

TABLE B.8 SELECT DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR THE FRESNO REGION

Metropolitan characteristics	1980	1990	2000	2010
DEMOGRAPHY & IMMIGRATION				
Regional population	514,621	667,490	799,407	930,450
Principal cities	284,038	383,728	457,099	494,665
Suburbs	230,583	283,762	342,308	435,785
Regional net population growth over previous decade	–	30%	20%	16%
Principal cities	–	35%	19%	8%
Suburbs	–	23%	21%	27%
Race/ethnicity (%)				
White	62%	51%	40%	33%
Black	5%	5%	5%	5%
Latino	29%	35%	44%	50%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3%	8%	8%	9%
Native American	1%	1%	1%	1%
Other	1%	0%	3%	2%
Net population growth attributable to people of color over previous decade	–	86%	116%	110%
Percentage foreign-born	11%	18%	22%	22%
Of which, naturalized US citizen	9%	7%	10%	17%
Of which, non-citizen	10%	13%	32%	38%
REGIONAL ECONOMY				
Total jobs	275,120	342,583	404,091	426,263
Job growth over previous decade	–	25%	18%	5%
Jobs-to-population ratio	0.53	0.51	0.50	0.46
Average annual earnings per job (2010 dollars)	\$42,270	\$40,908	\$42,831	\$46,369
Growth over previous decade	–	–3%	5%	8%
GDP per job (2010 dollars)	\$57,911	\$59,549	\$58,875	\$71,479
Growth over previous decade	–	3%	–1%	21%
Ratio of GDP per job to earnings per job	1.37	1.46	1.37	1.54
Unemployment rate (civilian labor force ages 25–64)	8%	8%	10%	12%
<i>By race/ethnicity</i>				
White	5%	4%	5%	9%
Black	11%	14%	13%	20%
Latino	16%	15%	16%	14%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5%	10%	7%	11%
Native American	–	7%	10%	–
Other	–	–	7%	15%
INCOME & POVERTY				
Poverty rate (% persons)	14%	21%	23%	27%
Principal cities	15%	23%	26%	30%
Suburbs	14%	19%	19%	23%

TABLE B.8 (Continued)

Metropolitan characteristics	1980	1990	2000	2010
80/20 household income ratio	4.47	4.51	4.54	5.31
Gini coefficient (household income)	0.41	0.43	0.47	0.46
Percentage households by income level (middle class analysis)				
Lower income	30%	32%	34%	36%
Middle income	40%	41%	40%	37%
Upper income	30%	27%	26%	27%
Income differentials				
Median Black household income relative to median white household income	52%	55%	54%	44%
Median Latino household income relative to median white household income	64%	68%	65%	58%
Median Asian household income relative to median white household income	109%	69%	73%	88%
SPATIAL SEGREGATION BY RACE & INCOME				
Principal cities–suburbs job distribution				
Percentage of jobs in principal cities	58%	64%	63%	62%
Percentage of jobs in suburbs	42%	36%	37%	38%
Spatial segregation by race				
Black–white dissimilarity index	0.63	0.56	0.54	0.52
Latino–white dissimilarity index	0.46	0.49	0.48	0.46
All people of color–white dissimilarity index	0.43	0.46	0.43	0.42
Spatial segregation by income (percentage population by income level of census tract)				
Poor	13%	25%	25%	33%
Low income	16%	13%	22%	12%
Low-mid income	23%	26%	18%	19%
High-mid income	31%	16%	13%	12%
High income	6%	7%	7%	8%
Affluent	11%	13%	14%	15%
Spatial poverty				
Percentage of CBSA population in high poverty tracts (poverty rate > 20%)	27%	43%	52%	57%
Percentage of CBSA population in very high poverty tracts (poverty rate > 40%)	2%	16%	15%	22%
Poverty concentration				
Percentage of CBSA poor in high poverty tracts (poverty rate > 20%)	51%	71%	78%	82%
Percentage of CBSA poor in very high poverty tracts (poverty rate > 40%)	5%	34%	32%	40%
Poverty dissimilarity index	0.30	0.36	0.34	0.35

