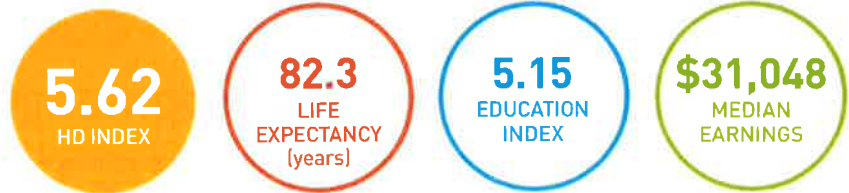
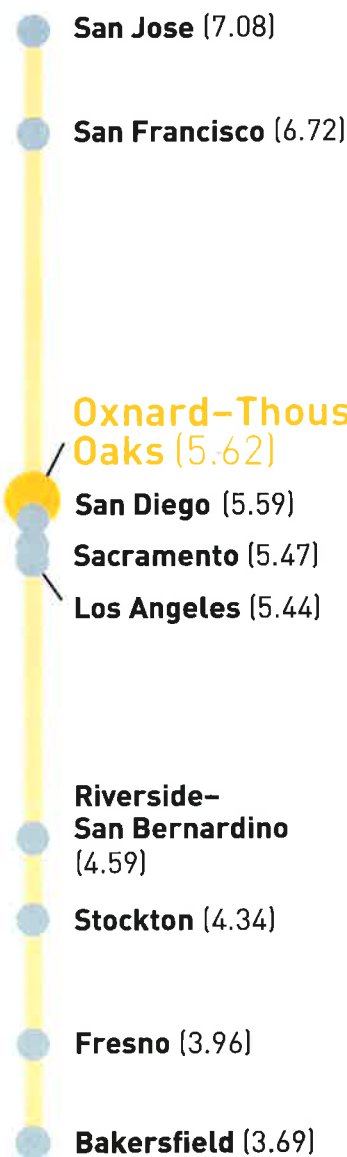


OXNARD-THOUSAND OAKS

METRO AREA CLOSE-UP



The Oxnard-Thousand Oaks metropolitan area **ranks third 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**. Its score of **5.62** out of a possible 10 is right on track with California's well-being score of 5.39.

The Oxnard-Thousand Oaks metro area, with a population of over 800,000, comprises only Ventura County and contains four principal cities: Camarillo, San Buenaventura (Ventura), Thousand Oaks, and Oxnard.

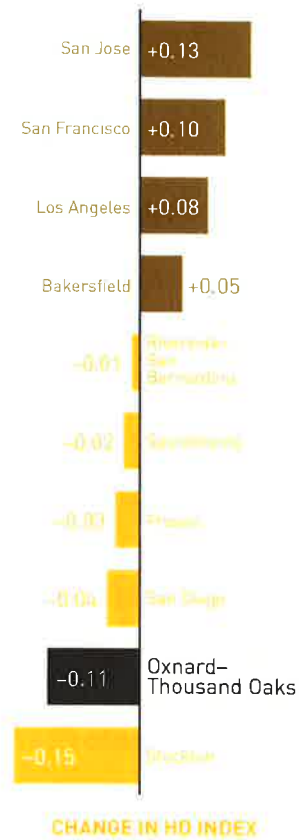
THIS CLOSE-UP IS A COMPANION TO A PORTRAIT OF CALIFORNIA 2014-2015, AVAILABLE AT WWW.MEASUREOFAMERICA.ORG.

Oxnard-Thousand Oaks Today

HOW HAS OXNARD-THOUSAND OAKS FARED SINCE THE GREAT RECESSION?

Like most metro areas across the nation, Oxnard saw a decline in well-being and access to opportunity pre- and post-recession, due mainly to plummeting earnings and myriad other economic hardships. Median earnings, or the wages and salaries of the typical worker, fell by over \$5,000 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.

