SACRAMENTO
METRO AREA CLOSE-UP

San Jose (7.08)

San Francisco (6.72)

Oxnard–Thousand Oaks (5.62)

San Diego (5.59)

Sacramento (5.47)

Los Angeles (5.44)

Riverside–San Bernardino (4.59)

Stockton (4.34)

Fresno (3.96)

Bakersfield (3.69)

5.47 HD INDEX
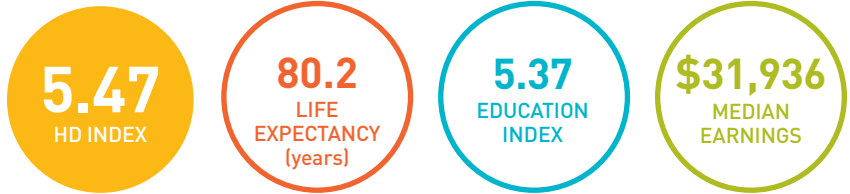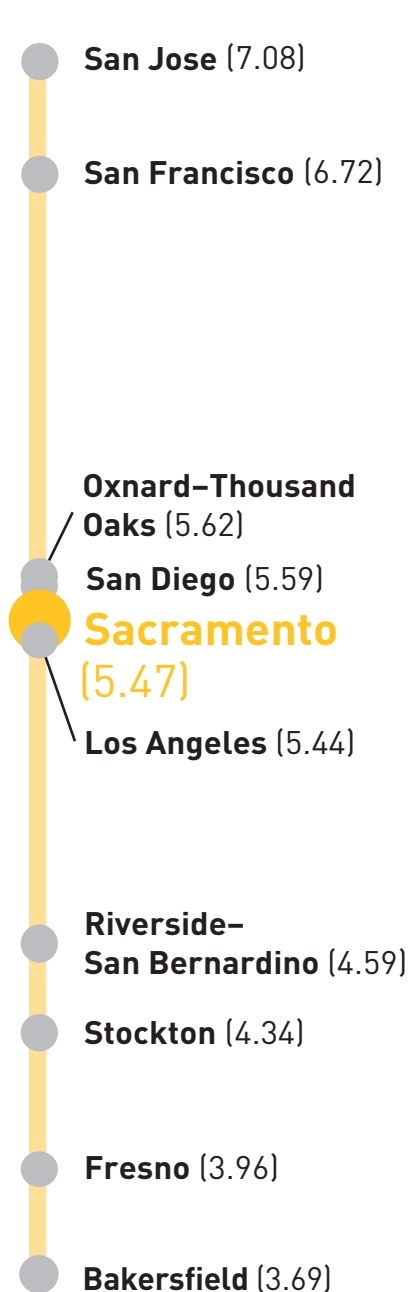
80.2 LIFE EXPECTANCY (years)

5.37 EDUCATION INDEX

$31,936 MEDIAN EARNINGS

The Sacramento–Roseville–Arden-Arcade metropolitan statistical area **ranks fifth among the ten most populous metro areas in California** in terms of well-being and access to opportunity, as measured by the **American Human Development Index.** With an HD Index score of **5.47**, the Sacramento metro area beats both the California and U.S. averages.

The Sacramento metro area, with a population of 2.2 million, comprises four counties: El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, and Yolo Counties. It contains five principal cities: Rancho Cordova, Folsom, Roseville, Sacramento, and Arden-Arcade. Sacramento City is significantly larger than the other four cities, with a population of over 475,000 thousand residents.

THIS CLOSE-UP IS A COMPANION TO *A PORTRAIT OF CALIFORNIA 2014–2015*, AVAILABLE AT **WWW.MEASUREOFAMERICA.ORG.**

MEASUREOF**AMERICA**
of the Social Science Research Council

Sacramento **Today**

HOW HAS SACRAMENTO FARED SINCE THE GREAT RECESSION?

Like most metro areas across the nation, Sacramento saw a decline in well-being and access to opportunity pre- and post-Recession, due mainly to plummeting earnings and a myriad of other economic hardships. Median earnings, or the wages and salaries of the typical worker, fell by almost $3,000 between the pre-Recession period of 2006–2008 to the post-Recession period of 2010–2012, causing a decline in human development. All but four of the state's major metro areas saw a reversal of well-being gains during the Great Recession. One bright spot over the period were the gains in school enrollment. Sacramento increased school enrollment levels over the period by almost 2 percent, the largest gain of any major metro area in California.