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TABLE B.8 (Continued)

Metropolitan characteristics	1980	1990	2000	2010
EDUCATION & EMPLOYMENT				
Educational attainment				
<i>(Population 25 years and older)</i>				
Less than high school	36%	34%	32%	26%
High school only	26%	22%	21%	22%
Some college	23%	28%	29%	31%
Bachelor's degree	11%	12%	12%	13%
Graduate or professional degree	5%	5%	6%	7%
Workers by industry (% distribution)				
<i>(Total employed population 16 years and older)</i>				
Agriculture and mining	18%	17%	16%	12%
Construction	5%	5%	5%	4%
Manufacturing	9%	7%	7%	6%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	3%	3%	3%	4%
Wholesale trade	5%	4%	3%	3%
Retail trade	11%	11%	10%	10%
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8%	7%	7%	8%
Professional services	6%	7%	9%	11%
Health services	7%	8%	9%	11%
Information	1%	1%	1%	1%
Education	1%	1%	1%	1%
Other services	11%	12%	13%	13%
Government – civilian	15%	15%	15%	16%
Government – military	1%	1%	0%	0%
INDUSTRY WAGE STRUCTURE				
Share of jobs by industry wage level				
Low-wage	–	40%	42%	41%
Middle-wage	–	45%	45%	45%
High-wage	–	16%	14%	14%
Job growth by industry wage level over previous decade				
Low-wage	–	–	20%	–2%
Middle-wage	–	–	14%	1%
High-wage	–	–	0%	2%
Earnings growth by industry wage level over previous decade				
<i>(Growth in real earnings per worker)</i>				
Low-wage	–	–9%	–1%	14%
Middle-wage	–	–12%	0%	10%
High-wage	–	–13%	6%	11%

(Continued)

TABLE B.8 (Continued)

Metropolitan characteristics	1980	1990	2000	2010
INDUSTRY WAGE STRUCTURE				
Average earnings per job by industry wage level	–			
Low-wage		\$18,476	\$18,345	\$20,842
Middle-wage		\$36,200	\$36,131	\$39,832
High-wage		\$46,583	\$49,285	\$54,752
Total jobs by industry wage level				
Low-Wage				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	–	52,942	56,304	45,946
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	–	8,252	12,677	14,273
Education services	–	1,502	2,130	4,263
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	–	2,161	3,913	2,942
Accommodation and food services	–	16,513	21,351	23,418
Other services (except public administration)	–	11,058	14,578	17,456
<i>All low-wage</i>		92,428	110,953	108,298
Middle-Wage				
Construction	–	14,992	14,965	11,947
Manufacturing	–	25,436	27,576	24,441
Retail trade	–	31,897	32,084	32,844
Transportation and warehousing	–	6,840	7,537	8,525
Real estate and rental and leasing	–	3,679	4,304	4,021
Management of companies and enterprises	–	668	4,290	2,116
Health care and social assistance	–	20,750	27,867	35,347
<i>All middle-wage</i>		104,262	118,623	119,241
High-Wage				
Mining	–	650	317	174
Utilities	–	1,882	1,435	1,928
Wholesale trade	–	12,592	12,058	11,462
Information	–	4,315	5,022	3,555
Finance and insurance	–	9,436	9,144	9,246
Professional, scientific, and technical services	–	7,253	8,067	10,536
<i>All high-wage</i>		36,128	36,043	36,901

NOTE: (1) Data on the 80/20 household income ratio, the Gini coefficient, and percentage households by income level for 1980–2000 are based on surveys during those years but actually reflect incomes during the year prior to the survey. Poverty-related measures rely on income from the year prior to the survey as well, but incorporate information on family composition during the survey year. (2) Certain measures reported in the 2010 column actually reflect averages across annual surveys covering 2008–2012. These include data on percentage foreign-born (and citizenship), unemployment rate (and by race/ethnicity), percentage households by income level, and all measures of segregation, spatial poverty, and poverty concentration. (3) Data on educational attainment for 1980 is estimated based on years of schooling; for other years it is based on degrees earned.