. While they do not differ from students statewide on external assets at school, less than a third of the students report having caring relationships with teachers or other adults at school; less than 40% feel that there are high expectations of them; and only 11% of students feel that there are opportunities for meaningful participation at school.

ENROLLMENT

Oakland Unified School District’s overall enrollment declined between 2000 and 2004 by 8.4%, though there are noteworthy differences by grade level. Unfortunately, no reliable data on population trends for Oakland’s children are available during these same years against which to compare this decline in public school enrollment.

OUSD has experienced the sharpest decline in enrollment over the last four years. In the 2003–4 school year enrollment was at its lowest since 1993.

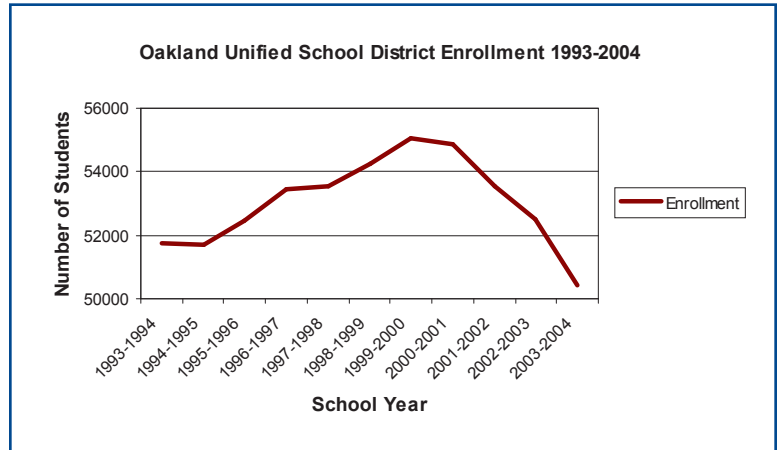


TABLE 10. OAKLAND UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT ENROLLMENT, 2000 AND 2003

Grade	1999-2000	2003-2004	% change
K	4,995	4,278	-14.4%
1	5,479	4,443	-18.9%
2	5,368	4,377	-18.5%
3	5,206	4,254	-18.3%
4	5,065	4,306	-15.0%
5	4,758	4,207	-11.6%
6	4,348	4,265	-1.9%
7	4,089	3,978	-2.7%
8	3,625	3,989	10.0%
9	4,254	3,972	-6.6%
10	3,245	3,544	9.2%
11	2,640	2,838	7.5%
12	1,979	1,857	-6.2%
Other	0	129	
Total	55,051	50,437	-8.4%

Source: California Department of Education

ADULT EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Since 1990 there has been an increase in the percentage of adults who hold a Bachelor’s Degree. However, the percentage of adults who have a high school diploma declined. The data shifts may reflect an increase in the number of incoming residents to Oakland with higher degrees, rather than an increase in educational attainment of Oakland youth and young adults.

TABLE 11. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF ADULTS, OAKLAND, 1990 AND 2000				
	1990	% of Total	2000	% of Total
Population 25 years and over	242,097		261,402	
Less than 9th grade	28,964	12.0%	34,762	13.3%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	33,049	13.7%	33,335	12.8%
High school graduate (including equivalency)	49,404	20.4%	46,164	17.7%
Some college, no degree	48,921	20.2%	51,942	19.9%
Associate degree	15,959	6.6%	14,422	5.5%
Bachelor's degree	39,126	16.2%	47,077	18.0%
Graduate or professional degree	26,674	11.0%	33,700	12.9%
Percent high school graduate or higher		74.4%		73.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher		27.2%		30.9

Source: U.S. Census

OUSD STUDENT TEST SCORES

In the 2002–3 and 2003–4 school years, Oakland students at all grade levels scored considerably lower than students in Alameda County and California. Changes in reading and math test scores as compared with same grade students in the county and state were negligible. Math scores were in general higher than reading scores for all but 9th grade cohorts of OUSD students.

TABLE 12. PERCENT OF STUDENTS SCORING AT OR ABOVE 50TH NPR IN READING ON THE CAT/6 IN OAKLAND, ALAMEDA COUNTY AND CALIFORNIA 2002–3 AND 2003–4

	2002–3				2003–4			
	Grade2	Grade3	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade2	Grade3	Grade 9	Grade 10
OUSD	34%	24%	26%	26%	35%	23%	28%	25%
Alameda County	51%	39%	54%	52%	52%	40%	53%	52%
California	46%	34%	50%	49%	47%	35%	48%	49%

Source: California Department of Education

TABLE 13. PERCENT OF STUDENTS SCORING AT OR ABOVE 50TH NPR IN MATH ON THE CAT/6

	2002-2003				2003-2004			
	Grade2	Grade3	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade2	Grade3	Grade 9	Grade 10
OUSD	48%	39%	26%	34%	52%	43%	28%	34%
Alameda County	62%	57%	52%	57%	68%	59%	53%	58%
California	57%	52%	46%	51%	58%	53%	46%	52%

Source: California Department of Education

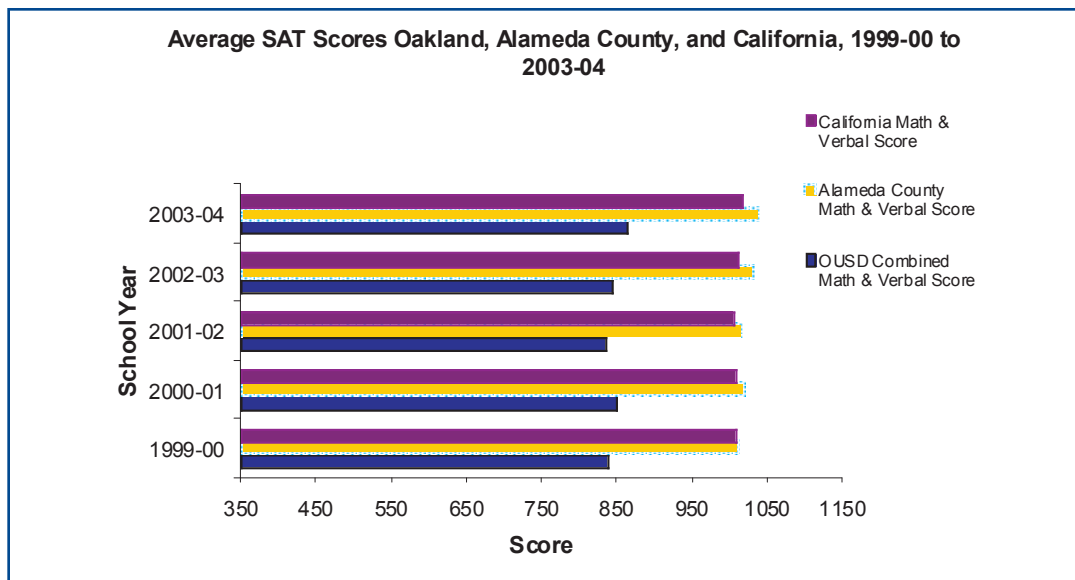
Note on sources: The California Achievement Test, Sixth Edition (CAT/6) is used to test reading, language, and math in grades 2-11, spelling in grades 2-8, and science in grades 9-11. It is a basic skills test that compares the performance of California students to a national sample. Student scores are reported as a percentile rank. For example a 60 means that the student is in the 60th percentile having scored better than 60% of the national comparison group. The CDE reports scores based on the percent of students who score at or above the 50th percentile.

