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## **Profile of the Young Californian (Age Group 16 to 24) How Has it Changed Over the Last Three Decades?**

*By Rosa Maria Moller, Ph.D.*

*Prepared at the Request of Assembly Members  
Manny Díaz and Marco Firebaugh*

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## Table of Contents

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>PROFILE OF THE YOUNG CALIFORNIAN (AGE GROUP 16 TO 24).....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>DISTRIBUTION OF THE YOUNG CALIFORNIAN BY AGE AND SEX .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>DISTRIBUTION OF THE YOUNG CALIFORNIAN BY RACE/ETHNICITY .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>DISTRIBUTION OF THE YOUNG CALIFORNIAN BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>DISTRIBUTION OF THE YOUNG CALIFORNIAN BY INCOME.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<i>Total in Age 16-19.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Total in Age 20-24.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Total in Age 16-24.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<b>RESIDENCE OF THE YOUNG POPULATION FIVE YEARS BEFORE THE CENSUS .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF THE YOUNG POPULATION.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY AGE GROUP AND SEX .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>THE OUT-OF-SCHOOL AND EMPLOYED YOUNG .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUNG CALIFORNIANS BY RACE/ETHNICITY .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUNG CALIFORNIANS AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUNG CALIFORNIANS AND INCOME.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUNG CALIFORNIANS AND RESIDENCE FIVE YEARS BEFORE THE     CENSUS YEAR.....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>THE YOUNG CALIFORNIAN IN THE LABOR FORCE .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>YOUNG LABOR FORCE BY RACE/ETHNICITY .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>YOUNG LABOR FORCE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>RESIDENCE OF THE YOUNG LABOR FORCE FIVE YEARS BEFORE THE CENSUS.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE YOUNG .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE UNEMPLOYED YOUNG .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>THE UNEMPLOYED YOUNG BY RACE/ETHNICITY .....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>THE UNEMPLOYED YOUNG AND THEIR RESIDENCE FIVE YEARS BEFORE THE     CENSUS .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR THE YOUNG POPULATION, BY METROPOLITAN AREAS     .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>OUT-OF-SCHOOL AND OUT-OF-THE-LABOR FORCE YOUNG POPULATION.....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>OUT-OF-SCHOOL AND OUT-OF-THE LABOR FORCE YOUNG POPULATION, BY     RACE/ETHNICITY .....</b>	<b>37</b>

<b>OUT-OF-SCHOOL AND OUT-OF-THE LABOR FORCE YOUNG POPULATION, BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>OUT-OF-SCHOOL AND OUT-OF-THE LABOR FORCE YOUNG POPULATION, BY INCOME .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>OUT-OF-SCHOOL AND OUT-OF-THE LABOR FORCE YOUNG POPULATION, BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE FIVE YEARS EARLIER .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>OUT-OF-SCHOOL AND OUT-OF-THE LABOR FORCE YOUNG POPULATION BY METROPOLITAN AREA .....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>THE OUT-OF-SCHOOL AND OUT-OF-THE WORK YOUNG .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>APPENDIX.....</b>	<b>47</b>

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This paper responds to a request of Assembly Members Manny Díaz and Marco Firebaugh. It focuses on the young Californian, defined as those in the age group 16 to 24. We analyzed this group and at times broke it into two other groups: persons in the 16-to-19 age group and persons in the 20-to-24-age group. Our analysis used census data for the years 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

We found that the proportion of population in California which is young has decreased over the last two decades, particularly the share of those 20 to 24 years old. This can be explained by a decline of young adults as the tail end of the baby boom generation is replaced by the baby bust generation.

The proportion of Hispanics and Asians in the young population has increased dramatically, while the proportion of young African Americans has remained constant since 1970. The share of Hispanics in the young population has more than tripled since 1970, the proportion of Asians has more than quadrupled, and the share of Whites has decreased by more than half.

Generally, the level of educational attainment of the young population has increased, but the proportion of young people with very low levels of education (8<sup>th</sup> grade or less) has also increased. The proportion of young Californians in the labor force has decreased since 1980, particularly during the last decade, and for age group 16 to 19, most likely due to higher school enrollment.

Income levels of the young population have deteriorated over time. In 2000, about 38 percent of the young population was considered poor. This was a 50 percent increase from 1970.

Metropolitan areas with the highest proportion of young people tend to also have the highest proportion of young Hispanics. These areas are Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, Merced, Fresno, Bakersfield, Modesto and Los Angeles-Long Beach and Riverside-San Bernardino in Southern California.

The proportion of out-of-school and out-of-the labor force young decreased between 1980 and 1990, but increased somewhat between 1990 and 2000, with a relatively higher increase in the proportion of young males 20 to 24 years old in this category. Most of the young neither attending school nor in the labor force are Hispanics, have lower levels of education, and are in the poorer income categories. Compared to 1980, there has been an increase in the share of out-of-school and out-of-the labor force population that resided abroad five years before to the census year. Metropolitan areas such as Bakersfield, Merced, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, Stockton, Fresno and Los Angeles-Long Beach and Riverside-San Bernardino in Southern California have higher rates of out-of-school and out-of labor population with a significant increase in these proportions during the last decade.

The young population out-of-the labor force includes those that are neither working nor looking for a job. When we add the unemployed young to the out-of-school and out-of-the labor force young population, the picture does not change significantly. In 2000, about 21 percent of the young population (about 637,000 young persons) was out-of-school and out-of-work (out-of-the labor force, or in the labor force as unemployed). African American and Hispanics have the highest unemployment rates. Among those that are out-of-school and out-of-work, the proportion of poor Hispanics and African American young is relatively higher than for other race/ethnic groups, the proportion of those residing abroad five years before the census years is also higher, and the associated educational attainment of this population also tend to be lower. Areas where about one fifth of the young population is neither at school nor working are Bakersfield, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, Merced, Fresno, Stockton, Modesto and Los Angeles-Long Beach and Riverside-San Bernardino in Southern California. This population (out-of-school and out-of work young) increased by 44 percent in Merced, 34 percent in Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, and more than 33 percent in Fresno during the last decade (1990 and 2000).

These findings are important for underscoring the value of programs that attract and train the out-of-school and out-of-work young. The figures indicate that there is a large proportion of young persons left behind, particularly in the Hispanic and African American populations. Most of them come from poor families and live in the Central Valley urban areas and in Southern California, particularly in Los Angeles-Long Beach and Riverside-San Bernardino.

Despite the 1990s economic boom, about 18 percent of the young population was out-of-school and out-of-work. In 2000, almost 16 percent of the four million young Californians were neither attending school nor working.

## INTRODUCTION

This report describes the distribution of young Californians by race/ethnic groups and socio-economic conditions, and compares trends using census data from 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000. Our classification of race/ethnic groups separates Hispanics from any race category (Whites, Asians, African Americans), as defined by the Census.

We used census data obtained through IPUMS (the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series), created at the University of Minnesota in October 1997. The IPUMS consists of high-precision samples of the American population drawn from federal censuses.

The objective of the analysis is to understand the demographic patterns of the young population, as well as their participation rates in the educational system and the California labor market. This is important information for policy makers interested in designing programs that capture the abilities of the young to be used productively, or social programs that help them to improve their living conditions, including those that train them for jobs. This profile of young Californians may also help programs to set their target populations, by providing information on which areas and groups of young people are not currently integrated with our educational system or our labor market.<sup>1</sup>

Policies designed to help the young are important because the late teenage years and early 20's are critical years for the successful development of young adults as they transition from high school to higher education or the labor market and begin to form families of their own. The experience of the young during this period of their life has important influence on their long-term labor market success.

Our analysis begins with a brief demographic overview of the Californian young, defined as those in the age group 16 to 24. We then look at the out-of-school young population, the young labor force, the young that is not either attending school or in the labor force (young persons that are not working or looking for a job), and finally we add to the out-of-school and out-of-the labor force population those who are unemployed (those that are in the labor force looking for a job and have not found the opportunity to work). We refer to the combination of out-of-the labor force population and unemployed population as out-of-work population. We found that adding the unemployed to those out-of-school and out-of-the labor force does not significantly change the previous profiles.

---

<sup>1</sup> For a review and analysis of these trends at the national level and references on various related issues, please see Andrew Sum, Ishwar Khatiwada, and others. *Left Behind in the Labor Market: Labor Market Problems of the Nation's Out-of-School, Young Adult Populations*. Chicago, Illinois: Center for Labor Market Studies of the Northeastern University, Prepared for: Alternative Schools Network, November 2002.



# PROFILE OF THE YOUNG CALIFORNIAN (AGE GROUP 16 TO 24)

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE YOUNG CALIFORNIAN BY AGE AND SEX

Our definition of the young Californian includes persons in the age group 16 to 24 that are living in households. In this analysis we also will look at two age groups (16 to 19) and (20 to 24) of the young population.

Table 1 displays totals and percentages of the young civilian population in the total California civilian population, by two age groups, 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 years old.<sup>2</sup>

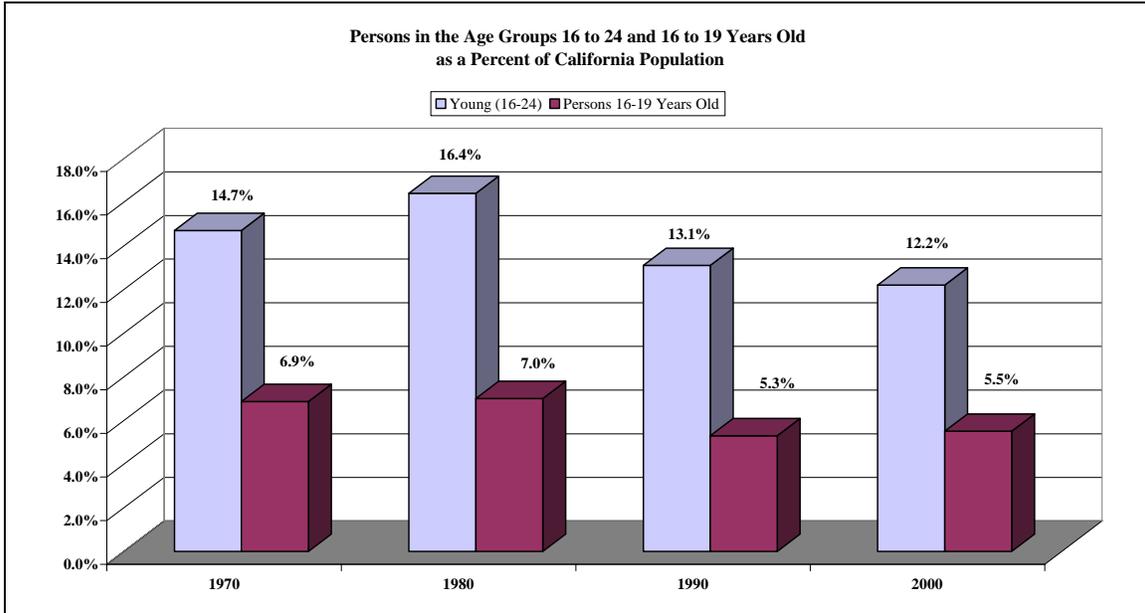
	<b>16 to 19 Years Old</b>	<b>20 to 24 Years Old</b>	<b>Total Young</b>
1970 Young	1,330,004	1,523,274	2,853,278
Total	19,380,536	19,380,536	19,380,536
Percentage	6.9%	7.9%	14.7%
1980 Young	1,623,173	2,179,938	3,803,111
Total	23,174,803	23,174,803	23,174,803
Percentage	7.0%	9.4%	16.4%
1990 Young	1,533,777	2,258,641	3,792,418
Total	28,979,354	28,979,354	28,979,354
Percentage	5.3%	7.8%	13.1%
2000 Young	1,817,556	2,222,118	4,039,674
Total	33,056,631	33,056,631	33,056,631
Percentage	5.5%	6.7%	12.2%

Source: Census Data (IPUMS)

Chart 1 shows that the share of the young (16 to 24) in the total population has decreased during the last two decades and that the share of the young in age group 16 to 19 years old has also decreased, but less. However, the share of the 16 to 19 years old young in the total young population increased in the year 2000, reversing a rapidly declining trend (see Chart 2). From 1980 through 1990, the number of young adults declined as the tail end of the baby boom generation was replaced by members of the baby bust generation.

<sup>2</sup> Tables A and B in Appendix displays detailed numbers and percentages of the distribution of young Californians by age and sex for four census years (1970, 1980, 1990, 2000).

**Chart 1**



**Chart 2**

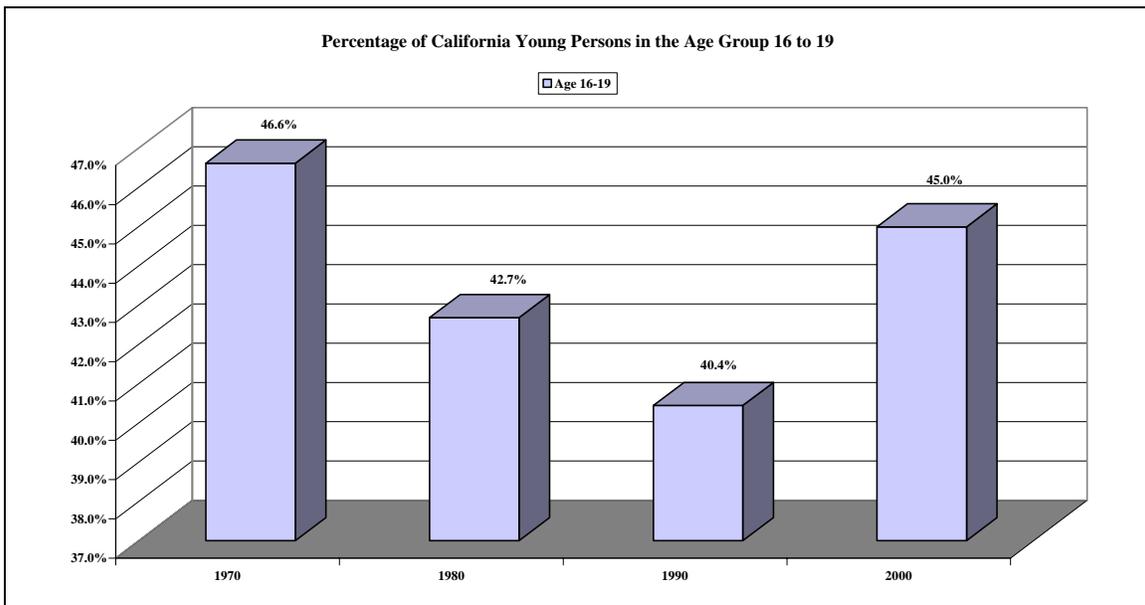
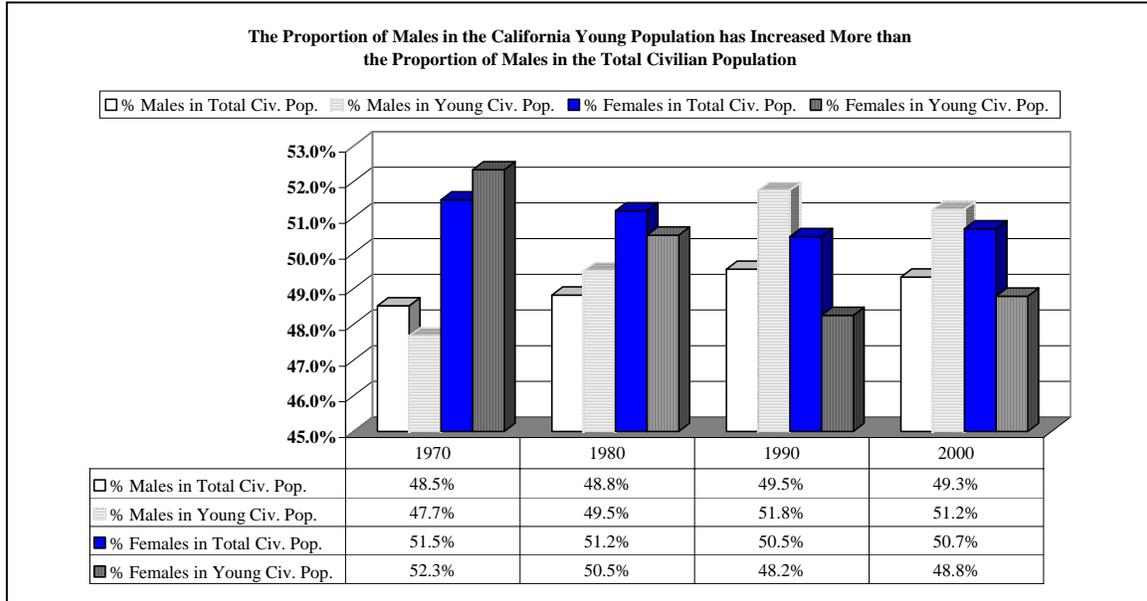


Chart 3 illustrates that the proportion of males in the young population has increased more rapidly than the proportion of males in the total civilian population, although both proportions have decreased slightly in the decade 1990-2000.

