

Oakland Demographic Profile

OAKLAND FUND FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

City of Oakland | Human Services Department
VERSION: 11/15/2017

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INTRODUCTION

This report is intended to provide an overview of demographic and economic data relating to Oakland and specifically to Oakland Fund for Children and Youth's focus on children and their families.

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

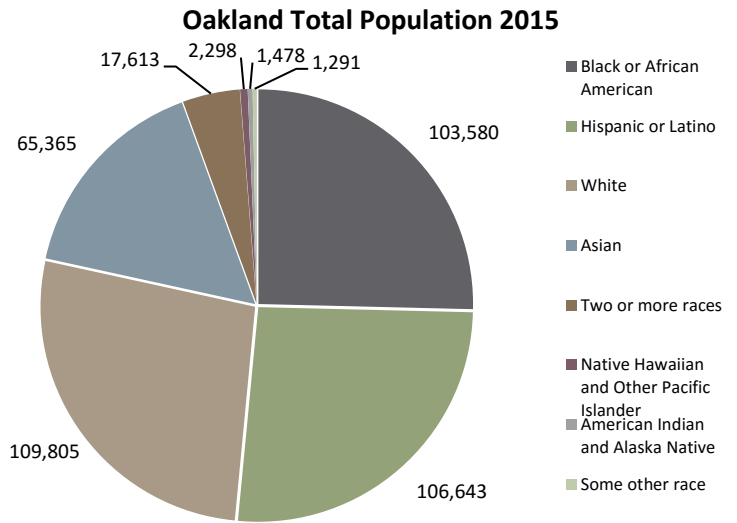
The data is presented with the intention to provide information that is local and specific to Oakland while providing comparisons to broader county, regional or state data for context. Trends over time are also presented when possible to note changes in demographics relative to today.

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

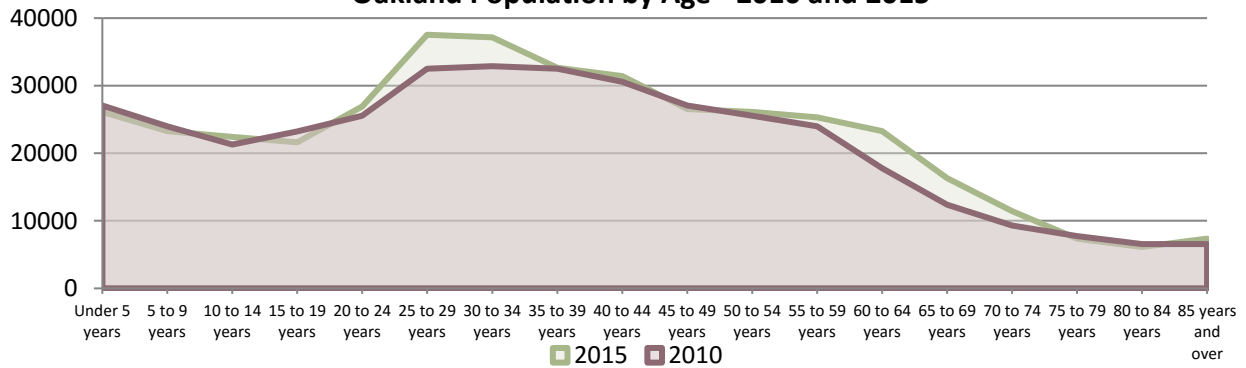
POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

Oakland Total Population

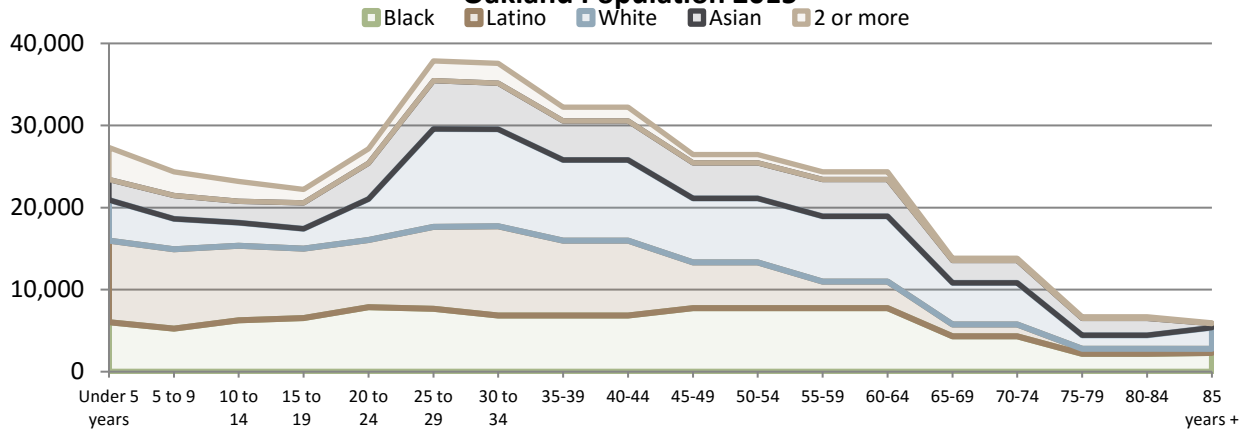
Oakland’s total population is 408,073 based on 2015 US census data.¹ The city is recognized for its’ diversity, with a quarter of residents identifying as Black or African American, a quarter as Hispanic or Latino, a quarter as white, and sixteen percent as Asian. The recent growth of the city is seen most pronounced in the 25-34 year age range and the 60-69 year age range, representing a growing population of young adults as well as an aging Baby-boomer population in Oakland.



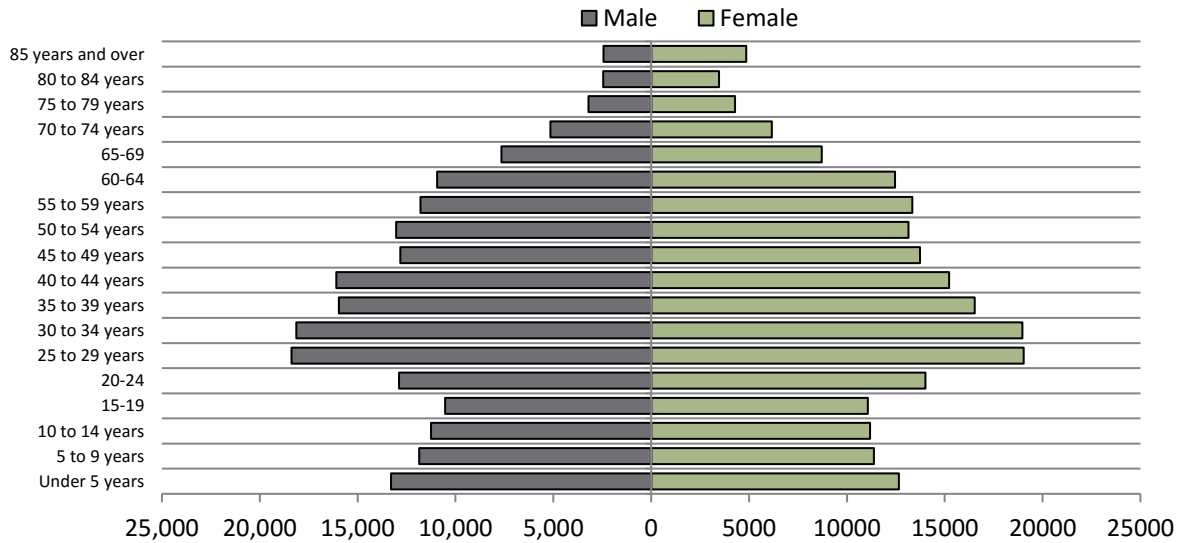
Oakland Population by Age - 2010 and 2015



