

JPA Impact Tables: *Update on the Oakland Citywide Dashboard*

SEPTEMBER 13, 2018

The JPA and OTLC identified draft long-term indicators for the citywide dashboard*

Oakland's children, youth, and families are the healthiest in the nation

Health

Children and youth are physically, socially, and emotionally healthy

- % babies born at a low birth weight
- · % children and youth with asthma
- % children and youth at a healthy weight
- % children and youth with a usual source of health care
- % children and youth experiencing chronic mental health issues

Education

Children and youth thrive in school and are prepared for college, career, and community success

- % children ready for kindergarten
- % at or above 3rd grade reading level
- · High school graduation rate
- % students completing a 2- or 4-year college degree within 6 years

Wealth

Families are economically stable and youth succeed after high school

- % residents earning a living wage (>200% FPL)
- % youth that are disconnected (ages 16-24 years not in school or working)
- Median family assets

Housing

Families have quality, affordable, stable housing

- # homeless families
- % under-housed families
- % households with severe housing cost burden (spending >50% of income on housing)

Safety

Families live in safe, vibrant communities

- Recidivism rate ◆
- Violent crime rate
- Juvenile arrest rate ◆
- Juvenile incarceration rate ◆

^{*} FSG's work with this data was complete as of January 2017. FSG's intent was to conduct additional research to identify the best indicators reflecting and describing the health of our children, youth and families in the impact areas of health, education, wealth, housing and safety. Another requirement was that the data be disaggregated by race/ethnicity, gender, age, system status and geography, where possible. Some of the prior values that FSG collected were not disaggregated and the Impact Tables have applied the equity lens where available and possible, and specific to Oakland.

[♦] FSG was conducting additional research for indicators to best reflect child mental health and youth involvement in the criminal justice system.

The OTLC and JPA also identified additional indicators for consideration in future work*

Health

Children and youth are physically, socially, and emotionally healthy

- Teen birth rate
- Access to healthy food
- Child diabetes rate
- Primary care utilization
- % youth with tooth decay

Education

Children and youth thrive in school and are prepared for college, career, and community success

- % students attending school regularly (not chronically absent)
- % high school graduates enrolled in a
 2- or 4- year college in the fall after graduation
- Access to quality childcare ◆

Wealth

Families are economically stable and youth succeed after high school

- Percent of students enrolled on a career pathway
- Credit score and debt measures ◆
- Percent of families banked and underbanked

Housing

Families have quality, affordable, stable housing

 Percent of households with moderate housing cost burden (spending >30% of income on housing)

Safety

Families live in safe, vibrant communities

- Victimization rates
- # incarcerated/detained adults with children under 18 ◆
- Job transition for the re-entry population ◆

^{*} FSG's work with this data was complete as of January 2017. The intent was to conduct further research to identify the best additional indicators reflecting and describing the health of our children, youth and families in the impact areas of health, education, wealth, housing, and safety. Another requirement was that the data be disaggregated by race/ethnicity, gender, age, system status and geography, where possible, and specific to Oakland.

[♦] FSG expressed interest in pursuing indicators to reflect these ideas.

| Health: Chil | dren and yout | h are phys | ically, soci | ally, and emotionally healthy |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| What our goal is | What we're tracking & change desired | Where we are | Change | Target Trend Are we closing the equity gap? |
| Our babies have a | % babies born at a low birth weight (data for Alameda County) ▼ | 7.1% | Prior value 7.5% | Pending 7.2% 7.5% 7.1% PROGRESS |
| healthy start | / tamoud County) v | 2014-2010 | (2011-13) | 2009-11 2011-13 2014-16 |
| Our children and youth are | % people ages 0-24 who visited emergency/ urgent care for asthma | 5.8% | Prior value 7.2% | Pending 22.5% 16.5% 14.3% 7.2% 5.8% PROGRESS |
| free from asthma | in the past 12 mos. (Alameda County) ▼ (Oakland-only data also available, see slide 16) | 2010 | (2015) | 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 |
| Our children and youth are | % of children and youth at a healthy weight | 54.7% | | Pending 47.0% 46.8% 52.6% 54.7% PROGRESS |
| at a healthy weight | (OUSD 7 th grade) ▲ | 2015-16 Academic Year | Prior value 52.6% (2014-15) | 2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15 2015-16 |
| Our children and youth | % of children and youth ages 0-24 with a usual | 93.2% | | Pending 88% 90% 88% 93% PROGRESS |
| have health care | place to go when sick or need health advice (Alameda County) ▲ | 2016 | Prior value 88.4% (2015) | 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 |
| Our children and youth | % of children and youth experiencing chronic | 25% | V | Pending 28% 31% 25% PROGRESS |
| enjoy good mental health | sadness/hopelessness (OUSD 9 th grade) ▼ | 2015-16 Academic Year | Prior value 31% (2013-14) | 2011-12 2013-14 2015-16 |

Education: Children and youth thrive in school and are prepared for college, career, and community success

| What our goal is | What we're tracking & change desired | Where we are | Change | Target | Trend | Are we closing the equity gap? |
|--|---|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Our children are ready for kindergarten | % of students ready for kindergarten in OUSD 🛦 | 43% 2015 2017: 28%* | Unable to determine* | 2020: 50% 2025: 80% | Unable to determine* | Unable to determine* |
| Our 3 rd grade students are reading on grade level | % of students at or above grade level on OUSD ELA SBAC scores ▲ | 35% 2017-2018 | Prior value: 29% | 85% By 2020 | 29% 29% 35% 2015-16 2016-17 2017-2018 | CHALLENGE (no significant impact on equity gap) |
| Our students graduate high school | OUSD high school graduation rate ▲ | 70% 2016-2017 | Prior value: 66% | 2019: 75% 2025: 85% | 64% 66% 70% 2014-15 2015-2016 2016-2017 | PROGRESS |
| Our students graduate college | % HS graduates completing a 2- or 4- year degree within 6 years | 29% c/o 2011 5-year rate†: 24% | Prior value: 26% | 49% By 2020 5yr rate†: 60% By 2025 | 28% 26% 29% c/o 2009 c/o 2010 c/o 2011 | Unable to determine; seeking disaggregated data for c/o 2011 |

NOTE: Some 2020 goals will likely be revised given current outcomes.

^{*} Results from 2017 SRA not representative due to low participation rates/small sample size; cannot determine trends.

[†] membership also interested in increasing 5-year rate, so included here.

[#] See Appendix 2 for details for Education.

Wealth: Families are economically stable and youth succeed after high school What our goal is What we're tracking Where we are **Target Trend** Are we closing Change & change desired the equity gap? **Pending** 20% 20% 20% % residents below **NO CHANGE** poverty level in the past Prior value Our 12 months V 2011-15 2012-2016 20% 2012-2016 families are (2011-2015)economically % of families living in stable asset poverty (don't Reference Appendix 2 under Wealth have 3 months of net worth to live above Prior value* poverty level) V 33% (2016) 9.8% **CHALLENGES** Our youth % of Oakland youth **Pending** 8.9% 9.8% ages 16-19 not in succeed after school and not working Prior value high school 2010-14 2011-2015 (disconnected youth) ▼ 2011-2015 8.9% (2010-2014)

^{*} Source: "Building Financial Security in Oakland and Alameda County: A Data Snapshot" Family Assets Count. 2016*. Published as one-time report with no routinely updated data sources.