**Chart 3**



### **DISTRIBUTION OF THE YOUNG CALIFORNIAN BY RACE/ETHNICITY**

Chart 4 shows the share of young people, by race/ethnic group, for the years 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.<sup>3</sup> The 2000 Census added a different category to the race classification (people of two or more races), not available for previous years. In previous years persons had to choose the race classification that they felt described them the best. We believe that the proportion of people in the two or more races category is small enough to not significantly affect the distribution of the young by race.

<sup>3</sup> Throughout this report, we used the Bureau of Census classifications of race and Hispanic origin. White refers to persons having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. African Americans are persons having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa, and Haiti. Asians are persons “having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.” Hispanic or Latinos are those that classify themselves in the questionnaire as “Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban,” and also those who indicate that they are “other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino.” Our ethnic categories are mutually exclusive.

**Chart 4**

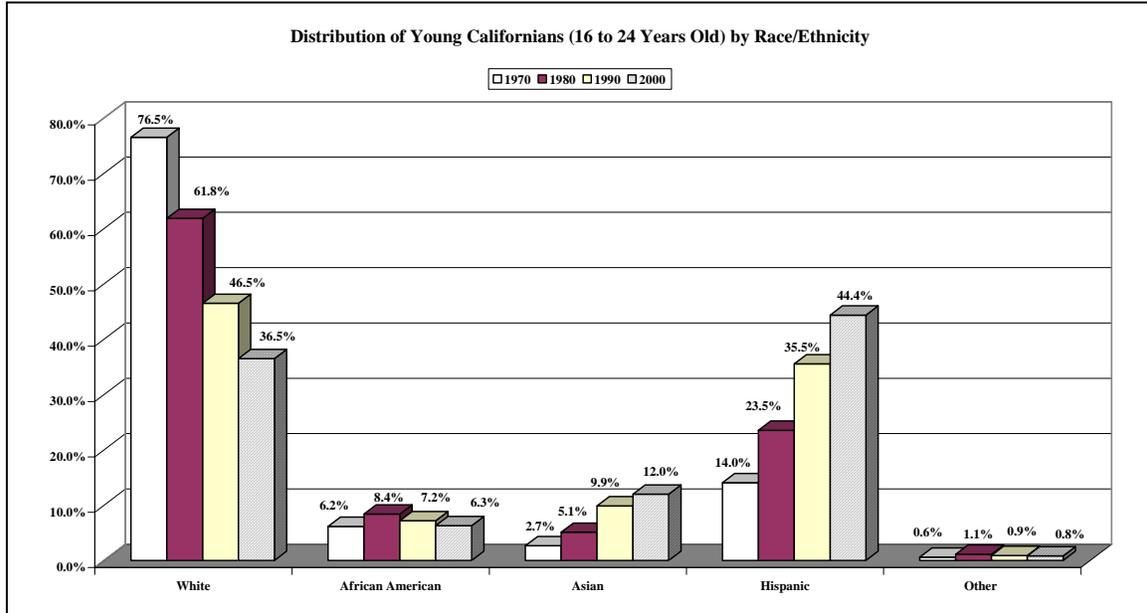


Chart 4 indicates that the share of Hispanics in the young population has more than tripled since 1970, the proportion of Asians has more than quadrupled, and the share of Whites has decreased by more than half. In comparison, the proportion of African Americans has remained fairly stable since 1970.

Table 2 displays the race/ethnic distribution of the young population, by age group, for the last four census years. The data indicates that since 1980, the number of young Hispanics and young Asians in the age group 16 to 19 increased relatively more rapidly compared to the age group 20 to 24.

	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Young (16 to 19)</b>				
White	75.2%	60.8%	45.3%	37.5%
African American	6.7%	9.1%	7.6%	6.8%
Asian	2.6%	5.1%	10.8%	11.7%
American Indian	0.3%	1.0%	0.7%	0.6%
Hispanic	15.1%	23.9%	35.3%	43.1%
Other	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>Young (20 to 24)</b>				
White	77.6%	62.6%	47.3%	35.7%
African American	5.7%	7.9%	6.9%	5.9%
Asian	2.8%	5.1%	9.3%	12.2%
American Indian	0.4%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%
Hispanic	13.1%	23.3%	35.7%	45.4%
Other	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>Young (16 to 24)</b>				
White	76.5%	61.8%	46.5%	36.5%
African American	6.2%	8.4%	7.2%	6.3%
Asian	2.7%	5.1%	9.9%	12.0%
American Indian	0.4%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%
Hispanic	14.0%	23.5%	35.5%	44.4%
Other	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Census Data (IPUMS)

### **DISTRIBUTION OF THE YOUNG CALIFORNIAN BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT**

The distribution of young persons in higher education levels has increased since 1980, particularly in the age group 20 to 24. However, the proportion of young persons with four or fewer years of education has also increased (see Table 3 and Chart 5).

**Table 3**  
**Percentages of Young Californians in Each Age Group, by Educational Attainment**

		1970	1980	1990	2000
16 to 19 General					
Education	None or Preschool	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	1.1%
	Grade 1,2,3, or 4	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%
	Grade 5,6,7, or 8	4.0%	3.1%	4.8%	4.3%
	Grade 9, 10, or 11	56.1%	64.0%	63.6%	54.9%
	Grade 12	25.3%	24.9%	24.5%	25.2%
	1-3 years of College	13.3%	7.1%	6.0%	13.7%
	4 or more years of College	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	<b>Total in age group 16 to 19</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
20 to 24 General					
Education	None or Preschool	0.6%	0.7%	2.3%	2.1%
	Grade 1,2,3, or 4	0.6%	1.3%	1.2%	0.8%
	Grade 5,6,7, or 8	3.0%	4.8%	5.3%	5.5%
	Grade 9, 10, or 11	13.4%	13.4%	11.2%	9.9%
	Grade 12	39.5%	38.6%	32.6%	32.1%
	1-3 years of College	33.6%	33.0%	38.5%	39.6%
	4 or more years of College	9.3%	8.1%	8.9%	9.9%
	<b>Total in age group 20 to 24</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
16 to 24 General					
Education	None or Preschool	0.5%	0.6%	1.8%	1.5%
	Grade 1,2,3, or 4	0.5%	1.1%	1.0%	0.6%
	Grade 5,6,7, or 8	3.1%	4.8%	4.9%	4.8%
	Grade 9, 10, or 11	37.0%	34.8%	28.9%	30.7%
	Grade 12	32.7%	32.6%	29.6%	29.1%
	1-3 years of College	21.2%	21.5%	28.5%	27.8%
	4 or more years of College	5.0%	4.7%	5.4%	5.5%
	<b>Total in age group 16 to 24</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Census Data (IPUMS)

Chart 5 displays various measurements of educational attainment over time (census years 1970 through 2000) for the age group 20 to 24. Normally, at that age group the population would have completed high school and possibly some college. Chart 5 shows that the share of young persons in the age group 20 to 24 that has no education or just preschool education has increased since 1970. On the other hand, the share of young persons in the same age group with higher education (some college education or a B.A.) has also increased.

**Chart 5**

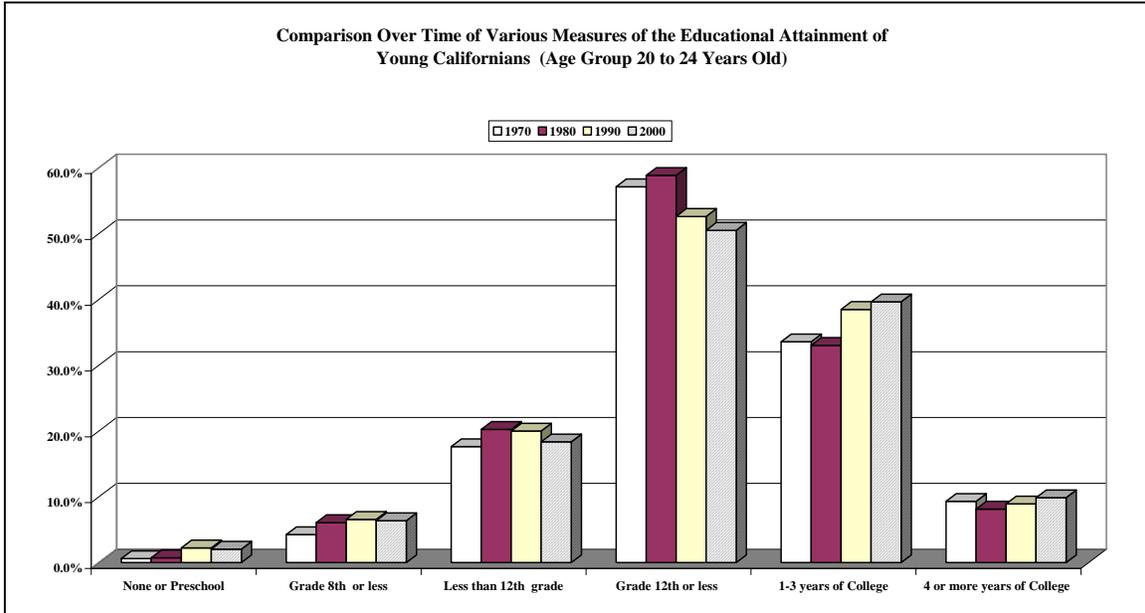
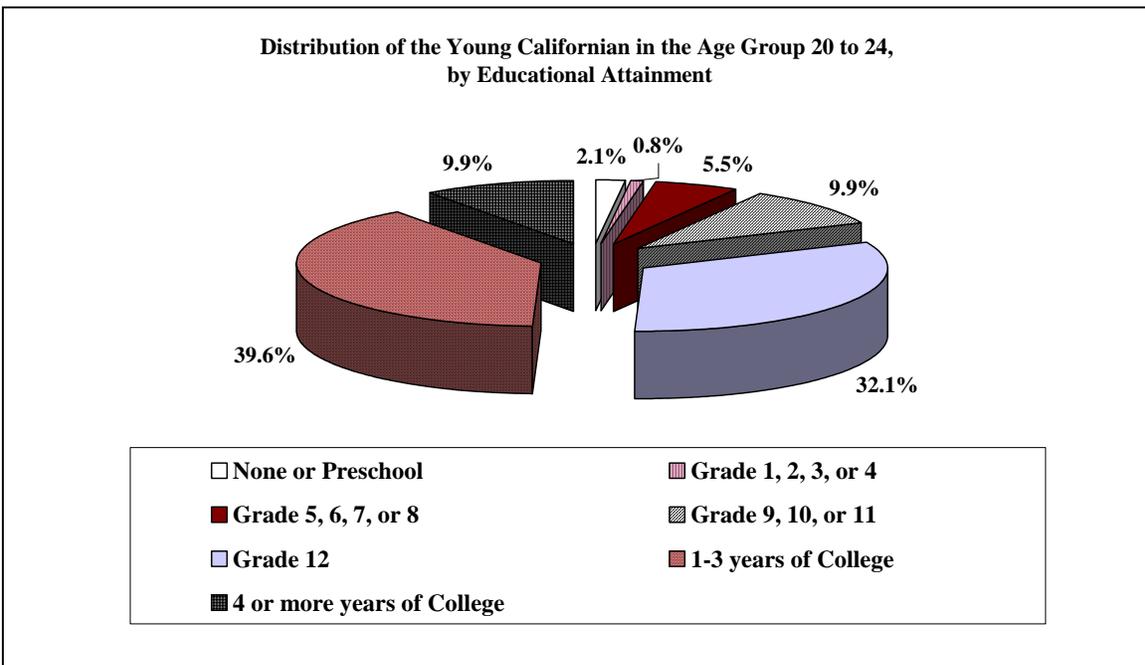


Chart 6 shows the distribution of the young Californian in the age group 20 to 24, by educational attainment for the year 2000. Almost half of them have at least some college, 32 percent have completed high school, and about 17 percent have not completed high school.

**Chart 6**



## DISTRIBUTION OF THE YOUNG CALIFORNIAN BY INCOME

The shares of young Californians by level of income and age group are displayed in Table 4. Income is measured in relation to the poverty level as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.<sup>4</sup> The Table indicates that the relative proportion of poor young persons in both age groups (16 to 19 and 20 to 24) has increased significantly since 1970.

