Unequal Neighborhoods: Fresno

Your Zip Code Matters, Because Where You Live Impacts How You Live

Assets in neighborhoods like transportation options, affordable housing, and economic opportunities can help shape educational and health outcomes. Therefore, knowledge and access greatly varies between communities in Fresno.

Neighborhoods

TRANSPORTATION

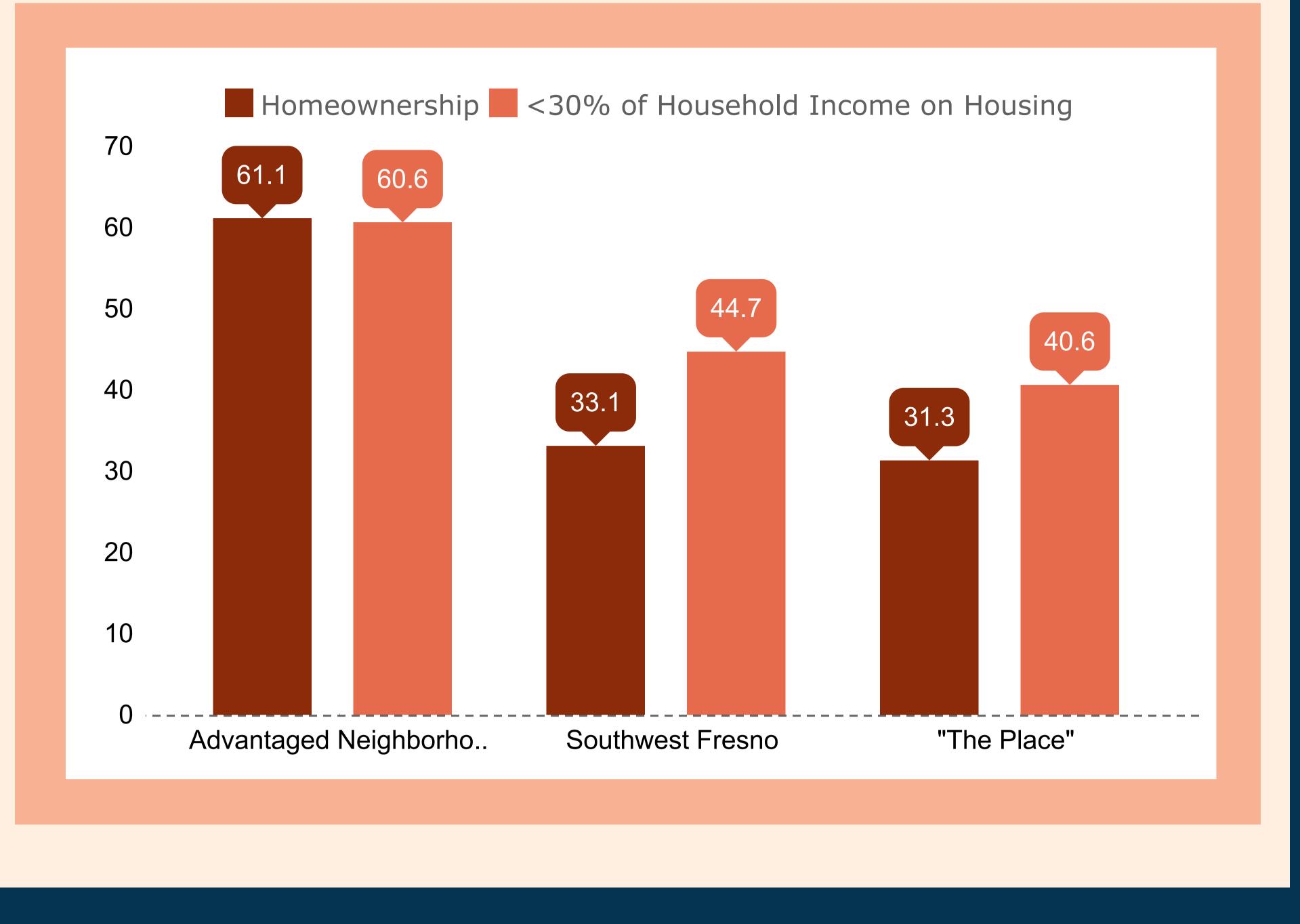
Having at least one vehicle allows for convenient traveling. Vehicle ownership is associated with shorter commute times.

"Th	vantaged Neighborhoods ne Place" uthwest Fresno
Percent Households with at least one vehicle	Percent with commute within half an hour
Advantaged Neighborhoods	Advantaged Neighborhoods
90	0%
"The Place"	"The Place"
72	2%
Southwest Fresno	Southwest Fresno'2%68%

As the city of Fresno expanded, highways and infrastructure developed to reach areas from the San Joaquin River all across different areas of the city, including downtown Fresno and the city of Clovis. This made commutes drastically convenient, especially for those living in rural areas.

