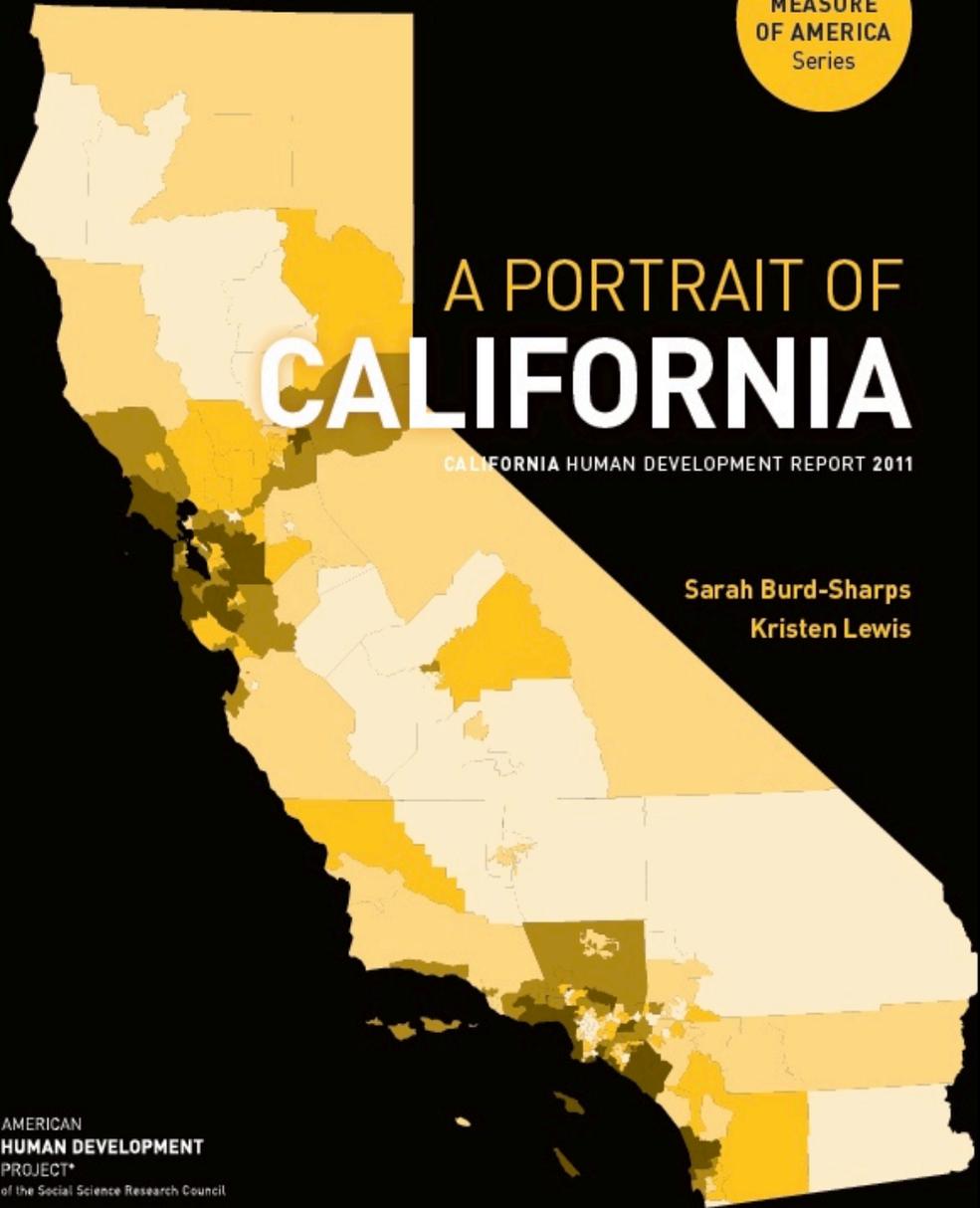




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A PORTRAIT OF CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2011

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Kristen Lewis

 AMERICAN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT*
of the Social Science Research Council



