

Coliseum College Prep Academy

1390 66th Avenue, Oakland, CA 94621 | <https://www.ousd.org/ccpa>

1. Overview (pg 1)
 - a. Mission/Vision + Principal
 - b. Demographics
 - c. Race/Ethnicity
2. What Makes this School Unique (pg 2)
3. School and Neighborhood History (pg 3)
 - a. Development
 - b. Gentrification



Overview

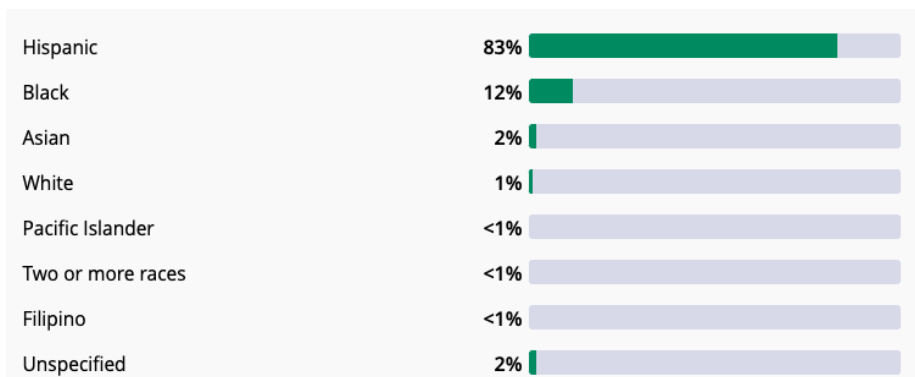
Mission/Vision: Coliseum College Prep Academy (CCPA) is a public school in Oakland Unified School District. Designed by a team of parents, students and educators to offer a high quality, college prep education for historically underserved students in the Coliseum neighborhood of East Oakland, CA, the school's vision is to deliver a rigorous academic program that meets each learner's unique needs, capitalizes on their passions, and connects their learning to the real world. CCPA educates students to become Learners, Thinkers, Communicators and Community Members.

Principal: Amy Carozza

Demographics:

Total # of Students	Under-Resourced Students	Dual/Multi Language	Equity Rating	Students to Teacher Ratio	Students : Counselor
486	94%	32%	3/10	17:1	477:1

Race/Ethnicity:



What Makes This School Unique

CCPA empowers students to become agents in their community, combining rigorous academic coursework with community engagement opportunities.

CCPA has the highest college-going rate in the district despite being located in one of Oakland's highest poverty neighborhoods. The school focuses on social and emotional support as well as community and family partnerships, extended school days and college advising.



Dual Enrollment: Students have the opportunity to take UC & CSU Dual Enrollment transferable classes beginning in their 10th grade year. Students in 10-12th grade participate in a 3 week intersession of DE courses which equates to a full semester worth of hours. All college coursework is posted on high school and college transcripts. If a student takes semester-long college courses it can earn them a year's worth of high school credit.

Stem: Students are enrolled in both math and science classes for the full four years at CCPA. Biology, Chemistry, and AP Environmental Science are requirements for students whereas Computer Science is an option.

Partnerships & Extracurricular Activities: CCPA focuses on connecting students with enriching summer opportunities while promoting participation in college access and success programs as such experiences promote the foundation for success in college. Some partnerships that have been established and beneficial to the school include: *Oakland Promise, College Track, Code Nation, Students Rising Above and more!* Due to college classes, extended school days and internships, extracurricular activities are limited for students.

College Advising: Juniors and seniors are expected to attend a College Seminar class that focuses on college and career exploration. This class is typically offered in the 11th grade that then flourishes to students having step-by-step support with college applications in the 12th grade. The individualized support has increased college application rates to almost 100% and four year college acceptance rates 80% give or take.

School and Neighborhood History

The [Ohlone and Chochenyo nations](#) inhabited the coastal region of Central and Northern California that includes Oakland.⁴ Due to [Spanish colonization of the Ohlone and Chochenyo lands](#), there was a drastic change and evolution of the region over the years that leads us to its physical layout today.

The Havenscourt neighborhood in East Oakland, once a middle-class streetcar suburb, was a thriving community for many people of color who migrated to Oakland in the early part of the 20th century. Today, we see the results of changing economies and major infrastructure projects that have fueled decades of disinvestment and transformed Havenscourt into an area known for violence and scarce resources. While the neighborhood still boasts many schools, a diverse community, and access to transportation, it has been stigmatized as one of the region's most impoverished and unhealthy.

Development: The Oak Center redevelopment project area was designated for redevelopment in either 1962 or 1965. After the [Acorn](#) housing project area, this was the second major area slated for redevelopment by the [Oakland Redevelopment Agency](#) (ORA). With Acorn, the ORA demolished almost every structure in the area in order to construct new structures. This created a great deal of opposition and mistrust towards redevelopment in the West Oakland community. In order to try and address this issue, the ORA's public stance on Oak Center was that it would aim for an 80/20% split of rehabilitation vs. demolition of existing structures. According to [Hayes, 1972](#), though, the director of the ORA at the time told the San Francisco renewal agency that the actual plan was to demolish 80% of structures and rehabilitate only 20%. The conflict between the public and "official" policy apparently led to the resignation in protest of a number of ORA staff. Additionally, someone from the San Francisco Housing and Urban Development (HUD) office complained to Oakland's City Council which ended up firing the director of the ORA!



While the Acorn redevelopment project was marked by lack of inclusion of residents' concerns and focused heavily on demolition of existing properties, the [Oak Center Neighborhood Association](#) was able to successfully shift the Redevelopment Agency's plans away from a focus on demolition/high-rise-construction towards rehabilitation of previously-existing structures.

Gentrification within the neighborhood: [Gentrification](#) is a process that includes economic and demographic changes to historically disinvested neighborhoods. It's important to be aware of the process because new, affluent residents moving to a neighborhood for housing or business can contribute to significant increases in rent and real estate prices. These increases impact the most vulnerable and pressure low-income residents to meet the demand which alters their own household/family budget.⁶ Many Bay Area neighborhoods have [changed culturally and financially due to gentrification](#).

Endnotes

1. <https://www.greatschools.org/california/oakland/17091-Coliseum-College-Prep-Academy/>
2. <https://www.ousd.org/domain/4253>
3. <https://ebaldc.org/what-we-do/neighborhood-collaborations/the-healthy-havenscourt-collaborative/>
4. <https://www.urbandisplacement.org/about/what-are-gentrification-and-displacement/>