Human Development before and after the Great Recession



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

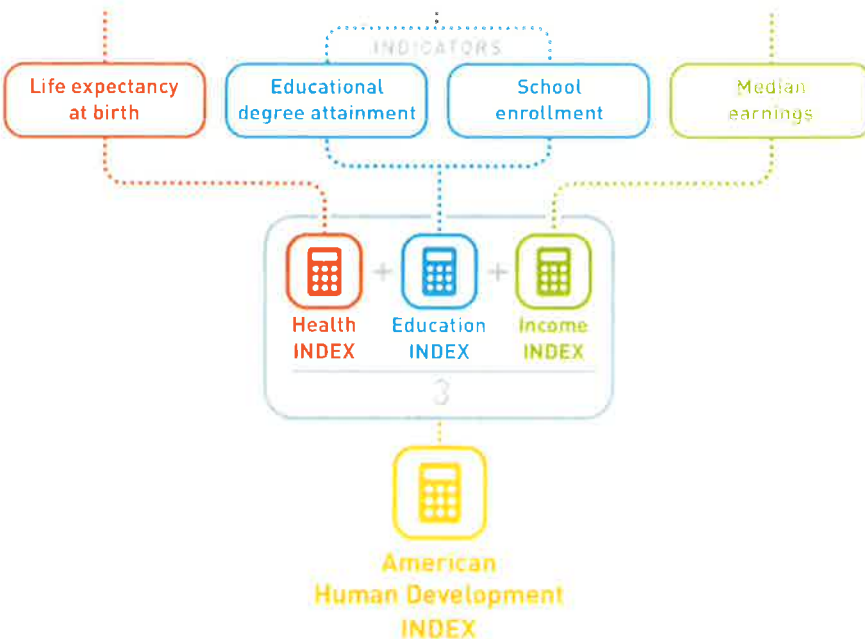
is measured using life expectancy at birth, calculated using 2010-2012 mortality data from the California Department of Public Health and population data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

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 by Neighborhood Cluster in Oxnard–Thousand Oaks

	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
Oxnard–Thousand Oaks Metro Area	5.62	82.3	17.5	31.3	11.4	79.0	31,048
1. Thousand Oaks City	7.29	83.5	7.3	48.3	19.4	87.4	42,387
2. Simi Valley City	6.26	81.6	9.9	32.4	10.0	79.8	40,259
3. Camarillo & Moorpark Cities	6.15	83.4	12.0	35.8	12.9	79.1	33,905
4. San Buenaventura, Ventura City	5.73	81.3	12.8	32.7	12.4	78.9	32,993
5. Santa Paula, Fillmore and Ojai Cities	4.96	81.6	22.7	24.1	8.7	78.1	27,127
6. Oxnard and Port Hueneme Cities	3.96	81.6	35.5	16.1	5.0	73.6	21,909

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 Oxnard metro area is divided by the U.S. Census Bureau into six neighborhood clusters, each with a population between one hundred thousand and two hundred thousand residents. The HD Index scores of different neighborhood clusters in the Oxnard metro area vary considerably, from 7.29 in the highest-scoring cluster of neighborhoods, Thousand Oaks City, to a little over half that, 3.96, in the lowest-scoring neighborhoods of Oxnard and Port Hueneme Cities.

The gaps in educational attainment are large across neighborhoods clusters. All neighborhood clusters, except for Oxnard and Port Hueneme Cities, however, do enjoy a relatively high enrollment rate, close to or above the California average of 79 percent. This statistic paints a hopeful picture for the next generation. The neighborhood cluster of Oxnard and Port Hueneme Cities, with a rate of only around 74 percent, is the outlier.

The educational attainment gap is particularly severe at the graduate or professional degree level. The percentage of Thousand Oaks City adults with graduate or professional degrees is four times that of adults in Oxnard and Port Hueneme Cities. At almost 20 percent, the rate of graduate or professional degree holders in Thousand Oaks City is particularly high—almost twice the U.S. average.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