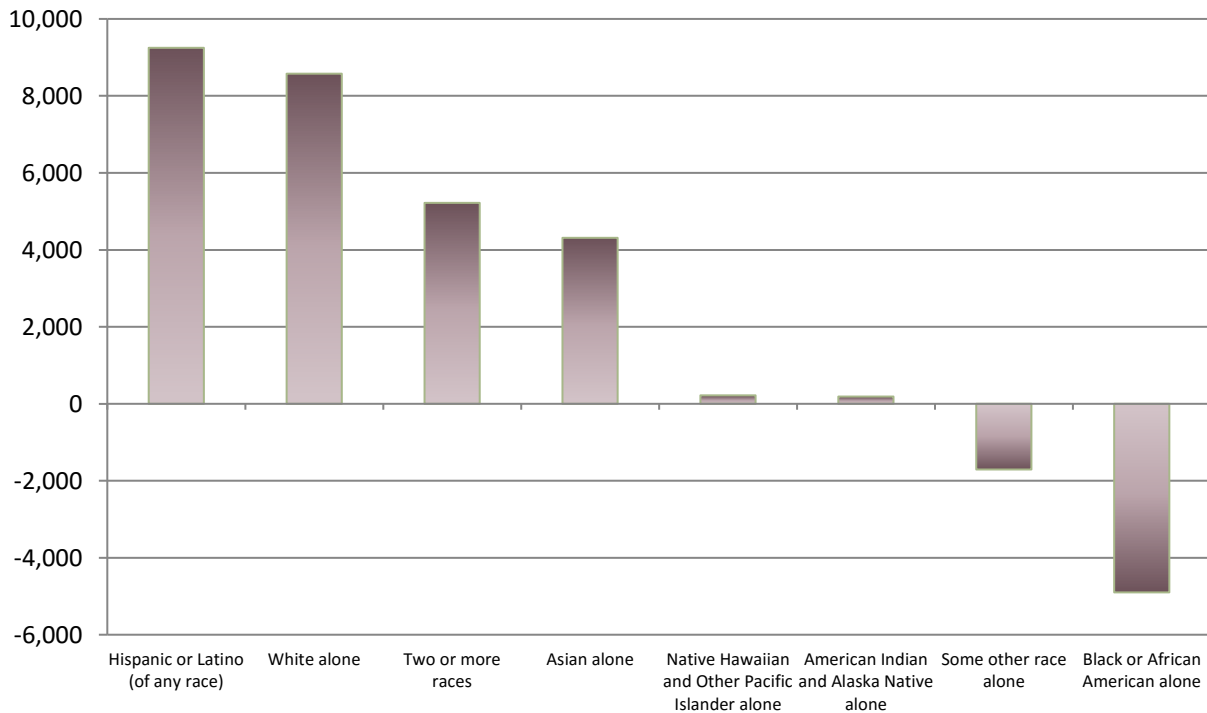
Oakland Population 2015



2015 Oakland Population by Age and Sex



Change in Oakland Population by Race/ Ethnicity from 2010 to 2015



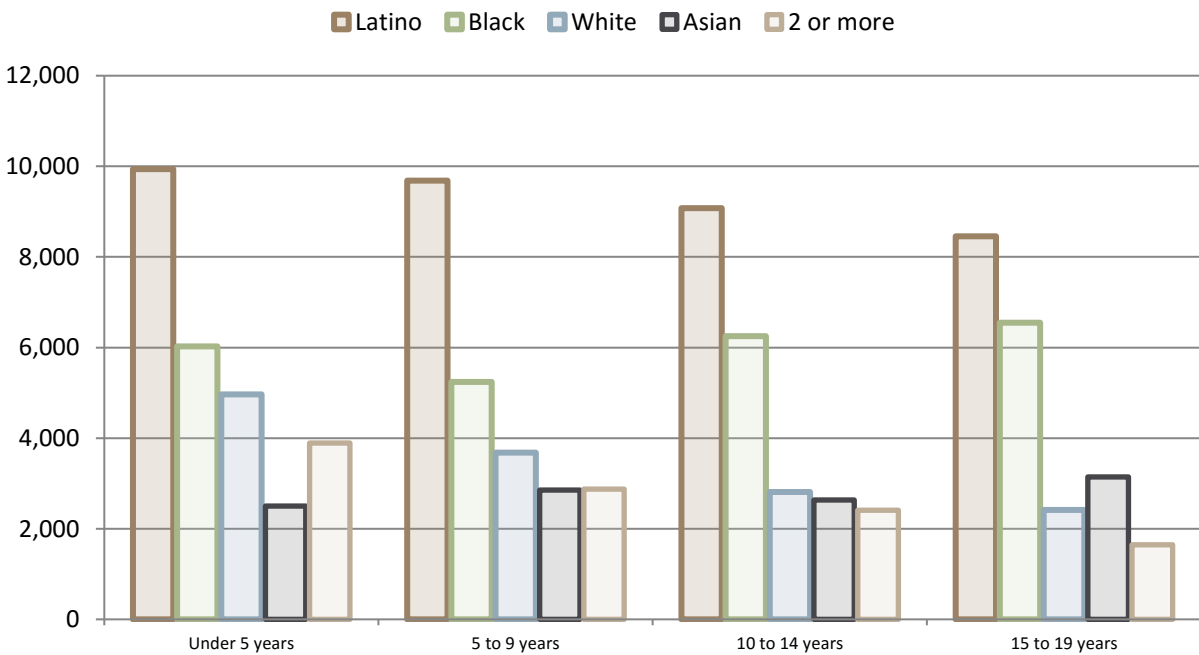
Youth Population

There are approximately 93,449 children and youth ages 0-19 in Oakland. While the total population of Oakland has increased by nearly 18,000 residents over the past five years, the population of children and youth has

increased only by approximately 1,000. As a percentage of the total population, children and youth in Oakland represent 22.9% of the city, compared to 23.6% in 2010 and 27.4% in 2000.

Youth Population In Oakland - 1990-2000-2010-2015								
Age Range	1990	% of Total	2000	% of total	2010	% of total	2015	% of total
Total Pop.	372,242	100%	399,484	100%	390,724	100%	408,073	100%
Under 5	29,973	8.1%	28,292	7.1%	26,099	6.7%	26,117	6.4%
5 to 9	26,290	7.1%	30,134	7.5%	22,994	5.9%	23,260	5.7%
10 to 14	23,150	6.2%	26,502	6.6%	20,825	5.3%	22,444	5.5%
15 to 19	23,062	6.2%	24,664	6.2%	22,456	5.8%	21,628	5.3%
Total Youth:	102,475	27.5%	109,592	27.4%	92,374	23.6%	93,449	22.9%

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



Households

There are 158,424 households in Oakland. Of these households, 87,150 are family households, and in this group 39,851 are households with children under the age of 18 years old.² Thirty percent of households with children under age of 18 are headed by a female with no husband present, down from 33% in 2010 and 40% in 2000. Grandparents play an important role as caregivers for Oakland children and youth. Current census data indicates that there are over 10,000 grandparents living with grandchildren under 18 years of age, with approximately a quarter

serving as primary caregivers for their grandchildren under 18 years of age.³

Why is this important?