COLLEGE READINESS

Fewer than half of Oakland Unified School District students are prepared to attend college when they do graduate from high school. On average only half of OUSD students take the SAT. Of those who do, the combined verbal and math scores from 1999–2004 were significantly lower than the average scores in Alameda County and California.

TABLE 14. 12TH GRADE STUDENTS AVERAGE SCORES AND PERCENT TESTED FOR THE SAT, OAKLAND, ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, 1999–2000 TO 2003–4

School Year	% of Oakland 12th Grade Students Tested	Average Verbal	Average Math	Average combined Math and Verbal Score	Alameda County Math and Verbal Score	California Math and Verbal Score
1999–2000	50.28%	404	424	837	1013	1009
2000–1	49.55%	411	437	848	1021	1008
2001–2	56.85%	397	439	836	1017	1006
2002–3	52.65%	402	442	844	1033	1012
2003–4	48.41%	412	450	862	1041	1015

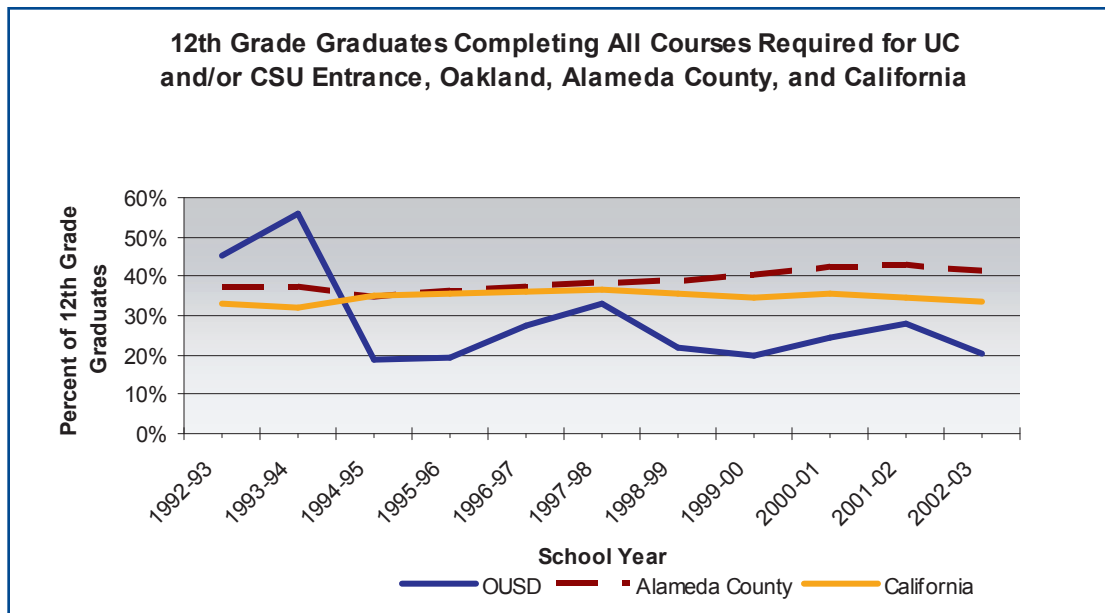


In the past decade, Oakland Unified School District has experienced a precipitous decline in the number of students who complete the courses required for admission to a University of California or a California State University. During the early to mid nineties, Oakland was ahead of the County and State in this area, but has fallen behind in recent years. A notable gender gap also exists in this area, with a greater number of girls completing the required courses for admission to state universities. Efforts to prepare youth of both genders for academic success must be identified.

TABLE 15. PERCENT OF 12TH GRADE GRADUATES COMPLETING ALL COURSES REQUIRED FOR UC AND/OR CSU ENTRANCE, OAKLAND, ALAMEDA COUNTY, AND CALIFORNIA, 1992-3 TO 2002-3

	1992-3	1993-4	1994-5	1995-6	1996-7	1997-8	1998-9	1999-2000	2000-1	2001-2	2002-3
OUSD Female	45.1%	54.6%	20.4%	22.2%	29.4%	34.4%	24.2%	23.8%	29.2%	29.9%	23.2%
OUSD Male	45.8%	57.0%	17.1%	16.0%	25.3%	31.1%	18.4%	13.8%	19.2%	25.3%	20.1%
OUSD	45.5%	55.7%	18.9%	19.5%	27.6%	32.9%	21.7%	19.6%	24.6%	27.9%	20.1%
Alameda County	37.2%	36.9%	34.7%	36.2%	37.3%	38.2%	38.4%	40.3%	42.3%	42.6%	41.2%
California	33.1%	32.2%	34.9%	35.4%	36.0%	36.6%	35.6%	34.8%	35.6%	34.6%	33.5%

Source: California Department of Education



ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

In English Language Learner programs, 74% speak Spanish, 19% speak one of several Asian languages (Cantonese, Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Mien), 2% speak Arabic, and 5% speak another language.

SPECIAL EDUCATION ENROLLMENT

The number of Oakland students enrolled in special education dropped between 1999 and 2004.

TABLE 16. OUSD SPECIAL EDUCATION ENROLLMENT*, 1999-2000 AND 2003-2004	
School Year	Special Education Enrollment
1999-2000	5,777
2003-2004	5,511
*Based on district of service enrollment	
Source: California Department of Education	

DROP OUT RATES

High school completion among Oakland youth is another area that demands attention. From 1991–2003 the cumulative percentage of OUSD’s 9th grade students who dropped out over a four-year period fluctuated greatly each year. In 2002–3, the rate was 31%, compared with 11% for Alameda County. In comparison, the average drop out rates across Alameda County were considerably lower than those in Oakland. Alameda County’s 4-year derived drop out rate has steadily declined from a high of 17% in 1992–3 to 10.5% in 2002–3.