Safety: Families live in safe, vibrant communities

| What our goal is | What we're tracking & change desired | Where we are | Change | Target | Trend | Are we closing the equity gap? |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|---|--------------------------------|
| | Juvenile arrests * ▼ | 491 ₂₀₁₇ | Prior value 669 | Pending | 527 502 669 491 2014 2015 2016 2017 | PROGRESS |
| | Youth incarceration (Average daily population at the JJC and Camp Sweeney)▼ | 97 2017 | Prior value 105 | Pending | 200 161 105 97 2014 2015 2016 2017 | PROGRESS |
| Our youth and families are not caught in the justice | Probation cases (25 years old and younger) ▼ | 1,330 2017 | Prior value 1,523 (2016) | Pending | 2164 1815 1523 1330 2014 2015 2016 2017 | PROGRESS |
| system | Recidivism (12-25 years old) ▼ | 6.8% ₂₀₁₆ | Prior value 8.5% (2015) | Pending | 6.5 8.5 6.8 2014 2015 2016 | PROGRESS |
| | Suspensions in OUSD ▼ | 1,534 Total number 2017-2018 | Prior value 1,413 (2016-2017) | Pending | 1645 1413 1534 2015-16 2016-17 2017-18 | CHALLENGES |

^{*} Previous data presented by FSG represented Alameda County.

Safety: Families live in safe, vibrant communities

| What our goal is | What we're tracking & change desired | Where we are | Change | Target | Trend | Are we closing the equity gap? |
|----------------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------|---------|--|--------------------------------|
| Oakland is a safe place to | # murders, year to date (YTD) ▼ | 72 Total number 2017 | Prior value 85 | Pending | 90 79 83 85 72 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 | PROGRESS |
| learn, work and play | # of larcenies, robberies, and burglaries, year to date (YTD) ▼ | 21.0 Per thousand 2017 | Prior value 19.5 | Pending | 23.2 21 20.7 19.5 21 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 | CHALLENGES |

Housing: Families have quality, affordable, stable housing What our goal is **Target** Are we closing What we're tracking Where we are Change **Trend** & change desired the equity gap? 2761 **Pending CHALLENGES** # homeless persons 2761 2191 (Oakland) V 2017 Prior value 2191 **Our families** (2015)2015 2017 have healthy places to live % renter-occupied 11.2% **Pending** CHALLENGES 3 10% 11.2% households living in crowded conditions 2016 Prior value (more than one person 2011-2015* 2012-2016* 10% per room) 1 V (2015)% households with 65% 62% **62% Pending** PROGRESS 3 **Our families** severe housing cost burden (extremely low can afford 2014 Prior value income residents their homes 65% spending >50% of 2010 2014 (2010)income on housing) 2 V

Note: Regional homelessness has increased or 2016-2017. Many combined efforts are attempting to decrease the amount of homeless residents.

Equity Considerations:

- · African Americans continue to represent the largest unsheltered ethnicity group.
- · Families with immigrants are more likely to share housing.
- 1 Families are sharing housing to stem rising regional housing costs, but this also leads to overcrowding.
- 2 There was a reduction in cost burden for low income residents across the board. There is no equity data to track equity goals.
- 3 Data collected does not display equity gaps and challenges.

^{*} Data taken in 5-year increments, see slide 38.

Appendix 1

DETAILED DATA ON LONG-TERM INDICATORS

Looking at the data

Notes and considerations on the deeper dive into the data

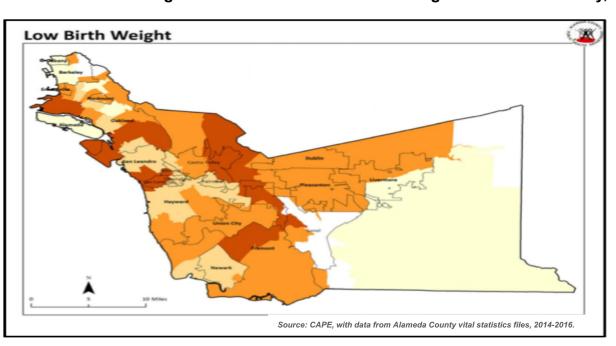
- In the areas where targets are **PENDING**, they have yet to be determined on an institutional basis. Impact Table leadership will develop this metric based on subject matter experts from our community and public agency partnerships.
- Prior FSG values were not always disaggregated by race/ethnicity, gender, age, system status and geography. In many cases, updated information reflects the equity lens.
- Prior FSG values sometimes reflected County of Alameda data. This has been updated, where possible, to reflect measurements in the City of Oakland.
- More information is needed where the effects of crucial processes such as gentrification or immigration laws unveil a more multi-faceted story around disparities in the City of Oakland.
- There is a risk that traditional data sources and traditional indicators may focus attention on the traditional solutions which may not lead to better or desired outcomes. On the other hand, developing non-traditional indicators that can tell a more accurate story is problematic as there may not yet be any data available for these indicators.
- Given the work done to inform the established indicators, some Impact Tables have discovered that selected proxy, mid-level indicators or process goals are valuable in determining the usefulness and sustainability of the established indicators currently being measured, as well as possible additional future indicators.

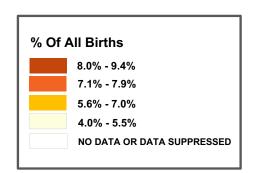
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Health

| Health: Children and youth are physically, socially, and emotionally healthy | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------|-------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| What our goal is | What we're tracking & change desired | Where we are | Change | Target | Are we closing the equity gap? | | | |
| Our babies have a | % babies born at a low birth weight (Alameda | 7.1% | _ | Pending | PROGRESS | | | |
| healthy start | County) ▼ | 2014-16 | Prior value 7.5% (2011-13) | | | | | |

Percentage of Babies Born at Low Birth Weight in Alameda County, by Geography (2014-16)





Main contributing factors

- Access to prenatal care
- Maternal physical and mental health status

Initiatives tracking this indicator

- Oakland Starting Smart and Strong
- Alameda County ICPC
- Alameda County Home Visiting

Source: Community Assessment, Planning and Evaluation (CAPE), Alameda County Public Health Department, with data from Alameda County Vital Statistics.