A Long and Healthy Life

Life expectancy at birth



Access to Knowledge

Educational degree attainment

School enrollment



A Decent Standard of Living

Median earnings

INDICATORS



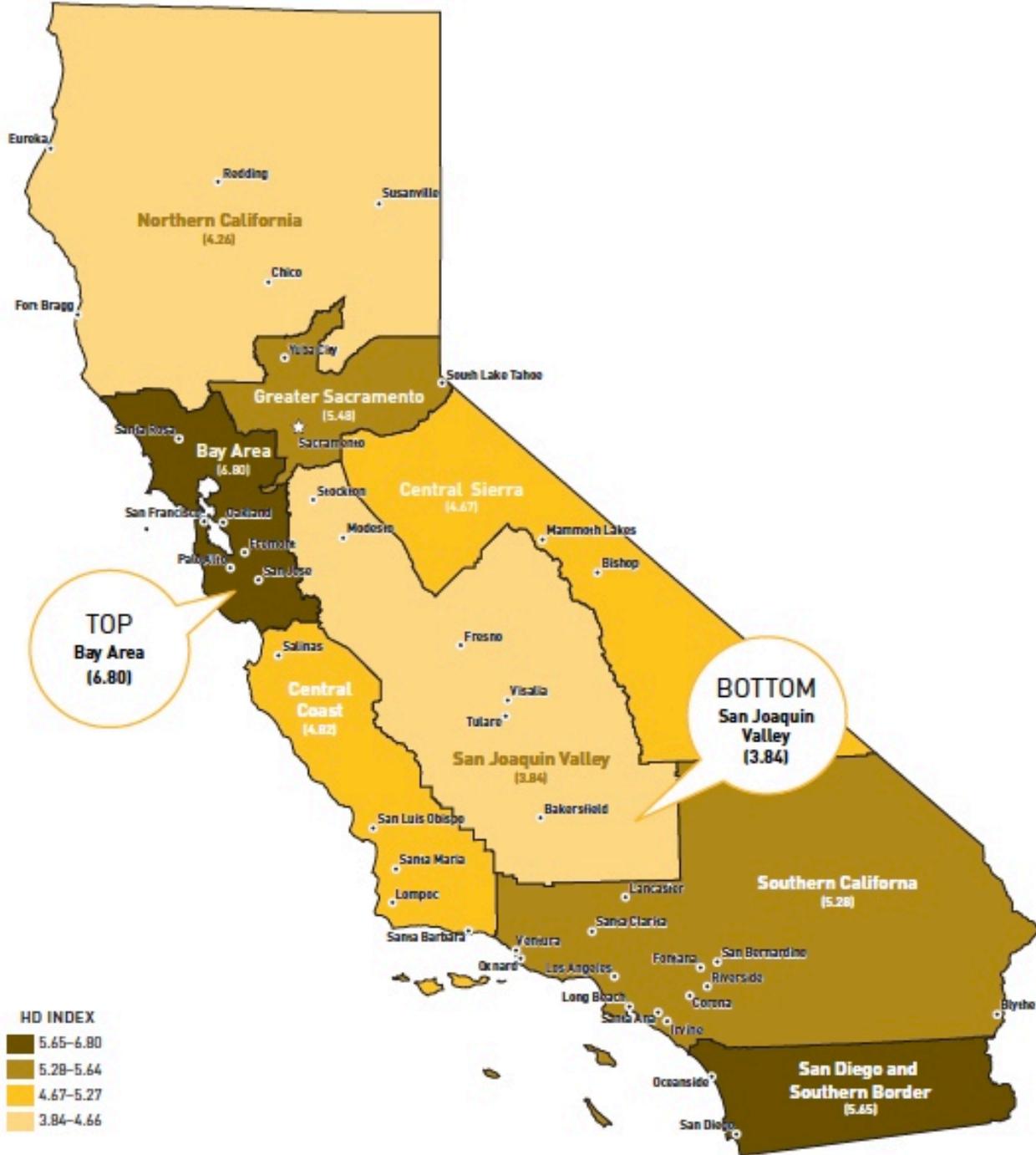
American Human Development INDEX

The range of American Human Development Index scores across the regions is greater than the range of scores among the fifty U.S. states.

VARIATION BY GEOGRAPHY: ECONOMIC REGIONS

In an effort to better develop strategies for California's economic growth, the state government's Economic Strategy Panel has divided the state into a set of economic regions, each made up of counties that share similar economic, demographic, and geographic features. Human development levels differ markedly in these different regions (see **TABLE 2** and **MAP 1**).² The range of American Human Development Index scores across the regions is greater than the range of scores among the 50 U.S. states. See page 153 for the list of counties that make up each region.

- The **Bay Area** region scores 6.80 out of 10 on the American HD Index; if the Bay Area were a state, it would surpass top-ranking Connecticut (6.30) for first place on the American Human Development Index, with some of the highest health, education, and income outcomes in the nation.
- The **San Joaquin Valley** region scores 3.84; if the San Joaquin Valley were a state, it would vie for last place on the American Human Development Index with West Virginia (3.85).
- The **San Diego and the Southern Border** region scores 5.65, and **Greater Sacramento** scores 5.48, both performing better than California as a whole.
- The **Southern California** region performs slightly below the state as a whole, with a score of 5.28, but still outperforms the U.S. average (5.09).
- The **Central Coast** (4.82), **Central Sierra** (4.67), and **Northern California** (4.26) regions have well-being scores that fall below those of both California and the country as a whole. If Northern California were a state, it would rank forty-fifth in the country, between Tennessee and Kentucky.