According to the Alameda County Public Health department, "adults and children in single-parent households are at a higher risk for adverse health effects, such as emotional and behavioral problems, compared to their peers. Children in such households are more likely to develop depression, smoke, and abuse alcohol and other substances. Consequently, these children experience increased risk of morbidity and mortality of all causes".⁴

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

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

Geographic Mobility

The constitution of Oakland's overall population and demographics is continually changing and is defined in part by who is moving to Oakland and who is leaving the city. In 2015, approximately 65,000 residents moved to a new home in Oakland, similar to rates in 2010. Approximately 25,000 residents in 2015 moved to Oakland from outside of

Alameda County, a 10% increase compared to 2010 rates.⁵ When compared to people living in Oakland at the same house as one year prior, people moving into Oakland are more likely to be below poverty than current residents.⁶ Overall, more people above poverty are moving into Oakland in 2015 compared to 2010.⁷

Oakland - Geographic Mobility in Past Year by Poverty Status in Past 12 Months for Current Residents⁸	#	%
Total Population 1 year and over for whom poverty status is determined	398,026	100%
Below 100 percent of the poverty level	80,863	20%
100 to 149 percent of the poverty level	45,879	12%
At or above 150 percent of the poverty level	271,284	68%
Same house 1 year ago:	334,495	100%
Below 100 percent of the poverty level	64,350	19%
100 to 149 percent of the poverty level	38,705	12%
At or above 150 percent of the poverty level	231,440	69%
Moved within same county:	39,044	100%
Below 100 percent of the poverty level	10,903	28%
100 to 149 percent of the poverty level	4,942	13%
At or above 150 percent of the poverty level	23,199	59%
Moved from different county within same state:	14,889	100%
Below 100 percent of the poverty level	3,059	21%
100 to 149 percent of the poverty level	1,492	10%
At or above 150 percent of the poverty level	10,338	69%
Moved from different state:	6,647	100%
Below 100 percent of the poverty level	1,533	23%
100 to 149 percent of the poverty level	384	6%
At or above 150 percent of the poverty level	4,730	71%
Moved from abroad:	2,951	100%
Below 100 percent of the poverty level	1,018	34%
100 to 149 percent of the poverty level	356	12%
At or above 150 percent of the poverty level	1,577	53%
Total Population 1 year and over for whom poverty status is determined that moved to Oakland	2015	2010
Below 100 percent of the poverty level	26.0%	28.2%
100 to 149 percent of the poverty level	11.3%	13.1%
At or above 150 percent of the poverty level	62.7%	58.7%

Citizenship & Language

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

Over a quarter of Oakland residents are foreign-born, approximately 109,000 individuals. 45% of foreign-born Oakland residents are naturalized U.S. citizens, an increase since 2010.¹⁰ Oakland has a significant

number of residents who do not speak English as their primary language. Two out of five Oakland residents, or over 150,000 people, speak a language other than English as their primary language at home.¹¹ There are 27,478 children and youth ages 5 to 17 years old that speak a language other than English as their primary language spoken at home; nearly 75% of these children and youth speak English “very well” compared to only 44% of adults ages 18-64 that speak a language other than English as their primary language.

Foreign Birth and Citizenship	2015		2010	
Foreign born	109,119	26.7%	109,990	28.4%
Naturalized U.S. citizen	49,208	45.1%	44,254	40.2%
Not a U.S. citizen	59,911	54.9%	65,736	59.8%

Oakland – 2015 – Language Spoken at Home	Total	Percent	Percent of specified language speakers			
			Speak English only or speak English "very well"		Speak English less than "very well"	
Population 5 years and over	382,120	(X)	302,343	79.1%	79,777	20.9%
Speak only English	231,083	60.5%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Speak a language other than English	151,037	39.5%	71,260	47.2%	79,777	52.8%
SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH						
Spanish	82,119	21.5%	40,822	49.7%	41,297	50.3%
5 to 17 years old	19,002	5.0%	14,702	77.4%	4,300	22.6%
18 to 64 years old	58,906	15.4%	24,768	42.0%	34,138	58.0%
65 years old and over	4,211	1.1%	1,352	32.1%	2,859	67.9%
Other Indo-European languages	11,162	2.9%	8,585	76.9%	2,577	23.1%
5 to 17 years old	983	0.3%	778	79.1%	205	20.9%
18 to 64 years old	8,702	2.3%	6,880	79.1%	1,822	20.9%
65 years old and over	1,477	0.4%	927	62.8%	550	37.2%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	48,703	12.7%	17,138	35.2%	31,565	64.8%
5 to 17 years old	5,530	1.4%	3,463	62.6%	2,067	37.4%
18 to 64 years old	32,837	8.6%	12,393	37.7%	20,444	62.3%
65 years old and over	10,336	2.7%	1,282	12.4%	9,054	87.6%
Other languages	9,053	2.4%	4,715	52.1%	4,338	47.9%
5 to 17 years old	1,963	0.5%	1,429	72.8%	534	27.2%
18 to 64 years old	6,580	1.7%	3,163	48.1%	3,417	51.9%
65 years old and over	510	0.1%	123	24.1%	387	75.9%

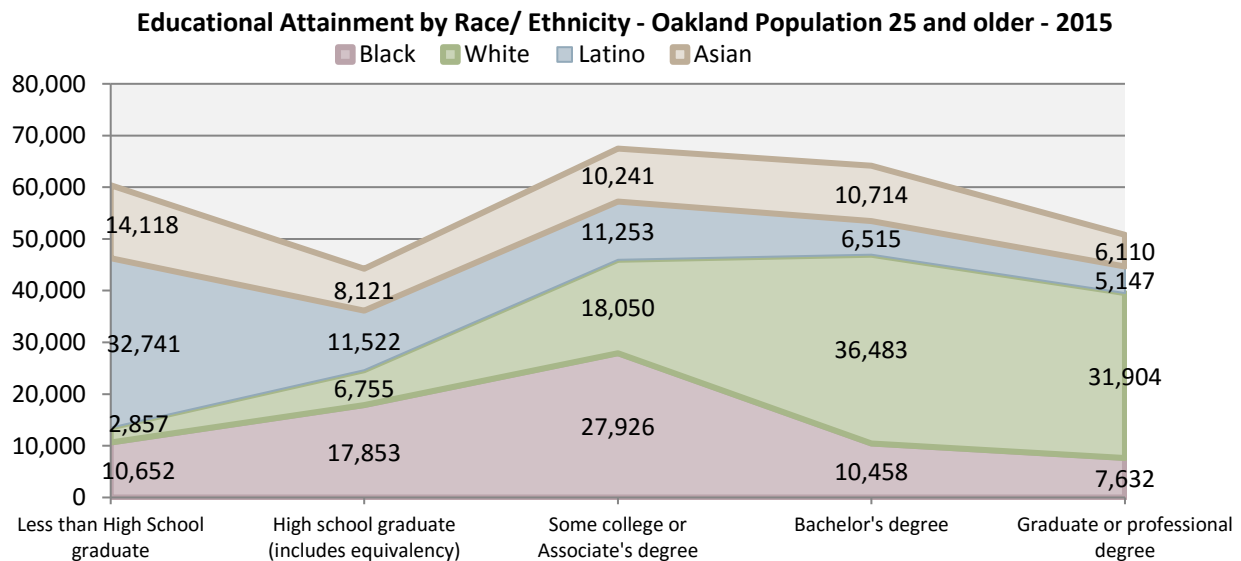
Educational Attainment

The educational attainment of Oakland adults 25 years of age and over is varied by race/ethnicity and place of birth. Over 17% of adults in Oakland have obtained a graduate or professional degree; while 11% possess less than a 9th grade education. Compared to demographic data from 2010, there has been an increase in the number of Oakland residents with some college experience, Bachelor’s degrees, and with Graduate/Professional degrees.¹² Overall, Black and white populations in Oakland are more likely

to have some college experience or college experience leading to degrees compared to Asian and Latino populations.¹³