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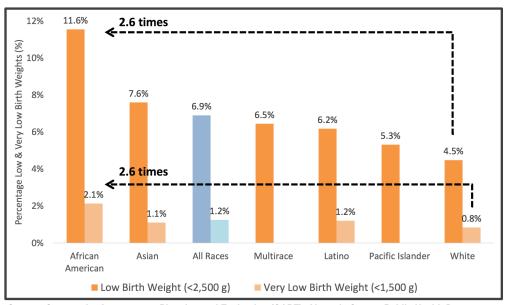
| Health: Children and youth are physically, socially, and emotionally healthy | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------|-------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| What our goal is | What we're tracking & change desired | Where we are | Change | Target | Are we closing the equity gap? | | | |
| Our babies have a healthy start | % babies born at a low birth weight (Alameda | 7.1% | | Pending | PROGRESS | | | |
| nealing Start | County) ▼ | 2014-16 | Prior value 7.5% (2011-13) | | | | | |

Babies with Low Birth Weight, Alameda County, 2014-2016



Source: California Department of Public Health for 2014-2016.

Percentage Low Birth Weight (LBW) and Very Low Birth Weight (VLBW) by Race/Ethnicity, Alameda County, 2014



Source: Community Assessment, Planning and Evaluation (CAPE), Alameda County Public Health Department, with data from Alameda County Vital Statistics, 2014.

Main contributing factors

- Access to prenatal care
- · Maternal physical and mental health status

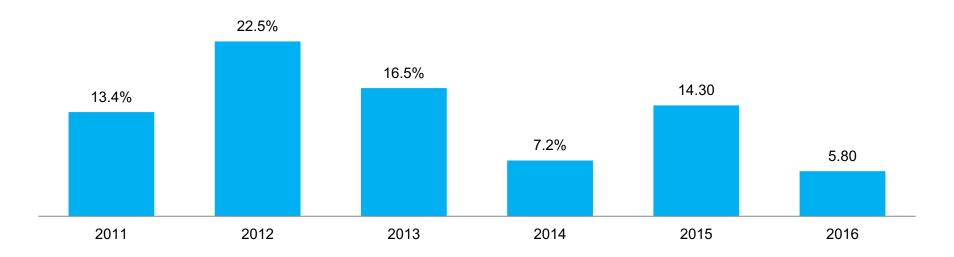
Initiatives tracking this indicator

- Oakland Starting Smart and Strong
- Alameda County ICPC
- Alameda County Home Visiting

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| Health: Children and youth are physically, socially, and emotionally healthy | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------|----------------------------|---------|--|--|--|--|
| What our goal is | What we're tracking & change desired | Where we are | Change | Target | Are we closing the equity gap? | | | |
| Our children and youth are free | % people ages 0-24 who visited emergency/ urgent care for asthma in | 5.8% | V | Pending | PROGRESS | | | |
| from asthma | the past 12 mos. (Alameda County)* ▼ | 2016 | Prior value 7.2% (2015) | | (Disaggregated data is available for Oakland, see slide 17) | | | |

Percent of children and youth ages 0-24 years who visited the emergency/urgent care for asthma within the past 12 months (Alameda County, 2011-2016)



Main contributing factors

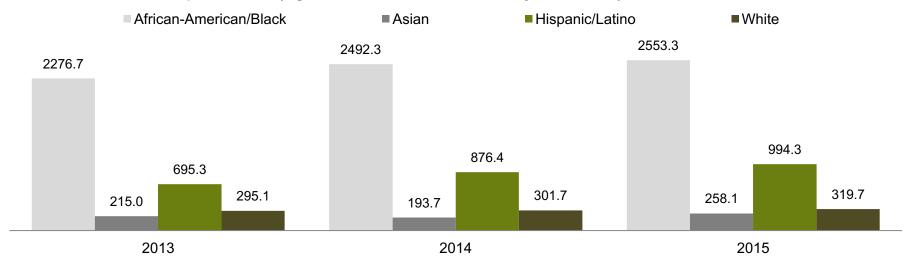
- Exposure to environmental triggers (pollution, mold)
- Access to primary health care

Initiatives tracking this indicator

School-based health centers

| Health: Children and youth are physically, socially, and emotionally healthy | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|---------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| What our goal is | What we're tracking & change desired | Where we are | Change | Target | Are we closing the equity gap? | | | |
| Our children and youth are free from asthma | Age-specific rate of Emergency Department visits, per 100,000 (Oakland only) ▼ | More data needed for percentages | More data needed for percentages | Pending | CHALLENGES | | | |

Age-Specific rate of Oakland Asthma Emergency Department visits by race/ethnicity, per 100,000 (Ages 0-24. Data for Oakland only, 2013-2015)



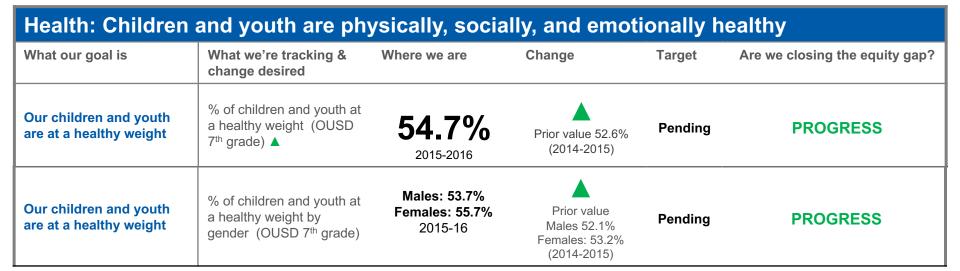
Main contributing factors

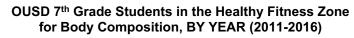
- Exposure to environmental triggers (pollution, mold)
- Access to primary health care

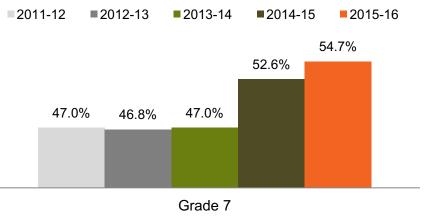
Initiatives tracking this indicator

· School-based health centers

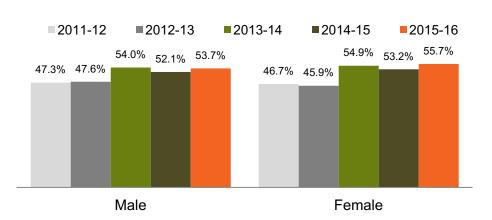
Source: Community Assessment, Planning and Evaluation (CAPE), Alameda County Public Health Department, with data from Alameda County Vital Statistics







OUSD 7th Grade Students in the Healthy Fitness Zone for Body Composition, by Gender (2011-2016)



Main contributing factors

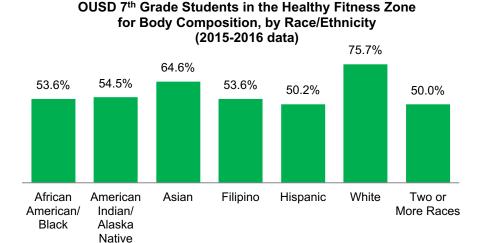
- · Lack of affordable, healthy food options
- Concentration of low-cost, unhealthy options
- Targeting of unhealthy food to kids
- Lack of physical activity, partly due to lack of safe spaces to walk and play