TABLE 17. OAKLAND UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT AND ALAMEDA COUNTY DROP OUT RATES BY 9TH GRADE DROP OUTS AND 4-YEAR DROP OUT

School Year	Oakland Unified		Alameda County	
	% of 9th drop out	4-year derived drop out	% of 9th drop out	4-year derived drop out
1991-1992	6.0%	28.4%	3.4%	15.0%
1992-1993	9.1%	35.4%	4.7%	17.0%
1993-1994	7.9%	27.6%	4.1%	14.9%
1994-1995	10.4%	38.1%	4.3%	16.5%
1995-1996	8.9%	30.9%	3.7%	14.2%
1996-1997	4.5%	22.0%	2.4%	10.1%
1997-1998	3.8%	21.8%	2.1%	10.1%
1998-1999	10.7%	24.1%	3.0%	9.3%
1999-2000	8.6%	25.3%	2.6%	9.1%
2000-2001	7.1%	19.7%	2.3%	8.0%
2001-2002	13.6%	33.1%	3.7%	10.1%
2002-2003	11.8%	31.0%	3.3%	10.5%

Source: California Department of Education

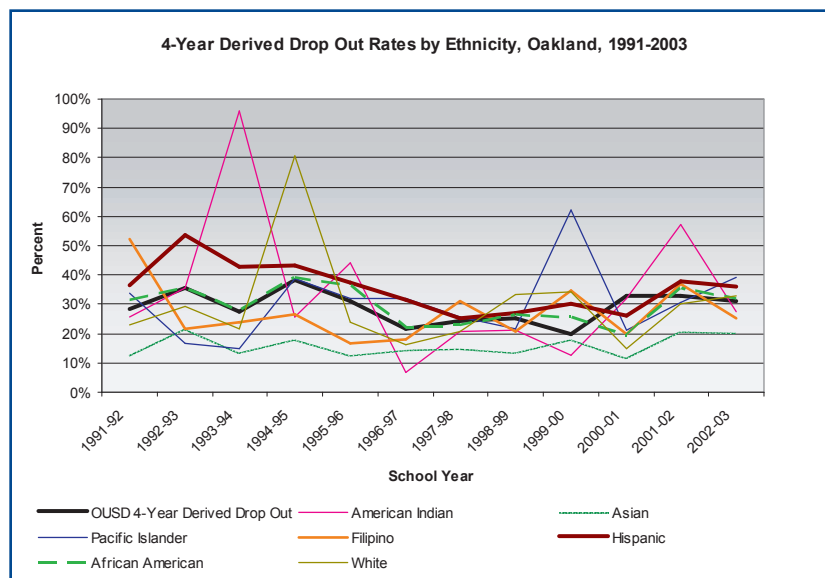
Note on sources: The California Department of Education produces a yearly measure of the number of students who drop out each year from grades 7 thru 12 and calculates the four-year derived drop out rate, which reports that cumulative percent of students who have dropped out over the course of 4 years in high school. There is no standardized method for calculating the number of students who drop out of school or the number of students who actually graduate with a traditional high school diploma. It is also difficult to collect accurate data because students move between districts and drop out at different grade levels.

Drop out rates vary significantly by ethnic group. The Hispanic drop out rate remained higher than the average district rate during this 12-year period. Drop-out rates among Hispanic students declined steadily in the mid to late nineties, but have increased recently. African American student drop out rates have mirrored the district average each year, due to the fact that they comprise much of the student body. Asian students have the lowest drop-out rate. Their rate has also remained the most stable, fluctuating between about 12% and 20% over a 12-year period. The drop out rates among Native American, Filipino, and Pacific Islander students has fluctuated the most, most likely due to their very small enrollment populations; on average, their drop out rate has approximated the total district average.

TABLE 18. FOUR YEAR DROP OUT RATES BY MAJOR ETHNIC POPULATIONS, OUSD, 1991-2 TO 2002-3

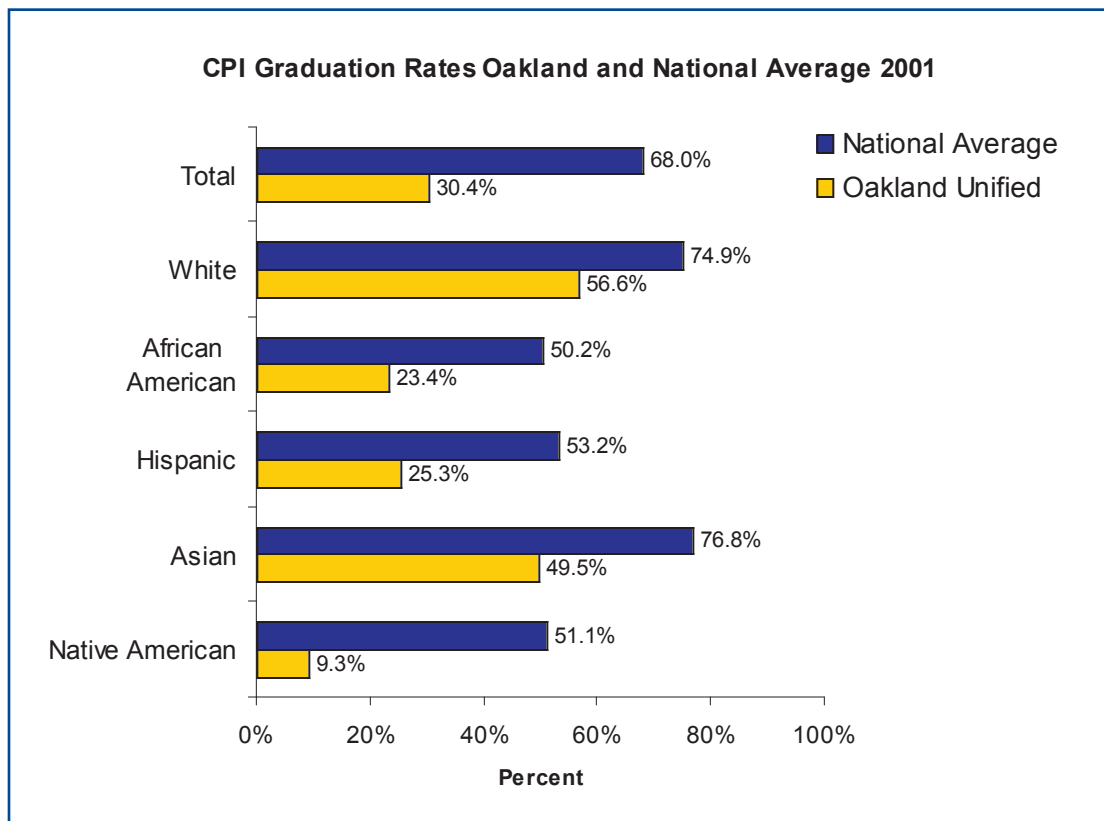
Ethnic Group	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Average 1991-03
American Indian	25.6%	35.7%	96.0%	25.9%	44.0%	6.7%	20.8%	21.3%	12.5%	32.0%	57.3%	27.3%	33.8%
Asian	12.8%	21.7%	13.7%	18.2%	12.8%	14.5%	14.7%	13.6%	18.2%	11.7%	20.6%	20.4%	16.1%
Pacific Islander	33.8%	16.8%	14.9%	38.6%	31.9%	31.8%	25.9%	21.4%	62.1%	21.0%	30.6%	39.3%	30.7%
Filipino	52.2%	21.8%	24.0%	26.8%	16.6%	17.9%	31.0%	20.7%	34.7%	19.8%	36.8%	25.3%	27.3%
Hispanic	36.7%	53.4%	42.7%	43.2%	37.2%	31.5%	25.4%	27.2%	30.0%	26.2%	37.7%	36.1%	35.6%
African American	31.6%	35.7%	27.9%	39.0%	36.6%	22.0%	23.1%	26.8%	25.6%	19.3%	35.7%	32.1%	29.6%
White	23.0%	29.1%	21.5%	80.7%	23.7%	16.3%	20.5%	33.4%	34.1%	14.9%	30.2%	33.1%	30.0%
District Total	28.4%	35.4%	27.6%	38.1%	30.9%	21.8%	24.1%	25.3%	19.7%	33.1%	33.1%	31.0%	29.0%