The American Human Development Index

The American Human Development (HD) Index for California is a composite measure of well-being and access to opportunity made up of health, education, and earnings indicators. The Index is expressed on a scale from 0 to 10.
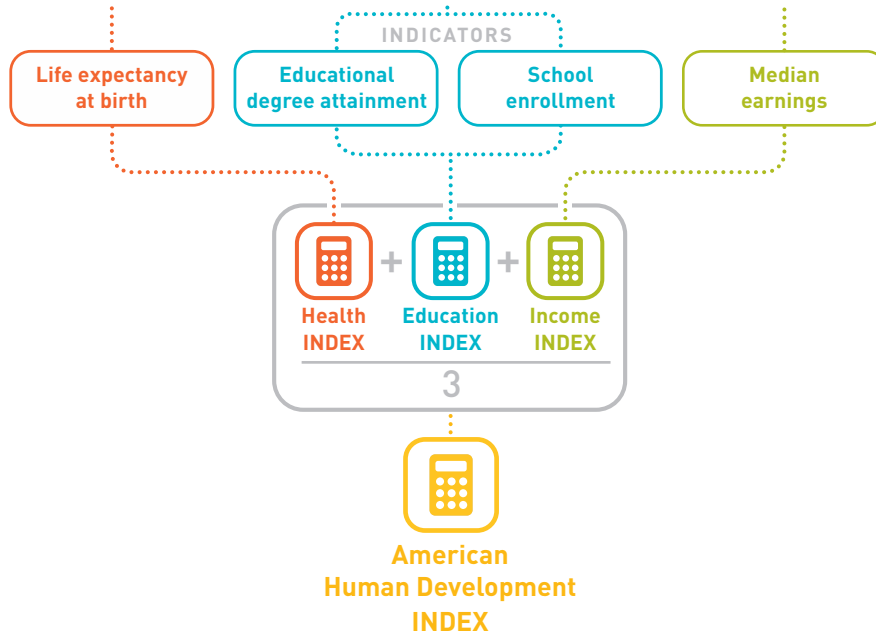
A Long and Healthy Life is measured using life expectancy at birth, calculated using 2010–2012 mortality data from the **California Department of Public Health** and population data from the **U.S. Census Bureau.**
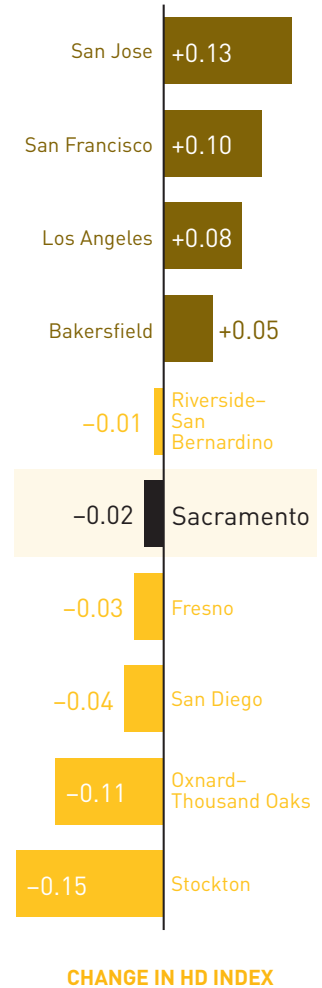
Access to Knowledge is measured with school enrollment for those ages 3 to 25, and educational degree attainment for those 25 and older, with 2010–2012 data from the **American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.**

A Decent Standard of Living is measured using median earnings of all full- and part-time workers 16 years and older from the **American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2012.**

INDICATORS

Life expectancy at birth	Educational degree attainment	School enrollment	Median earnings

Health **INDEX** + Education **INDEX** + Income **INDEX**

3

American Human Development **INDEX**

Human Development before and after the Great Recession

San Jose	+0.13
San Francisco	+0.10
Los Angeles	+0.08
Bakersfield	+0.05
Riverside–San Bernardino	−0.01
Sacramento	−0.02
Fresno	−0.03
San Diego	−0.04
Oxnard–Thousand Oaks	−0.11
Stockton	−0.15

CHANGE IN HD INDEX

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT NEIGHBORHOOD BY NEIGHBORHOOD