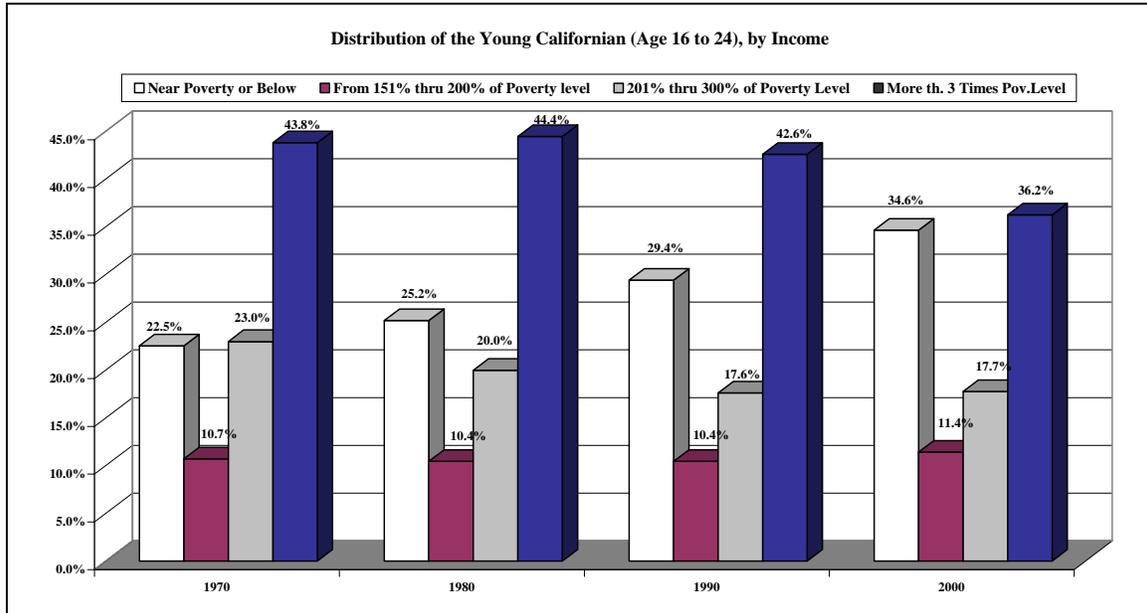
	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
Age 16 to 19 Poverty Level or Below	13.0%	15.0%	18.5%	20.8%
Near Poverty (101% thru 150% Poverty Level)	9.1%	9.2%	10.4%	12.0%
From 151% thru 200% Poverty Level	10.0%	9.4%	9.5%	10.5%
201% thru 300% of Poverty Level	22.3%	18.7%	16.4%	16.9%
More than 3 times the Poverty Level	45.6%	47.7%	45.3%	39.8%
<b>Total in Age 16-19</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Age 20 to 24 Poverty Level or Below	13.5%	15.7%	18.8%	22.9%
Near Poverty (101% thru 150% Poverty Level)	9.5%	10.2%	11.1%	13.2%
From 151% thru 200% Poverty Level	11.3%	11.2%	11.1%	12.2%
201% thru 300% of Poverty Level	23.6%	20.9%	18.4%	18.5%
More than 3 times the Poverty Level	42.2%	42.0%	40.7%	33.3%
<b>Total in Age 20-24</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Age 16 to 24 Poverty Level or Below	13.2%	15.4%	18.6%	22.0%
Near Poverty (101% thru 150% Poverty Level)	9.3%	9.8%	10.8%	12.7%
From 151% thru 200% Poverty Level	10.7%	10.4%	10.4%	11.4%
201% thru 300% of Poverty Level	23.0%	20.0%	17.6%	17.7%
More than 3 times the Poverty Level	43.8%	44.4%	42.6%	36.2%
<b>Total in Age 16-24</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Census Data (IPUMS)

<sup>4</sup> The income measures in the table expresses the family's total income for a census year as a percentage of the poverty threshold in 2000, and assigns all members of each family—not each household—the same code. The calculation of the poverty level used detailed income and family structure information about each individual, expressing the family income's percentage of the appropriate official poverty threshold. For example, if a person's family income is \$20,000 and their 2000 poverty threshold is \$13,861, then their poverty level is  $\$20,000/\$13,861 * 100\%$  or 144%, called near poverty level.

Chart 7 illustrates the fact that the proportion of poor young population (age 20 to 24) has increased significantly since 1970, while the proportion of young persons in the highest level of income has decreased since 1980.

**Chart 7**



### **RESIDENCE OF THE YOUNG POPULATION FIVE YEARS BEFORE THE CENSUS**

The proportion of young persons that were living in another state five years before the census date has kept fairly stable since 1980, but the proportion of persons that were living abroad has more than doubled. However, the proportion of out-of-state young persons in 1990 was higher than in 2000 (Chart 8).

**Chart 8**

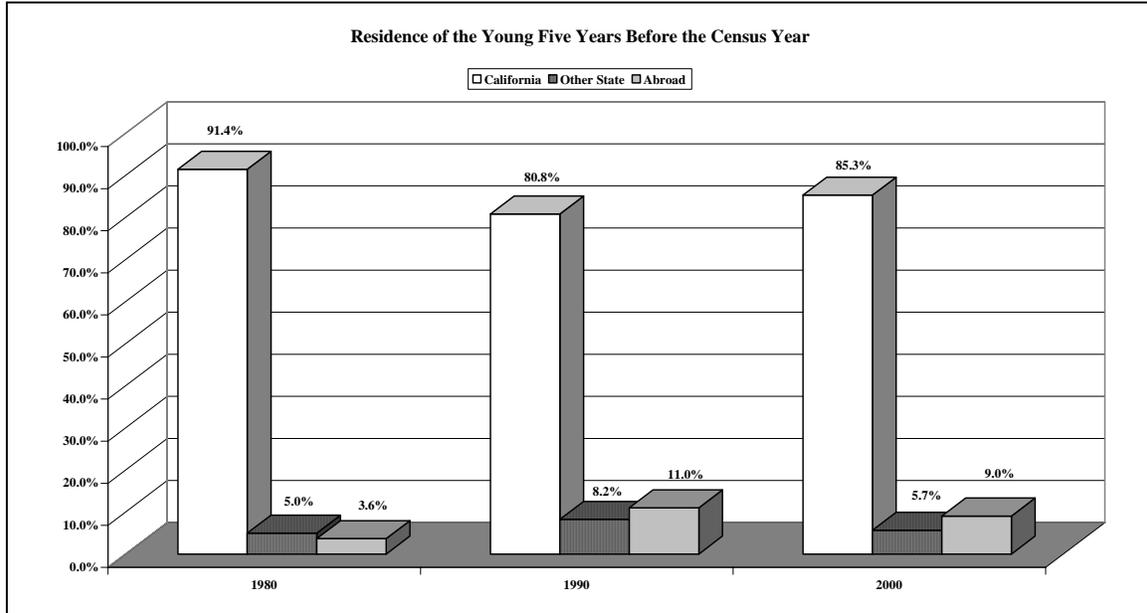


Table 5 shows the proportion of California young population (age 16 to 24) in main metropolitan areas. Areas with the highest proportion of young population in the year 2000 are: Visalia-Tulare-Porterville; Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, Merced, Fresno, Bakersfield, Modesto and Southern California (Los Angeles-Long Beach-Riverside-San Bernardino).

**Table 5**  
**Distribution of the Young Civilian Population in California Metropolitan Areas (1980, 1990 and 2000)**

	1980			1990			2000		
	Young	Total Pop.	Percent	Young	Total Pop.	Percent	Young	Total Pop.	Percent
<b>California</b>	4,054,405	23,741,184	17.1%	4,065,927	29,715,727	13.7%	4,298,135	33,884,660	12.7%
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville	38,544	246,978	15.6%	39,479	313,012	12.6%	51,967	367,566	14.1%
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	53,609	299,595	17.9%	54,513	372,112	14.6%	56,205	400,661	14.0%
Merced				22,578	177,782	12.7%	28,758	209,707	13.7%
Fresno	86,536	515,924	16.8%	88,264	669,453	13.2%	125,625	924,612	13.6%
Bakersfield	65,163	402,630	16.2%	62,684	541,891	11.6%	83,321	650,891	12.8%
Modesto	44,007	268,560	16.4%	46,115	372,133	12.4%	56,948	450,865	12.6%
Los Angeles-Long Beach	1,225,222	7,500,323	16.3%	1,239,303	8,849,529	14.0%	1,187,661	9,523,839	12.5%
Salinas-Sea Side-Monterey	46,550	290,682	16.0%	45,014	352,742	12.8%	34,308	281,166	12.2%
Riverside-San Bernardino	168,009	1,071,356	15.7%	310,760	2,577,963	12.1%	396,762	3,253,263	12.2%
Stockton	50,393	347,905	14.5%	58,456	480,196	12.2%	68,284	562,377	12.1%
San Diego	302,253	1,862,304	16.2%	327,471	2,503,592	13.1%	338,287	2,807,873	12.0%
Orange County	339,718	1,940,112	17.5%	341,624	2,400,902	14.2%	328,502	2,844,677	11.5%
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	50,601	335,559	15.1%	49,963	449,659	11.1%	59,604	521,831	11.4%
Ventura-Oxnard-Simi Valley	82,702	529,345	15.6%	83,220	667,033	12.5%	84,468	754,070	11.2%
Sacramento	172,837	1,017,610	17.0%	173,346	1,475,009	11.8%	180,562	1,632,863	11.1%
San Francisco-Oakland	479,846	3,259,359	14.7%	409,506	3,683,077	11.1%	425,401	4,123,999	10.3%
San Jose	221,121	1,297,507	17.0%	182,198	1,499,347	12.2%	184,175	1,688,089	10.9%
Redding	16,314	116,673	14.0%	15,876	146,721	10.8%	17,513	162,160	10.8%
Santa Rosa-Petaluma	43,221	300,434	14.4%	41,911	388,226	10.8%	49,008	459,235	10.7%

Source: Census Data (IPUMS)



## SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF THE YOUNG POPULATION

### SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

Table 6 indicates that the proportion of young persons attending school has increased significantly since 1980 for both age groups (16 to 19 and 20 to 24).

	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
Age 16 to 19	69.5%	75.5%	79.9%
Total	1,623,173	1,533,777	1,817,556
Age 20 to 24	25.2%	34.9%	37.2%
Total	2,179,938	2,258,641	2,222,118
Age 16 to 24	44.1%	51.3%	56.4%
Total	3,803,111	3,792,418	4,039,674

Source: Census Data (IPUMS)

Chart 9 shows the proportion of the young population that is not attending school. More than two-fifths of the young population is out-of-school. Tables A and B in the Appendix shows detailed numbers and percentages of the out-of school population, by sex and age group. The proportion of out-of-school young has decreased since 1980, for both sexes. However, since 1990, in contrast to 1980, a higher proportion of young males than females are out-of-school.

**Chart 9**

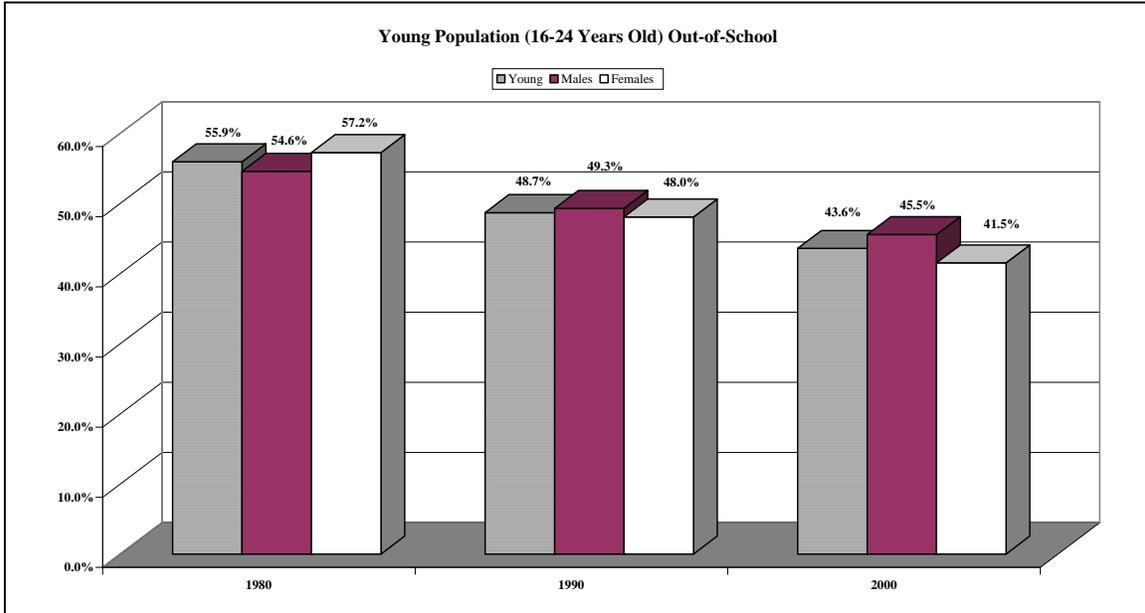
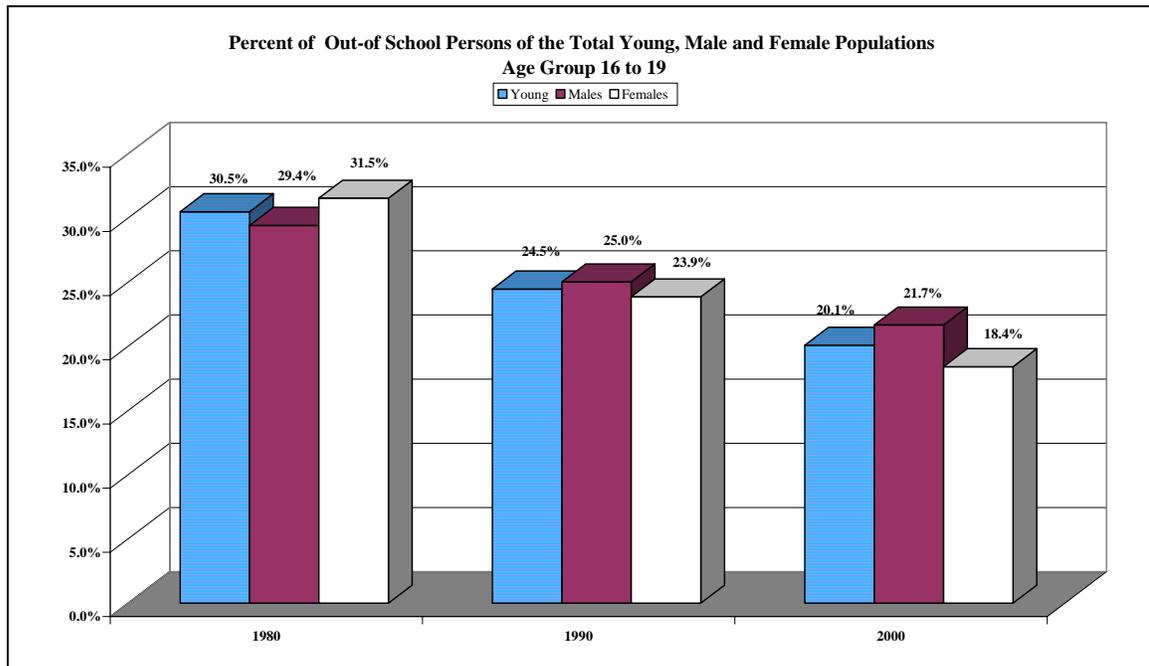


Chart 10 shows the proportion of out-of-school young Californians in the age group 16 to 19, a population group with a large proportion of persons normally in high school. We find a similar pattern as the one described in Chart 9, with a decline over time of the proportion of out-of-school young population, and a more significant decline for females.

