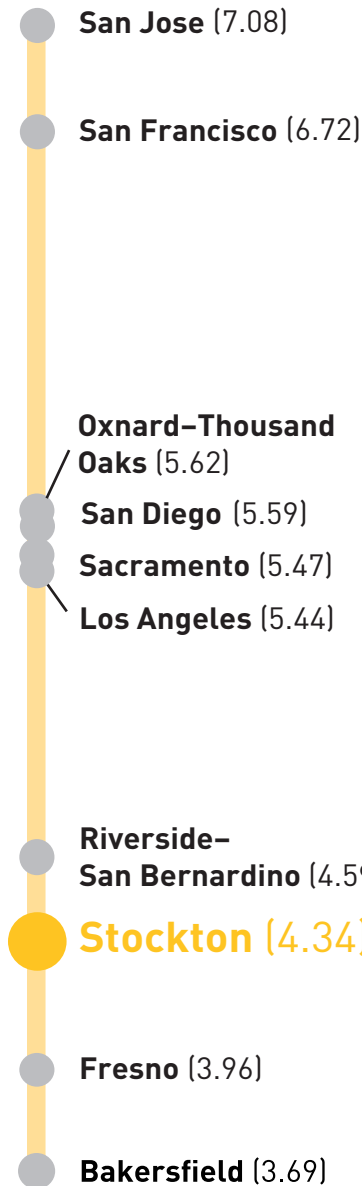


STOCKTON

METRO AREA CLOSE-UP



The Stockton-Lodi metropolitan statistical area ranks **eighth 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 **4.34** on a 10-point scale, the Stockton metro area scores well below the California and U.S. averages.

The Stockton metro area, with a population of almost 700,000, comprises only San Joaquin County and contains two principal cities, Stockton and Lodi.

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

Stockton Today

HOW HAS STOCKTON FARED SINCE THE GREAT RECESSION?

Just before the Great Recession, Stockton's rank on the Human Development Index was the same as today, third-to-last. Stockton, along with five other major metro areas, saw a decline in well-being and access to opportunity. This decline was mostly due to a drop in earnings. Median earnings fell by just over \$4,500, nearly 15 percent, between 2006-2008 and 2010-2012, the largest percent drop in earnings of any major metro area.

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

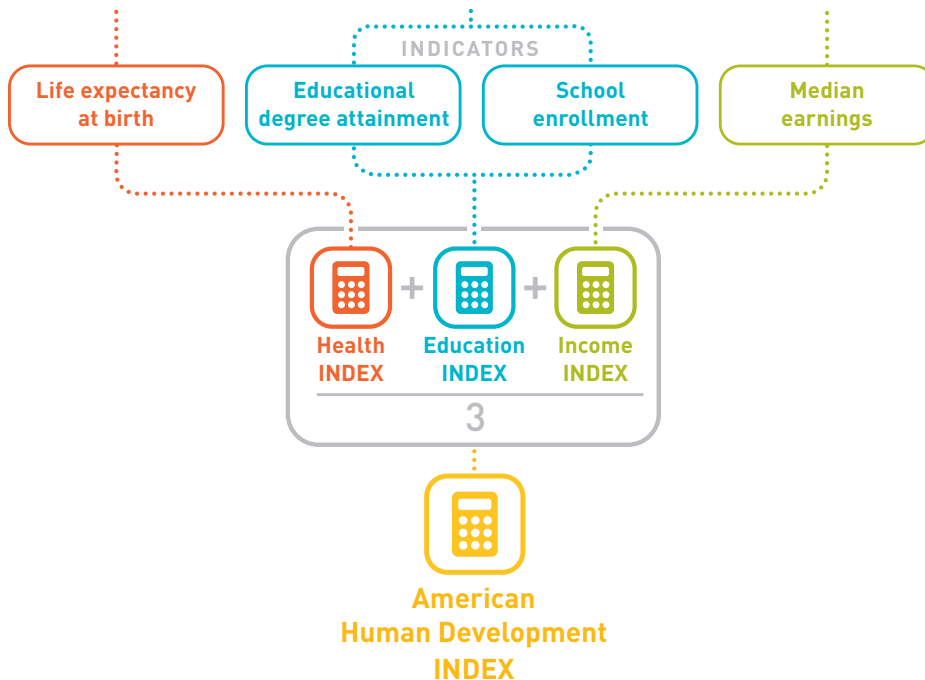
is measured using life expectancy at birth, calculated using 2010-2012 mortality data from the **California Department of Public Health** and population data from the **U.S. Census Bureau**.

