

A Brief Demography of California

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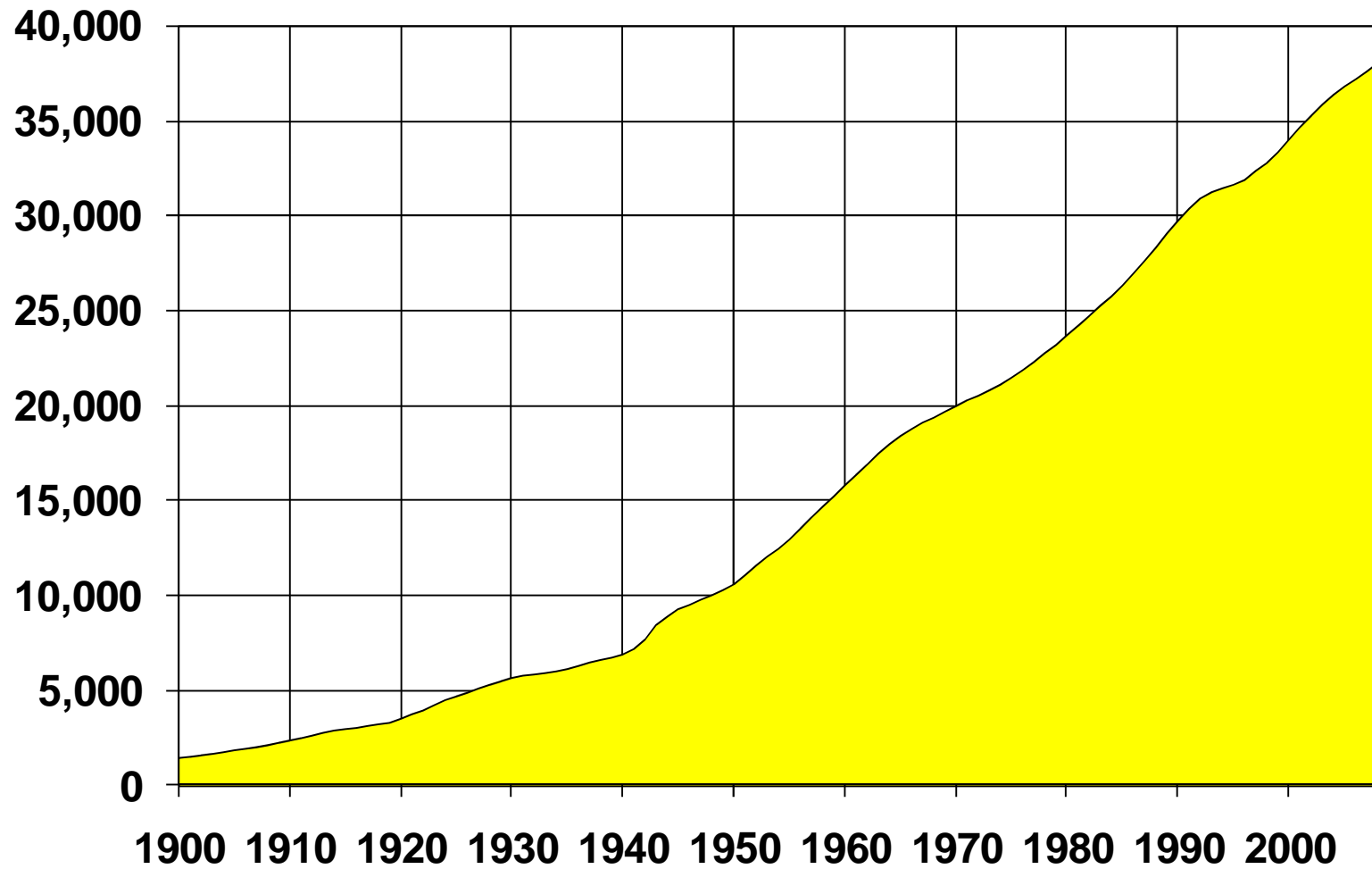
Outline