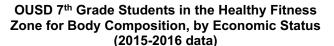
Initiatives tracking this indicator

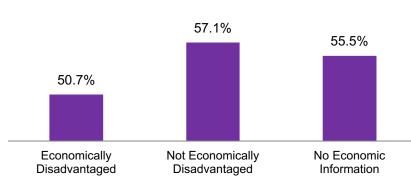
- OUSD
- Alameda County ICPC
- School-based health centers

Source: California Physical Fitness Report, Oakland Unified School District, California Department of Education, DataQuest; Body composition refers to skinfold measurements/ bioelectric impedance analyzer (percent body fat), and body mass index

| Health: Children and youth are physically, socially, and emotionally healthy | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------|---------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| What our goal is | What we're tracking & change desired | Where we are | Change | Target | Are we closing the equity gap? | | |
| Our children and youth are at a healthy weight | % of children and youth at a healthy weight by race (OUSD 7 th grade) ▲ | Disparity ranges from 11.1% to 25.7% between Whites and other races | Pending | Pending | CHALLENGES | | |
| Our children and youth are at a healthy weight | % of children and youth at a healthy weight by economic status (OUSD 7 th grade) | 6.4% disparity between not economically disadvantaged and economically disadvantaged | Pending | Pending | CHALLENGES | | |







Note: "Economically disadvantaged" denotes OUSD 7th grade students receiving free or reduced-price lunch.

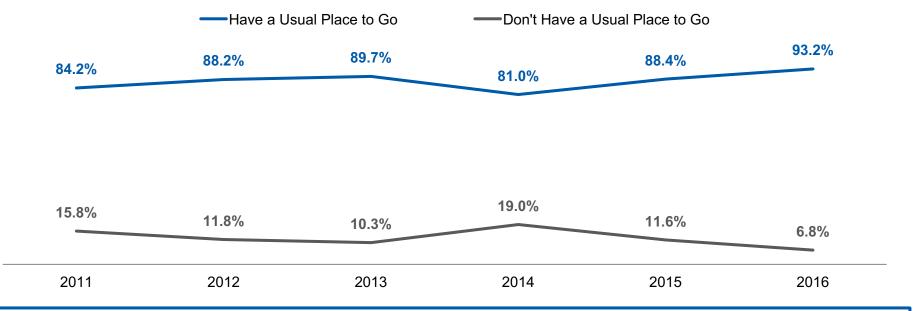
Main contributing factors

- · Lack of affordable, healthy food options
- Concentration of low-cost, unhealthy options
- Targeting of unhealthy food to kids
- Lack of physical activity, partly due to lack of safe spaces to walk and play

- OUSD
- Alameda County ICPC
- School-based health centers

| Health: Children and youth are physically, socially, and emotionally healthy | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| What our goal is | What we're tracking & change desired | Where we are | Change | Target | Are we closing the equity gap? | | | |
| Our children and youth have health | % of children and youth ages 0-24 with a usual place to go when sick or | 93.2% | | Pending | PROGRESS | | | |
| care | need health advice (Alameda County) ▲ | 2016 | Prior value 88.4% (2015) | | (Published data not disaggregated) | | | |

Alameda County children and youth ages 0-24 with a Usual Place to Go When Sick Or Need Health Advice (2011–2016)



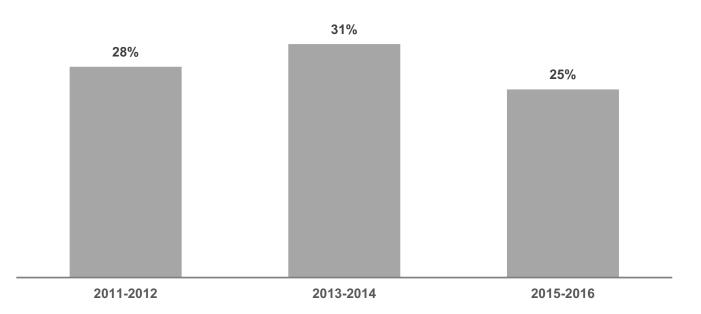
Main contributing factors

- Affordability: Insurance and cost
- · Accessibility: Proximity and hours
- Cultural competence

- OUSD
- BMOC Manhood
- AC Home Visiting

| Health: Children and youth are physically, socially, and emotionally healthy | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| What our goal is | What we're tracking & change desired | Where we are | Change | Target | Are we closing the equity gap? | | | |
| Our children and youth enjoy good | % of children and youth experiencing depression | 25% | • | Pending | PROGRESS | | | |
| mental health | (OUSD 9 th grade) ▼ | 2015-16 Academic Year | Prior value 31% (2013-14) | | | | | |

Percent of all OUSD 9th Grade students who experienced depression in the past year



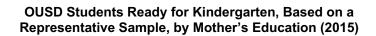
Main contributing factors

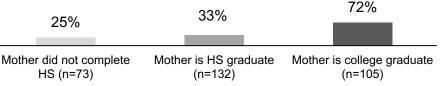
- Access to mental health supports
- Exposure to adverse experiences

- School Based Health Centers
- OUSD

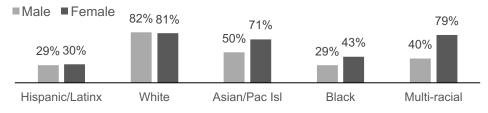
Education

Education: Children and youth thrive in school and are prepared for college, career, and community success What our goal is What we're tracking & Are we closing Change **Target** Where we are change desired the equity gap? 43% Our children are % of students ready for Unable to 2020: 50% Unable to ready for 2015 kindergarten in OUSD A determine* 2025: 80% determine* kindergarten 2017: 28%*





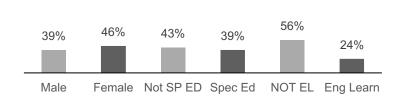
OUSD Students Ready for Kindergarten, Based on a Representative Sample, by Gender/Race/Ethnicity (2015)



OUSD Students Ready for Kindergarten, Based on a Representative Sample, by Family Income (2015)



OUSD Students Ready for Kindergarten, Based on a Representative Sample, by Subgroup (2015)



Note: Students' readiness levels were recorded by teachers using the Kindergarten Observation Form (KOF), an assessment of 20 readiness skills.

Main contributing factors

- Access to high-quality, affordable pre-K
- Hunger, fatigue, and physical health
- Access to information to support parent-child interactions that promote readiness

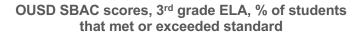
- Oakland Starting Smart and Strong
- Oakland Promise
- My Brother's Keeper
- Oakland Literacy Coalition
- Alameda County ICPC
- ALL-IN

Source: Oakland 2015 and 2017 SRA District Reports.