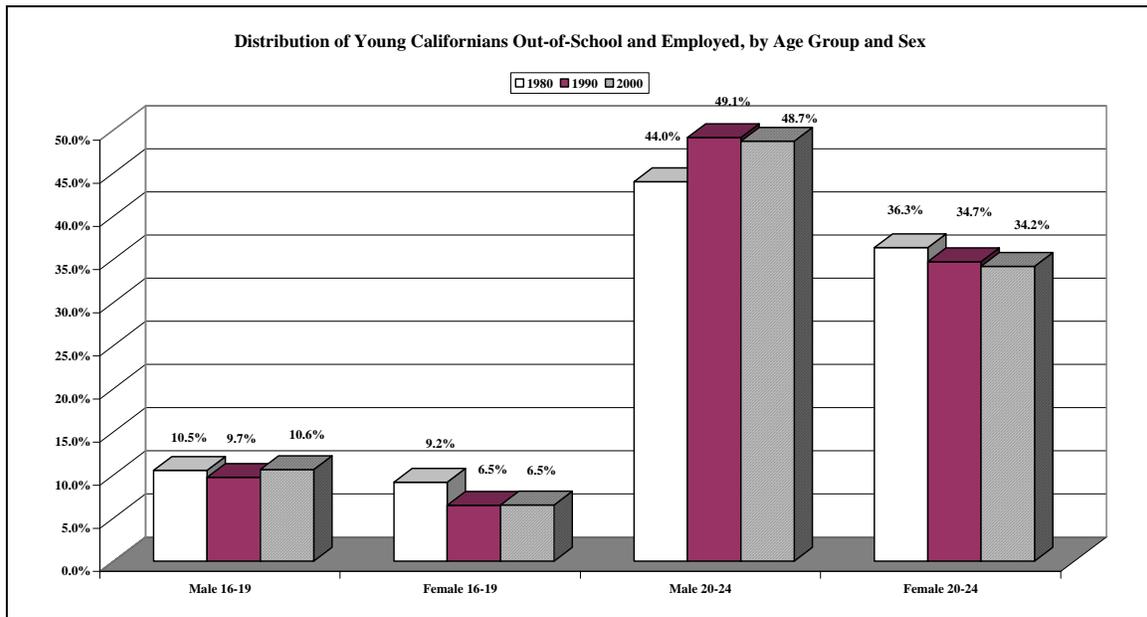
**Chart 10**



## THE OUT-OF-SCHOOL AND EMPLOYED YOUNG

A portion of young Californians that are not attending school are employed. Chart 11 shows the pattern over time of the out-of-school young Californian that are employed, by age group and sex. Since 1980, a higher proportion of males are out-of-school and working, while there has been a decrease in this proportion in the female population. In the year 2000, 10.6 percent of the males in the age group 16 to 19 was out-of-school and working, compared to 6.5 percent of females. This difference is sharper for the age group 20 to 24.

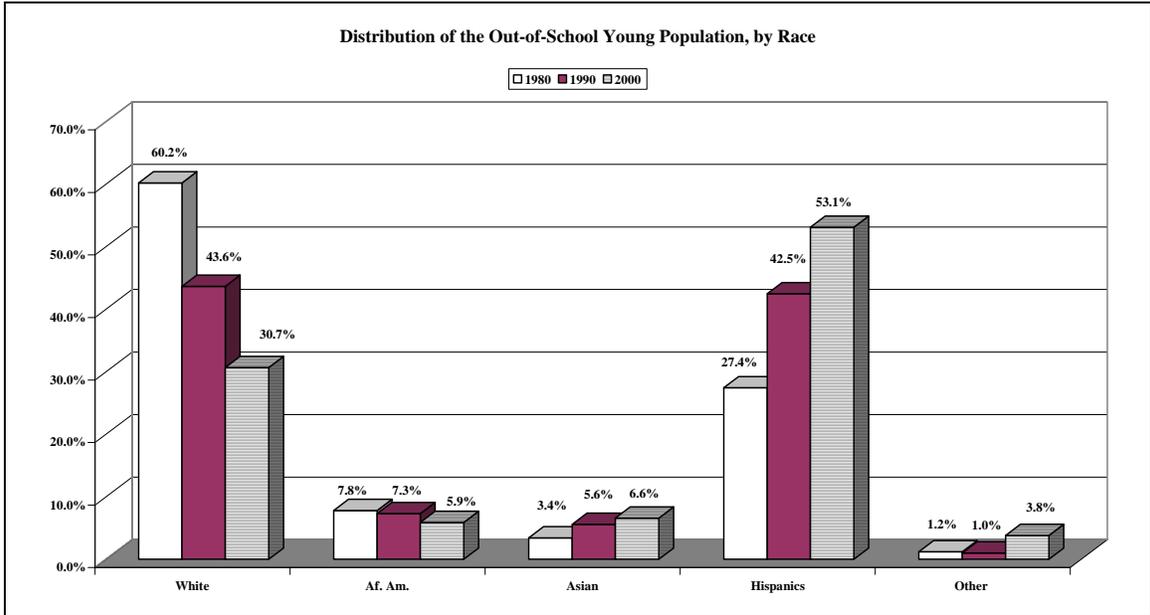
Chart 11



## OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUNG CALIFORNIANS BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Most of the out-of-school young are Hispanic. The proportion of Hispanics and Asian young population not attending school has increased over time relatively to the proportion of young people in the other ethnic groups. This is explained partly by trends in the demographic composition of the state population (where the share of Hispanics and Asians has been growing over time). However, the propensity to be out-of-school is the highest for the young Hispanic (70 percent) and African American (38 percent), while Whites and Asians have lower proportions (about 31 percent).

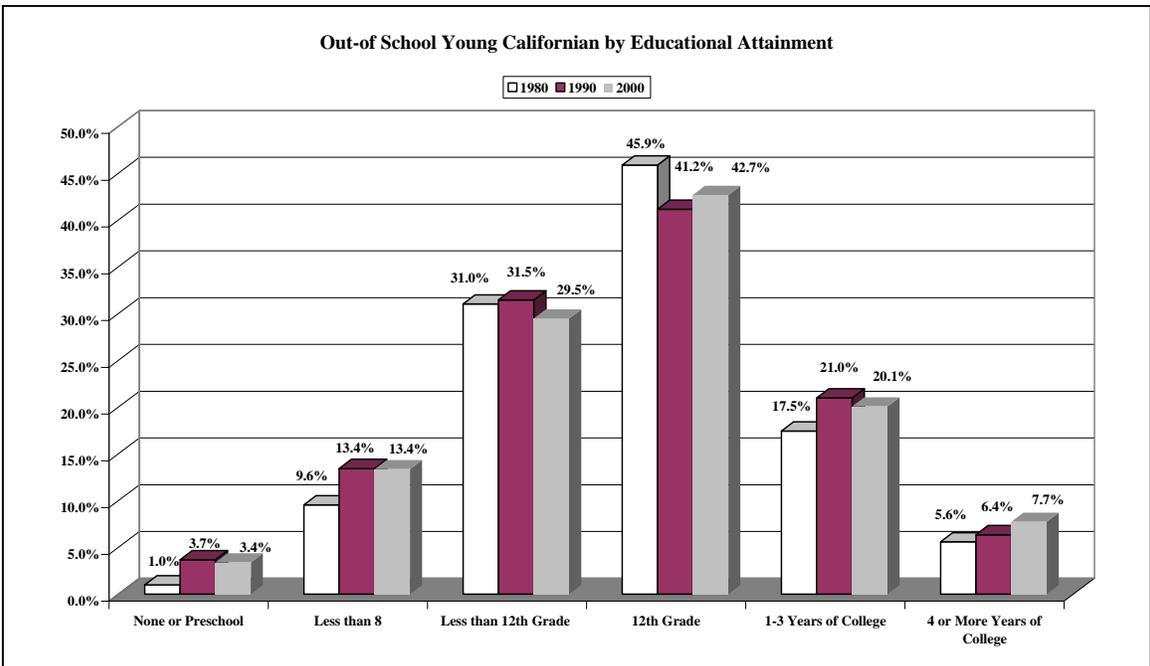
**Chart 12**



**OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUNG CALIFORNIANS AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT**

The proportion of out-of-school young with less than an 8<sup>th</sup> grade education has increased since 1980 and the proportion of out-of-school population with 12<sup>th</sup> grade or more has remained fairly stable, increasing slightly in 2000.

**Chart 13**



## OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUNG CALIFORNIANS AND INCOME

Chart 14 illustrates that there is a close association between income and school attendance. Over time, the proportion of out-of-school young that are poor is increasing, while the proportion of out-of-school young in the higher income brackets is decreasing. Many factors may explain this trend: 1) higher immigration of poor young persons not attending school, 2) the poorer young population tend to join the labor force earlier to ameliorate poverty, 3) higher income groups have become more aware of the importance of education to get better paid-jobs, 4) more women are entering the working world and also getting higher levels of education.

**Chart 14**

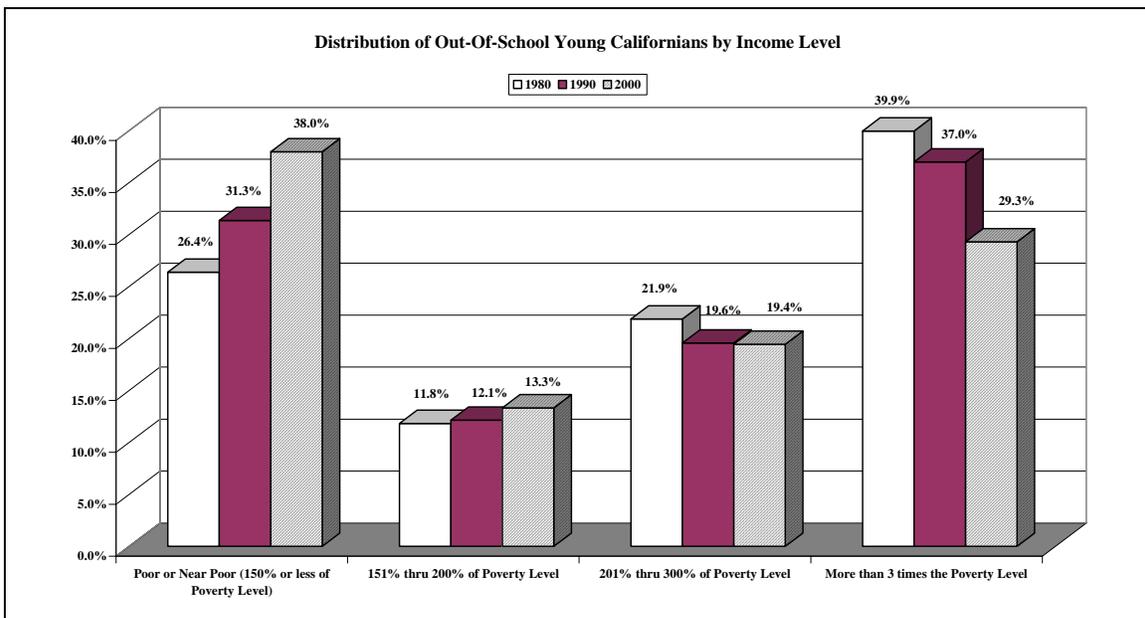
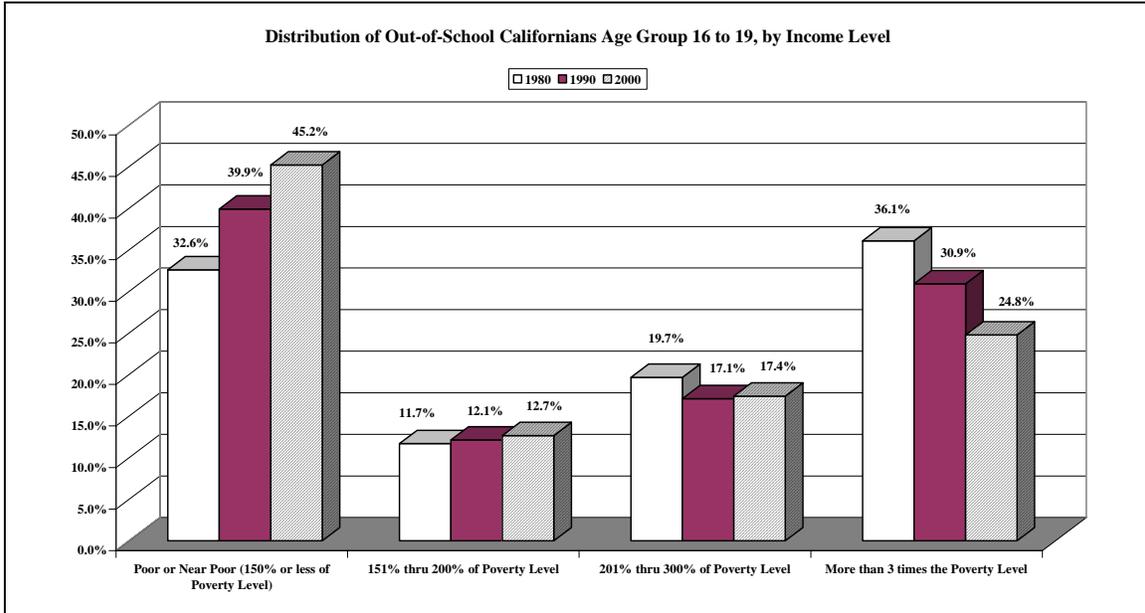


Chart 15 represents the distribution of out-of-school young Californians in the age group 16 to 19, by income. Persons within this group are more likely attending high school. The chart demonstrates that poorer young Californians tend to leave the school earlier, since the proportions of poor out-of-school young are even higher for the age group 16 to 19.

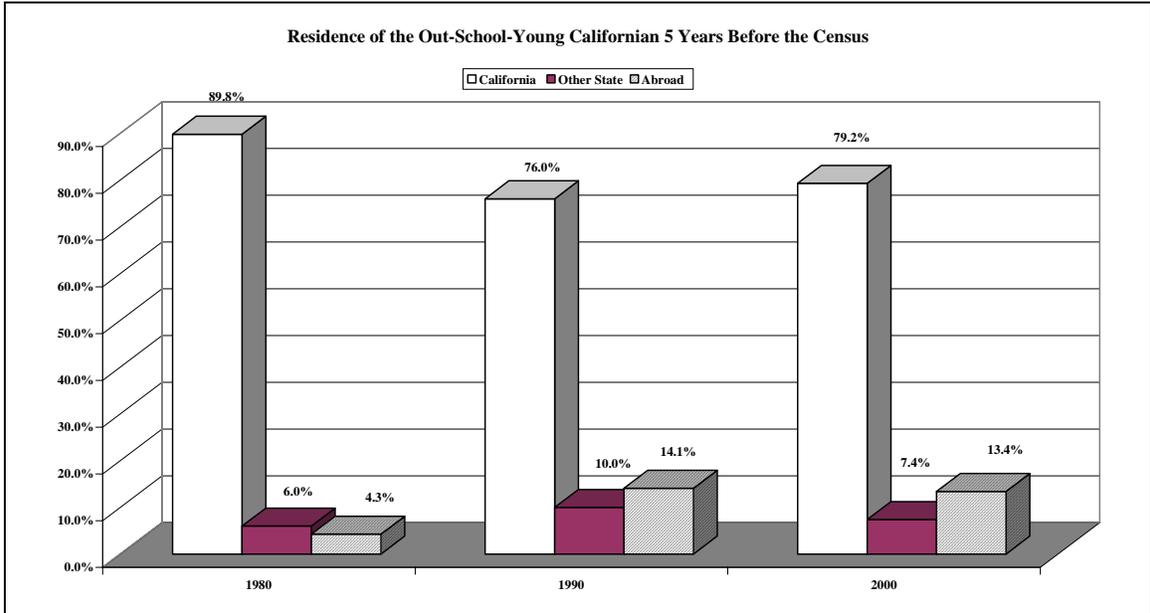
**Chart 15**



**OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUNG CALIFORNIANS AND RESIDENCE FIVE YEARS BEFORE THE CENSUS YEAR**

Young persons residing out-of-the-state five years before the census year are more likely to be out-of-school. The proportion of out-of-school young Californians that did not live in the state five years before the census date increased significantly between 1980 and 1990, particularly the proportion of those living abroad. This proportion decreased slightly between 1990 and the year 2000 (see chart 16).