The Sacramento metro area is divided by the U.S. Census Bureau into seventeen neighborhood clusters, each with a population between about one hundred thousand and two hundred thousand residents. The HD Index scores of different neighborhood clusters in the Sacramento metro area vary considerably, from 6.88 in Folsom City, Orangevale and Fair Oaks East to 3.43 in Sacramento City Southeast/Fruitridge, Avondale, and Depot Park.
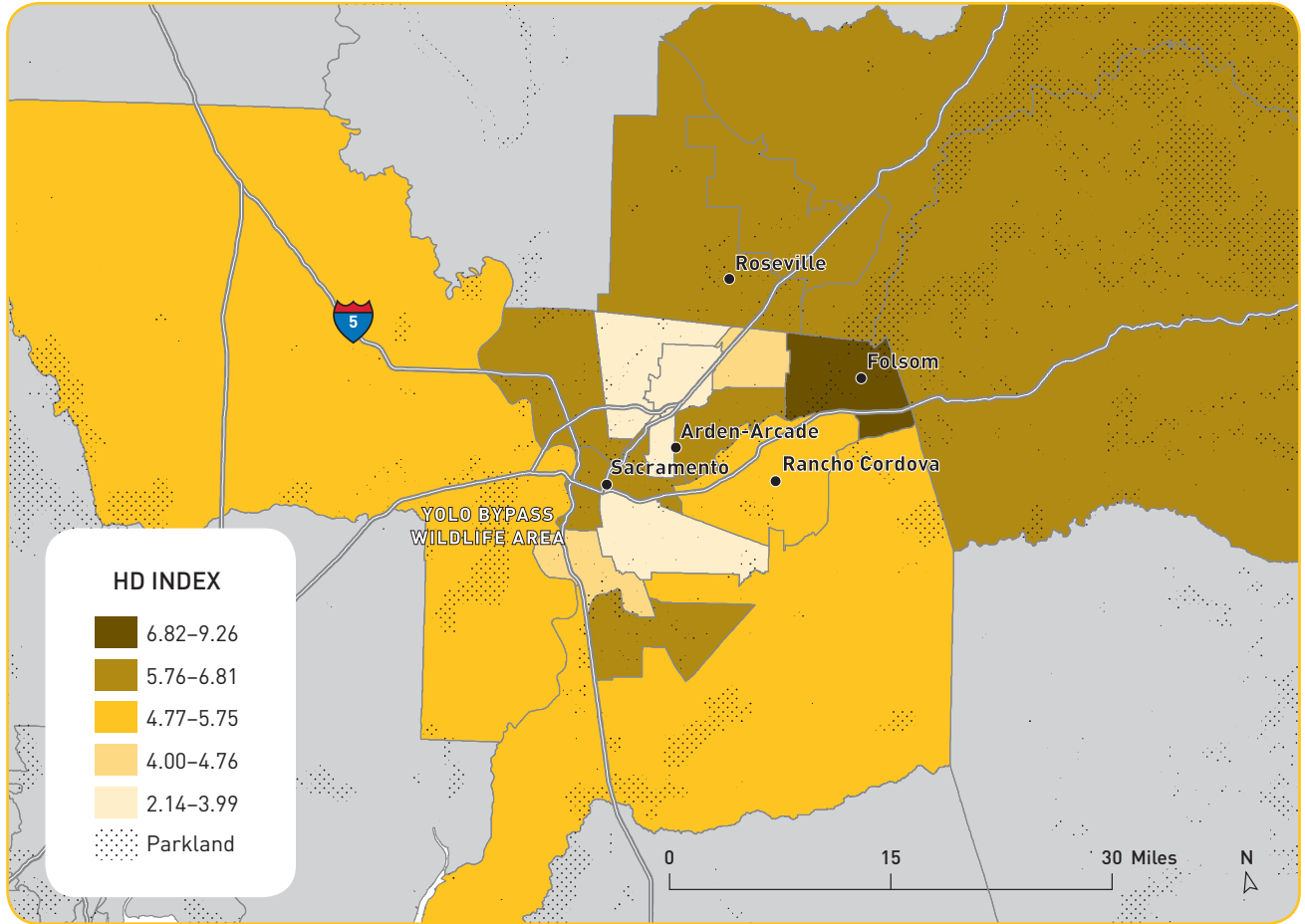
The Sacramento metro as a whole has comparatively few adults without a high school degree; the Southeast/Fruitridge, Avondale, and Depot Park neighborhood cluster is the exception. At 29 percent, the Southeast/Fruitridge, Avondale, and Depot Park's rate is over twice the metro area average. Not surprisingly, this area also falls behind on median earnings. At $21,563, earnings in Southeast/Fruitridge, Avondale and Depot Park are more than $10,000 below the Sacramento metro area median.