HOUSING STABILITY

People living in Southwest Fresno and "The Place" are reported to spend at least a third of their income on housing costs.

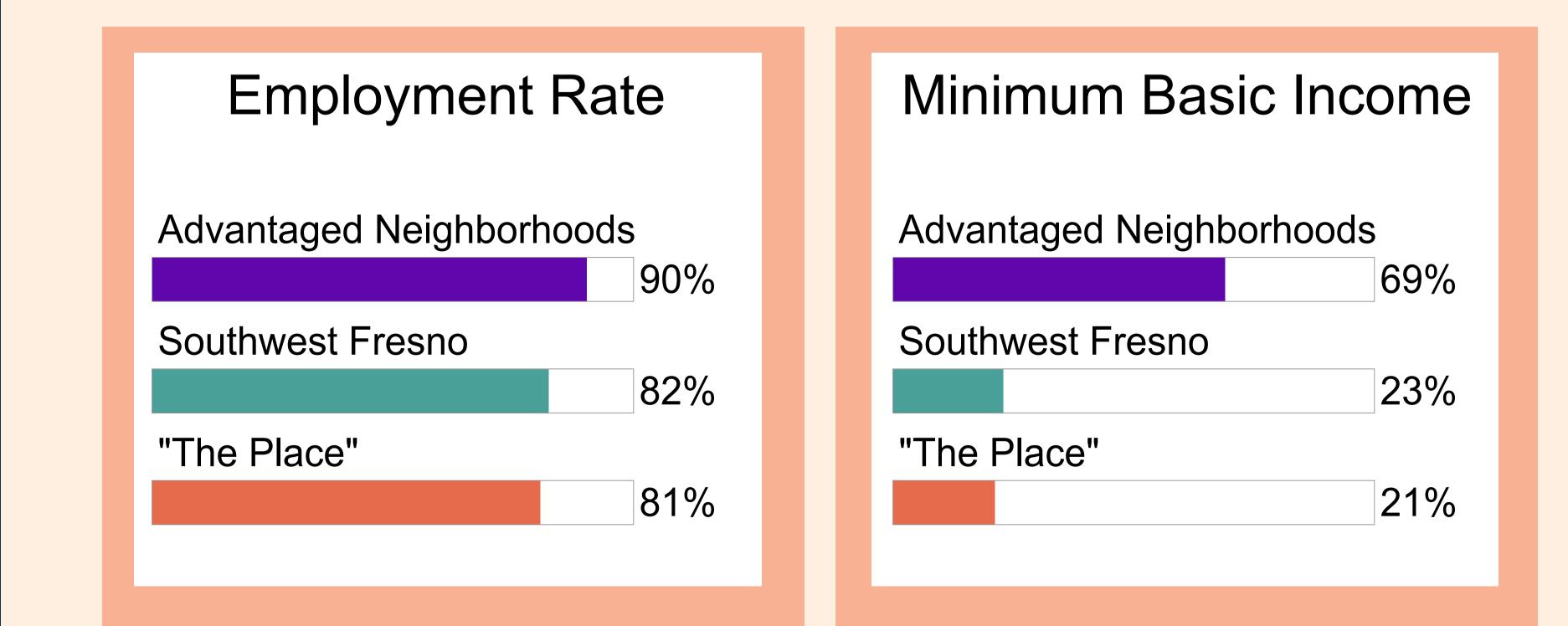


In 1948, a Supreme Court case (Shelley v. Kraemer) found that racial segregation of communities enforced by the state violated the 14th Amendment's Equal Protection Clause. However, the practice remained commonplace until the California Fair Housing Act of 1963 banned discrimination in housing transactions.