# Chart 16





## THE YOUNG CALIFORNIAN IN THE LABOR FORCE

A significant proportion of young people is in the labor force (almost 60 percent in the year 2000, a smaller proportion than in the two previous census years, and slightly higher than in 1970). As expected, there are proportionally more young persons from the age group 20 to 24 in the labor force.

Chart 17

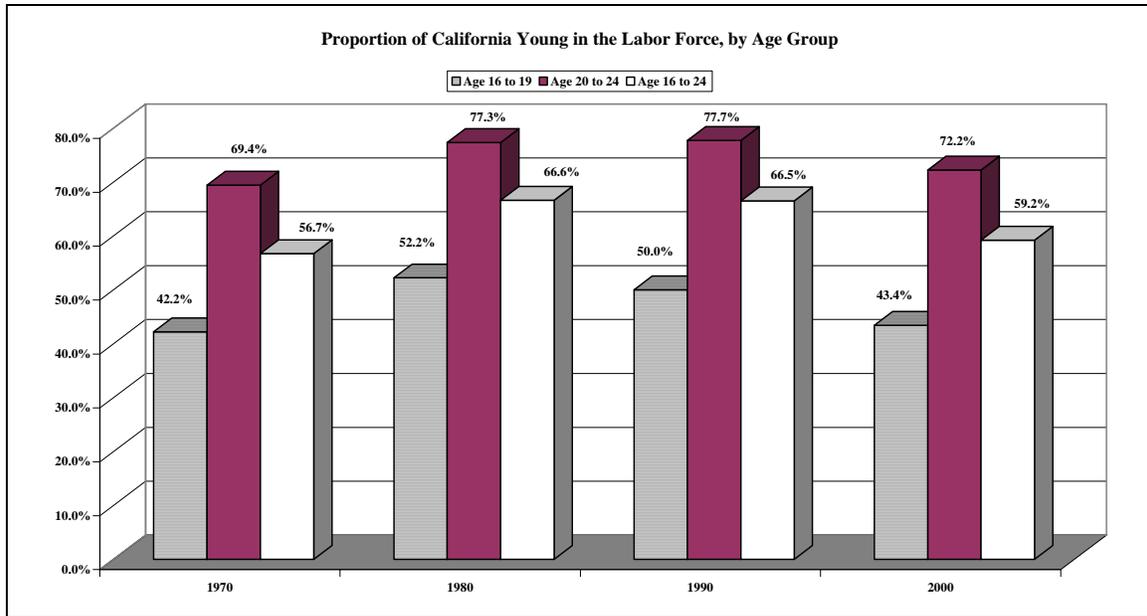
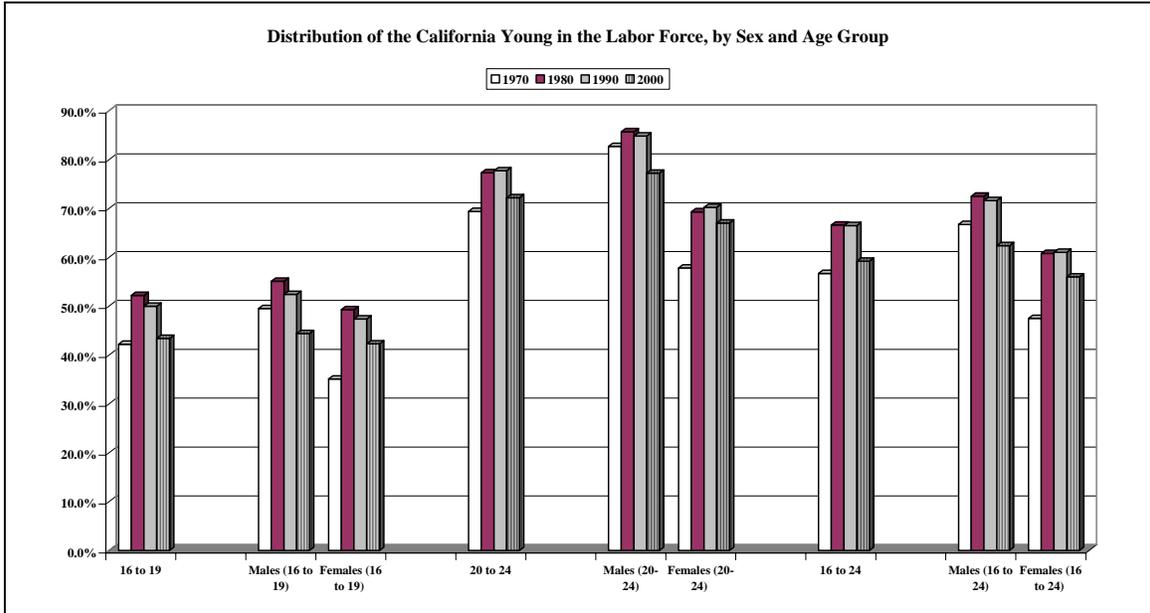
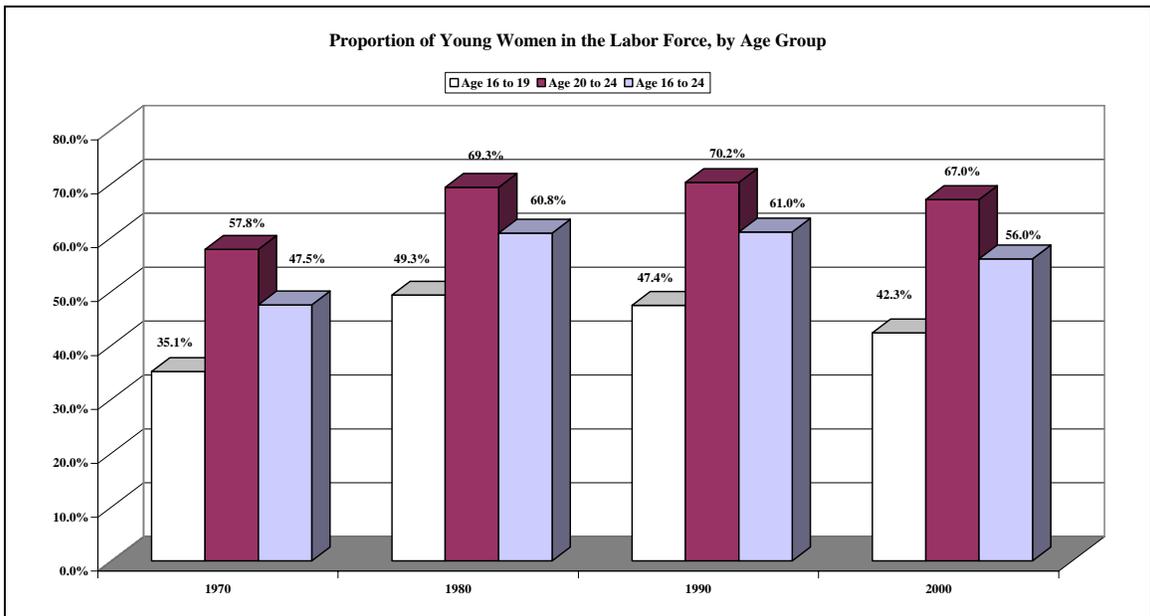


Chart 18 displays the trend in labor force participation of the young population, by sex and age group, for the four census years (1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000). See Tables A and B in the Appendix for numbers and percentages of the young participating in the labor force, by age group and sex. The participation of young women in the labor force has been increasing over time but is lower than the participation of men. Changes in the proportion of males and females in both age groups have been comparable from 1980. In 1970, the relative proportion of young women compared to men in the labor force was lower than in later census years. This gap has been closing in the last couple of decades. Chart 19 displays the share of young women in the labor force by age group, and Chart 20, the share of young men in the labor force by age group.

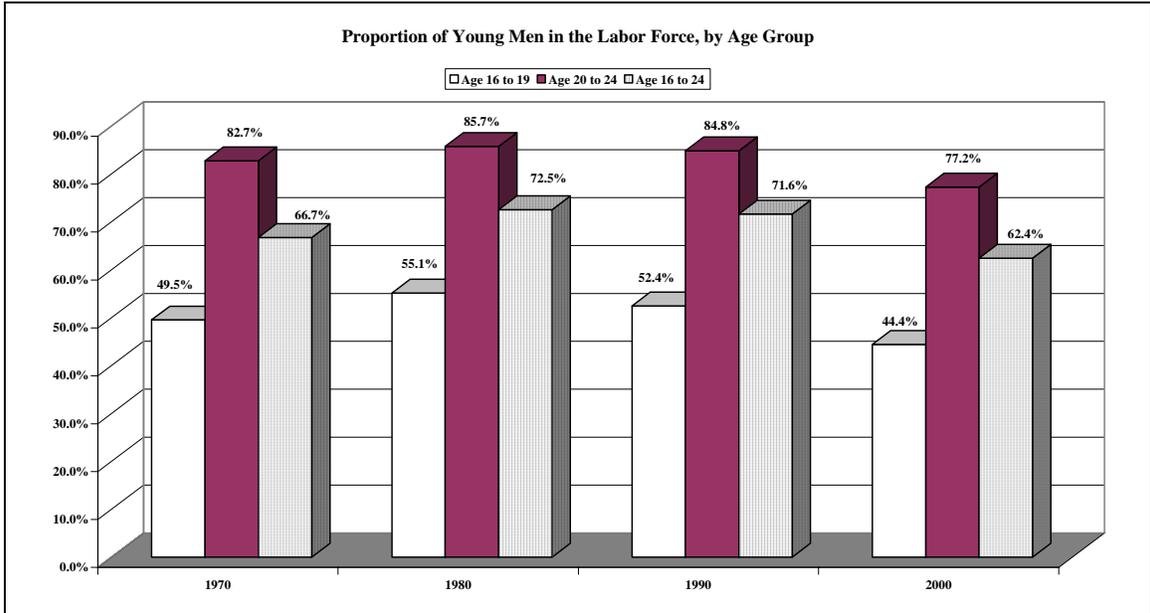
**Chart 18**



**Chart 19**



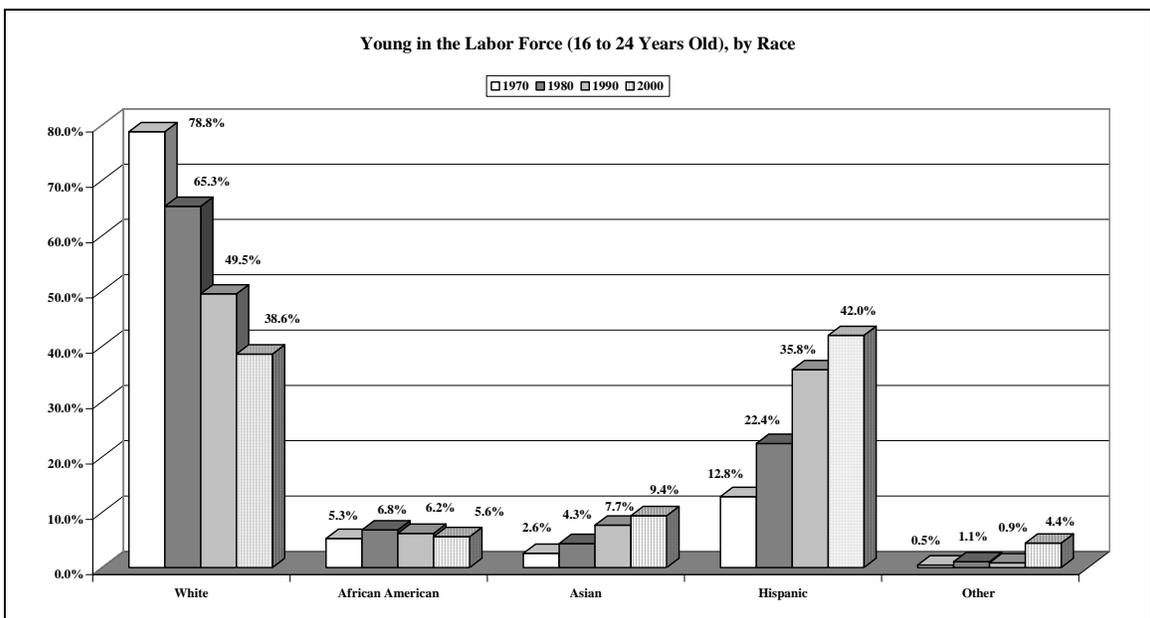
**Chart 20**



**YOUNG LABOR FORCE BY RACE/ETHNICITY**

The proportion of young that are Whites in the labor force has decreased sharply during the last three decades, while the proportion of Asians and Latinos young have increased significantly, consistently with the demographic composition of California. However, within ethnic groups, the participation of Whites and Hispanics in the labor force is higher than for other groups (65 percent, and 58 percent respectively).

**Chart 21**



## YOUNG LABOR FORCE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Table 7 displays the proportion of young Californians in the labor force by educational attainment and age group. The pattern is similar to the total young population: an increase in the proportion of young persons at higher levels of education, but also an increase of the proportion of young in the labor force with less than 4<sup>th</sup> grade.

<b>Young (16-24)</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
None or Preschool	0.5%	0.6%	1.8%	1.4%
Grade 1, 2, 3, or 4	0.6%	1.1%	1.1%	0.7%
Grade 5, 6, 7, or 8	2.3%	4.1%	4.8%	4.6%
Grade 9, 10, or 11	24.1%	25.6%	20.0%	19.5%
Grade 12	39.7%	38.3%	32.6%	32.7%
1-3 Years of College	26.1%	24.5%	33.0%	33.9%
4 or More Years of College	6.8%	5.9%	6.7%	7.3%
<i>Total Young Persons</i>	1,617,085	2,533,193	2,522,054	2,393,283
<b>Age 20-24</b>				
None or Preschool	0.5%	0.7%	2.0%	1.6%
Grade 1, 2, 3, or 4	0.6%	1.2%	1.2%	0.8%
Grade 5, 6, 7, or 8	2.4%	4.2%	5.0%	4.9%
Grade 9, 10, or 11	11.3%	11.8%	10.0%	8.7%
Grade 12	40.8%	40.3%	33.1%	32.3%
1-3 Years of College	34.3%	33.0%	39.1%	40.8%
4 or More Years of College	10.3%	8.8%	9.6%	10.9%
<i>Total Age 20-24</i>	1,056,461	1,686,043	1,755,437	1,604,182
Source: Census Data (IPUMS)				

## RESIDENCE OF THE YOUNG LABOR FORCE FIVE YEARS BEFORE THE CENSUS

Most of the young participating in the labor force reported that they lived in the state five years before the census year. However, the proportion of the labor force living out-of state increased significantly in the 1990s (and decreased slightly in 2000). Relatively to their share in the total young population, the young that resided in another state five years before the census year is more likely to participate in the labor force.

	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>16-19</b>			
California	93.7%	84.1%	88.7%
Other State	3.4%	6.2%	3.8%
Abroad	2.8%	9.7%	7.5%
<b>Total 16-19</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>20-24</b>			
California	89.9%	78.7%	83.0%
Other State	6.7%	10.8%	8.3%
Abroad	3.5%	10.5%	8.7%
<b>Total 20-24</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>16-24</b>			
California	91.2%	80.4%	84.9%
Other State	5.6%	9.4%	6.8%
Abroad	3.3%	10.3%	8.3%
<b>Total Young</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Census Data (IPUMS)

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE YOUNG

Table 9 shows the employment status of the young population. As the proportion of young people in the labor force has increased over time, the proportion of unemployed young population has also risen.