Human Development by Neighborhood Cluster in Sacramento

	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (years)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2012 dollars)
CALIFORNIA	5.39	81.2	18.5	30.9	11.3	78.5	30,502
SACRAMENTO METRO AREA	5.47	80.2	12.3	30.0	10.4	80.0	31,936
1. Folsom City, Orangevale & Fair Oaks (East)	6.88	81.5	7.5	40.1	14.7	81.7	46,832
2. Rocklin, Lincoln Cities & Loomis Town	6.78	83.7	5.7	36.7	11.4	83.0	40,053
3. Elk Grove City	6.70	82.5	9.7	34.1	9.6	87.3	41,316
4. Roseville City	6.40	80.9	5.9	34.8	10.3	83.1	41,070
5. Sacramento City (Northwest/Natomas)	5.99	82.4	11.8	33.2	10.8	78.0	34,984
6. Auburn & Colfax Cities	5.98	81.4	7.7	33.1	11.6	80.8	34,554
7. El Dorado Hills	5.97	81.5	7.0	31.4	10.1	83.4	33,682
8. Sacramento City (Central/Downtown & Midtown)	5.81	80.2	11.0	43.0	17.6	78.9	32,767
9. Arden Arcade, Carmichael & Fair Oaks (West)	5.77	79.6	7.0	37.0	15.3	80.3	33,703
10. Rancho Cordova City	5.51	80.3	9.9	29.3	9.5	80.0	32,131
11. Davis, Woodland & West Sacramento Cities	5.49	81.2	15.1	37.7	17.9	84.0	26,628
12. Galt, Isleton Cities & Delta Region	5.11	79.2	17.4	22.4	5.5	81.1	32,071
13. Sacramento City (Southwest/Pocket, Meadowview & North Laguna)	4.66	79.3	20.1	23.1	7.9	78.5	27,071
14. Citrus Heights City	4.43	78.0	11.1	19.5	5.5	71.9	28,445
15. Sacramento City (North), Antelope & Rio Linda	3.96	76.2	20.6	14.5	3.3	76.9	27,029
16. North Highlands, Foothill Farms & McClellan Park	3.91	77.3	16.8	17.8	4.8	70.1	25,661
17. Sacramento City (Southeast/Fruitridge, Avondale & Depot Park)	3.43	77.8	28.8	13.9	4 .8	72.7	21,563

Source: Measure of America calculations using California Department of Public Health 2010–2012 mortality data and U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates and American Community Survey 2010–2012.

Human Development by Neighborhood Cluster

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Another lens for understanding access to opportunity is race and ethnicity. The gap between the highest- and lowest-scoring groups in Sacramento in relatively small. Less than two points separate Asian Americans, the highest-scoring group, from Latinos, the lowest-scoring group. The small gap is due to the fact that all groups scored within virtually one point of the California average.

Latinos is Sacramento perform better than Latinos in most other major California metro areas. This is due mostly to educational attainment. Sixty-nine percent of Latinos is Sacramento have at least a high school education, the highest rate of any major California metro area. At 79 percent, Latinos in Sacramento also have the highest school enrollment rate of any major California metro area.

Sacramento is the least racially and ethnically diverse major metro area in the state; whites comprise 55 percent of the population. Sacramento also has the largest percentage of native-born residents of any major metro area in the state, 82 percent. Additionally, of these ten largest metro areas, Sacramento has the highest percentage of adults who have completed at least high school (88 percent).

No major California metro area has a sufficiently large Native American population to allow for reliable calculations of the HD Index at this level, unfortunately; the HD Index score for Native Americans in the state is 4.51.

Sacramento **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 Sacramento today. These factors, which operate "behind the scenes," affect the degree to which children and teens in Sacramento are sheltered from harm, have their fundamental needs met, and are able to build the capabilities required to flourish in the future.
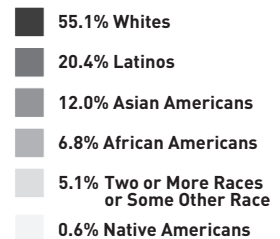
An overwhelming majority of Sacramento teens graduate from high school. The dropout rate, at only 9.5 percent, is the second-lowest of the major metro areas in the state (only San Diego's is lower).

Almost half of 3 to 4 year-olds in Sacramento are enrolled in preschool, a rate that is slightly above the state and national averages. Sacramento can also claim a particularly low rate of uninsured residents, suggesting that the majority of Sacramento children and youth have access to healthcare.

It is therefore no surprise that the rate of low-birth-weight babies born in Sacramento is also one of the lowest of all the major metro areas in the state. The level of income inequality is also relatively low.

Overall, the future looks bright for children and youth in Sacramento. Armed with both the tools to succeed and a nurturing and healthy environment, it is likely that the next generation in Sacramento will drive the Sacramento HD Index ranking higher in the years to come.