TOP
Bay Area
(6.80)

BOTTOM
San Joaquin Valley
(3.84)

HD INDEX

- 5.65-6.80
- 5.28-5.64
- 4.67-5.27
- 3.84-4.66

The Five Californias

These "Five Californias" represent the wildly divergent realities faced by California residents in terms of well-being.

Silicon Valley Shangri-La

1% of CA population
2 Neighborhood and County Groups



Extremely well-educated, high-tech high-flyers living in Silicon Valley—entrepreneurs and professionals fueling, and accruing the benefits of, innovation, especially in information technology. Highly developed capabilities give these Californians unmatched freedom to pursue the goals that matter to them.

Metro-Coastal Enclave California

18% of CA population
46 Neighborhood and County Groups



Affluent, credentialed, and resilient, the knowledge workers living in Metro-Coastal Enclave California enjoy comparative financial comfort and security in upscale urban and suburban neighborhoods. They have extremely high levels of well-being and access to opportunity.

Main Street California

38% of CA population
91 Neighborhood and County Groups



High levels of human development overall characterize this majority-minority group of Californians, who enjoy longer lives, higher levels of educational attainment, and higher earnings than the typical American. Yet these suburban and ex-urban Californians have an increasingly tenuous grip on middle-class life.

Struggling California

38% of CA population
83 Neighborhood and County Groups



Struggling California can be found across the state, from the suburbs, exurbs, and rural areas of the Central Valley to parts of major metro areas and the Inland Empire to swaths of Northern California. Struggling Californians work hard but find it nearly impossible to gain a foothold on security.

The Forsaken Five Percent

5% of CA population
11 Neighborhood and County Groups



Bypassed by the digital economy, left behind in impoverished LA neighborhoods as well as in rural and urban areas in the San Joaquin Valley, these Californians face an extremely constrained range of opportunities and choices.

HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (years)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2009 dollars)
9.35	85.3	4.1	95.9	70.1	38.0	100.0	\$63,106
7.92	83.2	7.5	92.5	52.3	20.9	100.0	\$46,077
5.91	80.5	15.4	84.6	31.5	10.7	92.9	\$32,686
4.17	78.3	28.2	71.8	16.8	5.2	84.3	\$24,796
2.59	76.1	45.6	54.4	8.3	2.2	80.6	\$18,343

TABLE 1 Life Expectancy in California by Region and Race/Ethnicity

REGION	ALL RACE/ETHNIC GROUPS	AFRICAN AMERICANS	ASIAN AMERICANS	LATINOS	WHITES
United States	78.6	74.3	87.3	83.5	78.7
California	80.1	73.3	86.1	83.1	79.3
Bay Area	81.6	72.9	87.4	85.0	80.9
Central Coast	81.2	...	85.7	83.4	80.6
San Diego and Southern Border	80.7	74.6	87.1	82.7	80.2
Southern California	80.2	73.4	85.8	83.1	79.3
Greater Sacramento	79.3	73.2	84.4	83.5	78.9
Central Sierra	79.1	78.4
San Joaquin Valley	77.5	71.4	82.2	81.2	76.4
Northern California	77.2	84.8	76.8

Source: AHDP calculations using mortality and population data from the California Department of Public Health and the U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2008. See Methodological Notes for more details. When the total population of any group was less than 50,000 people, the life expectancy was not calculated for that group due to the statistical instability of estimates for small populations. U.S. life expectancy data from Lewis and Burd-Sharps, 2010.

California is in a unique and unprecedented position to harness the potential of its people to prosper in an increasingly globalized world.

California has long drawn people to its fertile farmland, temperate climate, abundant natural resources, and optimistic spirit of reinvention. With the largest population and state economy, California heralds the nation's successes and challenges—if California does well, so does the nation. As the state with the country's most diverse population, California is also in a unique and unprecedented position to harness the potential of its people to prosper in an increasingly globalized world.

The difficulties facing California today are not unique to the state; rather, they are emblematic of challenges facing states across the country. Nationwide, states are experiencing depressed economies in the aftermath of the most devastating financial crisis since the Great Depression. In addition, they must grapple with demographic challenges that are already well under way in California.