Source: California Department of Education



OUSD GRADUATION RATES

The graduation rate of Oakland youth has remained alarmingly low. The graduation rate (or Cumulative Promotion Index- CPI) for OUSD in 2001 was 30.4% compared to the national average of 68%. This means that among the class of 2001 only 30.4% of OUSD students graduated. Across racial and ethnic groups, OUSD’s CPI is consistently lower than the national average.



Note on sources: The Urban Institute developed an indicator that measures the graduation rate. Called the Cumulative Promotion Index (CPI) it measures the percent of students who graduate on time from high school. The Urban Institute calculated the CPI for hundreds of districts around the nation and the national average, providing a standardized calculation that allows for national comparison.

SCHOOL CLIMATE

SCHOOL SAFETY

Oakland youth do not feel safe at school. 11th grade OUSD students report higher rates of participation in or threat of violence-related behaviors than their peers in the California and national sample.

TABLE 19. VIOLENCE-RELATED BEHAVIOR AND EXPERIENCES, OUSD CALIFORNIA HEALTHY KIDS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA CSS, AND NATIONAL YRBS

	District	CSS	YRBS
During the past 12 months at school, have you...			
been harassed because of race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, or disability?	29%	24%	-
been in a physical fight?	21%	18%	9%
been afraid of being beaten up?	22%	14%	-
During the past 12 months on school property, did you carry any weapon (gun, knife, or club?)	17%	7%	-
Do you feel very safe when you are at school?	8%	16%	-

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey

EXTERNAL ASSETS AT SCHOOL

Eleventh grade OUSD students report about the same external assets as students statewide. These reports, however, show strikingly low support for students. Less than a third of students district and statewide report having caring relationships with teachers or other adults at school; less than 40% feel that there are high expectations of them; and only 11% of students in OUSD and 8% statewide feel that there are opportunities for meaningful participation at school.

TABLE 20. PROTECTIVE FACTORS- HIGH LEVEL OF EXTERNAL ASSETS AT SCHOOL

	District	CSS	YRBS
High level of external assets at school:			-
Caring relationships with teacher or other adult	29%	30%	-
High expectations from teacher or other adult	38%	35%	-
Opportunities for meaningful participation at school	11%	8%	-
Total school assets (school connectedness)	26%	23%	-

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey

Career and Leadership Development

KEY FINDINGS

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT





Both Oakland and national figures (2000 Census) reveal that youth unemployment is almost double the adult rate (10.5%), with 16–19 year olds disproportionately represented. Bureau of Labor statistics for 2000 indicate that nationally, youth ages 16 to 19 had a much higher rate of unemployment than the overall population, a rate of 17.9 compared to a rate of 6.6. We suspect that rates may be higher in Oakland neighborhoods with higher than average unemployment rates. According to the 2000 Census 28.0% of youth ages 16 to 19 were part of the workforce, 60.9% were not part of the workforce, and 10.1% were unemployed.

Regarding employment options in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties over the past year (2004–5) some employment sectors grew (e.g., home building, manufacturing) while the overall unemployment rate dropped by 1.0% to 5.5% in the past year. Sectors with employment opportunities for youth should be determined. In addition, specific measures of changes in employment rates over time must be developed if it is adopted as an indicator for changes in the overall status of youth.




Note on sources: The most recent local data available on employment/unemployment is from the Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division for the Oakland-Fremont-Hayward-Metropolitan Division (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), U.S. Census, InfoOakland, and Urban Strategies Council.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Within the year from January 2004 to January 2005, industry employment grew by 10,500 jobs, or 1.0%.

-  The home building boom in both Contra Costa and Alameda counties continued to bolster construction employment (up 4,900 jobs) and related financial activities (up by 1,500 jobs).
-  Professional and business services employers reported 2,300 additional jobs. Gains included 800 jobs in employment agencies (including temporary workers) and 600 jobs in architecture and engineering services. The latter gain is a result of the construction boom.
-  Manufacturing added 1,800 jobs over the year to reach 99,700, a gain from a low of 97,400 jobs in October 2003, but still below the peak of 121,900 jobs in December 2001.
-  Government employment fell by 5,500 jobs to 174,400, down 3.1%. The losses in government began in April, 2001, when government payrolls included 182,300 employees.

Within the months of December 2004 to January 2005, the total number of jobs fell by 17,400 to 1,016,500.

-  After the winter holiday season, trade, transportation and utilities lost a total of 8,900 jobs, with layoffs of 6,800 jobs in retail trade accounting for the majority of losses.
-  Professional and business services saw a decline of 2,100 jobs, mostly from temporary jobs within administrative and support services.
-  Seasonal layoffs, primarily in eating and drinking establishments, caused a loss of 1,700 jobs in the leisure and hospitality industry.