^{*} Results from 2017 SRA not representative due to low participation rates/small sample size; cannot determine trends

Education: Children and youth thrive in school and are prepared for college, career, and community success

| What our goal is | What we're tracking & change desired | Where we are | Change | Target | Are we closing the equity gap? |
|---|---|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|---|
| Our 3 rd grade students are reading on grade level | % of students at or above grade level on OUSD ELA SBAC scores ▲ | 35% 2017-2018 | Prior value: 29% | 85% By 2020 | CHALLENGE (no significant impact on equity gap) |



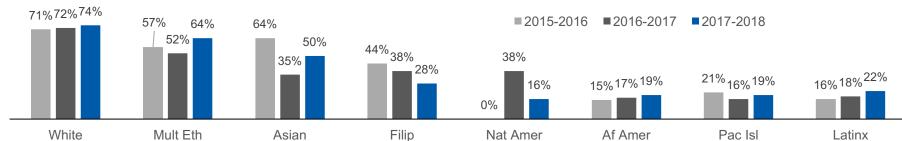
■2014-2015 ■2015-2016 ■2016-2017 ■2017-2018

OUSD SBAC scores, 3rd grade ELA, % of students that met or exceeded standard

■2014-2015 **■**2015-2016 **■**2016-2017



OUSD SBAC scores, 3rd grade ELA, % of students that met or exceeded standard by race/ethnicity



Main contributing factors

- Hunger, fatigue, and physical health
- Access to literacy supports
- Quality of instruction and performance in prior grades

- Oakland Starting Smart and Strong
- Oakland Promise
- My Brother's Keeper
- Oakland Literacy Coalition

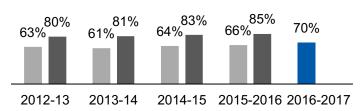
- ALL-IN
- AC ICPC
- BMoC Urban
 Strategies

Education: Children and youth thrive in school and are prepared for college, career, and community success

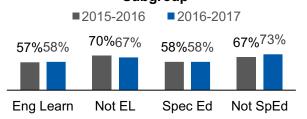
| What our goal is | What we're tracking & change desired | Where we are | Change | Target | Are we closing the equity gap? |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Our students graduate high | OUSD high school | 70% | | 2019: 75% 2025: 85% | PROGRESS |
| school | graduation rate ▲ | 2016-2017 | Prior value 66% | | |



■ Oakland ■ Alameda County

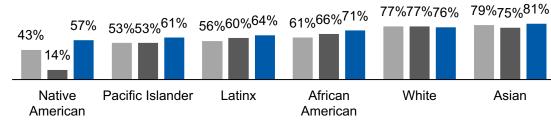


OUSD High School Graduation Rates, by Subgroup

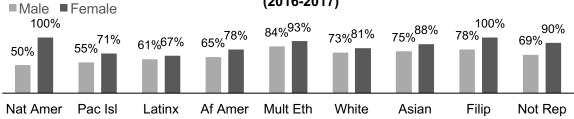


OUSD High School Graduation Rates, by Race/Ethnicity

2014-15 2015-16 2016-2017



OUSD High School Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender (2016-2017)



Main contributing factors

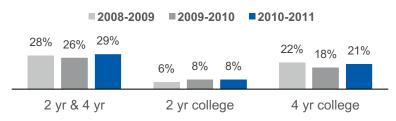
- Quality of academic performance in prior grades; teacher shortage and attrition
- Connections to a relevant career pathway
- Lack of college, career & community planning and advising

- Oakland Promise
- My Brother's Keeper
- BMoC Urban Strategies
- Alameda County ICPC
- Alameda County Home Visiting*
- Community Safety Plan*

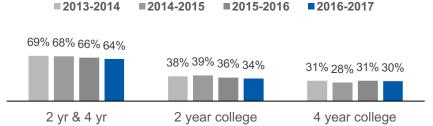
Education: Children and youth thrive in school and are prepared for college, career, and community success

| What our goal is | What we're tracking & change desired | Where we are | Change | Target | Are we closing the equity gap? |
|-------------------------------|---|--|------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Our students graduate college | % HS graduates completing a 2- or 4- year degree within 6 years ▲ | 29% 2010-2011 5-year rate†: 24% | Prior value: 26% | 49% By 2020 5yr rate†: 60% By 2025 | Unable to determine; seeking disaggregated data for 2010-2011 |

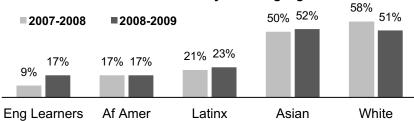




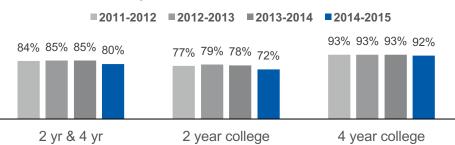
OUSD High School Class, % of Students Enrolled in College During the First Year After High School



OUSD High School Class Completing College within 6 years by Race/Ethnicity and Language Status



OUSD High School Class, % of Students Enrolled in College the First Year After High School Who Returned for a Second Year



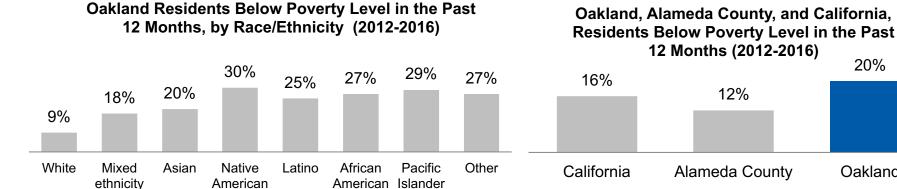
Main contributing factors

- Academic preparation
- Understanding of college system and resources
- Exposure to college-going culture & support systems
- Tuition and other costs

- Oakland Promise
- My Brother's Keeper

Wealth

| Wealth: Families are economically stable and youth succeed after high school | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------|--------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| What our goal is | What we're tracking & change desired | Where we are | Change | Target | Are we closing the equity gap? | | |
| Our families are economically | % residents below poverty level in the past | 20% | \longleftrightarrow | Pending | NO CHANGE | | |
| stable | 12 months ▼ | 2012-2016 | Prior value 20% (2011-2015) | | | | |



Definition: The Federal Poverty Level is set at \$24,300 for a family of four (2016)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey

5-Year Estimates

Main contributing factors

- Low wage employment options
- Education/skills and jobs mismatch between local hires and local growth sectors
- Barriers (finances, former incarceration)
- Access to childcare
- Increases in cost of housing

Initiatives tracking this indicator

- Community Safety Plan
- Prosperity Now**
- Oakland Fund for Children & Youth Strategic Plan**
- Oakland Economic & Workforce Development Strategy**

Note: Targets have yet to be determined on institutional basis. Impact Table leadership will develop metric based on group expertise.

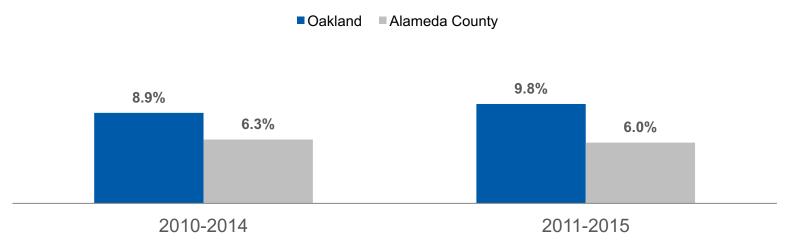
** Additional initiatives tracking this indicator included for reference as they offer localized reporting for more accurate measurement.