	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Age 16 to 19</b>				
Employed	35.8%	44.6%	41.0%	34.8%
Unemployed	6.3%	7.6%	9.0%	8.6%
Not in the Labor Force	57.8%	47.8%	50.0%	56.6%
<b>Total 16 to 19</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>Age 20 to 24</b>				
Employed	62.7%	70.0%	70.1%	64.7%
Unemployed	6.6%	7.4%	7.6%	7.4%
Not in the Labor Force	30.6%	22.7%	22.3%	27.8%
<b>Total 20 to 24</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>Age 16 to 24</b>				
Employed	50.2%	59.2%	58.3%	51.3%
Unemployed	6.5%	7.5%	8.2%	8.0%
Not in the Labor Force	43.3%	33.4%	33.5%	40.8%
<b>Total Young</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Source: Census Data (IPUMS)				

## EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE UNEMPLOYED YOUNG

The unemployment of the young is associated with lower levels of educational attainment. In 2000, most of the unemployed young has completed 12<sup>th</sup> grade or less. About 40 percent have educational level below 12<sup>th</sup> grade.

	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
None or Preschool	1,100	1,981	7,338	6,013
Grade 1, 2, 3, or 4	701	3,424	4,665	2,160
Grade 5, 6, 7, or 8	6,709	16,030	19,717	14,980
Grade 9, 10, or 11	65,490	114,210	108,670	107,997
Grade 12	72,894	101,266	104,985	116,011
1-3 Years of College	32,649	40,562	57,268	66,387
4 or More Years of College	5,905	6,084	7,790	8,714
<b>Total</b>	<b>185,448</b>	<b>283,557</b>	<b>310,433</b>	<b>322,262</b>
None or Preschool	0.6%	0.7%	2.4%	1.9%
Grade 1, 2, 3, or 4	0.4%	1.2%	1.5%	0.7%
Grade 5, 6, 7, or 8	3.6%	5.7%	6.4%	4.6%
Grade 9, 10, or 11	35.3%	40.3%	35.0%	33.5%
Grade 12	39.3%	35.7%	33.8%	36.0%
1-3 Years of College	17.6%	14.3%	18.4%	20.6%
4 or More Years of College	3.2%	2.1%	2.5%	2.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Census Data (IPUMS)

## THE UNEMPLOYED YOUNG BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Chart 22 shows the distribution of the young unemployed, by race. Most of the unemployed are Hispanics and Whites. Asians have the smallest share.

**Chart 22**

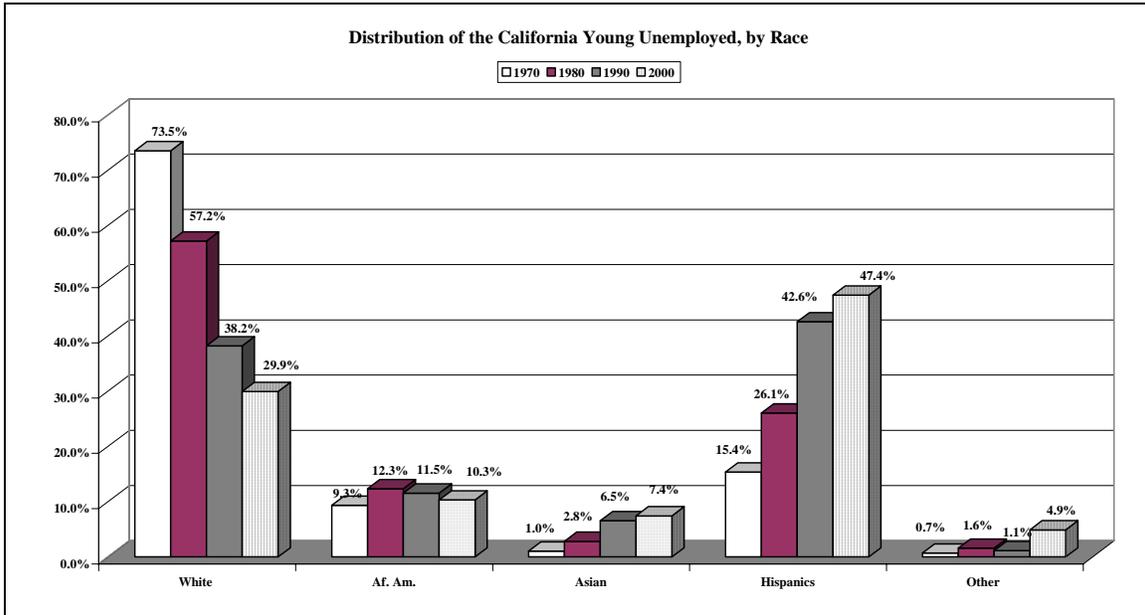
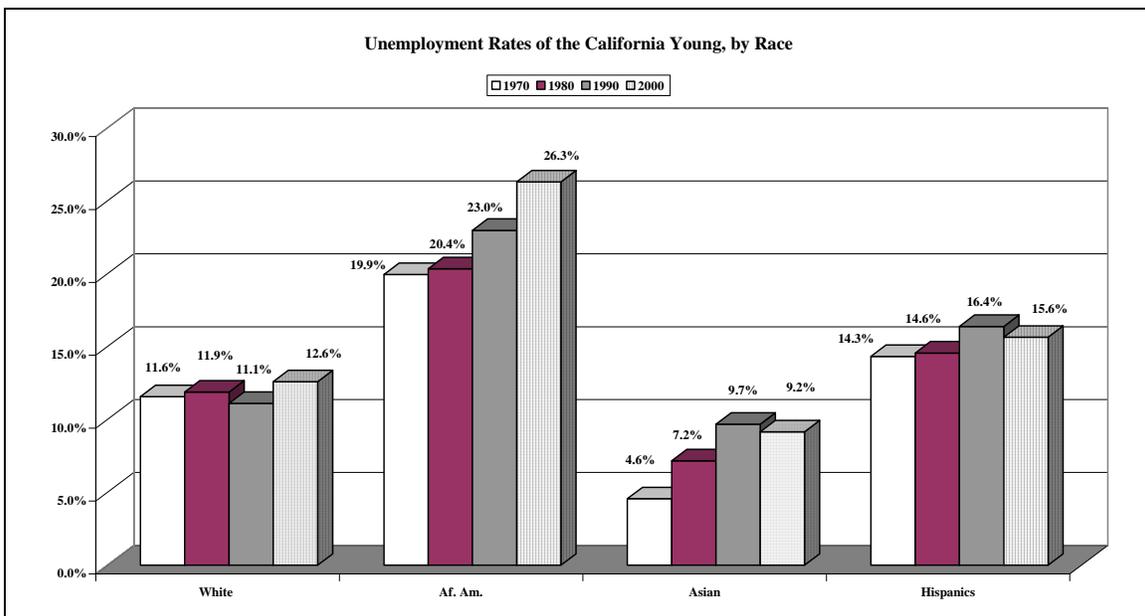


Chart 23 indicates that within ethnic groups, young African American and Hispanics have the highest unemployment rates (26.3 and 15.6 percent respectively). Young Asians have the lowest unemployment rates.

**Chart 23**



## **THE UNEMPLOYED YOUNG AND THEIR RESIDENCE FIVE YEARS BEFORE THE CENSUS**

On average, those that were residing abroad five years before the census tend to have higher unemployment rates. In 2000, about 13 percent of the unemployed young population was living out-of-the state five years prior to the census (see Table 11).

	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
California	92.0%	80.7%	86.7%
Other State	4.8%	6.7%	5.5%
Abroad	3.3%	12.7%	7.8%

Source: Census Data (IPUMS)

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR THE YOUNG POPULATION, BY METROPOLITAN AREAS

Table 12 shows that the areas with the highest young unemployment rates coincide with the ones with the highest proportion of young population and a large concentration of Hispanic young.

	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville	7.2%	11.3%	12.5%
Bakersfield	7.7%	10.6%	12.2%
Modesto	12.3%	10.0%	12.0%
Merced		11.2%	11.9%
Redding	14.0%	11.6%	11.6%
Fresno	9.4%	10.5%	11.5%
Stockton	9.8%	9.3%	10.2%
Riverside-San Bernardino	8.7%	9.6%	9.5%
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	9.8%	8.1%	8.3%
Los Angeles-Long Beach	6.7%	8.5%	8.3%
Sacramento	9.9%	7.6%	7.9%
Salinas-Sea Side-Monterey	8.7%	9.0%	7.5%
San Diego	7.8%	7.6%	7.2%
Ventura-Oxnard-Simi Valley	6.1%	6.9%	6.3%
San Francisco-Oakland	7.4%	7.3%	5.7%
Orange County	5.2%	6.9%	5.9%
Santa Rosa-Petaluma	8.9%	7.0%	5.9%
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	6.2%	6.1%	5.3%
San Jose	5.5%	6.0%	5.0%

Source: Census Data (IPUMS)

## OUT-OF-SCHOOL AND OUT-OF-THE-LABOR FORCE YOUNG POPULATION

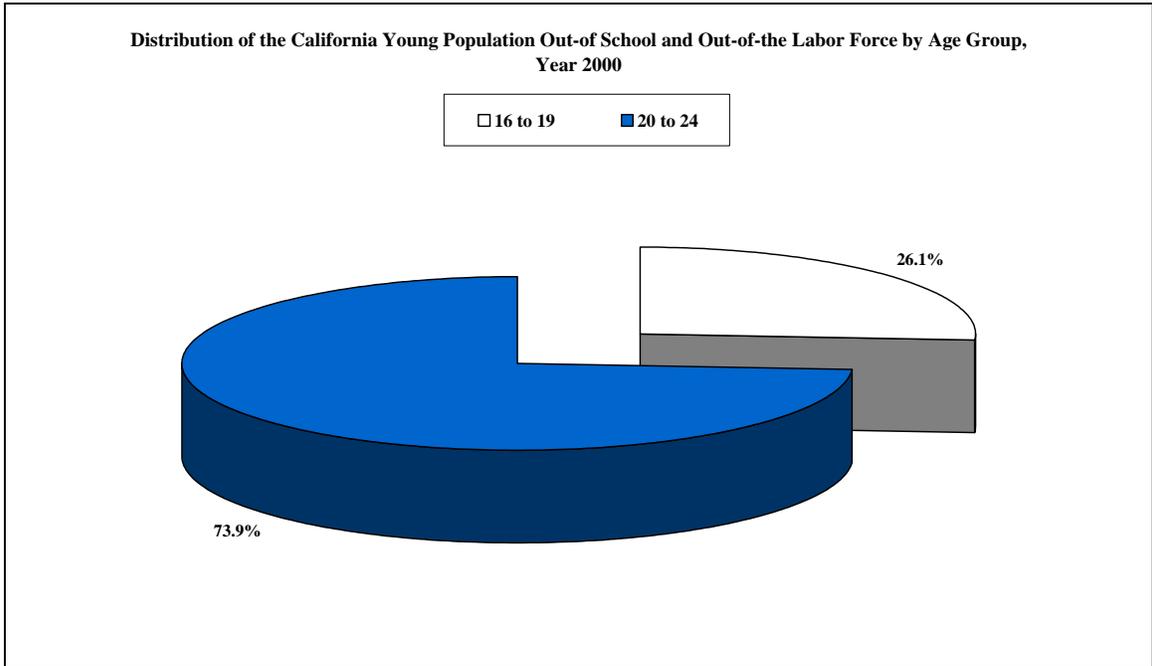
Table 13 shows, by age group, the number of young Californians that are not attending school and are not in the labor force (either looking for a job or working). More detailed numbers are available in Tables A and B in the Appendix, including the distribution by sex and age group. Some of the out-of-the-labor-force young population may include young persons that are not looking for a job because they are discouraged by the opportunities that the California economy provides for them. Others may not be participating in the labor force by their own choice.

<b>Table 13</b>		
<b>Out-of-School and Out-of-the-Labor Force Young Population</b>		
	<b>Number of Persons</b>	<b>Percent of the Age Group Population</b>
<b>1980</b>		
Young	464,206	12.2%
16-19	144,718	8.9%
20-24	319,488	14.7%
<b>1990</b>		
Young	397,147	10.5%
16-19	117,760	7.7%
20-24	279,387	12.4%
<b>2000</b>		
Young	466,465	11.5%
16-19	121,922	6.7%
20-24	344,543	15.5%
Source: Census Data (IPUMS)		

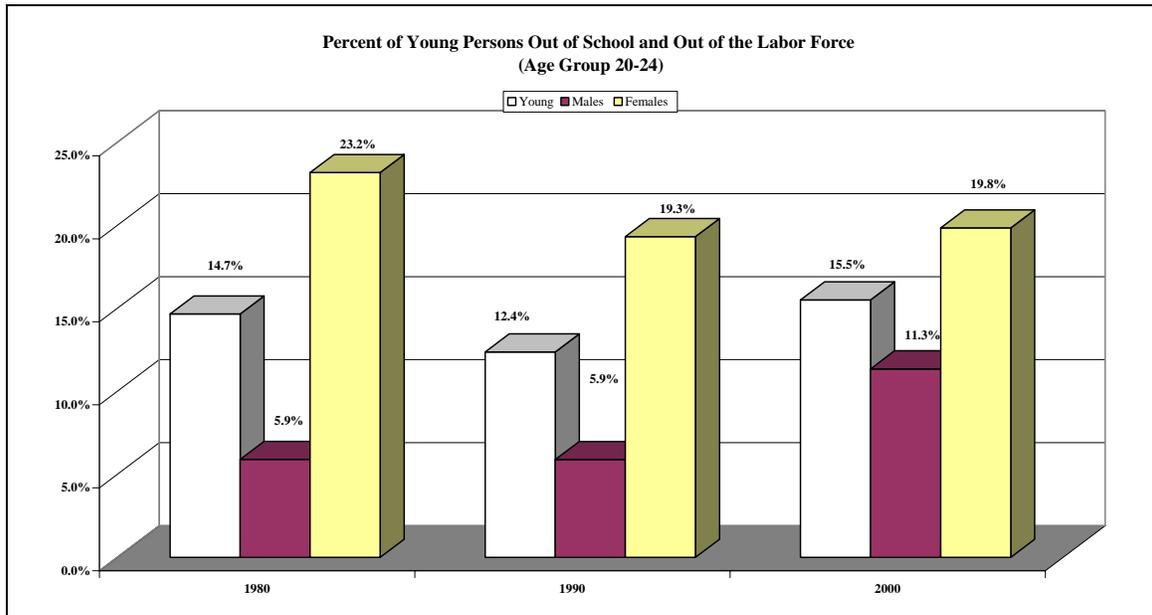
The relative proportion of the young population that is neither going to school nor in the labor force is higher for the age group 20 to 24 years old than for the age group 16 to 19. The proportion of young people not in school and not in the labor force decreased in 1990 in both age groups. However, for the age group 20-24, this proportion increased significantly in 2000.