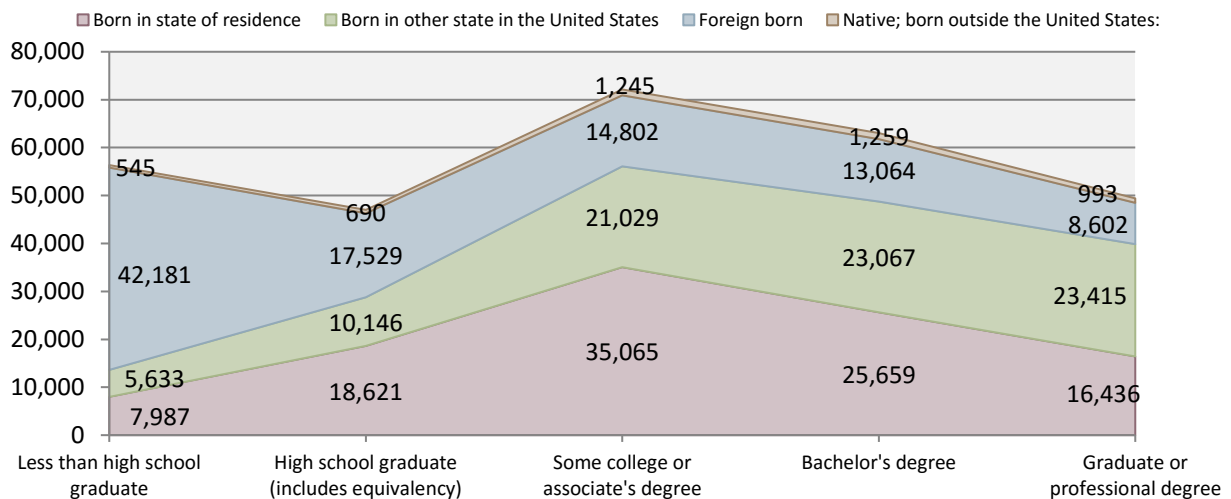
Non-foreign born Oakland residents have much higher rates of completing high school and attaining a post-secondary education than do foreign born residents; nearly 44% of foreign-born residents (42,181 people) possess less than a completed high school education compared to 7% non-foreign born.¹⁴

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



PLACE OF BIRTH BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT - Oakland 2015	Born in state of residence	Born in other state in the US	Native; born outside the US	Foreign born
Total	103,768	83,290	4,732	96,178
Less than high school graduate	7,987	5,633	545	42,181
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	18,621	10,146	690	17,529
Some college or associate's degree	35,065	21,029	1,245	14,802
Bachelor's degree	25,659	23,067	1,259	13,064
Graduate or professional degree	16,436	23,415	993	8,602

Educational Attainment by Place of Birth - Oakland 2015



Specific Children and Youth Populations

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

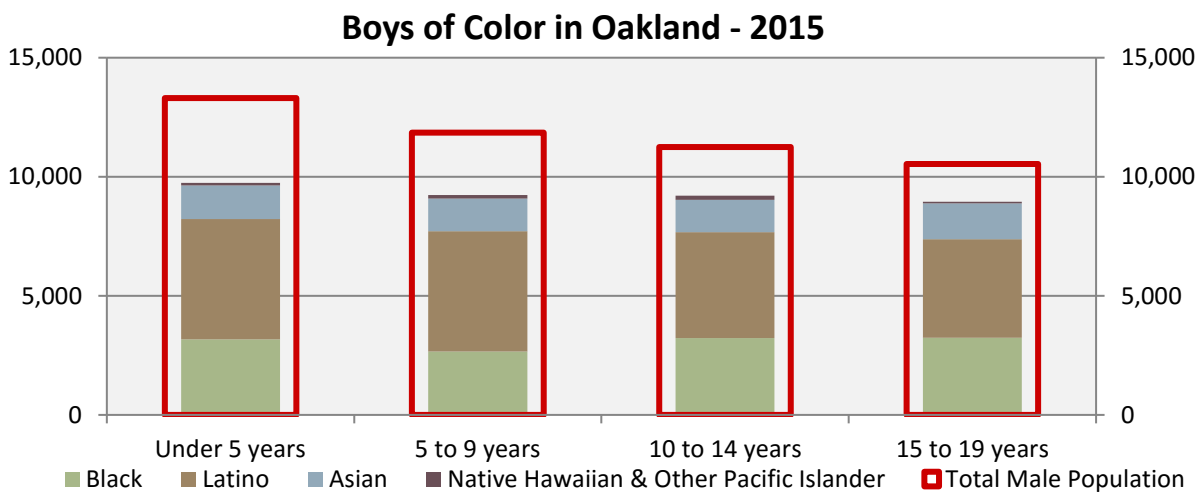
- Boys of color
- LGBTQ youth
- Children with disabilities
- Unaccompanied youth
- Youth exposed to violence
- Homeless youth
- Foster youth
- Other populations

Boys of Color

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

experiencing significant disparities in outcomes.¹⁶

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



LGBTQ Youth

National studies of adolescent youth indicate that 3%–6% of youth identified as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB), reported same-sex attraction, or engaged in same-sex sexual activity. Recent studies found that the average age at which teenagers first self-identify as gay or lesbian is between 13 and 16, compared

to the 1980s, when the age was between 19 and 23.¹⁸ Based on current census data, 3%–6% represents approximately 650-1,300 teens ages 15-19 that may identify as LGBTQ, and approximately the same number of children and youth ages 10-14 that may identify as LGBTQ.

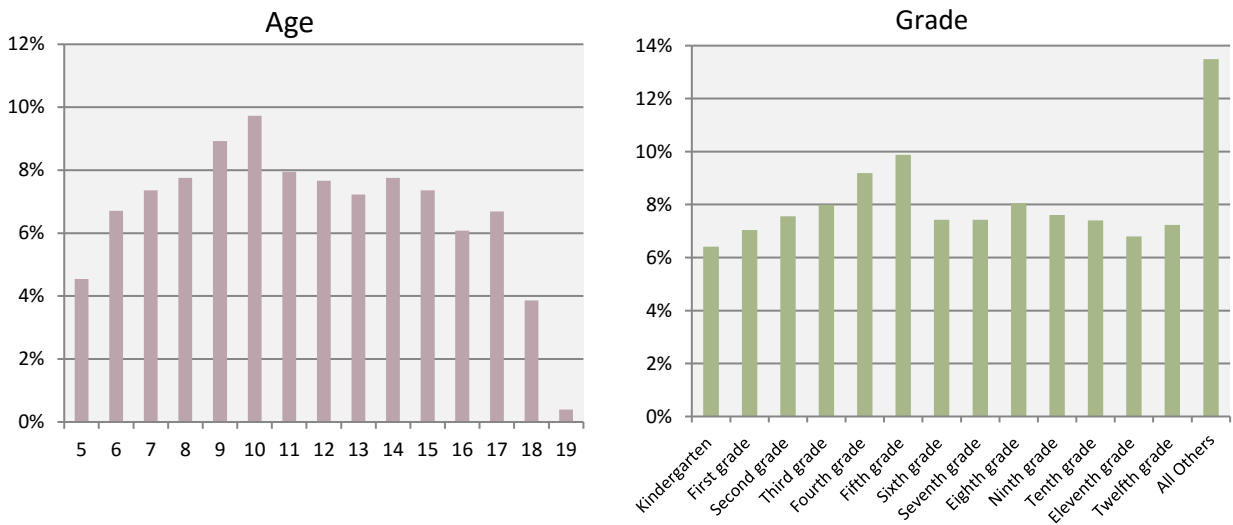
Youth with Disabilities and Special Needs

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

OUSD served 5,313 students with special needs in 2015-2016.²⁰ These needs include learning disabilities, emotional and behavioral disorders, physical disabilities and developmental disorders. The majority of

students enrolled in special education in Oakland have specific learning disabilities (37%), followed by speech or language impairment (22%), autism (14%) and other health impairments (10%).²¹ Out of all students enrolled in special education in OUSD, nearly 40% are African American and nearly 40% are Latino. Enrollment is highest for children age 10 by age, and in fifth grade by grade level.