20%

Oakland

| Wealth: Families are economically stable and youth succeed after high school | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------|---------------------|---------|------------------------------------|--|
| What our goal is | What we're tracking & change desired | Where we are | Change | Target | Are we closing the equity gap? | |
| Our youth succeed after high | % of Oakland youth ages 16-19 not in school and | 9.8% | | Pending | CHALLENGES | |
| school | not working (disconnected youth) ▼ | 2011-2015 | Prior value 8.9% | | (Published data not disaggregated) | |

Percent of Oakland and Alameda County Youth 16-19 Not in School and Not Working (2010-2015, Five Year Estimates)



Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (Dec. 2016)

Main contributing factors

- Chronic absenteeism
- · Disengagement from school
- Disconnect of curriculum to career opportunities
- Juvenile justice involvement and challenges of re-entry
- Limited job opportunities for young people
- Community safety- environmental factors
- · Family mobility- displacement

- My Brother's Keeper
- OUSD
- Community Safety Plan
- Alameda County Home Visiting

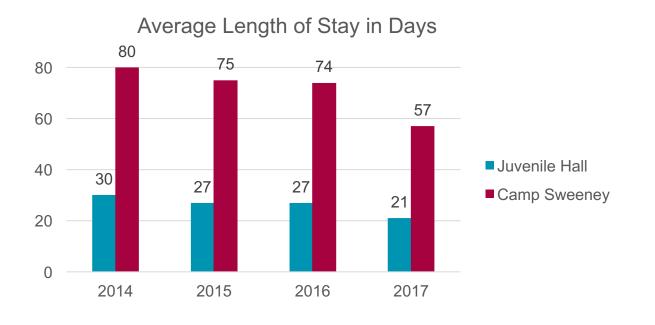
Safety

Safety: Families live in safe, vibrant communities What our goal is What we're tracking & Change Are we closing the equity Where we are **Target** change desired gap? Our youth and families are not 491 **PROGRESS** Juvenile arrests V **Pending** caught in the justice Prior value 2017 669 system 2016 2017 2014 2015 3.8 3.3 4.1 3.2 4.2 3.3 61.8 Hispanic White Asian Other Black

Main contributing factors

- Concentrated stressors: poverty, lack of opportunity, and disinvestment
- Policing policies and implicit bias against youth and people of color
- Drug enforcement policies

| Safety: Families live in safe, vibrant communities | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|--------------------|---------|-----|-------------|-------------|------------|
| What our goal is | What we're tracking & change desired | Where we are | Change | Target | Are | we clos | ing the e | equity |
| Our youth and families are not caught in the justice system | Youth incarceration (Average daily population at the JJC and Camp Sweeney)▼ | 97 ₂₀₁₇ | Prior value 105 | Pending | 200 | 161 2015 | 105 2016 | 97 2017 |



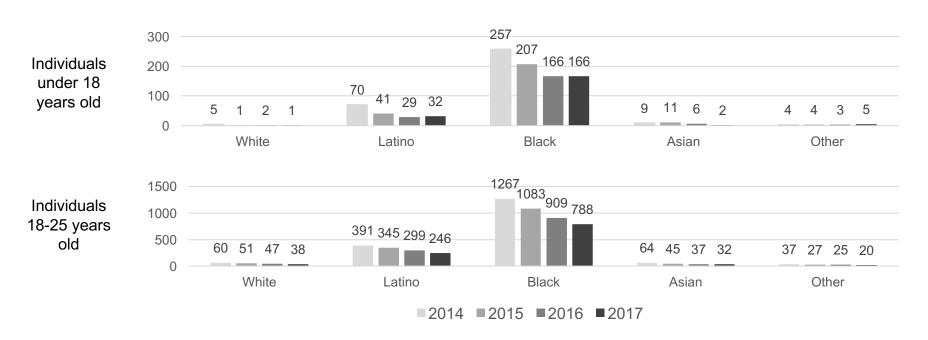
| | Number of youth committed to DJJ* |
|------|--|
| 2014 | 10 |
| 2015 | 12 |
| 2016 | 2 |
| 2017 | 2 |

*DJJ = Division of Juvenile Justice state facility

Main contributing factors

- Concentrated stressors: poverty, lack of opportunity, and disinvestment
- Policing policies and implicit bias against youth and people of color
- Drug enforcement policies

| Safety: Families live in safe, vibrant communities | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| What our goal is | What we're tracking & change desired | Where we are | Change | Target | Are we closing the equity gap? | | |
| Our youth and families are not caught in the justice system | Individuals on probation ▼ | 1,330 | Prior value 1,523 (2016) | Pending | PROGRESS | | |



Main contributing factors

- Concentrated stressors: poverty, lack of opportunity, and disinvestment
- Policing policies and implicit bias against youth and people of color
- Drug enforcement policies

| Safety: Families live in safe, vibrant communities | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| What our goal is | What we're tracking & change desired | Where we are | Change | Target | Are we closing the equity gap? | | |
| Our youth and families are not caught in the justice system | Recidivism▼ | 6.8% 2016 | Prior value 8.5% (2015) | Pending | PROGRESS | | |

Definition of a recidivating event: When an individual has a new adjudication within 12 months of <u>all</u> probation cases being closed.

Notes: Calculation includes individuals 12-25 years old. Individuals who had all probation cases closed in the juvenile system during a given year and had a new adjudication in the adult system within 12 months are NOT included in this calculation. Additional work is underway to include this population.

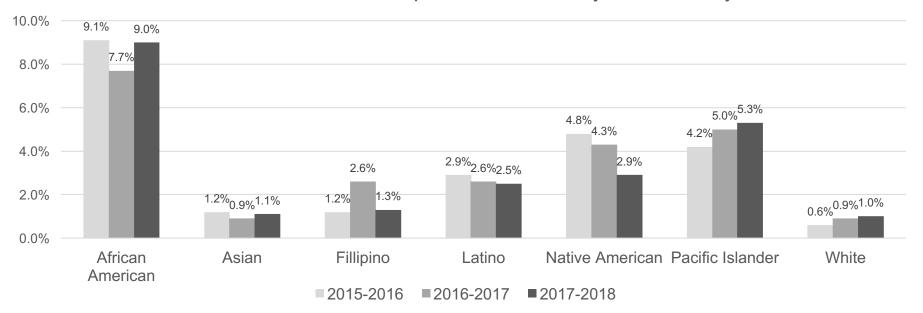
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|------|------|-------|
| Juveniles (12-17 years old) | | | |
| Number of juveniles who completed probation | 216 | 146 | 130 |
| Number of juveniles who had a new adjudication within 12 months | 12 | 0 | 1 |
| Juvenile recidivism % | 5.6% | 0.0% | 0.8% |
| Adults (18-25 years old) | | | |
| Number of adults who completed probation | 186 | 197 | 133 |
| Number of adults who had a new adjudication within 12 months | 14 | 29 | 18 |
| Adult recidivism % | 7.5% | 14.7 | 12.8% |