Access to Knowledge

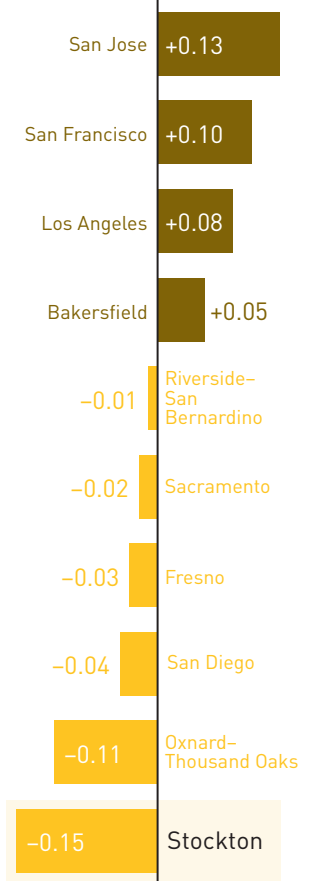
is measured with school enrollment for those ages 3 to 24, and educational degree attainment for those 25 and older, with 2010-2012 data from the **American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau**.

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**.



Human Development before and after the Great Recession



CHANGE IN HD INDEX

Human Development by Neighborhood Cluster in Stockton

	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
STOCKTON METRO AREA	4.34	78.6	22.9	18.3	5.7	77.1	26,689
1. Tracy, Manteca and Lathrop Cities	5.05	79.7	18.5	19.3	5.1	78.8	32,198
2. Stockton City North	4.62	78.4	17.3	22.8	7.2	79.1	27,600
3. Lodi, Ripon and Escalon Cities	4.42	79.5	23.4	19.4	6.7	75.0	26,723
4. Stockton City South	2.86	75.9	35.4	9.9	3.7	75.0	19,698

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 NEIGHBORHOOD BY NEIGHBORHOOD

The Stockton metro area is divided by the U.S. Census Bureau into four neighborhood clusters, each with a population between around one hundred thousand and two hundred thousand residents. The HD Index scores do not vary dramatically across neighborhood clusters: the highest-scoring cluster, Tracy, Manteca and Lathrop Cities, only scores around two points higher on the Index than the lowest-scoring cluster, Stockton City South.

While the Stockton metro area differs from a number of other major California cities in that there is not a large well-being gap among neighborhoods, this is due in part to the fact that they all score below the California average. One notable difference is in the educational attainment of adults. In bottom-scoring Stockton City South, 35 percent of adults never completed high school, and only 10 percent earned a bachelor's degree. In contrast, only 19 percent of adults in Tracy, Manteca and Lathrop Cities did not complete high school. The rate of adults with at least a bachelor's degree in Tracy, Manteca and Lathrop Cities is more than double that of Stockton City South.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Another lens for understanding access to opportunity is race and ethnicity. Well-being levels in Stockton vary across racial and ethnic groups, though not as much as in other metro areas in the state. Less than two points separate the highest scoring and lowest scoring groups (whites and Latinos, respectively).

African Americans in Stockton have a life expectancy of only 73 years, the second-lowest life expectancy of African Americans in all the major metro areas in the state (those in Fresno have the lowest). Asian Americans in Stockton have the lowest HD Index score of Asian Americans in any of the ten major metro areas in the state. They also have the lowest life expectancy of any metro-area group of Asian Americans. However, at almost 83 years, Asian American life expectancy is still ten years longer than African American life expectancy in Stockton.