% OUSD Special Education Enrollment – 2015-2016



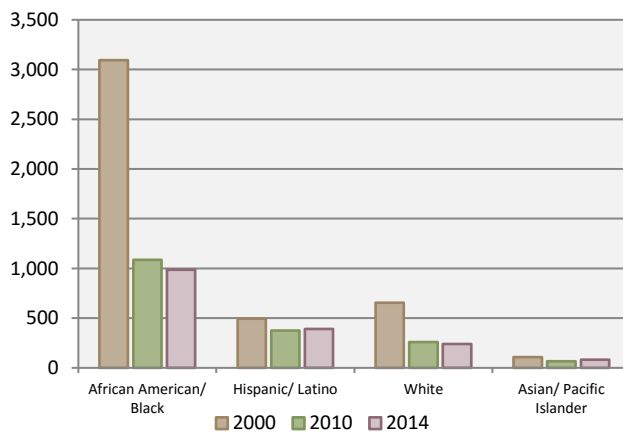
**'All Others' category includes: Community College, Other postsecondary, Ungraded, Infant, and Preschool*

Foster Youth

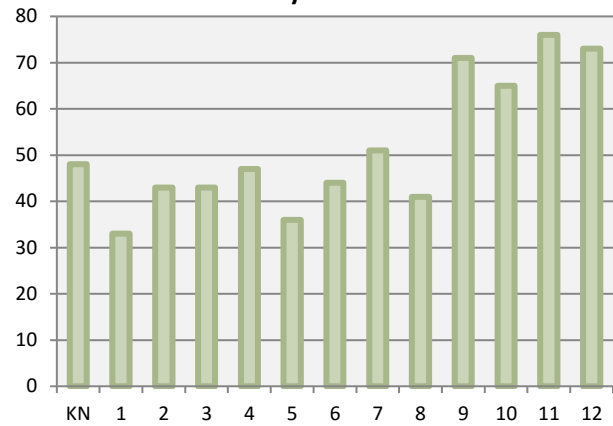
Over the past five years, the number of children in foster care in Alameda County has decreased slightly, with 1,715 children and youth in foster care in 2014 compared to 1,799 in 2010. However, when looking at longer historical trends, there has been a vast reduction of children in foster care since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

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

Children in Foster Care in Alameda County 2000-2010-2014



Number of Foster Youth Enrolled in OUSD by Grade



**All Others' category includes: Community College, Other postsecondary, Ungraded, Infant, and Preschool*

Homeless Youth

There are an estimated 2,761 homeless individuals in the City of Oakland, according to the most recent homeless count conducted in 2017.²⁴ This is an increase of over 26% since the last homeless count in 2015 catalogued

2,191 homeless individuals in Oakland. It is estimated that there are 150 youth under 18 that are homeless in Oakland, and over 550 are young adults ages 18-24.

Unaccompanied Youth

Data specifically on unaccompanied minors in Oakland is limited due to the nature of the population, arriving as new undocumented immigrants without parents. In 2013-2014, OUSD enrolled over 200 unaccompanied minors in classes. Between July 2013 and March 2017, OUSD enrolled 928 unaccompanied minors, with a total of 645 who are still in school and nearly 300 that have dropped out.²⁵ Unaccompanied minors

come from the Central American countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.

Eighty percent are enrolled in high school, 11% in middle school, and 9% in elementary school.

The total undocumented immigrant population of all ages in Alameda County as of 2013 was estimated at 129,500 by the Public Policy Institute of California.²⁶

Youth Exposed to Violence

The identified population of youth exposed to violence is broad, and has not been further defined regarding specific indicators of exposure to violence. Programs funded by OFCY for 2016-2017 projected that approximately 43% of youth to be served (out

of an estimated 30,000 children and youth projected to be served) were youth exposed to violence. More research and data will be provided regarding youth exposure to violence in development of the 2019-2022 Strategic Investment Plan.

COMMUNITY AND FAMILY (CROSS-AGE)

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

Income and Poverty

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

Federal Poverty & Living Wage Thresholds

The Federal Poverty threshold as defined by the US Census²⁷ and the US Department of Health and Human Services varies slightly based on family composition, but the poverty thresholds represent amounts that locally are less than half of the estimated income needed to live in Alameda County, when true costs of living including food, child care, health,

housing, transportation and other necessities are considered.²⁸

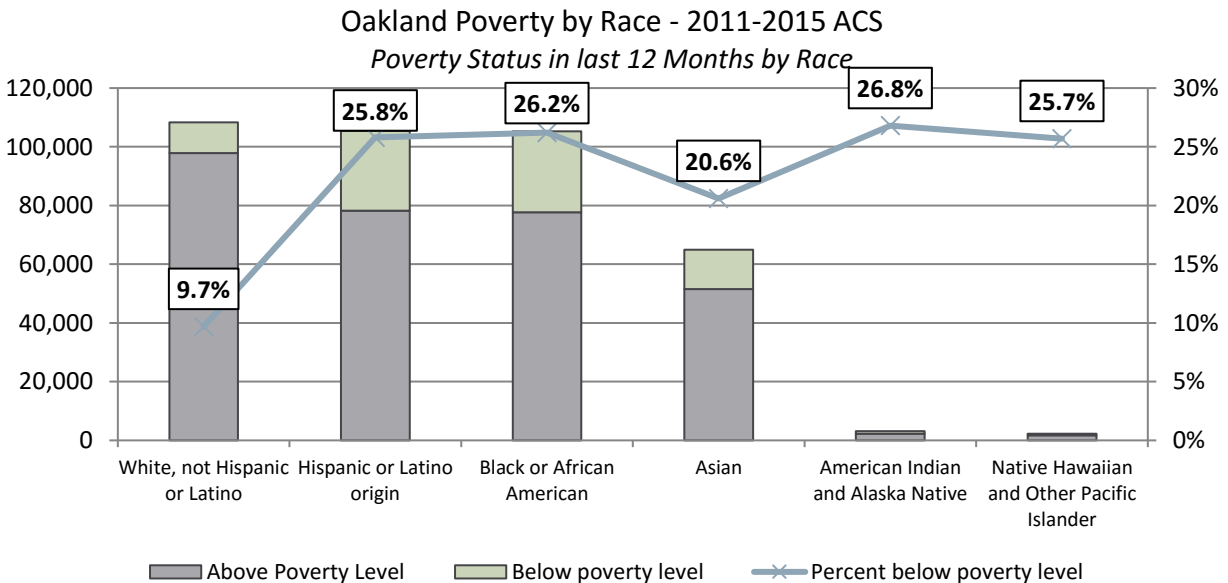
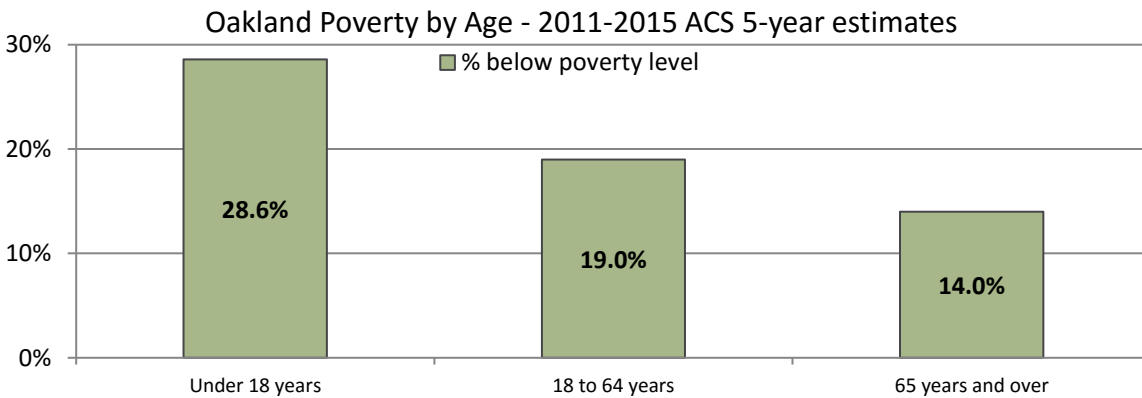
The poverty threshold for a family of three (one adult and two children) is \$20,420 annually, while it is projected that a family of three requires \$66,906 annually to afford housing, transportation, food, and other basic necessities to live in Alameda County.