- Demographic trends
- Sources of data



California Has a Large and Growing Population

Population (in thousands) 1900-2009

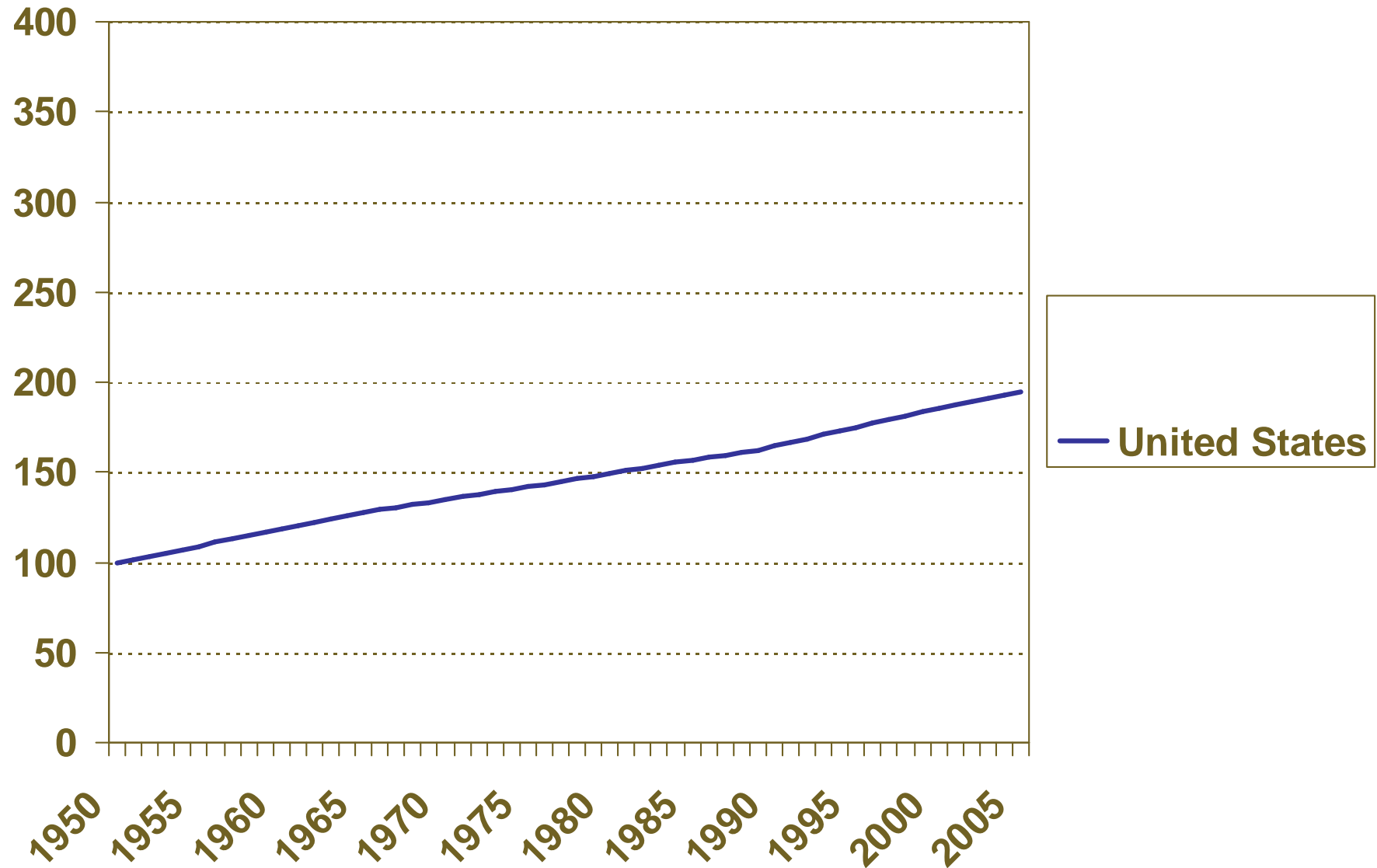


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Source: US Census Bureau, California Department of Finance

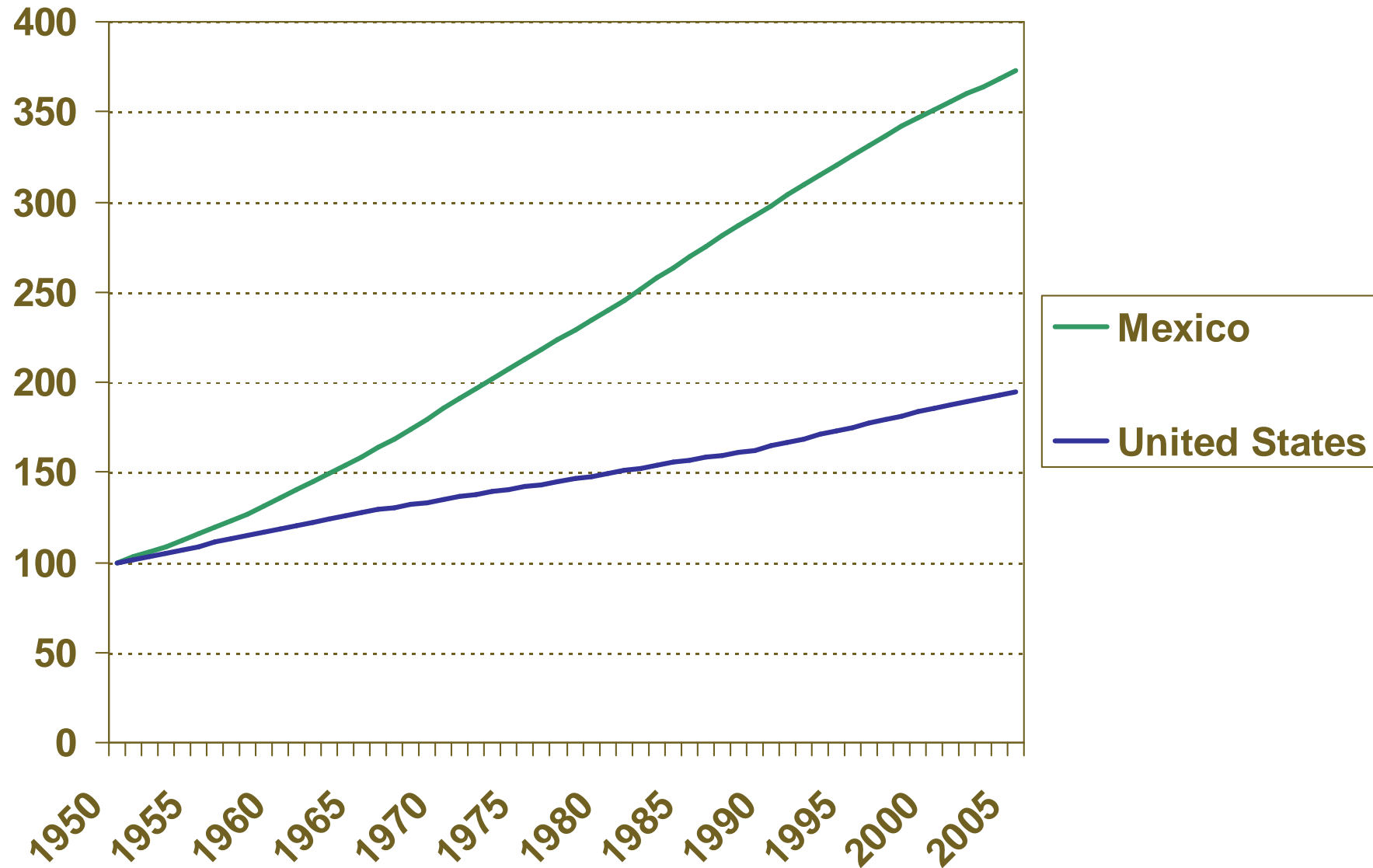
Comparisons of Population Change 1950=100