Racial and Ethnic Makeup of the Stockton Metro Area

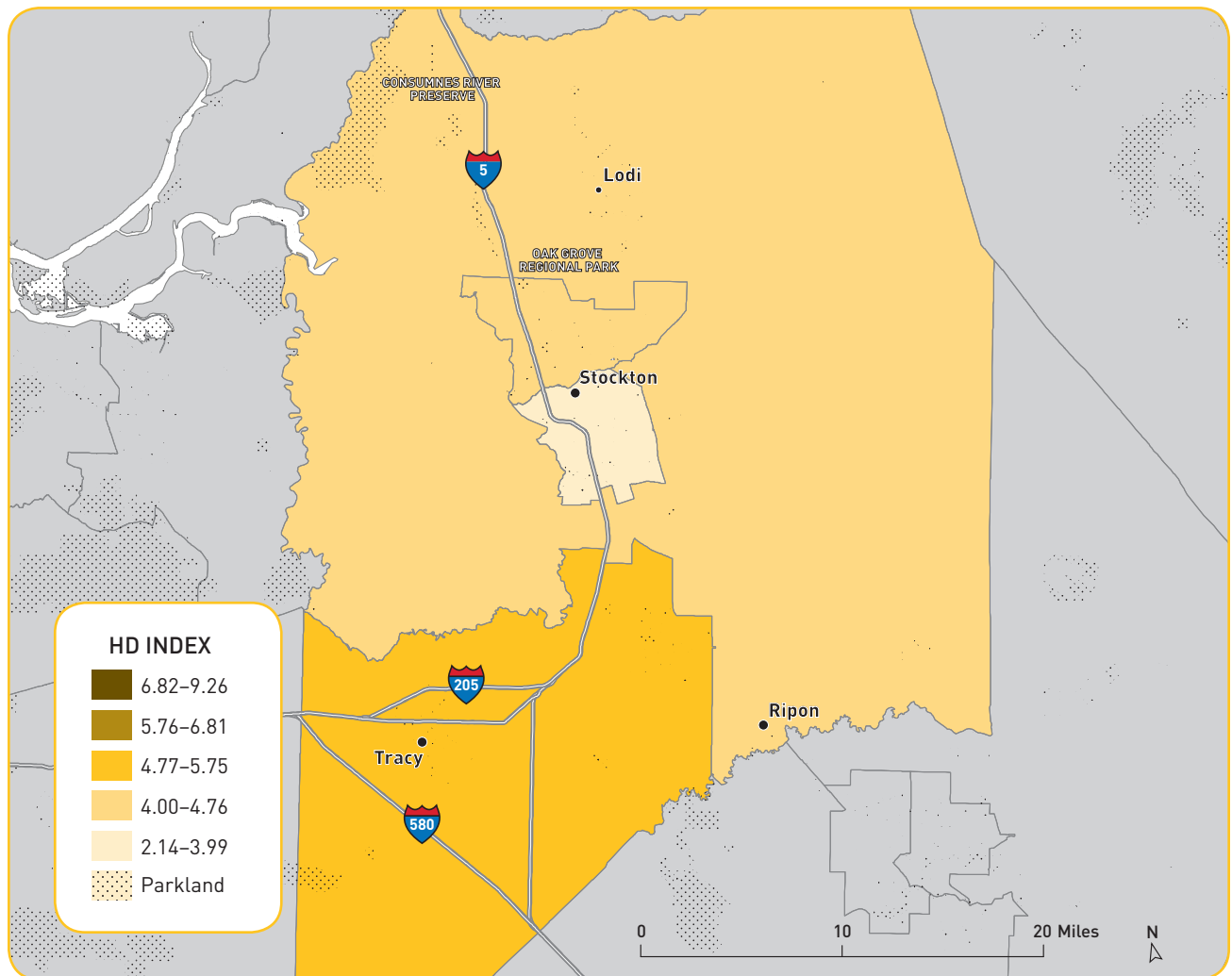


- 39.3% Latinos
- 35.3% Whites
- 14.0% Asian Americans
- 6.8% African Americans
- 4.1% Two or More Races or Some Other Race
- 0.4% Native Americans

The racial and ethnic profile of the Stockton metro area is similar to that of California as a whole. However, Stockton does have a slightly lower percentage of whites and marginally higher percentages of Asian Americans, African Americans, and Latinos than the state average.

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.

Human Development by Neighborhood Cluster



Stockton **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 children and youth face as they grow up in Stockton today. These factors, which operate “behind the scenes,” affect the degree to which children and teens in Stockton are sheltered from harm, have their fundamental needs met, and are able to build the capabilities required to flourish in the future.

Violent crime in Stockton is a serious concern. Stockton has the highest crime rate of any major California metro area. At 889 crimes per 100,000 residents, Stockton’s crime rate is 50 percent higher than Bakersfield’s, the metro area with the second-highest rate. Unemployment is a problem for Stockton residents. Over one in ten workers cannot find employment, the second-highest rate of any California metro area (Fresno has the highest). Stockton has the smallest amount of green space per resident of any metro area, suggesting that children and youth may not have adequate space for healthy recreational activities. The disconnected youth rate in Stockton is also striking. Over one in five youth are neither working or in school. This rate is the second highest of all the major metro areas in California (Bakersfield has the highest).