Federal Poverty compared to Living Wage Thresholds	1 Adult	1 Adult 1 Child	1 Adult 2 Children	1 Adult 3 Children
Federal Poverty Threshold - 2017 ²⁹	\$12,060	\$16,240	\$20,420	\$24,600
Projected required annual income before taxes (Alameda County) ³⁰	\$27,835	\$58,453	\$66,906	\$85,095

Child Poverty in Oakland

Approximately 20% of all Oakland residents live below the federal poverty line. Children and youth under 18 years of age are more likely to live in poverty compared to the population as a whole: 28.6% of children under age 18 (23,737 children) live in poverty in Oakland, compared to 19% of residents ages 18-64 and 14% of residents age 65 or older.³¹ Over a third of children under the age of 18 in Oakland live in households that

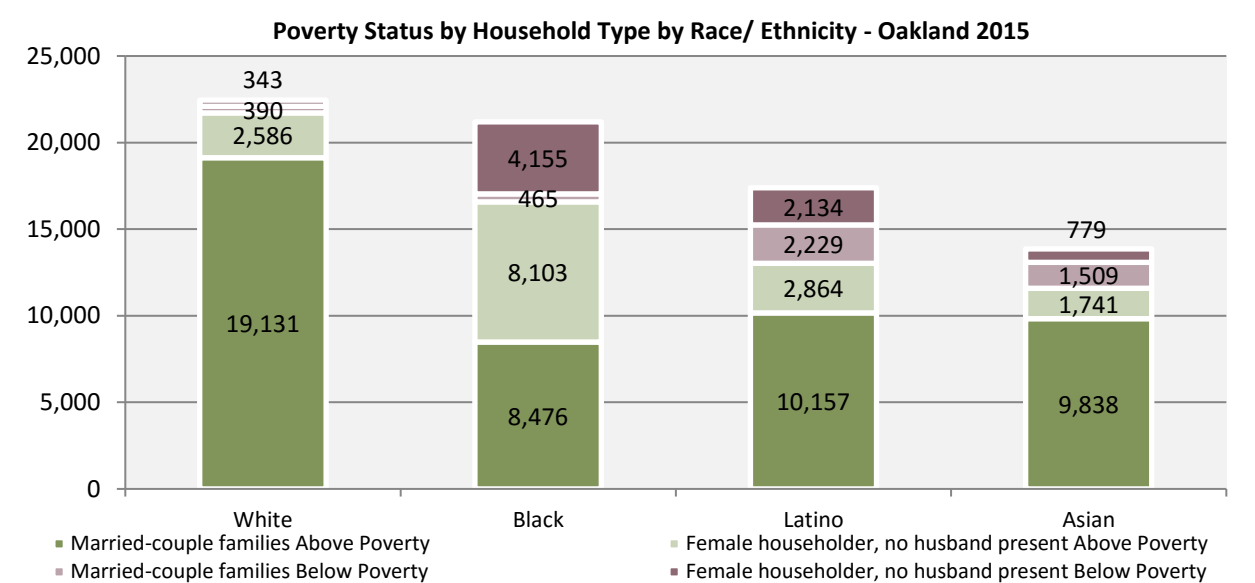
receive public assistance (Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash public assistance income, or food stamps/SNAP), similar to rates in 2013 but increased when compared to 25% in 2005.³² Overall, poverty rates are twice as low for white residents than people of color. Rates of poverty in Oakland have been persistent despite an improving economy, with rates from 2011-2015 (20.4%) similar to rates from 2008-2012 (20.3%).³³



Households and Poverty

Nearly a quarter (24.2%) of families with children under 18 years of age in Oakland live in poverty.³⁴ Single householder families are more likely to live in poverty compared to married-couple families; in Oakland, only 14.1% of married-couple households with children under 18 are in poverty compared to 41.7% of female-

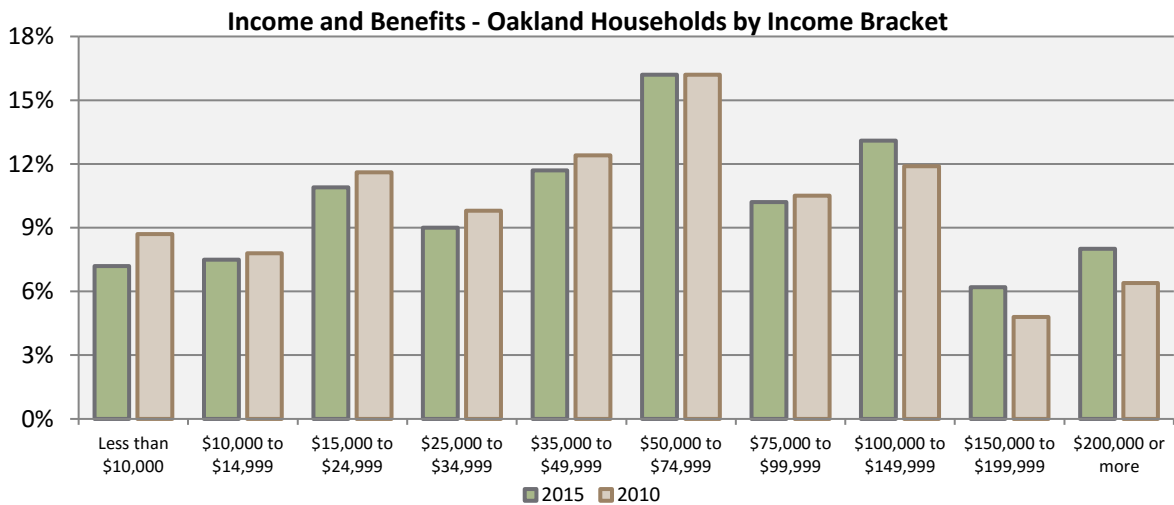
headed households with children under 18 years of age and headed.³⁵ The majority of Black households in Oakland are with a female householder, no husband present (12,258 out of 21,199 households, or 58%); 34% of these households live in poverty compared to only 5% of Black married-couple households.³⁶



Median Family and Household Income

The median household income in Oakland is \$54,618, while the median family income is \$61,210.³⁷ These levels are below the estimated living wage needed for self-sufficiency in Alameda County (\$66,906), indicating the challenge facing families in Oakland in an increasingly expensive city. Overall, Oakland’s changing demographics may be a factor in the increased number of households

that have income and benefits above \$100,000 annually in 2015 compared to 2010, and a reduction in the number of households with annual income and benefits below \$50,000. In 2015 there are 4,370 less households with income less than \$50,000 annually compared to 2010, while there are 7,442 more households with annual income and benefits over \$100,000 compared to 2010.