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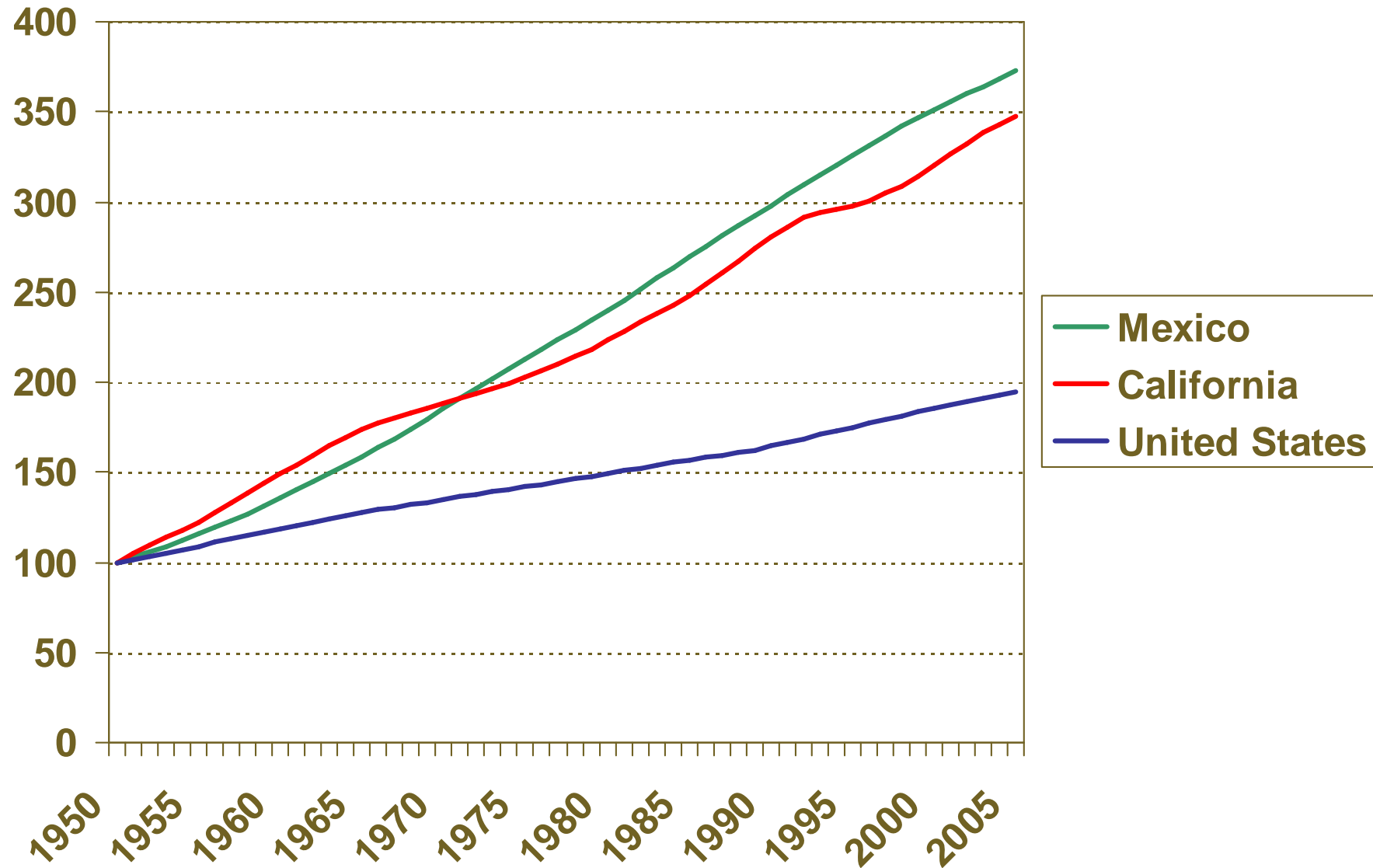
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Comparisons of Population Change 1950=100