Most of the out-of-school and out-of-the labor force young population is in the age group 20 to 24 (see Chart 24). Chart 25 illustrates that the proportion of out-of-school and out-of-the-labor-force young in the age group 20 to 24 has increased since 1980, particularly the proportion of males, while the proportion of females has decreased significantly, as women have been participating more actively in the labor force and expanding their education.

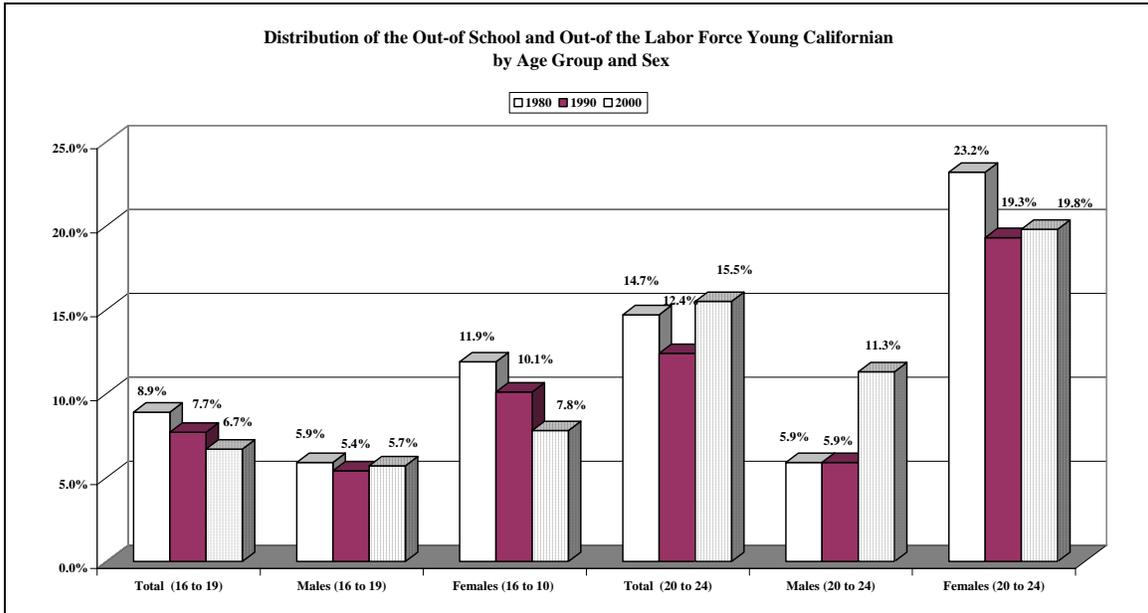
**Chart 24**



**Chart 25**



**Chart 26**

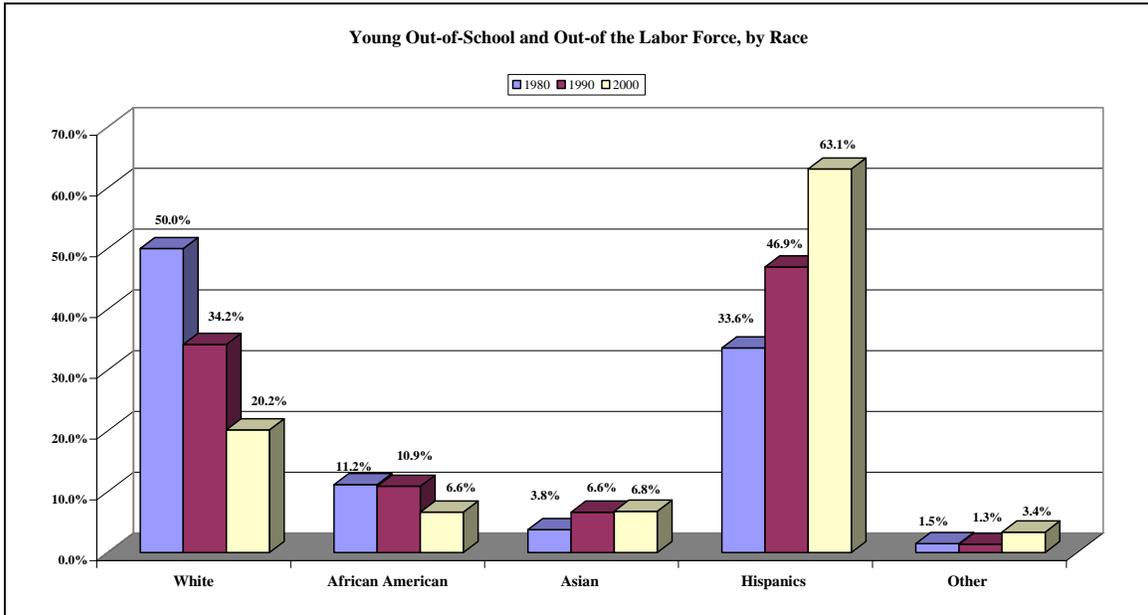


The proportion of out-of-school and out-of the labor force young Californian in the age 16 to 19 years old has decreased since 1980, particularly in the female population. This probably is due to increases in higher school enrollments. However, the proportion of males in the age group 20 to 24 that are neither attending school nor in the labor force has increased (Chart 26).

**OUT-OF-SCHOOL AND OUT-OF-THE LABOR FORCE YOUNG POPULATION, BY RACE/ETHNICITY**

Chart 27 shows the ethnic distribution of the out-of-school an out-of-the labor force population and Table 14 displays numbers and percentages. Most of the out-of-school and out-of-the- labor force young population is Hispanic. Their share has increased significantly since 1980, while the share of White and African Americans have decreased. This is consistent with the demographic trends of the State. However, relatively to their share of the population, Hispanics have a significantly higher share of young persons that are neither attending school nor being in the labor force.

**Chart 27**



**Table 14**

**Distribution of the Out-of-School and Out-of-the- Labor Force Young Population, by Race**

	1980	1990	2000
<b>Persons</b>			
White	232,068	135,840	94,071
African American	51,761	43,271	30,982
Am. Indian	6,084	4,083	3,041
Asian	17,483	26,297	31,583
Other	722	1,199	825
Two or More Races			11,795
Hispanics	156,088	186,457	294,168
	464,206	397,147	466,465
<b>Percent</b>			
White	50.0%	34.2%	20.2%
African American	11.2%	10.9%	6.6%
Am. Indian	1.3%	1.0%	0.7%
Asian	3.8%	6.6%	6.8%
Other	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Two or More Races			2.5%
Hispanics	33.6%	46.9%	63.1%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Census Data (IPUMS)

Table 15 shows the distribution of the young that is neither at school nor in the labor force by race and income. We see that a high proportion of them are poor Hispanics and poor African Americans, a proportion that has increased significantly in the last decade.

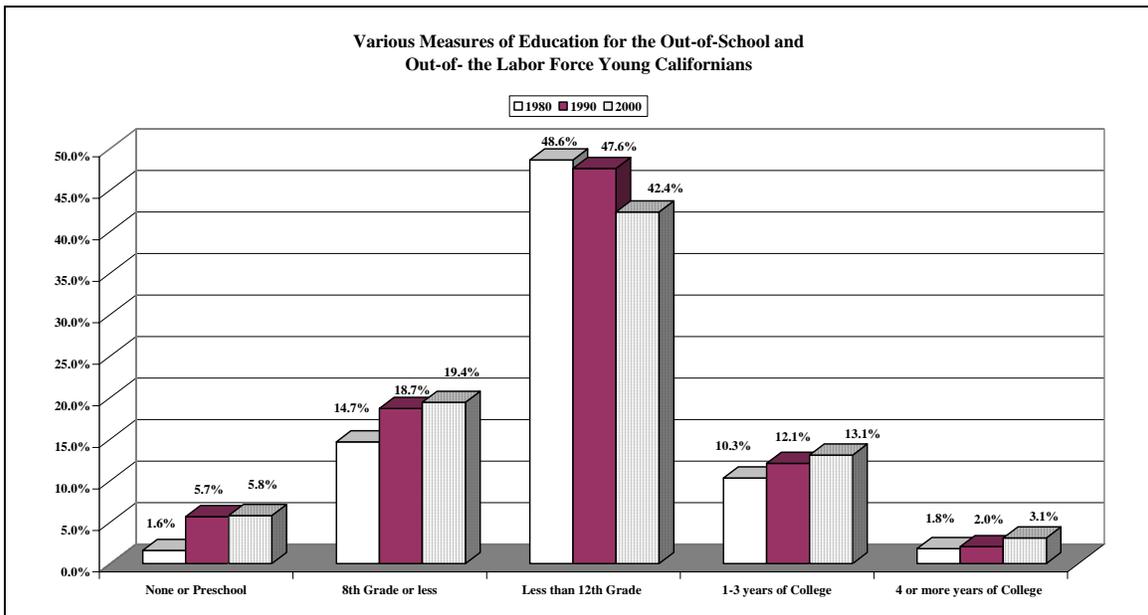
	1980					1990					2000				
	White	Af. Am.	Asian	Hispanics	Other	White	Af. Am.	Asian	Hispanics	Other	White	Af. Am.	Asian	Hispanics	Other
Poverty Level or Below	52076	23380	6261	52613	2,404	36044	18312	8900	73618	2,067	26374	13689	8894	115475	5,675
Near Poverty (101% thru 150% Poverty Level)	29066	8843	2200	27803	1,061	16296	6447	3889	36623	893	11676	4678	3572	55647	1,982
From 151% thru 200% Poverty Level	26902	5670	1921	23296	720	14976	4240	2883	25849	677	10122	3325	2878	41349	1,759
201 Percent thru 300 Poverty Level	47912	7624	3160	31384	1,321	22244	6200	3974	28218	689	15440	4282	4946	46961	2,688
More than 3 times the Poverty Level	76112	6244	3941	20992	1300	46280	8072	6651	22149	956	30459	5008	11293	34736	3557
<b>Total Persons</b>	<b>232,068</b>	<b>51,761</b>	<b>17,483</b>	<b>156,088</b>	<b>6,806</b>	<b>135,840</b>	<b>43,271</b>	<b>26,297</b>	<b>186,457</b>	<b>5,282</b>	<b>94,071</b>	<b>30,982</b>	<b>31,583</b>	<b>294,168</b>	<b>15,661</b>
	1980					1990					2000				
	White	Af. Am.	Asian	Hispanics	Other	White	Af. Am.	Asian	Hispanics	Other	White	Af. Am.	Asian	Hispanics	Other
Poverty Level or Below	22.4%	45.2%	35.8%	33.7%	35.3%	26.5%	42.3%	33.8%	39.5%	39.1%	28.0%	44.2%	28.2%	39.3%	36.2%
Near Poverty (101% thru 150% Poverty Level)	12.5%	17.1%	12.6%	17.8%	15.6%	12.0%	14.9%	14.8%	19.6%	16.9%	12.4%	15.1%	11.3%	18.9%	12.7%
From 151% thru 200% Poverty Level	11.6%	11.0%	11.0%	14.9%	10.6%	11.0%	9.8%	11.0%	13.9%	12.8%	10.8%	10.7%	9.1%	14.1%	11.2%
201 Percent thru 300 Poverty Level	20.6%	14.7%	18.1%	20.1%	19.4%	16.4%	14.3%	15.1%	15.1%	13.0%	16.4%	13.8%	15.7%	16.0%	17.2%
More than 3 times the Poverty Level	32.8%	12.1%	22.5%	13.4%	19.1%	34.1%	18.7%	25.3%	11.9%	18.1%	32.4%	16.2%	35.8%	11.8%	22.7%
<b>Total Persons</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Census Data (Ipums)

## OUT-OF-SCHOOL AND OUT-OF-THE LABOR FORCE YOUNG POPULATION, BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Chart 28 shows the proportion of out-of-school and out-of-the-labor force young Californians by various measures of educational attainment. The share of out-of-school and out-of-the-labor force young with 8<sup>th</sup> grade or less, as well as those with higher education (one or more years of college) has increased, while the share of those with some high school has decreased.

Chart 28



## OUT-OF-SCHOOL AND OUT-OF-THE LABOR FORCE YOUNG POPULATION, BY INCOME

In 2000 more than half of the out-of-school and out-of-the-labor force young was poor or nearly poor, a higher proportion than in 1980, in part because the relative share of these young persons at low levels of income has been increasing over time. However, compared to their share in the population, the relative share of out-of-school and out-of-the-labor force young in the poorer categories is significantly higher. The opposite is true for high-income levels, the relative proportion of richer young in the out-of-school- and out-of-the-labor force categories has decreased considerably.

**Table 16**  
**Out-of-School and Out-of- the Labor Force Young Californians,**  
**by Level of Income**

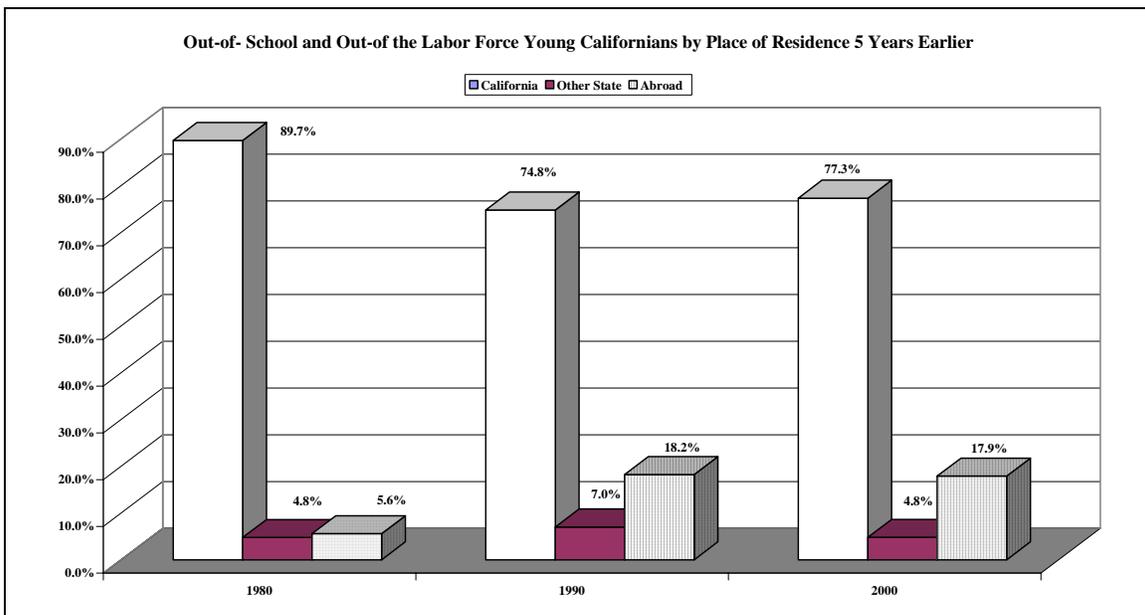
	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
Poverty Level or Below	29.5%	35.0%	36.5%
Near Poverty (101% thru 150% Poverty Level)	14.9%	16.2%	16.6%
From 151% thru 200% Poverty level	12.6%	12.2%	12.7%
201% thru 300% of Poverty Level	19.7%	15.4%	15.9%
More than 3 times the Poverty Level	23.4%	21.2%	18.2%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
 Total Persons	 464,206	 397,147	 466,465

Source: Census Data (IPUMS)

**OUT-OF-SCHOOL AND OUT-OF-THE LABOR FORCE YOUNG POPULATION,  
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE FIVE YEARS EARLIER**

Chart 29 indicates that an increased share of the out-of-school and out-of-the-labor-force young that resided abroad five years earlier from the census year has increased significantly since 1980.