Employment Status

There are approximately 332,000 people in Oakland age 16 and over, and two-thirds (67%) are considered as participating in the labor force. People are not in the labor force for multiple reasons, including retirement, being enrolled in school, and caring for children and not seeking work. Labor force participation is lowest among 16-19 year olds

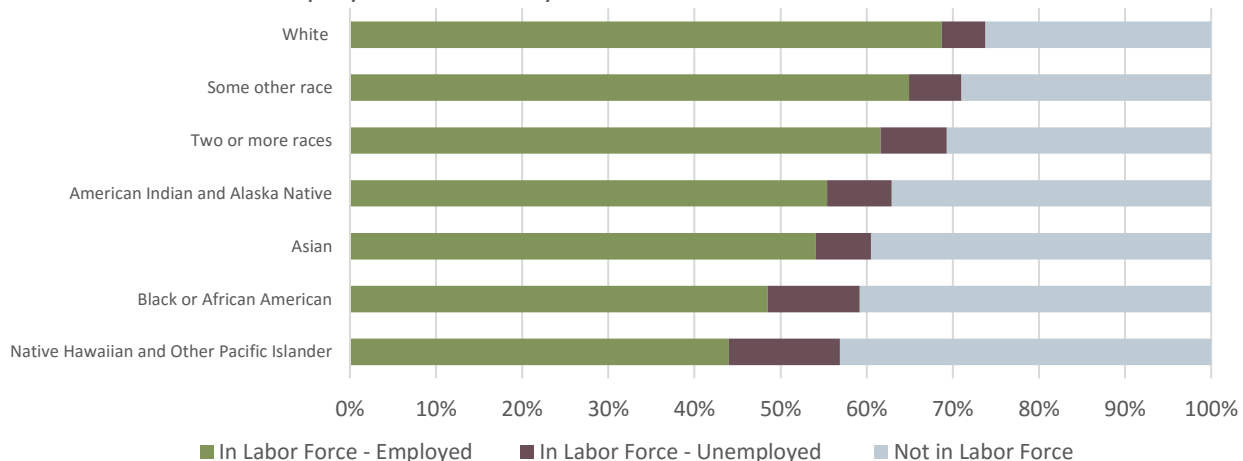
(27.6%), and for seniors ages 65-75 (28.9%) and over 75 years of age (5.3%), while it is highest for adults ages 30-44 (85%).³⁸ Youth in the labor market have the highest rates of unemployment: over 41% for youth ages 16-19 looking for work are unemployed, a rate that lowers to 17.6% for young adults ages 20-24.

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

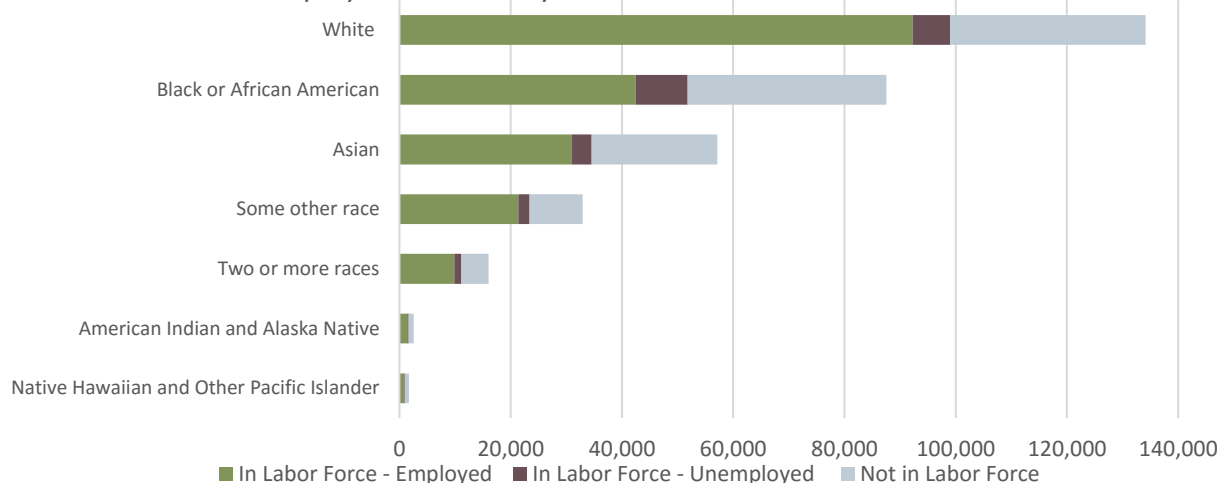
While not surprising, it should be noted that poverty is closely correlated to employment status. Only 33% of individuals in poverty are employed, while 15% are unemployed and over half (52%) are not in the labor force; for individuals above poverty, 67% are employed, 5% are unemployed, and 28% are not in the labor force.³⁹

Racial disparities in employment have continue in Oakland. 2015 US Census data indicates while 73.8% of white residents participate in the labor force, only 59.2% of Black residents are active in the labor force.⁴⁰ White unemployment is 6.8% while Black unemployment is more than twice the rate at 18%, which has been a persistent historical trend.

Oakland Employment Status by Race - % - 2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Oakland Employment Status by Race - # - 2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates