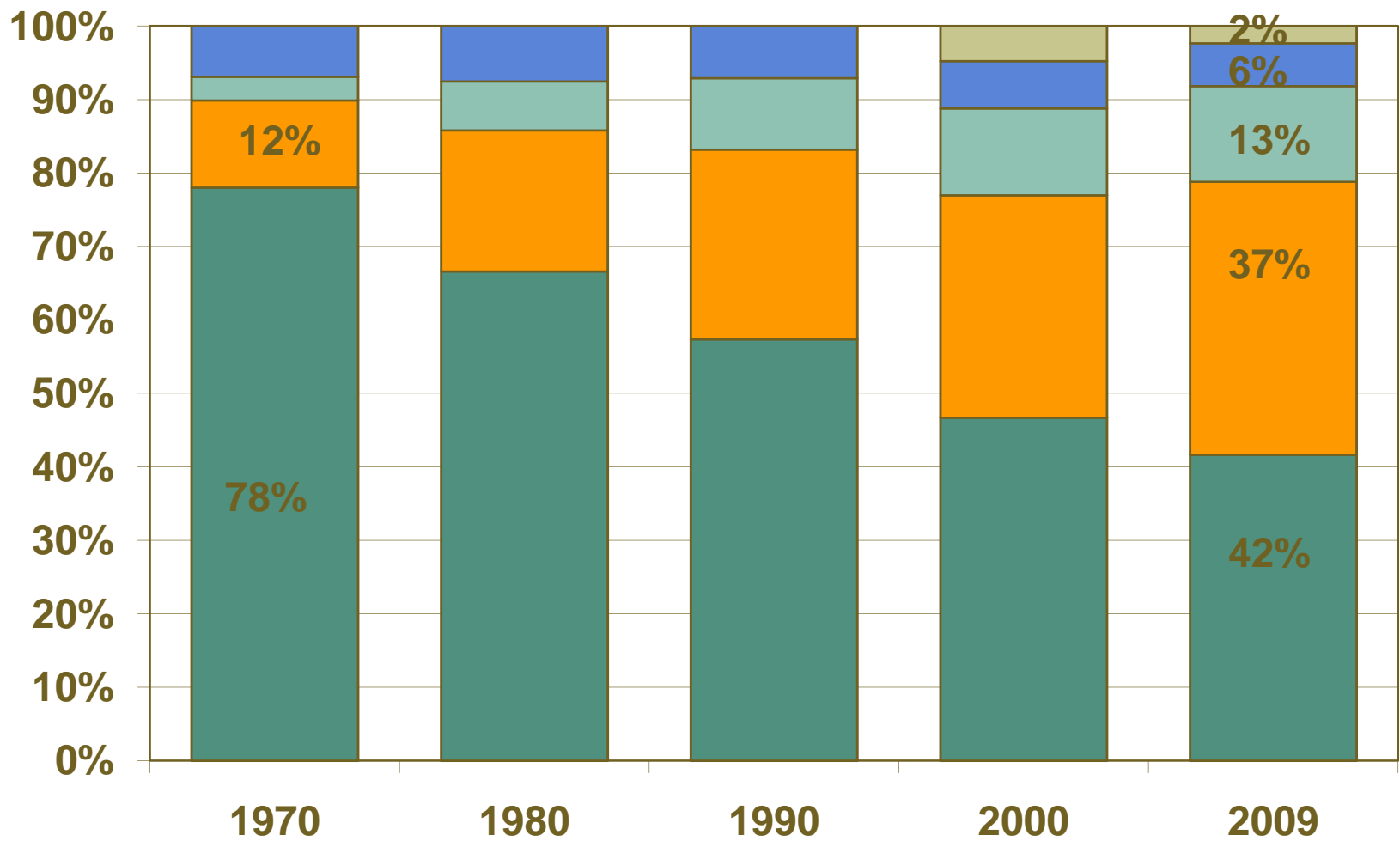


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California Population by Race/Ethnicity 1970-2009

■ White ■ Hispanic ■ Asian/Other ■ African American ■ Multiracial

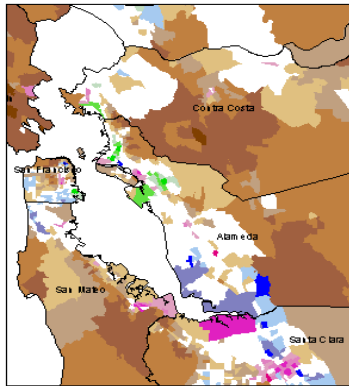
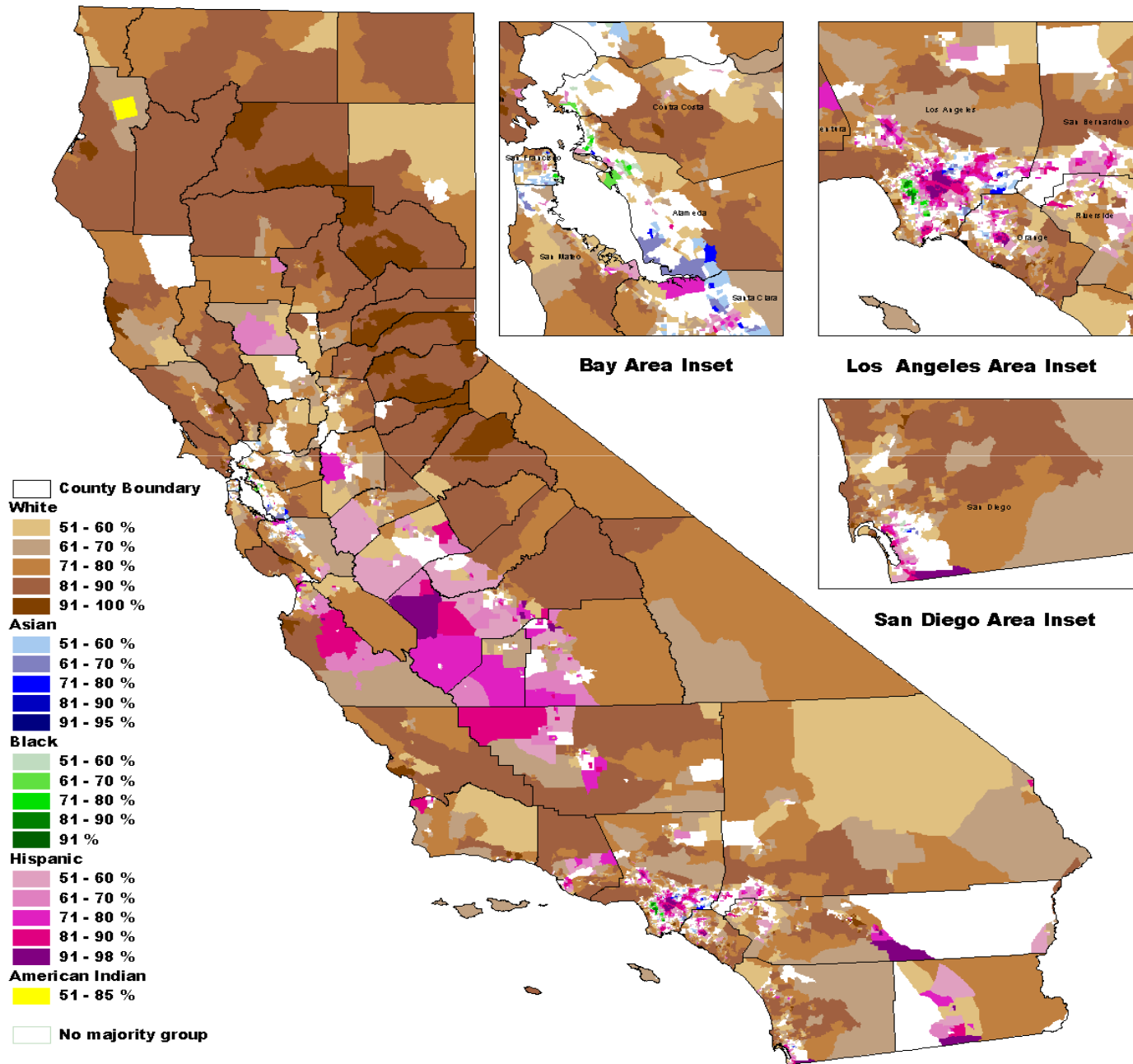


