









## Fresno **Forecast:** The Next Generation

Although HD Index scores are a good proxy for potential risks to child well-being, the HD Index uses a set of indicators that chart the life course of adults and are therefore less suited to capturing how the next generation will fare. Additional indicators can help round out the picture.

Below are a set of faster-moving indicators that shed light on the overall physical and social conditions that children and youth face as they grow up in Fresno today. These factors, which operate “behind the scenes,” affect the degree to which children and teens in Fresno are sheltered from harm, have their fundamental needs met, and are able to build the capabilities required to flourish in the future.

The rate of children born under 5.5 pounds in Fresno is the highest of all the California metro areas. This rate is likely related to the fact one in five Fresno residents lack health insurance. Air quality in Fresno is also a concern. In 2013, 109 days, the equivalent of more than two days a week, were unsafe for children to play outside.

Fresno’s high school dropout rate is also problematic. At almost 15 percent, it is the second highest of all the metro areas (Bakersfield’s is the highest). The rate of disconnected youth, at almost 20 percent, is the third-highest of all the major metro areas in the state.

Violent crime is also high in Fresno. At 540 violent incidents per 100,000 residents, Fresno’s crime rate is the fourth-highest of all the major metro areas in the state (Stockton is first, Bakersfield is second, and San Francisco is third). In addition to health and safety concerns, finding a decent job is a struggle for Fresno residents. At almost 11 percent, the unemployment rate in Fresno is highest of all the major metro areas in the state. For those lucky enough to find a full-time position, almost three out of ten earn less than \$25,000 a year, the highest percentage of low-wage workers across the ten major California metro areas.

Overall, health, safety, educational attainment and employment are serious concerns for children and youth in Fresno. Fresno currently ranks second-to-last among the major metro areas in California. Given today’s conditions, without significant policy interventions, it is unlikely that the next generation of Fresno residents will be able to improve their relative position in the near future.

These indicators track important risks that children and youth are facing as they grow up in Fresno today.

# Forecast Indicators: The Next Generation



RANKING (BASED ON HD INDEX)	NEWBORNS WITH LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (% of births less than 5.5 lbs.)	AIR QUALITY (# of unhealthy days per year)	NO HEALTH INSURANCE (% of residents)	GREEN SPACE (square miles per 100,000 residents)
1. San Jose	6.9	8	11.9	26
2. San Francisco	7.0	7	11.9	18
3. Oxnard	6.2	5	16.3	121
4. San Diego	6.5	19	17.3	65
5. Sacramento	6.7	35	13.4	80
6. Los Angeles	7.1	80	21.4	12
7. Riverside-San Bernardino	6.8	130	20.8	418
8. Stockton	7.0	30	17.5	3
<b>9. Fresno</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>256</b>
10. Bakersfield	7.0	100	20.7	242

Sources: California Department of Public Health, 2010 Birth Records; Environmental Protection Agency Air Quality Index Report 2013; U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2010-2012, Table DP03; California Protected Areas Database.



RANKING (BASED ON HD INDEX)	PRESCHOOL ENROLLMENT (% of 3 and 4 year olds)	HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT (% of cohort)	DISCONNECTED YOUTH (% 16-24 year olds not working or in school)
1. San Jose	58.7	11.1	11.6
2. San Francisco	60.3	12.9	12.3
3. Oxnard	51.7	10.7	10.4
4. San Diego	49.3	9.2	11.9
5. Sacramento	49.2	9.5	14.3
6. Los Angeles	53.6	11.4	14.1
7. Riverside-San Bernardino	37.6	11.2	18.2
8. Stockton	40.7	12.3	21.0
<b>9. Fresno</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>19.4</b>
10. Bakersfield	34.9	16.2	24.2

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2010-2012, Table S1401 and analysis of 2010-2012 PUMA microdata; California Department of Education cohort dropout rate.