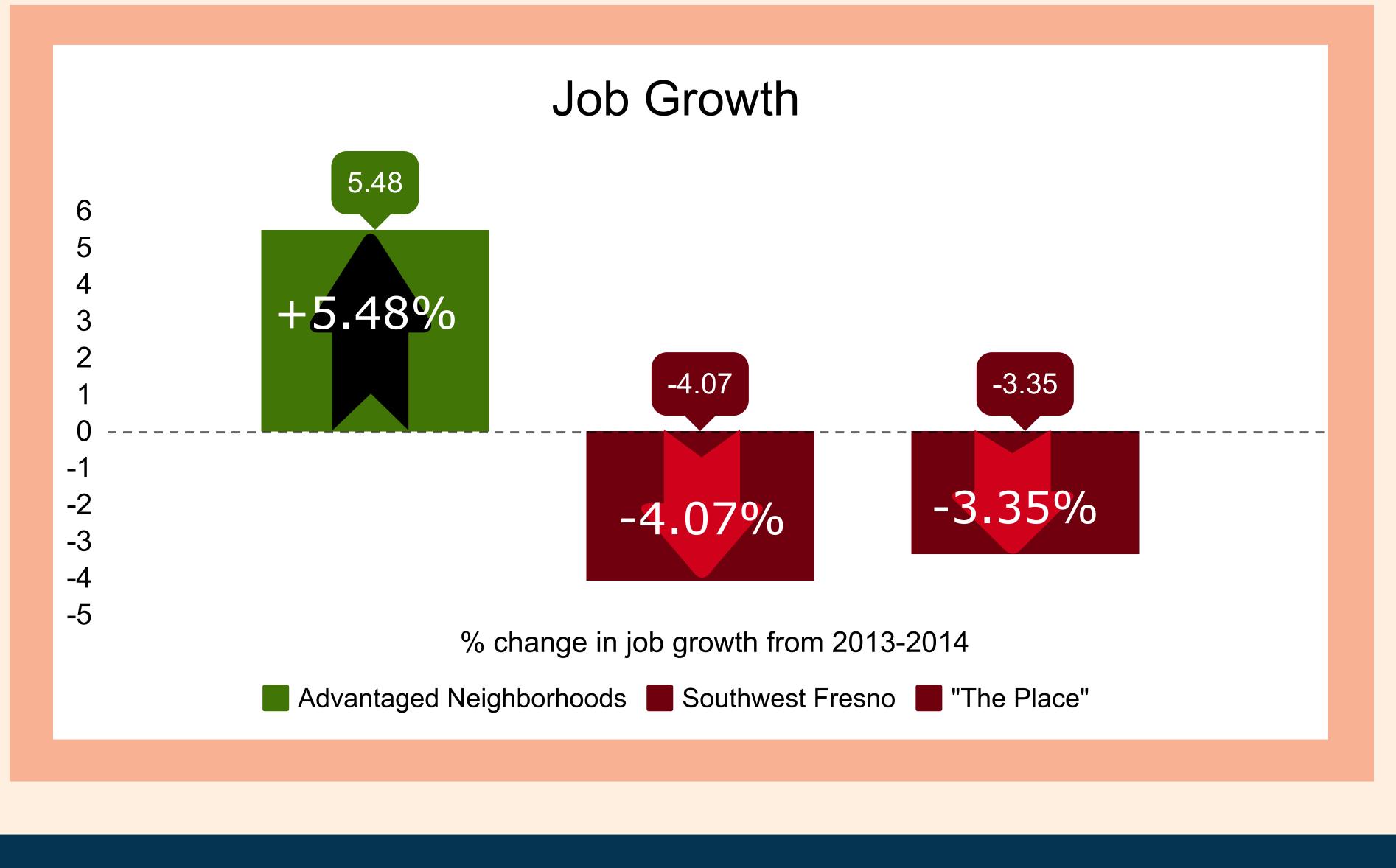
INCOME DISPARITIES

While most people in Fresno are employed, those in Southwest Fresno and "The Place" are unable to meet the minimum basic income.

Advantaged Neighborhoods are at least three times more likely to meet minimum basic income than Southwest Fresno and "The Place".



Additionally, job growth dropped in both Southwest Fresno and "The Place" while Advantaged Neighborhoods grew.



By 1972, Shaw Avenue, once a rural road, had grown fast into a major commercial strip. To the north of Shaw, there were new subdivisions and neighborhood shopping centers. The city increase allocation of resources to these projects at the expense of investment



<u>Sources</u>

Clough, C. W., Clingan, H., Secrest, W. B., & Temple, B. S. (1986). *Fresno County: In the 20th century, from 1900 to the 1980s* (Vol. 2). Amer West Books.

The Fair Housing Center of Greater Boston. (n.d.). Historical shift from explicit to implicit policies affecting housing segregation in Eastern Massachusetts. Retrieved from http://www.bostonfairhousing.org/timeline/

Silveira, C. (2010). An urban morphology of Fresno, California: Its structure and growth. Retrieved from http://publish.wm.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi? article=1735&context=honorstheses

UC Davis Center for Regional Change. (2014). *Regional opportunity index* [Data file]. Available from Center for Regional Change Website: http://interact.regionalchange.ucdavis.edu/roi/data.html

<u>Contact Information</u>: Tania Pacheco-Werner, PhD Central Valley Health Policy Institute tpacheco@csufresno.edu cvhpi.org

Suggested Citation

Pacheco-Werner, T. L., Corona, K., Corona, G., Chan, S., Conley, A., & Dhillon, H. (2018). Unequal Neighborhoods: Demographics. Central Valley Health Policy Institute. California State University, Fresno.

This report series was made possible by a grant from The California Endowment.





FRESN@STATE Central Valley Health Policy Institute