Source: United States Census Bureau, decennial censuses and American Community Survey

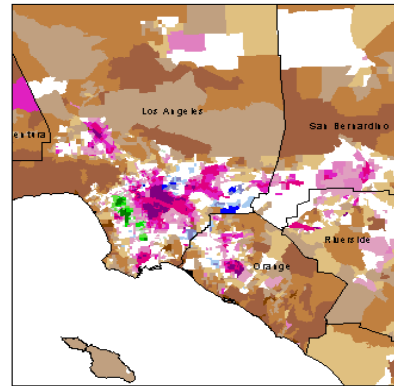
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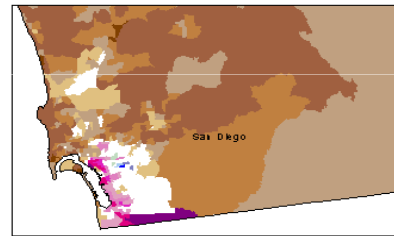
Ethnic Majorities by Census Tract, 2000



Bay Area Inset



Los Angeles Area Inset

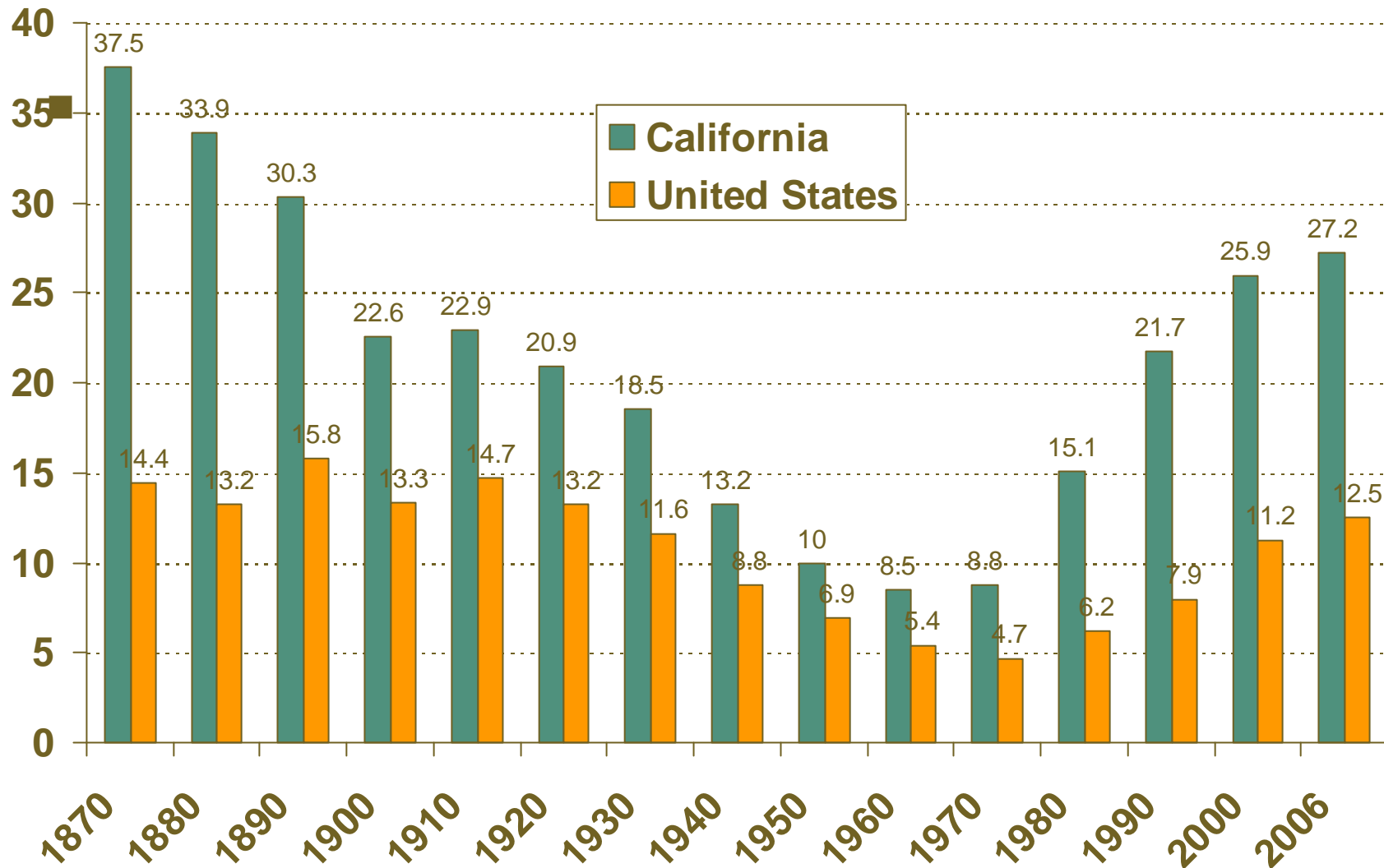


San Diego Area Inset

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Percent Foreign Born 1880-2006