California is also a state of contrasts, home to people with vastly differing levels of well-being. In *The Measure of America 2010–2011: Mapping Risks and Resilience*, the latest iteration of the national human development report series, California as a whole ranks twelfth of the fifty states and Washington, DC, on the American Human Development Index. This series applies a widely accepted international approach for assessing the well-being of different population groups: the human development approach. **The centerpiece of this work is the American Human Development Index, a composite measure made up of health, education, and income indicators and expressed as a single number from 0 to 10.**

While California's score of 5.46 is above the national average, a deeper look reveals startling variation within the state in these most basic areas. California's congressional districts have the greatest range of American Human Development Index scores of any state: Five of the country's top ten congressional districts are in California—as is the bottom-ranked Congressional District 20 around Fresno

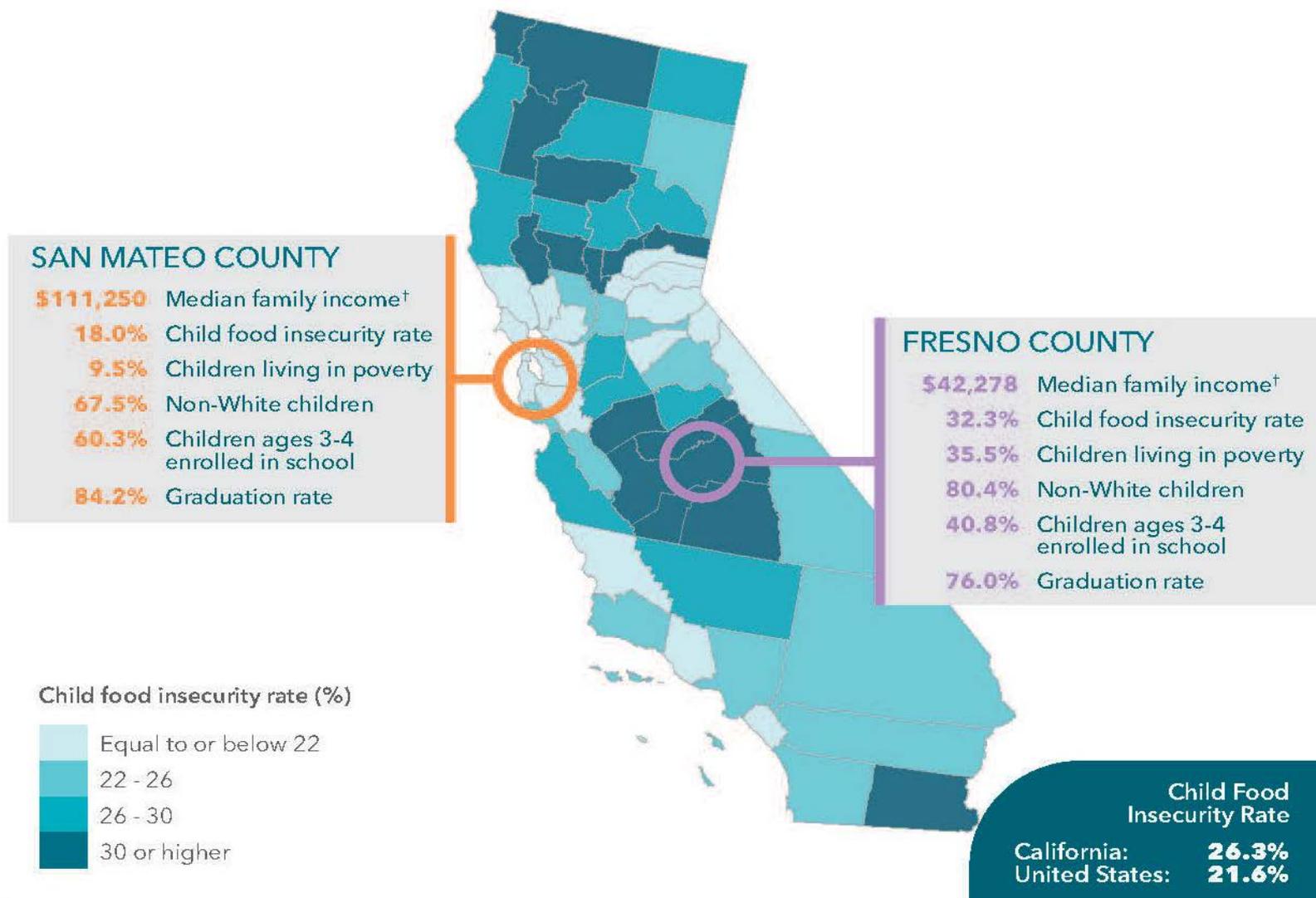
Wealth is Health



The life expectancy used is the average of the male and female life expectancies for 2009.

Compiled by SFRB. Life Expectancy: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, Life Expectancy US Counties, 2009.

I in 4 children in California does not have enough food to eat



Child food insecurity rate: percentage of children under 18 years old who are food insecure, California, 2012.

Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap, 2012; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 3-year Estimate (2009-2011) and 5-year Estimate (2008-2012); and California Department of Education, Graduation Data, 2011-2012.

†Median family income with own children under 18 years.

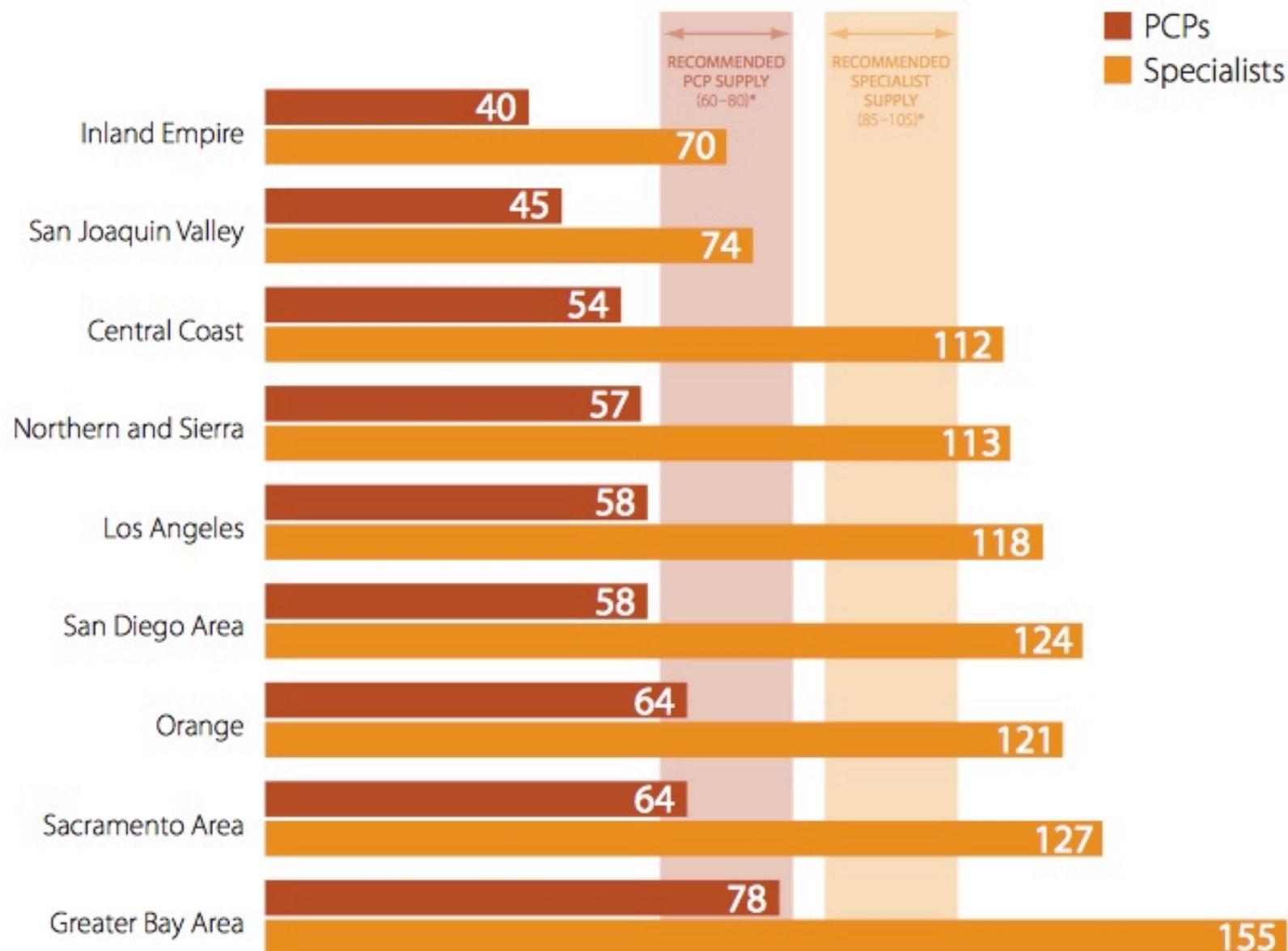
CALIFORNIA HEALTH CARE ALMANAC



California Physician Facts and Figures

JULY 2010

Active PCPs and Specialists per 100,000 Population, California Regions, 2008



HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010

A 2010 Profile of Health Status in the San Joaquin Valley



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The
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Table 1: Population Changes in the San Joaquin Valley, 2000 to 2009

Place	2000	2010	% Change	County Rank for Population Growth
Fresno	798,821	930,450	16.4	18.0
Kern	661,645	839,631	26.9	4.0
Kings	129,461	152,982	18.2	12.0
Madera	123,109	150,865	22.5	6.0
Merced	210,554	255,793	21.5	9.0
San Joaquin	563,598	685,306	21.6	5.0
Stanislaus	446,997	514,453	15.1	14.0
Tulare	368,021	442,179	20.2	13.0
San Joaquin Valley	3,302,792	3,971,659	20.3	
California	33,871,648	37,871,648	10.0	
Nation	281,421,906	308,745,538	9.7	

Source: Rand California (2009), Physicians and Surgeons in California.