Main contributing factors

- Concentrated stressors: poverty, lack of opportunity, and disinvestment
- Policing policies and implicit bias against youth and people of color
- Drug enforcement policies

| Safety: Families live in safe, vibrant communities | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------|--------------------------------|--|
| What our goal is | What we're tracking & change desired | Where we are | Change | Target | Are we closing the equity gap? | |
| Our youth and families are not caught in the justice system | Number of students suspended in OUSD▼ | 1,534 2017-2018 | Prior value 1,413 | Pending | CHALLENGES | |

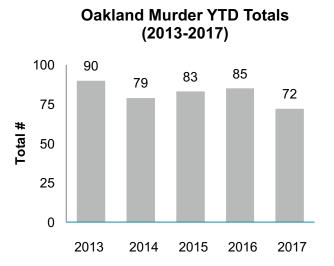
Percent of students suspended in OUSD by race/ethnicity

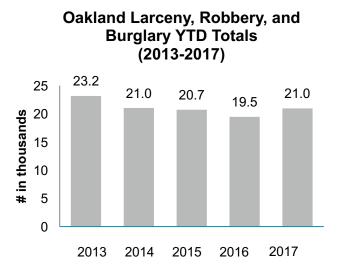


Main contributing factors

- Concentrated stressors: poverty, lack of opportunity, and disinvestment
- Policing policies and implicit bias against youth and people of color
- · Drug enforcement policies

| Safety: Families live in safe, vibrant communities | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| What our goal is | What we're tracking & change desired | Where we are | Change | Target | Are we closing the equity gap? | | |
| Oakland is a safe place to learn, work and play | # murders, year to date (YTD) ▼ | 72 Total # 2017 | Prior value 85 | Pending | PROGRESS | | |
| | # of larcenies, robberies, and burglaries, year to date (YTD) ▼ | 21.0 # in thousands 2017 | Prior value 19.5 | Pending | CHALLENGES | | |





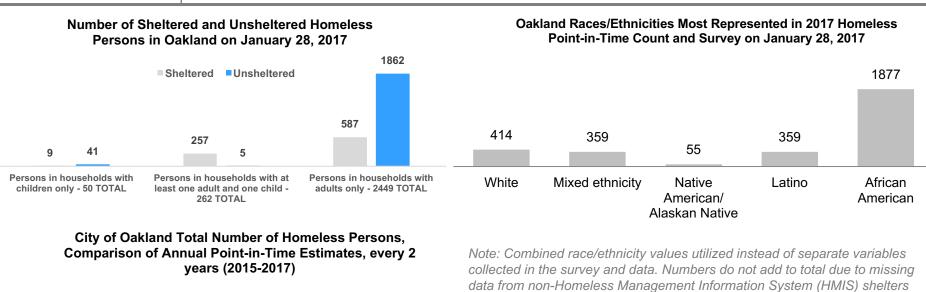
Main contributing factors

- Concentrated stressors: poverty, lack of opportunity, and disinvestment
- Challenges of re-entry and recidivism
- Gangs and culture of retaliation

^{*} Targets have yet to be determined on institutional basis. Impact Table leadership will develop metric based on group expertise.

Housing

| Housing: Families have quality, affordable, stable housing | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------|--|--|--|
| What our goal is | What we're tracking & change desired | Where we are | Change | Target | Are we closing the equity gap? | | |
| Our families have healthy places to live | # homeless persons | 2761 | | Pending | CHALLENGES | | |
| | (Oakland) ▼ | 2017 | Prior value 2191 (2015) | | (Published data partially disaggregated) | | |



Main contributing factors

High housing costs

2191

2015

- Job loss or other financial crisis
- Lack of access to behavioral health care

Initiatives tracking this indicator

EveryOne Home

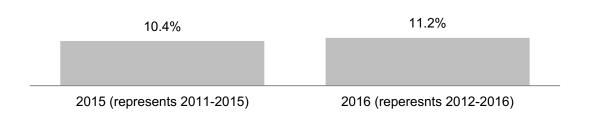
and transitional housing programs.

2761

2017

| Housing: Families have quality, affordable, stable housing | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|--|
| What our goal is | What we're tracking & change desired | Where we are | Change | Target | Are we closing the equity gap? | |
| Our families have healthy places to | % renter-occupied households living in crowded conditions | 11.2% | | Pending | CHALLENGES | |
| live | (more than one person per room) ▼ | 2016 | Prior value 10.4% (2015) | | (Published data not disaggregated) | |

Percent of renter-occupied Oakland households with more than one person per room, taken as a 5-year average



Main contributing factors

- Lack of affordable housing
- High demand on housing and lack of matching housing development

Initiatives tracking this indicator

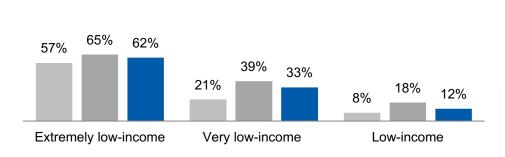
American Community Survey

NOTE: Foreign born residents are more likely to experience overcrowded housing. In efforts to stem the tide of regional rising housing cost families are sharing housing which leads to over crowding

Source: American Fact Finder, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates; https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 15 5YR B25014&prodType=table

| Housing: Families have quality, affordable, stable housing | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------|---------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|--|
| What our goal is | What we're tracking & change desired | Where we are | Change | Target | Are we closing the equity gap? | |
| Our families can | % households with severe housing cost burden (extremely low income | 62% | _ | Pending | PROGRESS | |
| afford their homes | residents spending >50% of income on housing) ▼ | (2014) | Prior value 65% (2010) | | (Published data not disaggregated) | |

Oakland Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden (Spending > 50% of Income on Housing), by Income (2000-2014)



2000 2010 2014

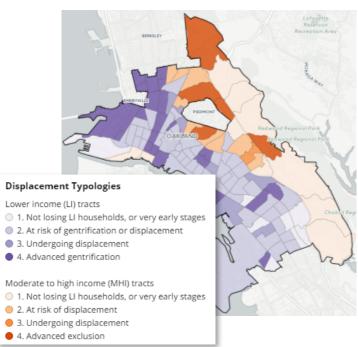
Definitions (Income range for family of 4):

- Extremely low-income = Earning up to \$27.6K/year
- Very low-income = Earning \$27.6K-\$46K/year
- Low-income = Earning \$46K-\$67.6K/year

Main contributing factors

- Lack of affordable housing
- High demand on housing & lack of matching housing development
- Low wages

Oakland Housing Displacement Risk (2013)