**Chart 29**



## OUT-OF-SCHOOL AND OUT-OF-THE LABOR FORCE YOUNG POPULATION BY METROPOLITAN AREA

Metropolitan Areas in the Central Valley and Los Angeles-Long Beach and Riverside-San Bernardino have the highest proportion of young people neither attending school nor in the labor force.

**Table 17**

### Out of School and Out of the Labor Force Young Population by Metropolitan Area

Year 2000	Number of Young Persons	Percent of Young Population	Growth Rate 1990-2000
Bakersfield	11742	14.1%	18.9%
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville	7115	13.7%	28.6%
Salinas-Sea Side-Monterey	4684	13.7%	-13.1%
Merced	3924	13.6%	49.4%
Los Angeles-Long Beach	161100	13.6%	12.7%
Stockton	9138	13.4%	15.2%
Fresno	16486	13.1%	31.5%
Riverside-San Bernardino	51018	12.9%	21.7%
Modesto	7215	12.7%	24.0%
Orange County	34265	10.4%	33.9%
San Diego	34480	10.2%	8.8%
San Jose	18751	10.2%	35.5%
San Francisco-Oakland-Vallejo	39704	9.3%	18.3%
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	5709	9.6%	11.0%
Sacramento	17038	9.4%	4.2%
Ventura-Oxnard-Simi Valley	7931	9.4%	17.4%
Santa Rosa-Petaluma	4468	9.1%	38.0%
Santa Cruz	2842	9.0%	56.5%
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	3861	6.9%	2.6%

Source: Census Data (IPUMS)

## **THE OUT-OF-SCHOOL AND OUT-OF-THE WORK YOUNG**

When we add to the out-of-school and out-of-the labor force young population, the unemployed young (those young Californians in the labor force that want or need to work, but are unable to do so because they have not found a job), the picture does not change significantly. For example, while Whites and Asians have a relatively lower proportion of out-of-school and out-of-work young, Hispanics have a substantially higher proportion than their share in the population. In the year 2000, about 60 percent of the out-of-school and out-of-work young are Hispanics. Tables C and D in the Appendix show data on the numbers of total young and Hispanics young that are out-of school and out-of work, by metropolitan area.



## CONCLUSIONS

We analyzed trends in the Californian young population (age 16 to 24) because understanding them is critical for the design of policies that enhance the educational level and labor market participation of young adults.

We found that the share of the young population in the California civilian population has decreased over the last two decades, particularly for the group 20 to 24 years old. This can be in part a result of a decline of young adults as the tail end of the baby boom generation has been replaced by members of the baby bust generation. In 2000 there were more than four million young Californians (age group 16 to 24).

The proportion of Hispanics and Asians in the young population has increased dramatically since 1970 (from 14 and 2.7 percent respectively in 1970, to 44.4 and 12 percent in 2000). The proportion of young African Americans has remained fairly constant and the proportion of White young has decreased to less than half their share in 1970 (36.5 percent). The increase in the Hispanic population is the result of higher fertility rates in this group and higher immigration.

The level of educational attainment of the young population has increased, but the proportion of young people with very low levels of education (8<sup>th</sup> grade or less) has also increased. The proportion of young Californians in the labor force has decreased since 1980, particularly during the last decade, and for age group 16 to 19, most likely due to higher school enrollment.

Income levels of the young population have deteriorated over time. In 2000, about 38 percent of the young population was poor, compared to 22.5 percent in 1970.

Metropolitan areas with the highest proportion of young people tend to also have the highest proportion of young Hispanics. These areas are Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, Merced, Fresno, Bakersfield, Modesto and Los Angeles-Long Beach and Riverside-San Bernardino in Southern California.

The proportion of out-of-school and out-of-the labor force young decreased between 1980 and 1990, but increased somewhat between 1990 and in 2000, with a relative higher increase in the proportion of young males 20 to 24 years old in this category. In 2000, about 466,000 young persons were neither at school nor in the labor force; 61 percent of them were women. Most of the young neither attending school nor in the labor force are Hispanics, have lower educational levels, and are in the poorer income categories. The young who were residing abroad five years before each census had a higher likelihood to be out-of-school and out-of-the labor force. The areas with relatively higher proportions of young population and high concentrations of Hispanics contain the highest proportion of out-of-school and out-of-the labor force population. In 1990, the out-of-school and out-of-the labor force young population grew significantly in Bakersfield, Merced, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, Stockton, Fresno and Los Angeles-Long Beach and Riverside-San Bernardino in Southern California.

Adding the unemployed young to the out-of-school and out-of the labor force young population, does not change this picture significantly, but differences among ethnic and socioeconomic groups become more marked, since African American and Hispanics have the highest unemployment rates. Asians and Whites have the smallest proportions of out-of-school and out-of work young populations. In 2000 there were about 637,000 young persons out-of-school and out-of-work.

Among those out-of-school and out-of-work, the proportion of poor Hispanics and African American is relatively high, the proportion of those residing abroad five years before the census is also higher, and their educational attainment tend to be lower than the average young. About one-fifth of the young population is neither at school nor working in areas such as Bakersfield, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, Merced, Fresno, Stockton, Modesto and Los Angeles-Long Beach and Riverside-San Bernardino in Southern California. The rate of growth of this young population (out-of-school and out-of work) was 44 percent in Merced, 34 percent in Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, and more than 33 percent in Fresno.

These findings are important for underscoring the value of programs that attract and train the out-of-school and out-of-work young. The figures indicate that there is a large proportion of young persons left behind, particularly in the Hispanic and African American populations. Most of them come from poor families and live in the Central Valley urban areas and in Southern California.

Even in the peak of the boom (2000), 20.9 percent of the young Californian population (and 17 percent of the young men and 25 percent of young women) was out-of-school and out-of-work. Thus, the implementation of sensible policies to target the young population is of great importance for the economic development of California.

# APPENDIX

**Table A**  
**The Size and Gender Composition of the California's Out-of-School and Out-of-the-Labor Force Young Population**

Number of Persons	1970			1980			1990			2000		
	Total	Men	Women									
<i>Age 16-24</i>												
Total Civilian Young Population	2,853,278	1,360,224	1,493,054	3,803,111	1,882,494	1,920,617	3,792,418	1,962,618	1,829,800	4,039,674	2,068,865	1,970,809
Out-of-School Population	na			2,126,219	1,026,982	1,099,237	1,845,919	966,908	879,011	1,759,989	942,204	817,785
Out-of-the Labor Force	1,236,193	452,801	783,392	1,269,918	516,870	753,048	1,270,364	556,656	713,708	1,646,391	778,315	868,076
Unemployed	185,448	105,241	80,207	283,557	166,005	117,552	310,433	183,730	126,703	322,262	173,725	148,537
Out-of-School and Out-of-Work (*)	na			663,772	229,901	433,871	578,006	221,116	356,890	637,303	276,415	360,888
In the Labor Force	1,617,085	907,423	709,662	2,533,193	1,365,624	1,167,569	2,522,054	1,405,962	1,116,092	2,393,283	1,290,550	1,102,733
Out-of-School and Out-of-Labor Force				464,206	110,806	353,400	397,147	111,446	285,701	466,465	181,909	284,556
<i>Age 16-19</i>												
Total Civilian Young Population	1,330,004	654,409	675,595	1,623,173	808,171	815,002	1,533,777	794,453	739,324	1,817,556	934,851	882,705
Out-of-School Population	na			494,879	237,779	257,100	375,198	198,800	176,398	365,007	202,460	162,547
Out-of-the Labor Force	769,380	330,630	438,750	776,023	362,858	413,165	767,160	378,511	388,649	1,028,455	519,348	509,107
Unemployed	84,311	47,563	36,748	123,046	69,657	53,389	137,679	81,511	56,168	156,768	85,222	71,546
Out-of-School and Out-of-Work (*)	na			207,147	83,947	123,200	169,911	75,627	94,284	172,657	83,242	89,415
In the Labor Force	560,624	323,779	236,845	847,150	445,313	401,837	766,617	415,942	350,675	789,101	415,503	373,598
Out-of-School and Out-of-Labor Force				144,718	47,493	97,225	117,760	42,732	75,028	121,922	53,224	68,698
<i>Age 20-24</i>												
Total Civilian Young Population	1,523,274	705,815	817,459	2,179,938	1,074,323	1,105,615	2,258,641	1,168,165	1,090,476	2,222,118	1,134,014	1,088,104
Out-of-School Population	na			1,631,340	789,203	842,137	1,470,721	768,108	702,613	1,394,982	739,744	655,238
Out-of-the Labor Force	466,813	122,171	344,642	493,895	154,012	339,883	503,204	178,145	325,059	617,936	258,967	358,969
Unemployed	101,137	57,678	43,459	160,511	96,348	64,163	172,754	102,219	70,535	165,494	88,503	76,991
Out-of-School and Out-of-Work (*)	na			456,625	145,954	310,671	408,095	145,489	262,606	464,646	193,173	271,473
In the Labor Force	1,056,461	583,644	472,817	1,686,043	920,311	765,732	1,755,437	990,020	765,417	1,604,182	875,047	729,135
Out-of-School and Out-of-Labor Force				319,488	63,313	256,175	279,387	68,714	210,673	344,543	128,685	215,858

(\*) Out of Work includes the unemployed in addition to those not in the labor force.

**Table B**  
**The Size and Gender Composition of the California's Out-of-School and Out-of-the Labor Force Young Population**

(Percentages)	1970			1980			1990			2000		
	Total	Men	Women									
<i>Age 16-24</i>												
Total Civilian Young Population	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Out-of-School Population	na			55.9%	54.6%	57.2%	48.7%	49.3%	48.0%	43.6%	45.5%	41.5%
Out-of-the Labor Force	43.3%	33.3%	52.5%	33.4%	27.5%	39.2%	33.5%	28.4%	39.0%	40.8%	37.6%	44.0%
Unemployed	6.5%	7.7%	5.4%	7.5%	8.8%	6.1%	8.2%	9.4%	6.9%	8.0%	8.4%	7.5%
Out-of-School and Out-of-Work (*)	na			17.5%	12.2%	22.6%	15.2%	11.3%	19.5%	15.8%	13.4%	18.3%
In the Labor Force	56.7%	66.7%	47.5%	66.6%	72.5%	60.8%	66.5%	71.6%	61.0%	59.2%	62.4%	56.0%
Out-of-School and Out-of-Labor Force	na			12.2%	5.9%	18.4%	10.5%	5.7%	15.6%	11.5%	8.8%	14.4%
<i>Age 16-19</i>												
Total Civilian Young Population	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Out-of-School Population	na			30.5%	29.4%	31.5%	24.5%	25.0%	23.9%	20.1%	21.7%	18.4%
Out-of-the Labor Force	57.8%	50.5%	64.9%	47.8%	44.9%	50.7%	50.0%	47.6%	52.6%	56.6%	55.6%	57.7%
Unemployed	6.3%	7.3%	5.4%	7.6%	8.6%	6.6%	9.0%	10.3%	7.6%	8.6%	9.1%	8.1%
Out-of-School and Out-of-Work (*)	na			12.8%	10.4%	15.1%	11.1%	9.5%	12.8%	9.5%	8.9%	10.1%
In the Labor Force	42.2%	49.5%	35.1%	52.2%	55.1%	49.3%	50.0%	52.4%	47.4%	43.4%	44.4%	42.3%
Out-of-School and Out-of-Labor Force	na			8.9%	5.9%	11.9%	7.7%	5.4%	10.1%	6.7%	5.7%	7.8%
<i>Age 20-24</i>												
Total Civilian Young Population	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Out-of-School Population	na			74.8%	73.5%	76.2%	65.1%	65.8%	64.4%	62.8%	65.2%	60.2%
Out-of-the Labor Force	30.6%	17.3%	42.2%	22.7%	14.3%	30.7%	22.3%	15.2%	29.8%	27.8%	22.8%	33.0%
Unemployed	6.6%	8.2%	5.3%	7.4%	9.0%	5.8%	7.6%	8.8%	6.5%	7.4%	7.8%	7.1%
Out-of-School and Out-of-Work (*)	na			20.9%	13.6%	28.1%	18.1%	12.5%	24.1%	20.9%	17.0%	24.9%
In the Labor Force	69.4%	82.7%	57.8%	77.3%	85.7%	69.3%	77.7%	84.8%	70.2%	72.2%	77.2%	67.0%
Out-of-School and Out-of-Labor Force	na			14.7%	5.9%	23.2%	12.4%	5.9%	19.3%	15.5%	11.3%	19.8%

(\*) Out-of Work includes the unemployed in addition to those not in the labor force.

**Table C**  
**Out of School and Out of Work Young Population by**  
**Metropolitan Area**

Year 2000	Number of Young Persons	Percent of Young Population	Growth Rate 1990-2000
Bakersfield	17,873	21.5%	27.6%
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville	11,025	21.2%	34.4%
Merced	6,052	21.0%	44.2%
Fresno	24,594	19.6%	33.3%
Stockton	12,924	18.9%	18.0%
Salinas-Sea Side-Monterey	6,359	18.5%	-20.5%
Modesto	10,555	18.5%	22.7%
Riverside-San Bernardino	72,016	18.2%	17.7%
Los Angeles-Long Beach	213,766	18.0%	3.4%
San Diego	46,260	13.7%	1.5%
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	8,102	13.6%	12.0%
Sacramento	24,356	13.5%	3.5%
San Francisco-Oakland	52,393	12.3%	27.6%
Orange County	43,680	13.3%	12.7%
San Jose	23,877	13.0%	21.2%
Ventura-Oxnard-Simi Valley	10,547	12.5%	7.0%
Santa Rosa-Petaluma	6,080	12.4%	24.2%
Santa Cruz	3,896	12.4%	40.3%
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria- Lompoc	5,051	9.0%	-4.6%

Source: Census Data (IPUMS)

**Table D**  
**Out of School and Out of Work Young Hispanic Population by**  
**Metropolitan Area**

Year 2000	Number of Young Persons	Percent of Young Population	Growth Rate 1990-2000
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville	8,183	15.7%	66.6%
Salinas-Sea Side-Monterey	5,013	14.6%	5.1%
Merced	4,015	14.0%	98.8%
Fresno	16,898	13.5%	51.9%
Los Angeles-Long Beach	153,086	12.9%	21.9%
Bakersfield	9,905	11.9%	70.2%
Riverside-San Bernardino	42,107	10.6%	65.2%
Stockton	7,063	10.3%	87.8%
Modesto	5,233	9.2%	69.6%
Orange County	30,110	9.2%	40.8%
Ventura-Oxnard-Simi Valley	6,987	8.3%	59.8%
Santa Cruz	2,523	8.0%	78.4%
San Diego	25,451	7.5%	47.4%
San Jose	13,612	7.4%	36.6%
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	3,380	6.0%	11.4%
San Francisco-Oakland	22,949	5.4%	80.6%
Santa Rosa-Petaluma	2,796	5.7%	110.5%
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	3,238	5.4%	112.6%
Sacramento	6,603	3.7%	47.7%

Source: Census Data (IPUMS)