Latin America is the Leading Source of Immigrants

Latin America	5,319,000	(55%)
Asia	3,264,000	(34%)
Europe	685,000	(7%)
Canada	138,000	
Africa	136,000	
Oceania	68,000	



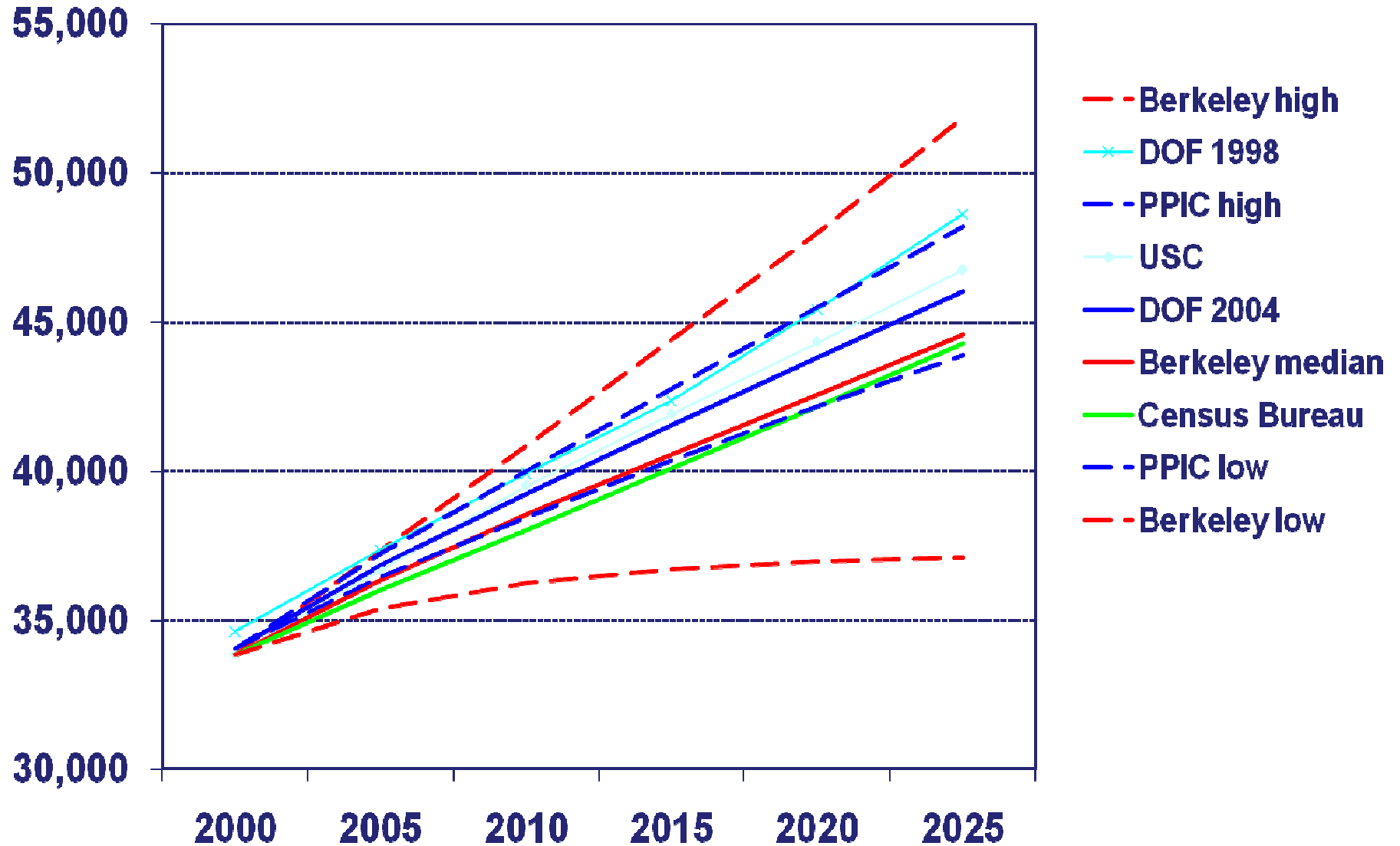
Immigrants Come to California from Dozens of Countries

MEXICO	PHILIPPINES	CHINA	VIETNAM	EL SALVADOR
KOREA	INDIA	GUATEMALA	TAIWAN	IRAN
CANADA	JAPAN	HONG KONG	GERMANY	U.KINGDOM
NICARAGUA	PERU	LAOS	RUSSIA	THAILAND
ARMENIA	UKRAINE	CAMBODIA	HONDURAS	INDONESIA
CUBA	FRANCE	COLOMBIA	ISRAEL	ITALY
PAKISTAN	EGYPT	LEBANON	PORTUGAL	ARGENTINA
BRAZIL	ROMANIA	IRAQ	POLAND	NETHERLANDS
BURMA	IRELAND	ECUADOR	CHILE	SYRIA
NIGERIA	AFGHANISTAN	AUSTRALIA	ETHIOPIA	PANAMA
SOUTH AFRICA	BELIZE	HUNGARY	TURKEY	SPAIN
YUGOSLAVIA	GREECE	COSTA RICA	JAMAICA	BANGLADESH
SWEDEN	BELARUS	JORDAN		