While the rates of adult employment for Oakland citizens were 51%, youth employment rates were substantially lower for the same period of time.

TABLE 21. OAKLAND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT STATUS 2000

Population 16 to 19 years	Oakland	Lower San Antonio	West Oakland
Employed	28.9%	31.2%	28.4%
Unemployed	10.1%	9.1%	14.3%
Not in labor force	60.9%	59.7%	57.3%

Source: U.S. Census, InfoOakland, and Urban Strategies Council

Physical and Behavioral Health

KEY FINDINGS

TEEN PREGNANCY

Teen pregnancy has declined remarkably over the past decade. The rate of teen pregnancy in Oakland dropped by almost half from 1990 to 2002. Despite the decline, Oakland still has much higher rates than the rest of Alameda County, especially among Hispanic women. Teen parents made up 11% of Oakland births from 2000–2. Pre-natal care among teens is an issue that deserves continued attention. Current data indicates that a lower percentage of teen mothers receive early pre-natal care and that a greater percentage of them give birth to babies with low birth weight (10%). We must identify efforts that support the decline in teen pregnancy and increase pre-natal care to teen mothers.

SEXUAL RISK

Oakland youth have a higher risk of contracting sexually transmitted infections than do adults. Slightly over a quarter of cases of gonorrhea and chlamydia (2000–2) in Oakland were contracted by youth ages 15–19. However, the data on HIV infections among youth under 19 is encouraging. Less than 1% were infected. The low rate among teens is offset by the alarmingly high rate of infection among young adults in their 20s. It rose to 10%. Clearly additional prevention and reduction efforts must target young adults over 19.

YOUTH VIOLENCE

Oakland streets are still not safe for youth. While youth crime has declined in the last few years, homicide is still the leading cause of death for Oakland youth between 14 and 19 years of age. As measured by juvenile arrests, youth crime dropped by 12% between 2000 and 2003. Only five youth homicide arrests were made during this time, suggesting that the vast majority of perpetrators of youth homicide are adults. Of those Oakland youth arrested or on probation, African Americans make up a disproportionate number, as do residents of East Oakland. Successful violence reduction efforts must be identified.

PHYSICAL HEALTH

While Oakland youth’s physical health has improved in recent years, physical activity and healthy lifestyle among youth and families should be supported. Regarding general fitness, from 2000–4 OUSD students improved in their performance on fitness tests, consisting of aerobic capacity, body composition muscular strength and endurance. However, barely half of the 5th grade students, and fewer of the 7th and 9th graders, were in the “Healthy Fitness Zone” in 2004–5, a measure of physical strength and endurance. Regarding high-risk health behaviors, 11th graders in Oakland Unified School District report much lower cigarette, alcohol, inhalant, and marijuana use than their student peers statewide and nationally.

BIRTHS TO TEEN MOTHERS

Despite recent declines, Oakland still has a higher percentage of live births born to teen mothers than the rest of Alameda County. Between 2000 and 2002, almost half of all live births to teens in Alameda County were in Oakland. Among mothers of newborns in Oakland, 68% had 12 years or more education, compared to 81% overall in the county. Of the births in Oakland, 46% were paid for by Medi-Cal, 20% more than the county average.

TABLE 22. CHARACTERISTICS OF LIVE BIRTH: AVERAGE ANNUAL COUNTS AND PERCENT, OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA COUNTY, 2000-2002				
	Oakland		Alameda County	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Age of mother				
Less than or equal to 19 years	761.7	11.4%	1560.7	7.1%
20–34 years	4756.7	71.4%	16055.7	73.0%
Greater than or equal to 35 years	1146.3	17.2%	4364.3	19.9%
Mother's education greater than or equal to 12 years	4326.7	68.2%	11630.7	81.0%
Deliveries paid by Medi-Cal	3048.9	45.7%	3780.7	26.4%

Source: Alameda County Health Department

LIVE BIRTHS

Eight percent of all births in Oakland were infants with low birth weight. There is a substantially higher incidence of low birth weight among African American mothers. A smaller percentage of teen mothers receive early prenatal care than the city average.

TABLE 23. LOW BIRTH WEIGHT AND EARLY PRENATAL CARE AVERAGE ANNUAL COUNTS AND PERCENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND AGE GROUP, OAKLAND, 2000-2002

	Low Birth Weight		Early Prenatal Care	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total	524	7.9%	5813	87.2%
Race/Ethnicity of Mother				
African American	265.3	13.0%	1743.7	85.7%
American Indian	1		16.3	86.0%
Asian	64.7	7.3%	802.7	90.6%
Hispanic/Latino	119.7	5.0%	2009	84.0%
White	60	5.2%	1095.7	95.4%
Two or More Races	8	9.1%	78	89.0%
Other	1.7		24	67.9%
Age group				
Less than or equal to 19 years	74.7	9.8%	588	77.7%
20-34 years	341.7	7.2%	4184.7	88.0%
Greater than or equal to 35 years	107.3	9.4%	1039.7	90.7%

Source: Alameda County Health Department

TEEN PREGNANCY

In Oakland, the number of teen births dropped by half from 1990 to 2002. From 2000 to 2002, the rate dropped from 68.3 births per 1,000 females to 51.

TABLE 24. TEEN BIRTH (15-19): ANNUAL COUNTS AND RATES PER 1,000 FEMALE POPULATION BY YEAR OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA COUNTY 1990-2002				
Year	Oakland		Alameda County	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
1990	1150	100.9	2177	55.7
1991	1142	99.5	2183	55
1992	1157	100.1	2212	54.9
1993	1048	90	2049	50.2
1994	931	79.4	1913	46.2
1995	917	77.7	1968	46.8
1996	855	72	1828	42.9
1997	845	70.6	1777	41.1
1998	813	67.8	1756	40.1
1999	746	61.5	1595	35.9
2000	833	68.3	1682	37.4
2001	760	61.3	1559	33.9
2002	637	50.8	1360	29.3

Source: Alameda County Health Department

Despite the decline, Oakland still has much higher teen pregnancy rates than the rest of Alameda County, especially among Hispanic women.