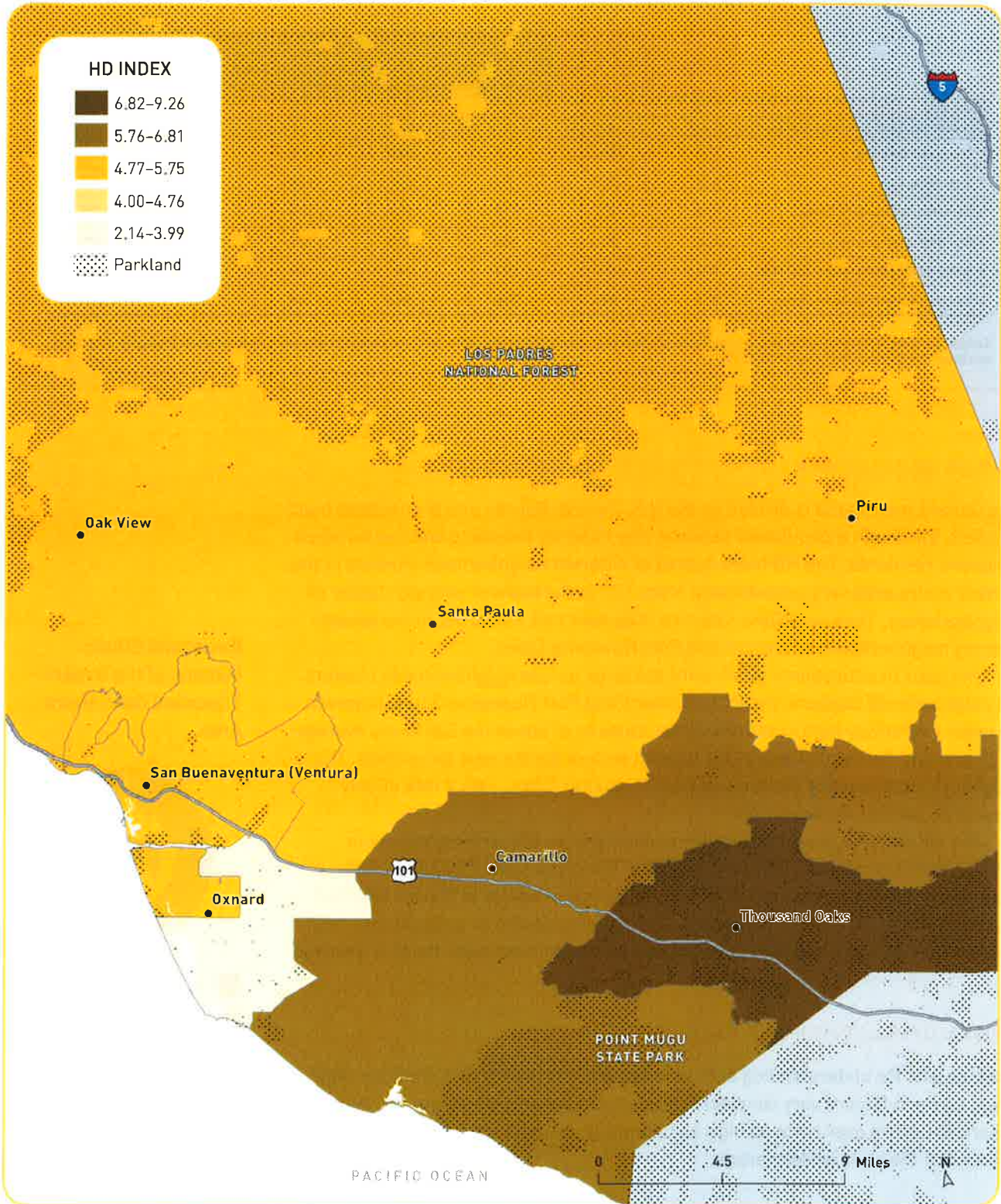
Another lens for understanding access to opportunity is race and ethnicity. Well-being levels in Oxnard vary considerably across racial and ethnic groups. Asian Americans score over twice as high as Latinos on the HD Index, while whites score in line with the state-wide average.

Racial and Ethnic Makeup of the Oxnard–Thousand Oaks Metro Area



- 48.1% Whites
- 40.8% Latinos
- 6.7% Asian Americans
- 2.5% Two or More Races or Some Other Race
- 1.6% African Americans
- 0.2% Native Americans

Human Development by Neighborhood Cluster



For Asian Americans, the Oxnard metro area has the second-highest score (San Jose Asian Americans score the highest). This is due, in part, to the fact that Oxnard has the largest proportion of Asian Americans with at least a high school diploma, almost 92 percent. The proportion of whites with at least a high school diploma is also higher in Oxnard, compared to the other major California metro areas. Almost 96 percent of whites have earned at least a high school credential.

The Oxnard metro area has the smallest percentage of African Americans of any California metro area, under 2 percent. The share of Asian Americans in Oxnard, at under 7 percent, is also considerably below the state-wide average, just over 13 percent. The Latino population of Oxnard, at 40 percent, tracks the state-wide average of 38 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.