Table 8: Top 10 Most Ozone Polluted Counties in the Nation, 2006 and 2008

County	National Rank	# of Orange Days Unhealthy for Sensitive People	# of Red Days Unhealthy	# of Purple Days Very Unhealthy	Grade
San Bernardino, CA	1	227	107	19	F
Riverside, CA	2	242	87	13	F
Kern, CA	3	228	74	4	F
Tulare, CA	4	253	49	2	F
Los Angeles, CA	5	169	60	9	F
Fresno, CA	6	148	31	2	F
El Dorado, CA	7	104	26	1	F
Nevada, CA	8	122	12	0	F
Sacramento, CA	9	92	24	3	F
Kings, CA	10	103	10	1	F

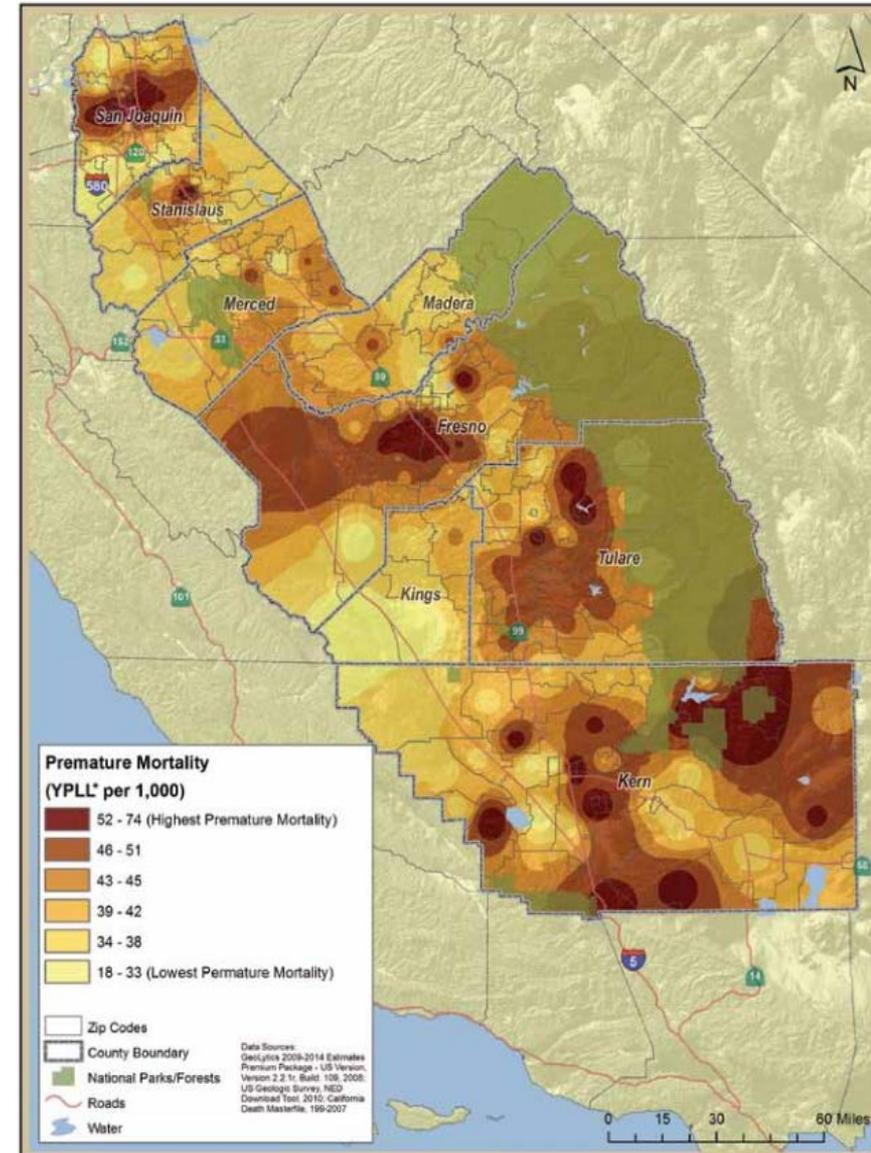
Source: American Lung Association, 2010

Note: Unhealthy days are based on 2006-2008 ranges.

