Health outcomes are different across the historically segregated communities in Fresno. As segregation became outlawed, we see other factors that have contributed to the segregation we see today. This segregation between southern and central Fresno to north Fresno and Clovis. Another shift in white population from south and central Fresno to the north also occurred in the 1990s. According to the 2000 census, many southern and central Fresno populations were either mixed minorities or predominately Latino.

In the late 1970s, Fresno County, especially the city of Fresno, experienced a major influx of Southeast Asian refugees. As this took place, whites moved from southern and central Fresno to north Fresno and Clovis. Another shift in white population from south and central Fresno to the north also occurred in the 1990s. According to the 2000 census, many southern and central Fresno populations were either mixed minorities or predominately Latino.

**Years of life lost** are how many more years a person could have lived if he or she would have not died prematurely, based on gender life expectancy. This is perhaps the biggest display of the cumulative effects of inequality. Over time, neighbors in Southwest Fresno will not see each other age, and the trauma of premature death has ripple effects on families and their communities.

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

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