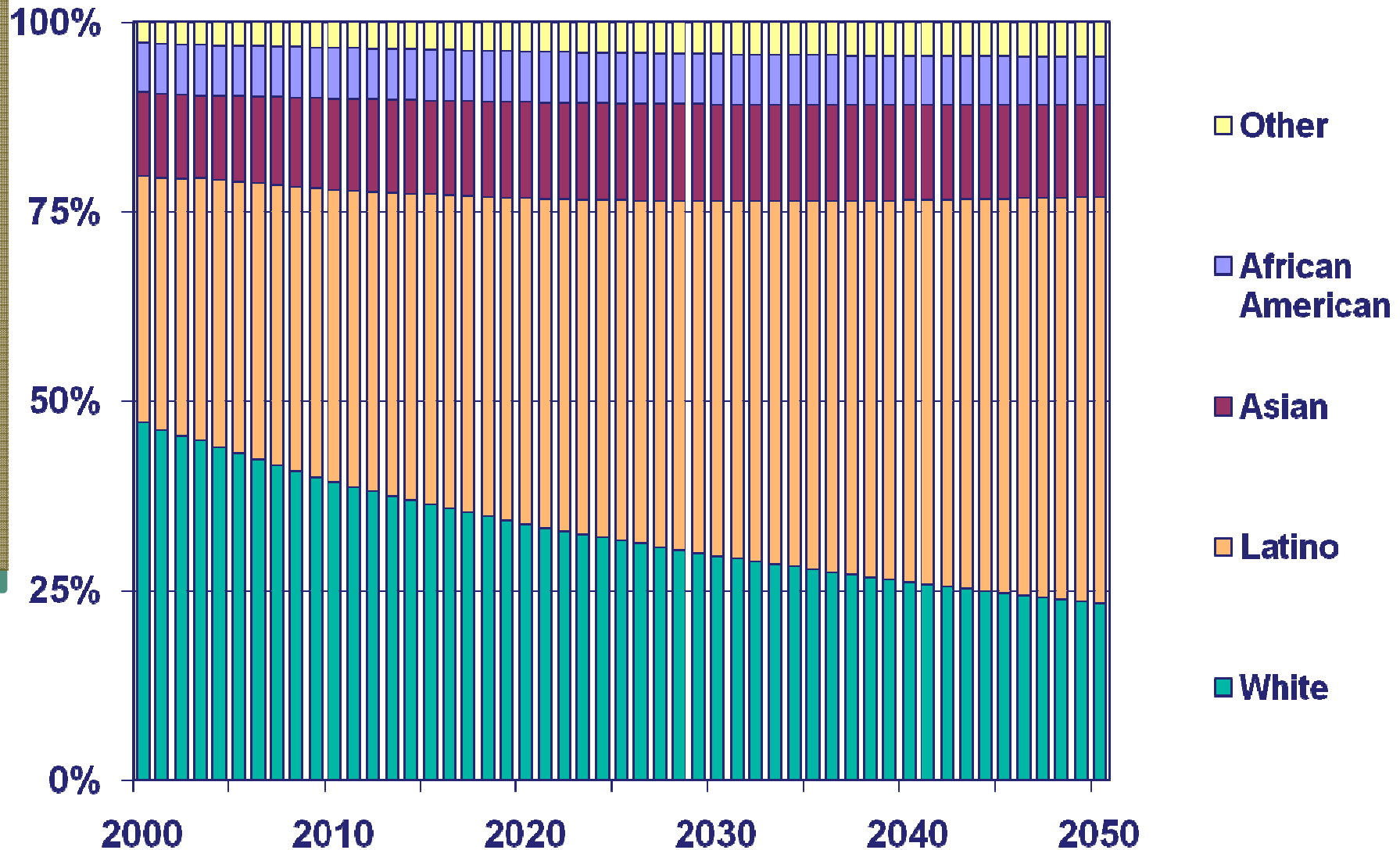
Projections for California Diverge Widely

Projected Population (in thousands)