RANKING (BASED ON HD INDEX)	UNEMPLOYMENT (% 16 years old and older)	EARNING UNDER \$25,000/YEAR (% of full-time workers)	INCOME INEQUALITY (gini)
1. San Jose	5.3	13.1	0.47
2. San Francisco	5.0	13.4	0.49
3. Oxnard	5.9	21.0	0.44
4. San Diego	5.8	20.4	0.47
5. Sacramento	6.7	17.7	0.45
6. Los Angeles	7.2	24.8	0.49
7. Riverside-San Bernardino	8.0	23.8	0.44
8. Stockton	10.3	20.0	0.46
<b>9. Fresno</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>0.48</b>
10. Bakersfield	10.1	29.0	0.46

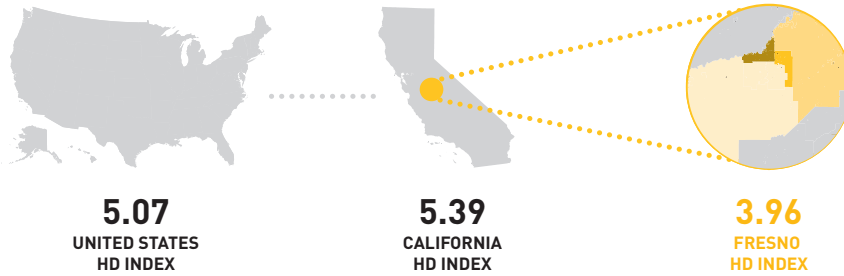
Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics; U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2012, Tables S2001 and B19083.

RANKING (BASED ON HD INDEX)	AFFORDABLE HOUSING (% who spend less than 30% of income on housing)	AVERAGE COMMUTE TIME (minutes/day)	VIOLENT CRIMES (per 100,000 residents)
1. San Jose	58.5	26	274
2. San Francisco	55.2	30	551
3. Oxnard	53.9	25	198
4. San Diego	50.9	25	374
5. Sacramento	54.7	25	441
6. Los Angeles	48.6	29	393
7. Riverside-San Bernardino	51.3	31	369
8. Stockton	53.2	30	889
<b>9. Fresno</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>540</b>
10. Bakersfield	57.6	24	579

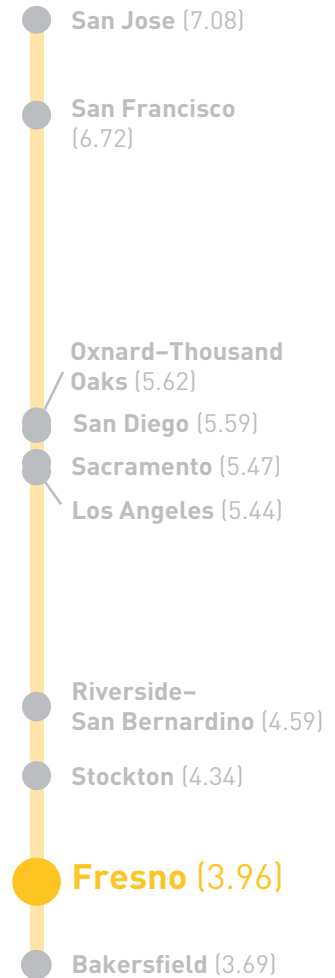
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2012, Tables S2503 and S0802; FBI Uniform Crime Reports 2012.

# Human Development in Fresno at a Glance

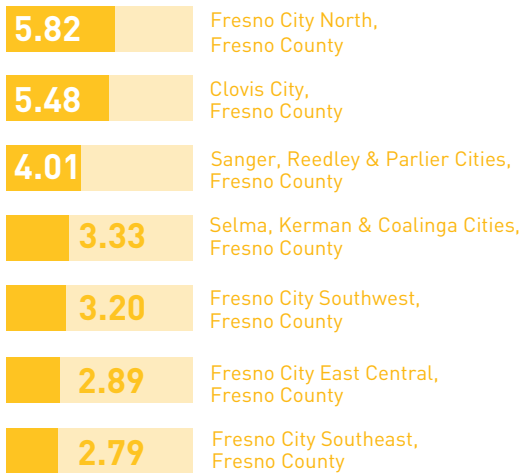
## Fresno in the National Context



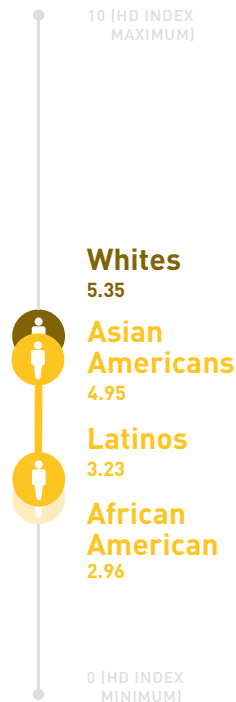
## Human Development in California's Ten Most Populous Metro Areas



## ALL Neighborhood Clusters



## Race/Ethnicity



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