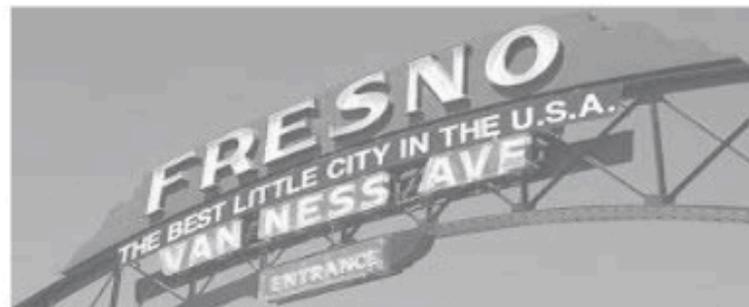
Place Matters Report of the San Joaquin Valley

- The premature death rate in the poorest zip codes is nearly double the rate in the most affluent.
- Premature mortality is highest in zip codes with higher % Latinos and higher poverty.
- Similar findings for life expectancy. 21 years differences between zip codes.

Years of Potential Life Lost Before 65



(*YPLL-Years of Potential Life Lost)



Fresno County Preterm Birth Collective Impact Initiative:

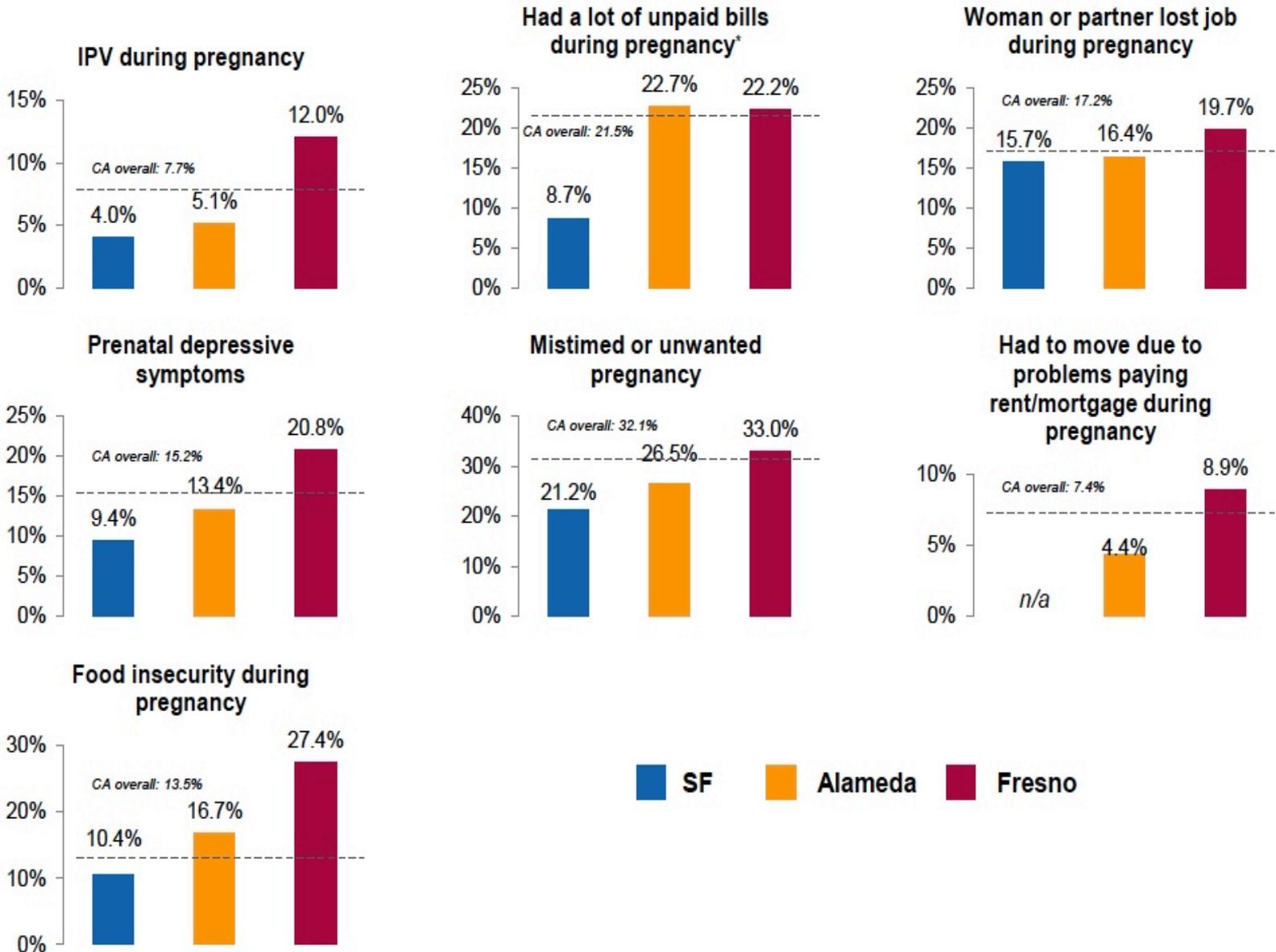
We are exploring opportunities in three counties with among the highest PTB rates and/or disparities