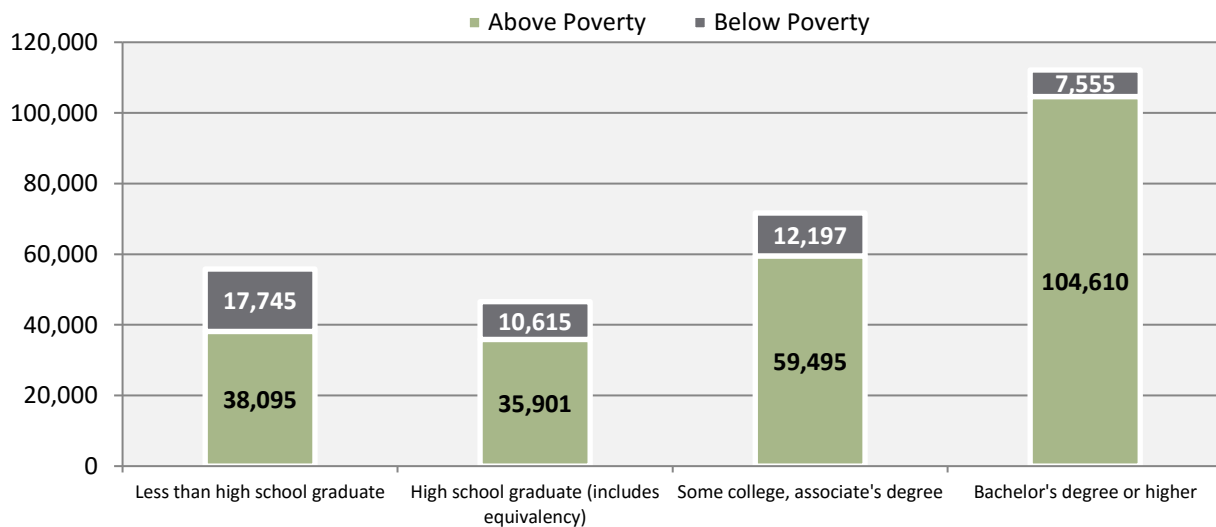


Educational Attainment

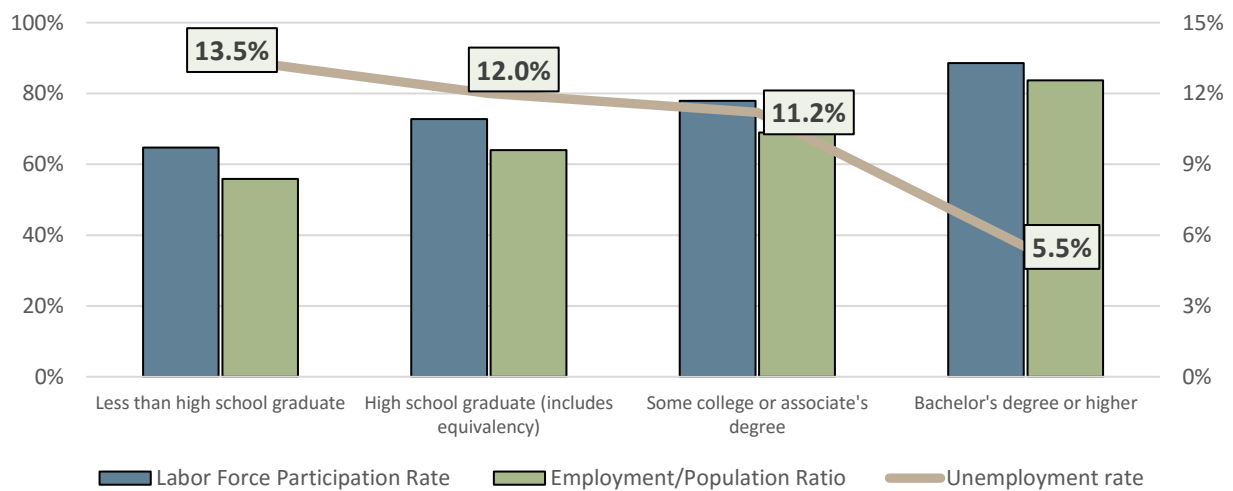
Rates of poverty are closely correlated with an individual's level of educational attainment: nearly one-third of people that did not complete high school live in poverty, compared to less than 6% of residents with a Bachelor's degree or higher.⁴¹

Employment rates for those with a bachelor's degree or higher are twice as low as those without a bachelor's degree or higher.⁴²

Oakland Adults age 25 & older - Poverty Status by Educational Attainment - 2015



Oakland Employment Status by Level of Educational Attainment

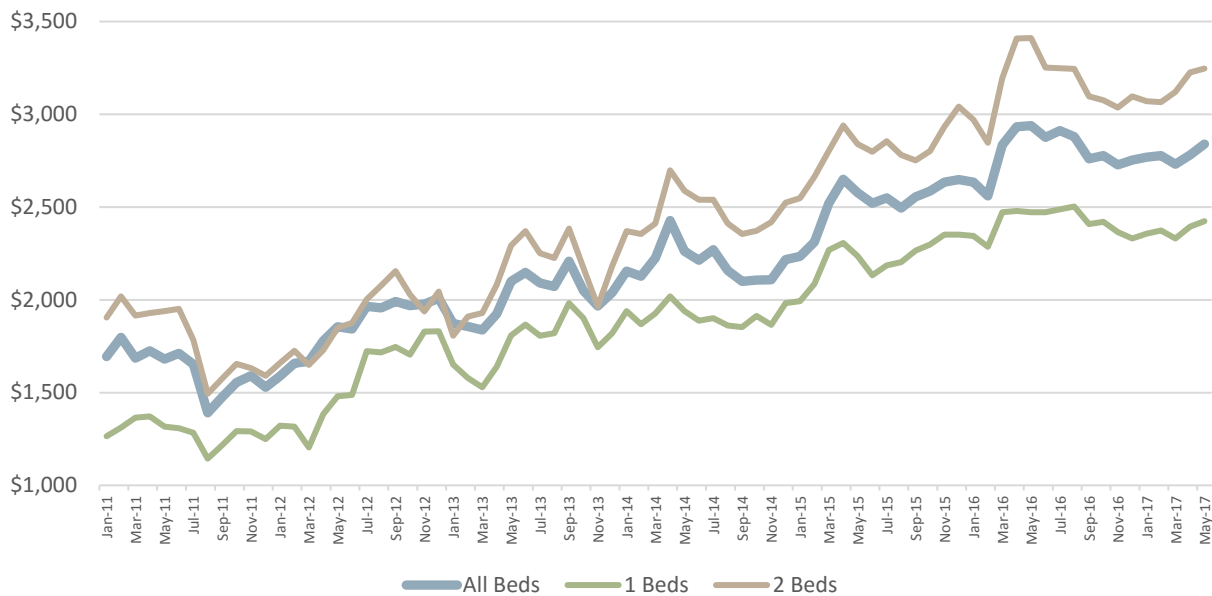


Cost of Housing

The cost of housing has increased substantially in the past six years. The average rent has increased from less than \$1,500 in 2011 to nearly \$3,000 in 2017, while the average rent in Oakland for a two-bedroom unit has reached

over \$3,000 a month. Residents have faced dislocation due to the housing market, and the cost of living in Oakland has risen to consume a higher percentage of total costs.⁴³

Average Rent in Oakland - 2011-2017



Citations

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<http://www.healthyalamedacounty.org/index.php?module=indicators&controller=index&action=view&indicatorId=411&localeId=132167&periodId=393>
- ⁵ B07003 - Geographical Mobility In The Past Year By Sex For Current Residence In The United States - Universe: Population 1 year and over in the United States - 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
- ⁶ B07012 - Geographical Mobility In The Past Year By Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months For Current Residence In The United States
- ⁷ B07003 - Geographical Mobility In The Past Year By Sex For Current Residence In The United States - Universe: Population 1 year and over in the United States - 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
- ⁸ B07012 - Geographical Mobility In The Past Year By Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months For Current Residence In The United States
- ⁹ Alameda County Public Health Department - Alameda County Health Data Profile, 2014
http://www.acphd.org/media/353060/acphd_cha.pdf
- ¹⁰ DP02 - Selected Social Characteristics 2015 ACS -5-Year Estimates - Oakland Households
- ¹¹ S1601 - Language Spoken At Home - 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
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- ¹⁴ B06009 - Place Of Birth By Educational Attainment In The United States - 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
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- ¹⁶ Urban Strategies Council – Oakland - Alameda County Alliance for BMOC <https://urbanstrategies.org/cross-sector-collaborations/bmoc/>
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- ¹⁸ Cianciotto, Jason, and Sean Cahill. *Education Policy: Issues Affecting Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Youth*. New York: The National Gay and Lesbian Task Force Policy Institute, 2003.
- ¹⁹ DP02 - Selected Social Characteristics 2015 ACS -5-Year Estimates - Oakland Households
- ²⁰ California Department of Education - Special Education Division - Special Education Enrollment by Age and Major Ethnic Group - Oakland Unified – 2015-2016
- ²¹ California Department of Education - Special Education Division - Special Education Enrollment by Ethnicity and Disability - Oakland Unified – 2015-2016
- ²² Lucile Packard Foundation for Children’s Health, KidsData.org, *Number of Children in Foster Care in Alameda County*, 2014, 2010, and 2000.
- ²³ US Department of Health & Human Services – Child Welfare Information Gateway – Kidsdata.org – Number of Children in Foster Care, by Race/Ethnicity
- ²⁴ City of Oakland Everyone Counts - Homeless Point-In-Time Count and Survey 2017
- ²⁵ Data provided by Nate Dunstan, Oakland Unified School District Refugee & Asylee Program - English Language Learner and Multilingual Achievement (ELLMA) Office, April 2017
- ²⁶ Public Policy Institute of California http://www.ppic.org/main/publication_show.asp?i=818
- ²⁷ US Federal Poverty Thresholds - <http://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html>
- ²⁸ Living Wage Calculation for Alameda County, California; <http://livingwage.mit.edu/counties/06001>

²⁹ US Department of Health and Human Services – Annual Update of the HHS Poverty Guidelines - Federal Register Volume 82, Number 19 (Tuesday, January 31, 2017) [Notices] (<https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-01-31/html/2017-02076.htm>)

³⁰ Living Wage Calculation for Alameda County, California; <http://livingwage.mit.edu/counties/06001>

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⁴³ Average Rents in Oakland 2017: <https://www.rentjungle.com/average-rent-in-oakland-rent-trends/>