Initiatives tracking this indicator

- Community Safety Plan
- HUD

NOTE: There was progress in all areas of low income resident spending over a four year period. This data is not tracked by ethnicity which makes it difficult to track equity goals Source for 2000-2010 A Roadmap Toward Equity: Housing Solutions for Oakland, California, and PolicyLink, 2015; The 2016 UCB Urban Displacement Project, http://www.urbandisplacement.org/map/sf#

Appendix 2

SOURCES FOR DATA ON LONG-TERM INDICATORS

Health: Children and youth are physically, socially, and emotionally healthy

| What the goal is | What we're tracking | Data Source | Periodicity | Geography |
|---|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| Our babies have a healthy start | % babies born at a low birth weight (Alameda County) | California Department of Public Health for 2014-2016; Community Assessment, Planning and Evaluation (CAPE), Alameda County Public Health Department, with data from Alameda County Vital Statistics, 2014. | Collected in 3-year intervals. (i.e., 2011-2013, 2013-2015) | Alameda County |
| Our children and youth are free from asthma | % people ages 0-24 who visited emergency/ urgent care for asthma in the past 12 mos. (Alameda County) | 2016 California Health Interview Survey: Ask CHIS CAPE (See above) | Yearly (i.e., 2015, 2016) | Alameda County And City of Oakland |
| Our children and youth are at a healthy weight | % of children and youth at a healthy weight (OUSD 7 th grade) | 2015-16 California Physical Fitness Report, Oakland Unified School District, California Department of Education, <u>DataQuest</u> | Yearly, by academic year (i.e., 2015-16, 2014-15) | Oakland Unified School District |
| Our children and youth have health care | % of children and youth ages 0- 24 with a usual place to go when sick or need health advice (Alameda County) | 2016 California Health Interview Survey: Ask CHIS | Yearly (i.e., 2015, 2016) | Alameda County |
| Our children and youth enjoy good mental health | % of children and youth experiencing depression (OUSD 9th grade) | Oakland Unified School District. California Healthy Kids Survey, 2015-16: Main Report. San Francisco: WestEd Health & Human Development Program for the California Department of Education; and OUSD 2012-13 CHKS: Middle School, High School* *Note: As per original sample, data pulled only for OUSD 9th graders | Yearly, by academic year (i.e., 2015-16 2013-14) | Oakland Unified School District |

Education: Children and youth thrive in school and are prepared for college, career, and community success

| What the goal is | What we're tracking | Data Source | Periodicity | Geography |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| Our children are ready for kindergarten | % of students ready for kindergarten in OUSD | Source: Oakland 2015 and 2017 SRA District Reports (produced by Alameda County). The 2015 report describes the state of school readiness and related findings at the start of the 2015-16 school year for a representative sample of kindergarten students consisting of 17 out of 68 schools in Oakland Unified School District. 2017 report describes results for 15 schools at the start of the 2017-2018 school year. | Every two years | Oakland Unified School District; Alameda County |
| Our 3rd grade students are reading on grade level | % of students at or above grade level on OUSD ELA SBAC scores | OUSD Source: OUSD public dashboard (http://www.ousddata.org/public-dashboards.html); Alameda County Source: California Assessment of Student Performance & Progress https://caaspp.cde.ca.gov/sb2017/default | OUSD Data: Yearly, by academic year (i.e., 2013-14, 2014-15) Alameda County Data: | Oakland Unified School District, Alameda County |
| Our students graduate high school | OUSD high school graduation rate | Oakland Unified School District public dashboard. Alameda County Data Source: California Dept. of Education, California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS) via https://www.kidsdata.org/region#node=5 | OUSD Data: Yearly, by academic year (i.e., 2013-14, 2014-15) Alameda County Data: Yearly | Oakland Unified School District, Alameda County |
| Our students graduate college | % HS graduates completing a 2- or 4- year degree within 6 years | Source: OUSD, National Student Clearinghouse | Yearly, by academic year (i.e., 2013-14, 2014-15) | Oakland Unified School District |

Wealth: Families are economically stable and youth succeed after high school

| What the goal is | What we're tracking | Data Source | Periodicity | Geography |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|-----------|
| Our families are economically stable | % residents below poverty level in the past 12 months | U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates | Yearly (i.e., 2013, 2014) | Oakland |
| | % of families living in asset poverty (don't have 3 months of net worth to live above poverty level) | "Building Financial Security in Oakland and Alameda County: A Data Snapshot" Family Assets Count. 2016* | Previous data pulled from one-time report | Oakland |
| Our youth succeed after high school | % of Oakland youth ages 16- 19 not in school and not working (disconnected youth) | As cited on kidsdata.org, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (Dec. 2016) | Yearly (i.e., 2013, 2014) | Oakland |

| Safety: Families live in safe, vibrant communities | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|--|--|
| What the goal is | What we're tracking | Data Source | Periodicity | Geography | | |
| | Juvenile arrests | Oakland Police Department | Yearly (i.e., 2016, 2017) | Oakland | | |
| | Youth incarceration | Alameda County Probation Department | Yearly (i.e., 2016, 2017) | Oakland | | |
| Our youth and families are not caught in the justice system | Individuals on probation | Alameda County Probation Department | Yearly (i.e., 2016, 2017) | Oakland | | |
| | Recidivism | Alameda County Probation Department | Yearly (i.e., 2016, 2017) | Oakland | | |
| | Number of students suspended in OUSD | OUSD Attendance and Discipline Office | Yearly (i.e., 2016-2017, 2017-2018) | Oakland | | |
| Oakland is a safe place to learn, work and play | # murders, year to date (YTD) | City of Oakland End of Year Crime Report 2017 | Yearly (i.e., 2016, 2017) | Oakland | | |
| | # of larcenies, robberies, and burglaries, year to date (YTD) | City of Oakland End of Year Crime Report 2017 | Yearly (i.e., 2016, 2017) | Oakland | | |

Housing: Families have quality, affordable, stable housing

| What the goal is | What we're tracking | Data Source | Periodicity | Geography |
|--|--|---|--|-----------|
| Our families have healthy places to live | # homeless persons* (Oakland) | Alameda County Homeless Count and Survey, 2017 via EveryOne Counts: A Report on the 2017 Alameda County Point in Time Count | Every two years (i.e., 2015, 2017) | Oakland |
| | % renter-occupied households living in crowded conditions (more than one person per room) | American Fact Finder, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates; https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 15 5YR B25014&prodType=table | Yearly (i.e., 2014, 2015) | Oakland |
| Our families can afford their homes | % households with severe housing cost burden (extremely low income residents spending >50% of income on housing)** | A Roadmap Toward Equity: Housing Solutions for Oakland, California, PolicyLink, 2015 HUD data for 2014 Oakland, CA https://www.huduser.gov/portal/home.html | One time report (Data to repeat analysis is available through American Community Survey) | Oakland |

^{*}Detailed slide shows data on homeless families for the year 2017, refer to slide 37

^{**}Detailed slide shows information for very low-income and low income households and provides definitions for these categories, refer to slide 39