Racial / Ethnic Group PTB Rates

County Name	Population	County Wide PTB Rate	White	Hispanic	African American	Asian / Pacific Islander	Native American	Ratio of AA / White Rates
* Fresno County	955,272	10.10%	8.20%	10.60%	15.50%	10.10%	12.60%	189%
Madera County	152,389	9.70%	6.80%	10.70%	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Kern County	864,124	9.30%	7.10%	10.10%	13.00%	10.20%	Not Available	183%
San Bernardino County	2,088,371	9.20%	8.00%	9.40%	13.10%	8.60%	9.60%	164%
San Joaquin County	704,379	9.10%	7.80%	9.40%	13.00%	9.00%	Not Available	167%
Los Angeles County	10,017,068	8.40%	6.40%	9.20%	12.10%	7.00%	7.80%	189%
Riverside County	2,292,507	8.10%	6.90%	8.30%	12.50%	8.90%	7.60%	181%
* Alameda County	1,578,891	7.50%	6.20%	7.80%	11.00%	7.30%	Not Available	177%
* San Francisco County	837,442	6.90%	5.40%	8.40%	13.10%	7.70%	Not Available	243%
San Mateo County	747,373	6.90%	4.50%	8.50%	14.00%	7.40%	Not Available	311%

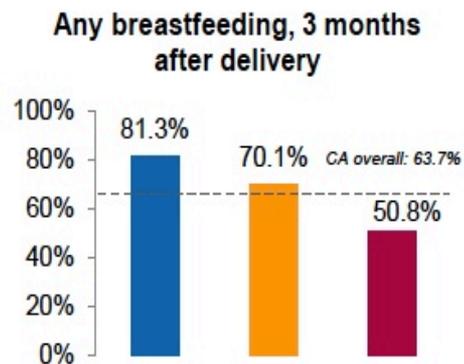
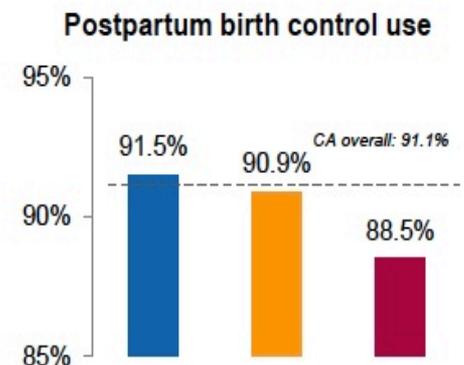
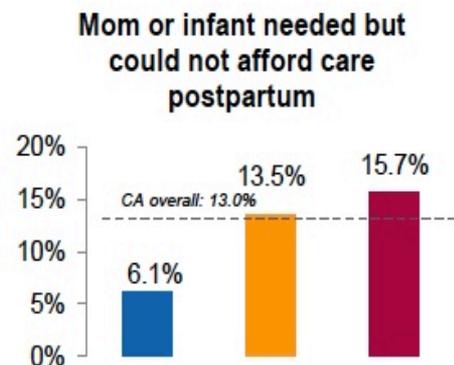
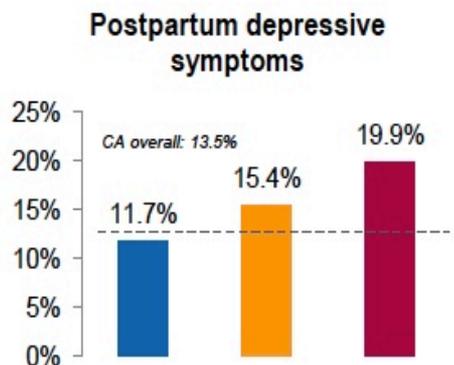
Note: PTB rates are for singleton births <37 weeks
Sources: CDC Wonder Natality Database, U.S. Census Bureau

Prenatal data from the MIHA survey reaffirms the high levels of risk factors in Fresno in particular



Source: MIHA survey, 2011 *except 2010 where noted

Postnatal data from the MIHA survey reaffirms the high levels of risk factors in Fresno in particular



■ SF ■ Alameda ■ Fresno