Racial and Ethnic Makeup of the Sacramento Metro Area

- **55.1% Whites**
- **20.4% Latinos**
- **12.0% Asian Americans**
- **6.8% African Americans**
- **5.1% Two or More Races or Some Other Race**
- **0.6% Native Americans**

These indicators track important risks that children and youth are facing as they grow up in Sacramento 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
9. Fresno	7.8	109	20.4	256
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
9. Fresno	38.4	14.6	19.4
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
9. Fresno	10.5	29.4	0.48
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
9. Fresno	54.2	23	540
10. Bakersfield	57.6	24	579

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

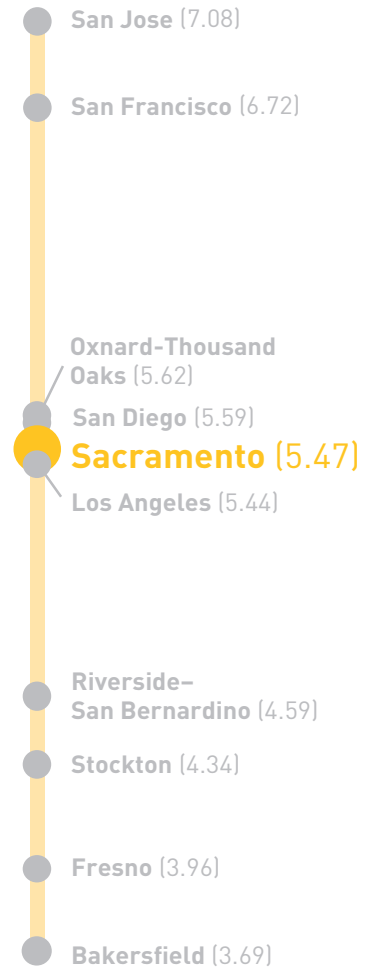# Human Development in Sacramento **at a Glance**

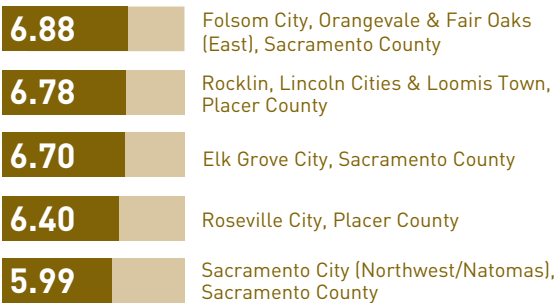## Sacramento in the national context

5.07
UNITED STATES
HD INDEX

5.39
CALIFORNIA
HD INDEX

5.47
SACRAMENTO
HD INDEX

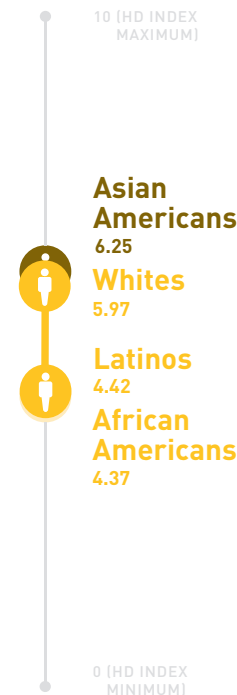## Human Development in California's Ten Most Populous Metro Areas

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Riverside–San Bernardino (4.59)

Stockton (4.34)

Fresno (3.96)

Bakersfield (3.69)

TOP 5 Neighborhood Clusters

6.88 Folsom City, Orangevale & Fair Oaks (East), Sacramento County

6.78 Rocklin, Lincoln Cities & Loomis Town, Placer County

6.70 Elk Grove City, Sacramento County

6.40 Roseville City, Placer County

5.99 Sacramento City (Northwest/Natomas), Sacramento County

BOTTOM 5 Neighborhood Clusters

4.66 Sacramento City (Southwest/Pocket, Meadowview & North Laguna), Sacramento County

4.43 Citrus Heights City, Sacramento County

3.96 Sacramento City (North), Antelope & Rio Linda, Sacramento County

3.91 North Highlands, Foothill Farms & McClellan Park, Sacramento County

3.43 Sacramento City (Southeast/Fruitridge, Avondale & Depot Park), Sacramento County

Race/Ethnicity

10 (HD INDEX MAXIMUM)

Asian Americans
6.25

Whites
5.97

Latinos
4.42

African Americans
4.37

0 (HD INDEX MINIMUM)

Measure of America is a nonpartisan project, founded in 2007, of the Social Science Research Council. It creates easy-to-use yet methodologically sound tools for understanding well-being and opportunity in America and stimulates fact-based dialogue about these issues.

Through hard copy and online reports, interactive maps, and custom-built dashboards, Measure of America works closely with partners to breathe life into numbers, using data to identify areas of need, pinpoint levers of change, and track progress over time.

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