Oxnard–Thousand Oaks **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 Oxnard today. These factors, which operate “behind the scenes,” affect the degree to which children and teens in Oxnard are sheltered from harm, have their fundamental needs met, and are able to build the capabilities required to flourish in the future.

Oxnard may have the healthiest overall environment of all the major metro areas in California. The low birth weight birth rate, at only about 6 percent, is the lowest of all the major metro areas. Oxnard children also enjoy the most healthy air quality days per year. The vast majority of residents have health insurance, and there is plenty of green space for children and youth to enjoy. Oxnard also has the lowest rate of disconnected youth of any of the major California metro areas, around 10 percent. Additionally, the unemployment rate in Oxnard, around 6 percent, is well below the state average. Oxnard also has the lowest rate of violent crime of any major California metro area. It is not surprising that the level of income inequality in Oxnard is also one of the lowest across the metro areas, as low levels of income inequality have been shown to correlate with higher levels of social trust and lower levels of crime.

Overall, the future looks very bright for children and youth in Oxnard. Armed with both the tools to succeed and the safest and healthiest environment of all the major California metro areas, we expect that the next generation of Oxnard residents will drive the Oxnard HD Index ranking higher in the years come.

These indicators track important risks that children and youth are facing as they grow up in Oxnard–Thousand Oaks 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-Thousand Oaks	6.2	5	14.3	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-Thousand Oaks	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-Thousand Oaks	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

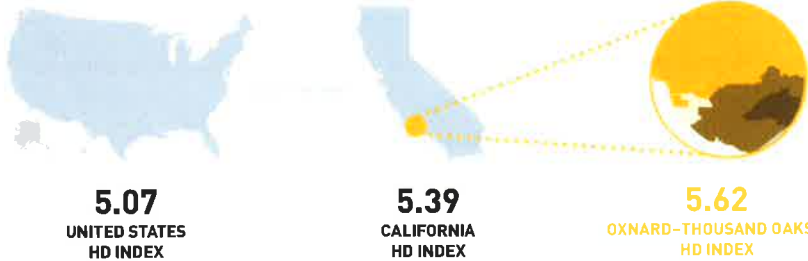
Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics; U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2012, Tables S2001 and B19083

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-Thousand Oaks	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

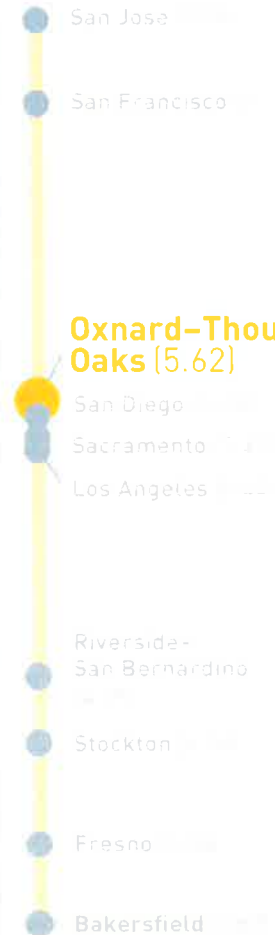
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2012, Tables S2503 and S0802; FBI Uniform Crime Reports 2012

Human Development in Oxnard-Thousand Oaks at a Glance

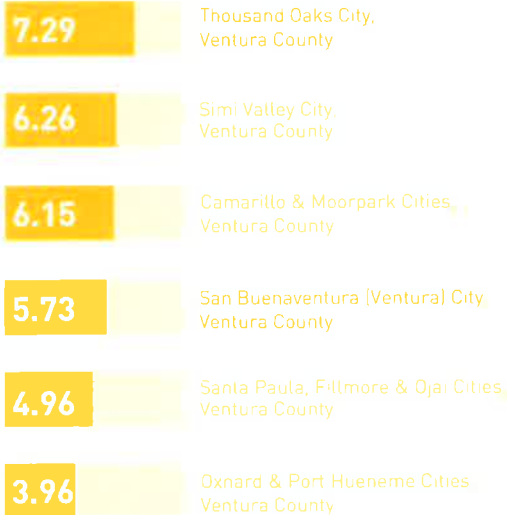
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks in the National Context



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.

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