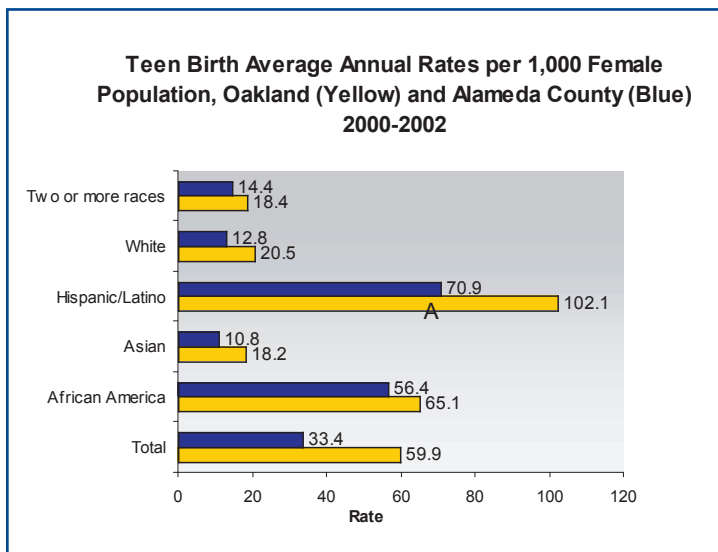


TABLE 25. TEEN BIRTH (AGES 15-19): AVERAGE ANNUAL COUNTS, RATES PER 1,000 FEMALE POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY, OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA COUNTY, 2000-2002				
Race/Ethnicity of mother	Oakland		Alameda County	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Total	743.3	59.9	1533.7	33.4
African America	319.3	65.1	423.7	56.4
American Indian	1.7	-	3	-
Asian	39	18.2	106	10.8
Hispanic/Latino	340	102.1	752.7	70.9
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	4	-	15	39.1
White	26.3	20.5	187.7	12.8
Two or more races	10.3	18.4	36.3	14.4
Other	2.7	-	9.3	-

Source: Alameda County Health Department

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STI)

The highest rate of Chlamydia infection for Oakland and Alameda County are among 15–19 year olds, followed by young adults ages 20 to 24 (2000–2). Oakland rates are similar to rates in Alameda County.

TABLE 26. AVERAGE ANNUAL CASES, PERCENT AND RATE BY AGE OF CHLAMYDIA, OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA COUNTY 2000–2002

Age group	Oakland			Alameda County		
	Count	Percent	Rate	Count	Percent	Rate
≤14	74.3	2.9%	86.1	111.7	2.3%	38
15-19	924.3	36.4%	3686.1	1647	34.5%	1907.2
20-24	772	30.4%	2621.7	1499	31.4%	1740.5
25-29	367.3	14.5%	991.9	727.3	15.2%	666.1
30-34	191.7	7.5%	525.3	363	7.6%	306.4
35-44	146.7	5.8%	227.9	287.7	6.0%	120.1
≥44	46.3	1.8%	36.4	96.3	2.0%	22
Unknown	16.3	0.6%	-	40.7	0.9%	-

Source: Alameda County Health Department

Youth also have higher rates of Gonorrhea infection than do adults (over the age of 24) in Oakland and Alameda County (2000–2). Oakland rates mirror county rates.

TABLE 27. AVERAGE ANNUAL CASES, PERCENT AND RATE BY AGE OF GONORRHEA, OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA COUNTY 2000–2002

Age group	Oakland			Alameda County		
	Count	Percent	Rate	Count	Percent	Rate
≤14	29.3	2.3%	34	41.7	2.2%	14.2
15-19	345.3	27.1%	1377.1	499	26.1%	577.8
20-24	339.7	26.7%	1153.7	492	25.7%	571.2
25-29	194.7	15.3%	252.6	302.3	15.8%	276.9
30-34	138.3	10.9%	379.1	216.3	11.3%	182.6
35-44	149.3	11.7%	232	242	12.6%	101
≥44	68.7	5.4%	53.9	103.3	5.0%	-
Unknown	8.7	0.7%	-	18	0.9%	-

Source: Alameda County Health Department

There were very few cases of HIV among youth under age 19 in Oakland (<1%). People age 20–29 account for 10% of all HIV cases, a significant increase in infection rates from youth (0–19) to young adults (20–29).

TABLE 28. AVERAGE ANNUAL CASES, PERCENT AND RATE BY AGE OF AIDS, OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA COUNTY 2000–2002

Age group	Oakland			Alameda County		
	Count	Percent	Rate	Count	Percent	Rate
≤12	1	0.8%	-	1.3	0.6%	-
13-19	1	0.8%	-	1.3	0.6%	-
20-29	13.3	10.2%	20.1	19	9.0%	8.5
30-39	46.7	35.5%	66.5	84.3	40.1%	32.7
40-49	42.3	32.2%	70.9	64.7	30.7%	27.9
≥50	27	20.6%	27.4	39.7	18.9%	11

Source: Alameda County Health Department

YOUTH AND CRIME

Youth crime has declined in Oakland. Juvenile arrests dropped by 12% between 2000 and 2003 and felony level arrests dropped by 13%. However, the number of arrests for homicide went from 0 in 2000 to 5 in 2003. For all juvenile arrests, males had far higher rates than females.

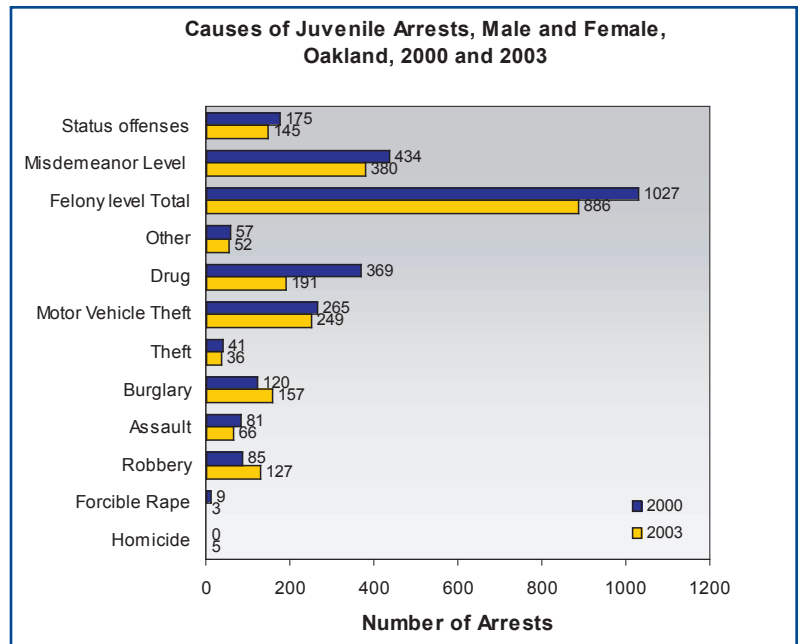


TABLE 29. CAUSES OF JUVENILE ARRESTS, OAKLAND, 2000 AND 2003

Type of arrest	2000			2003		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
All arrests	1313	323	1636	1115	296	1441
Homicide	0	0	0	3	2	5
Forcible Rape	8	1	9	3	0	3
Robbery	74	11	85	110	17	127
Assault	55	26	81	48	18	66
Burglary	116	4	120	149	8	157
Theft	35	6	41	31	5	36
Motor Vehicle Theft	233	32	265	214	35	249
Drug	341	28	369	173	18	191
Other	48	9	57	43	9	52
Felony level Total	910	117	1027	774	112	886
Misdemeanor Level	306	128	434	258	122	380
Status offenses	97	78	175	83	62	145