Overall, safety, educational attainment, and employment are serious concerns for youth in Stockton. Stockton currently ranks third-to-last among the major metro areas in California. Given the current conditions, without significant policy interventions, it is unlikely that the next generation of Stockton 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 Stockton 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.

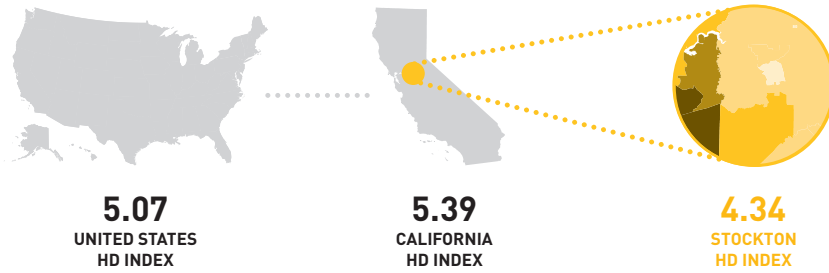


RANKING (BASED ON HD INDEX)	AFFORDABLE HOUSING (% who spend less than 30% of income on housing)	AVERAGE COMMUTE TIME (minutes/day)	VIOLENT CRIMES (per 100,000 residents)
1. San Jose	58.5	26	274
2. San Francisco	55.2	30	551
3. Oxnard	53.9	25	198
4. San Diego	50.9	25	374
5. Sacramento	54.7	25	441
6. Los 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

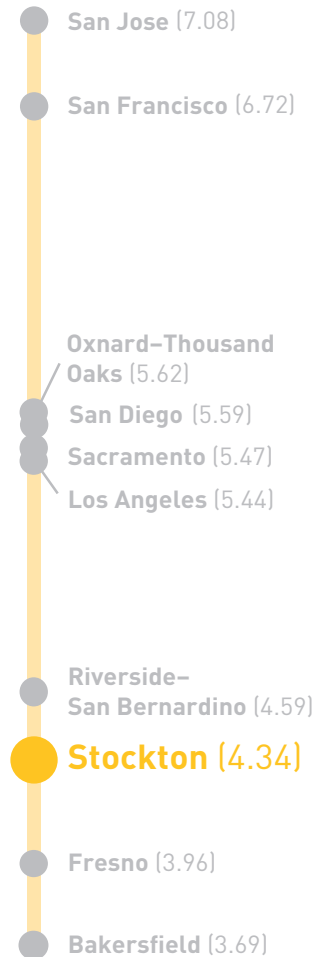
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2012, Tables S2503 and S0802; FBI Uniform Crime Reports 2012.

Human Development in Stockton at a Glance

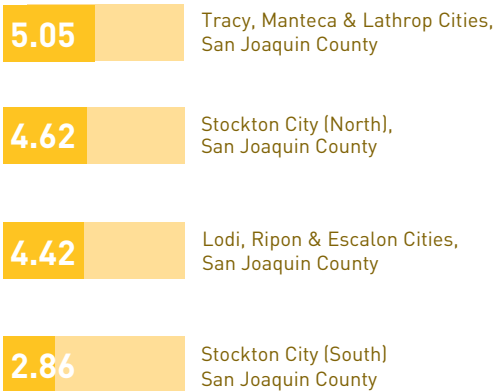
Stockton in the National Context



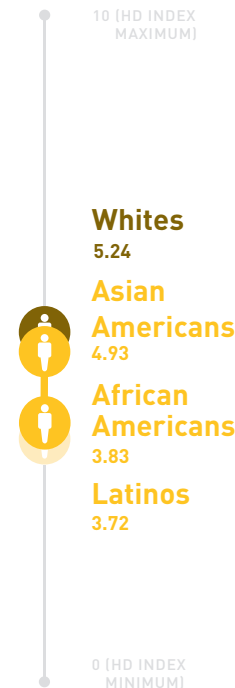
Human Development in California's Ten Most Populous Metro Areas



ALL Neighborhood Clusters



Race/Ethnicity



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.

For policymaker and press inquiries:
Eric Henderson, Chief of Advocacy and Media
eric@measureofamerica.org, (718) 517-3606.