Source: State of California Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Note on sources: The Alameda County Probation Department is responsible for processing all youth arrested by law enforcement officers. Using a point-based risk assessment, each youth who is arrested or brought into the department is interviewed and assessed based on factors such as criminal history, family strength and support, and psychological factors. Based on this assessment, it is determined whether or not a youth will be booked into juvenile hall or released. The youth in juvenile hall generally remain there during the period of their hearing. The youth population in the Probation Department system is made up of those in juvenile hall, in the 6–8 month program at Camp Wilmont Sweeney, under home supervision, and under electronic monitoring

Oakland youth in juvenile hall make up almost half of all Alameda County youth detainees. East Oakland’s neighborhoods have the highest concentration of juvenile probationers in the county. Six zip codes have more than 5% of total juvenile probationers, five of which are in East Oakland.

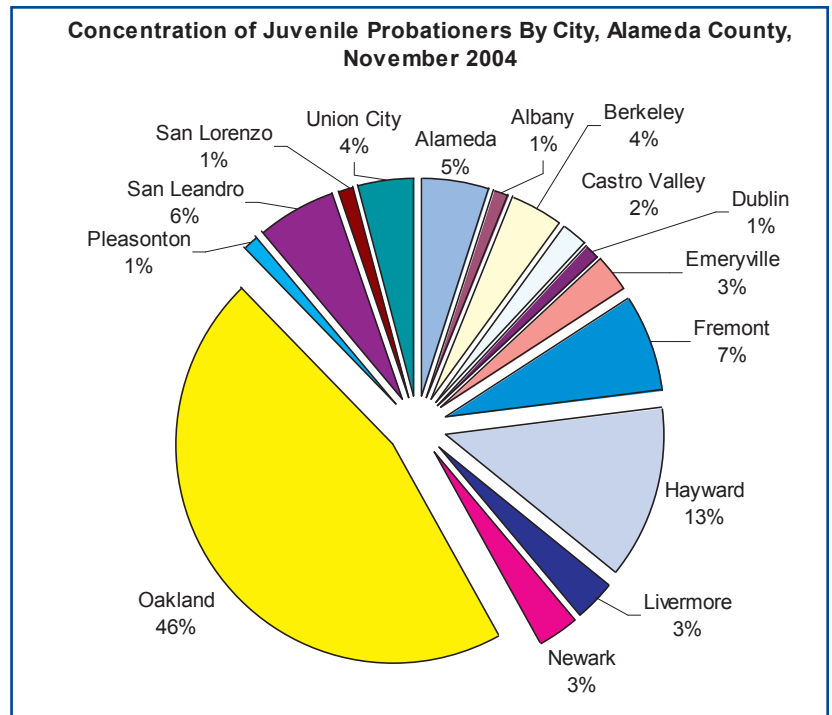


TABLE 30. CONCENTRATION OF JUVENILE PROBATIONERS IN OAKLAND BY ZIP CODE, 2004

Zip Code	13-15 years		16-18 years		19-24 year		Total	% of County Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%		
94601	37	1.78%	83	3.99%	35	1.68%	155	7.45%
94602	19	0.91%	28	1.35%	12	0.58%	59	2.84%
94603	20	0.96%	71	3.41%	29	1.39%	120	5.77%
94604	1	0.05%	0	0.00%	2	0.10%	3	0.14%
94605	23	1.11%	69	3.32%	31	1.49%	123	5.91%
94606	21	1.01%	60	2.88%	25	1.20%	106	5.09%
94607	24	1.15%	61	2.93%	28	1.35%	115	5.53%
94609	10	0.48%	42	2.02%	12	0.58%	64	3.08%
94610	4	0.19%	12	0.58%	4	0.19%	20	0.96%
94611	4	0.19%	5	0.24%	4	0.19%	13	0.62%
94612	3	0.14%	15	0.72%	3	0.14%	21	1.01%
94614	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
94615	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
94616	0	0.00%	1	0.05%	0	0.00%	1	0.05%
94617	1	0.05%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.05%
94618	0	0.00%	1	0.05%	0	0.00%	1	0.05%
94619	5	0.24%	16	0.77%	12	0.58%	33	1.59%
94621	30	1.44%	66	3.17%	28	1.35%	124	5.96%

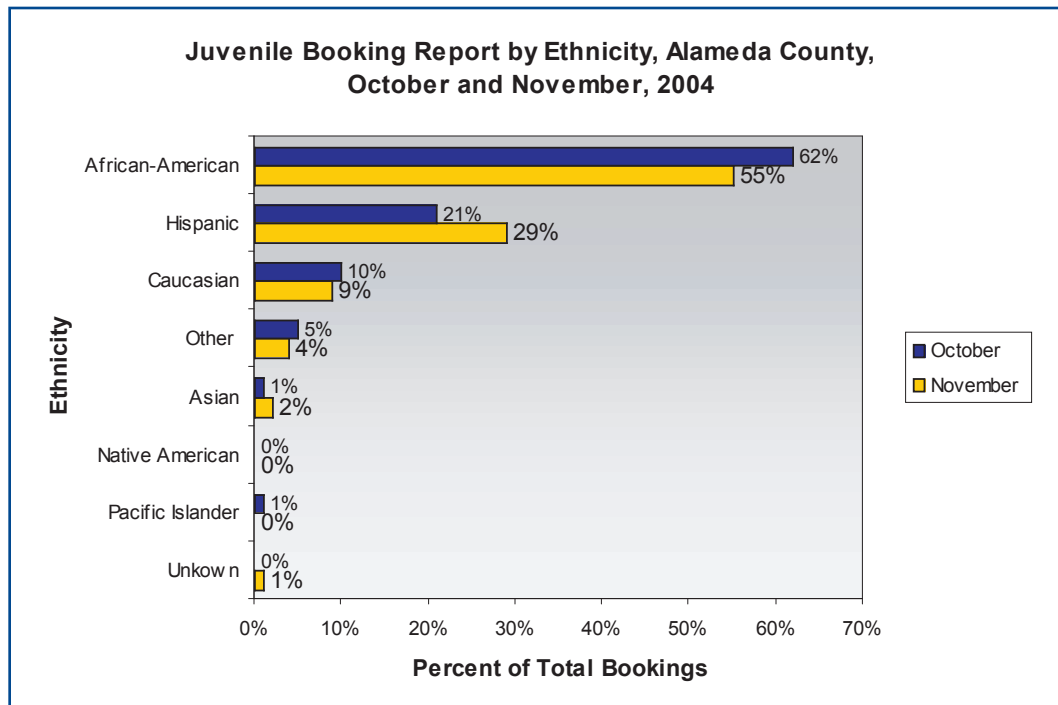
Source: Alameda County Probation Department

The average daily population of Alameda County youth in the probation system during 2004 was about 455.

TABLE 31. AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF YOUTH IN PROBATION SYSTEM, JANUARY–DECEMBER 2004												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Camp Wilmont Sweeney	71	74	78	79	79	78	83	82	88	88	89	89
Juvenile Hall	230	264	260	266	273	252	250	249	239	237	242	227
Electronic Monitoring	64	50	72	72	59	60	48	41	31	44	47	52
Home Supervision	72	72	72	59	58	55	98	70	68	77	85	73
Total	437	460	482	476	469	445	479	442	426	446	463	441

Source: Alameda County Probation Department

There is a disproportionate number of African American youth in the county’s juvenile justice system. According to the Alameda County Probation Department, in 2004, African American youth made up more than half of all youth in juvenile hall.



Male youth greatly outnumber female youth in the probation system. Probation Department monthly reports for 2004 indicate that 84% of youth in custody were male and 16% were female.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

The leading causes of death of infants are Congenital malformation, chromosomal abnormalities and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome. Among children aged 1 to 14 unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death. Among 15 to 24 year old youth, however, the leading cause of death, by a substantial margin, is homicide.

TABLE 32. LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH BY AGE GROUP: DEATHS AND PERCENT OF AGE GROUP TOTAL, OAKLAND, 1999-2001		
Rank by Age Group	Count	Percent
<1 YEAR		
1 Congenital Malformation & Chromosomal Abnormalities	8.3	18.90%
2 Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	8	18.20%
3 Disorder Related to Short Gestation and Low Birth Weight	6	13.60%
1 to 14 Years		
1 Unintentional injuries	5.3	34%
2 Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	2	12.80%
3 Congenital Malformation & Chromosomal Abnormalities	1	6.40%
15-24 YEARS		
1 Homicide	26.7	49.10%
2 Unintentional Injuries	12.3	22.70%
3 Suicide	3	5.50%
Source: Alameda County Health Department		

PHYSICAL FITNESS

From the 2000–1 to 2003–4 school year OUSD students improved in their performance on fitness tests for all three grades measured, though physical activity and healthy lifestyle need to be promoted among youth. The majority of students in all three grades could perform three to five of the fitness standards. The California physical fitness test consists of three components: 1) aerobic capacity, 2) body composition, and 3) muscular strength, endurance, and flexibility. Six fitness areas are tested to assess these three components. The test consists of a one-mile run or walk, a skin fold or Body Mass Index measurement, strength- curl-ups, a trunk lift where students lift themselves off the ground for as long as possible, push ups or pull ups, a sit and reach flexibility test.

According to the Physical Fitness Program of the California State Department of Education, aerobic capacity is the most important indicator of physical fitness and is assessed by measuring endurance. (CDE December 2004) However, barely half of 5th grade students were in the Healthy Fitness zone in the 2003–4 school year. Among 7th and 9th graders this percentage is even lower. Only 30.4% of 9th grade students were in the Healthy Fitness Zone of Aerobic capacity in 2003-04. In the other fitness areas, there is not as much variation between the grades.

TABLE 33. OAKLAND UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT ON STATE PHYSICAL FITNESS TEST AREAS: PERCENT OF STUDENTS IN THE HEALTHY FITNESS ZONE IN THE 6 FITNESS AREAS

Physical Fitness Tasks	Grade 5		Grade 7		Grade 9	
	2000-01	2003-04	2000-01	2003-04	2000-01	2003-04
Aerobic Capacity	50.0%	52.3%	41.5%	44.8%	29.1%	30.4%
Body Composition	67.1%	64.3%	65.8%	63.1%	63.0%	64.2%
Abdominal Strength	76.5%	84.9%	79.2%	78.9%	72.4%	75.1%
Trunk Extension Strength	81.9%	80.5%	83.8%	88.2%	80.1%	84.1%
Upper Body Strength	65.2%	67.9%	57.8%	68.3%	64.2%	63.9%
Flexibility	19.6%	67.7%	25.1%	71.9%	14.5%	63.5%

Source: California Department of Education

HEALTH BEHAVIORS: ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND DRUG USE

Eleventh grade students in the OUSD report having much lower cigarette and tobacco, alcohol, inhalant, and marijuana use than students statewide and nationally.

TABLE 34. ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND DRUG USE, OUSD CALIFORNIA HEALTHY KIDS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA (CSS), AND NATIONAL (YRBS)

	District	CSS	YRBS
During the past 30 days, did you...			
smoke a cigarette?	21%	36%	66%
chew tobacco or snuff?	3%	9%	-
drink alcohol? (glass)	56%	65%	80%
use inhalants?	5%	13%	14%
smoke marijuana?	40%	44%	47%
drink 5 drinks in a couple of hours?	13%	26%	32%
During your life have you ever..			
been very drunk or sick after drinking?	33%	43%	-
Been high from using drugs?	34%	40%	-
Source: California Healthy Kids Survey			

Note on sources: The California Health Kids Survey (CHKS) is sponsored by the California Department of Education and is used to collect youth health-risk and resilience data. The survey is designed to measure the behaviors and the factors that influence them. It was administered to 7th, 9th, and 11th students in the fall of 2003. It can be compared to state and national health behaviors surveys. While OUSD was successful in implementing the California Healthy Kids Survey in fall 2003, the sample size was insufficient to guarantee statistical significance (60% sample needed). However, the information above on the 11th grade cohort came closest to the 60%, and we decided to feature it here.