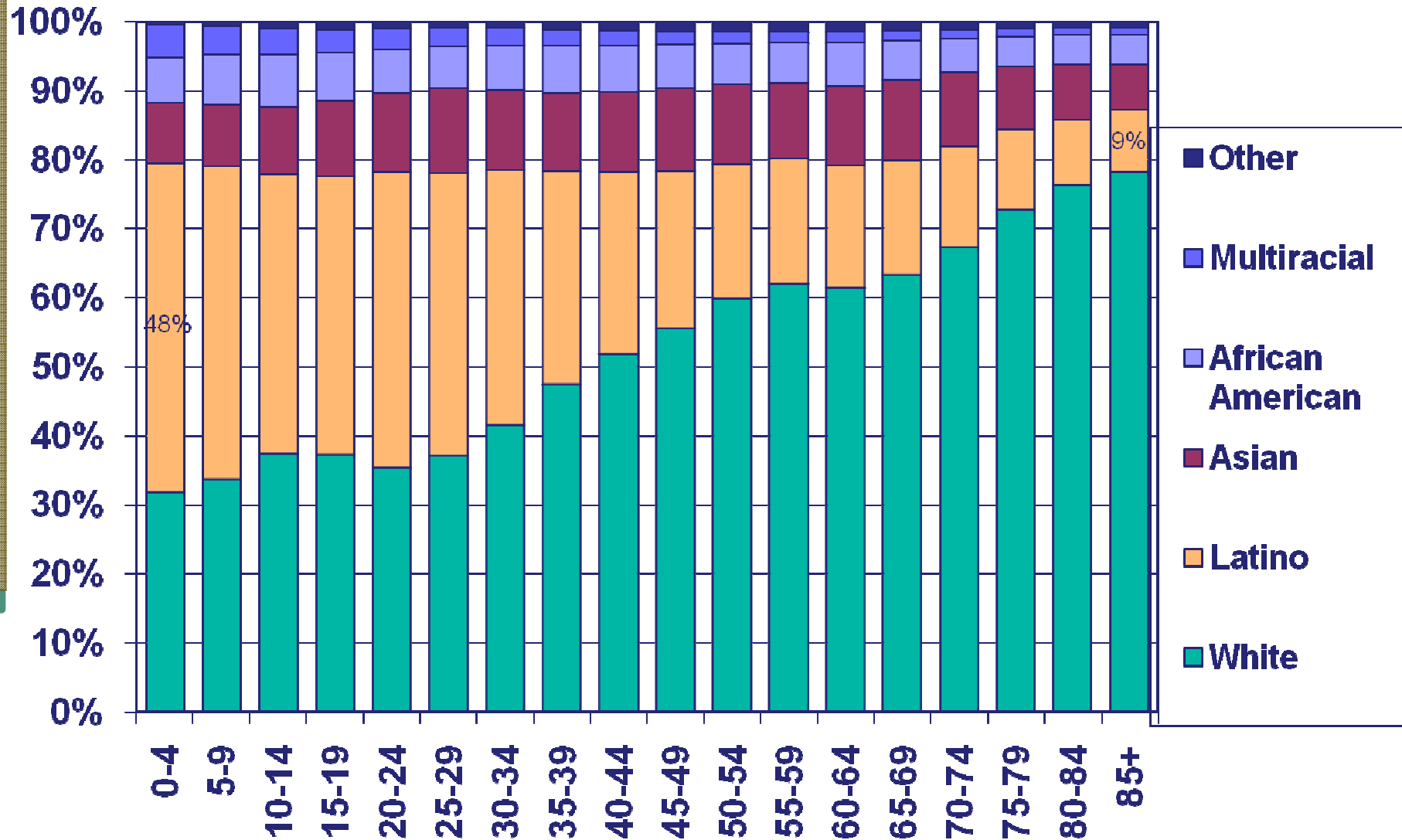


Latinos will become the single largest ethnic group

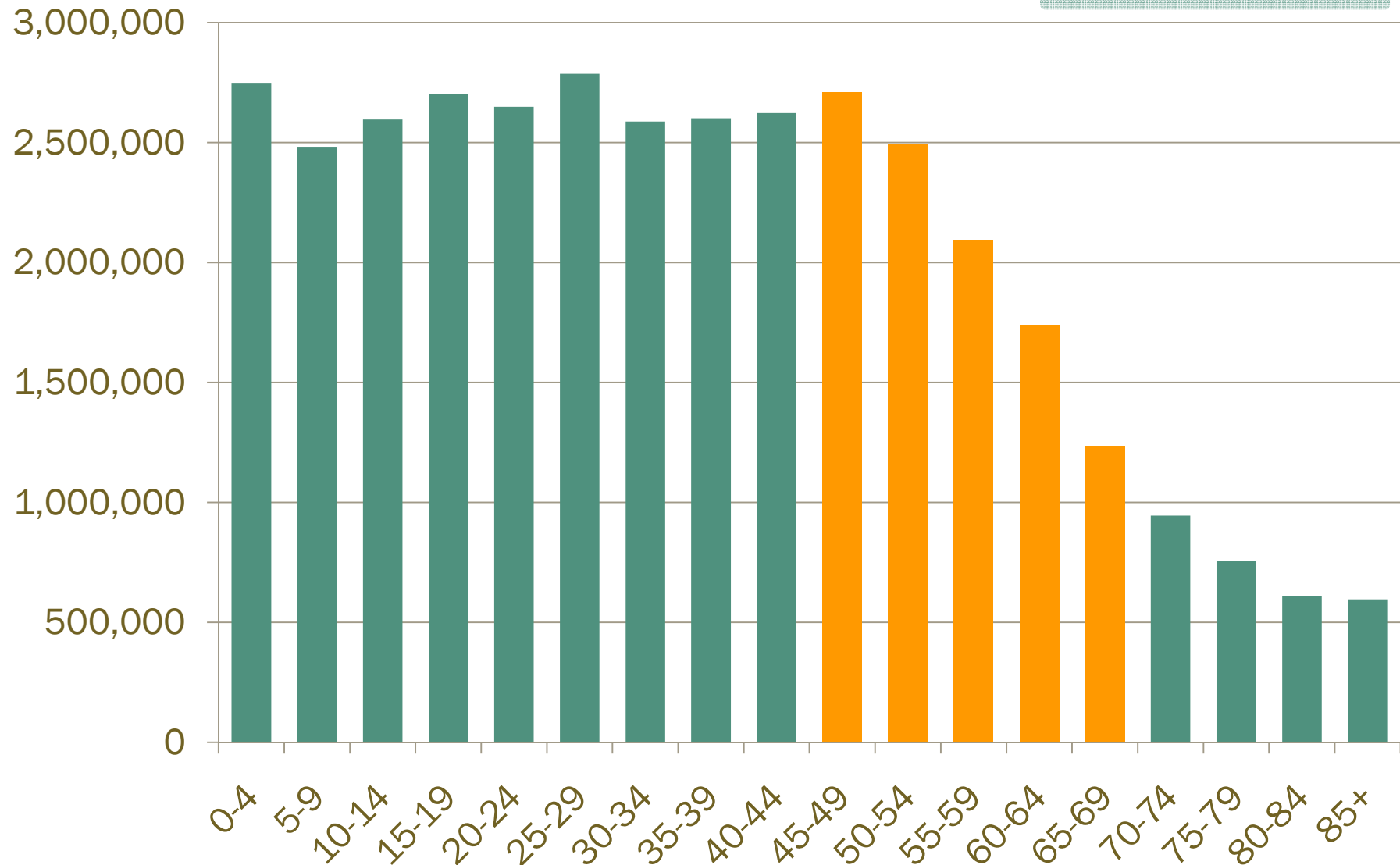
Percent distribution by race/ethnicity



Race Ethnic Composition by Age California, 2000



California Population by Age, 2009



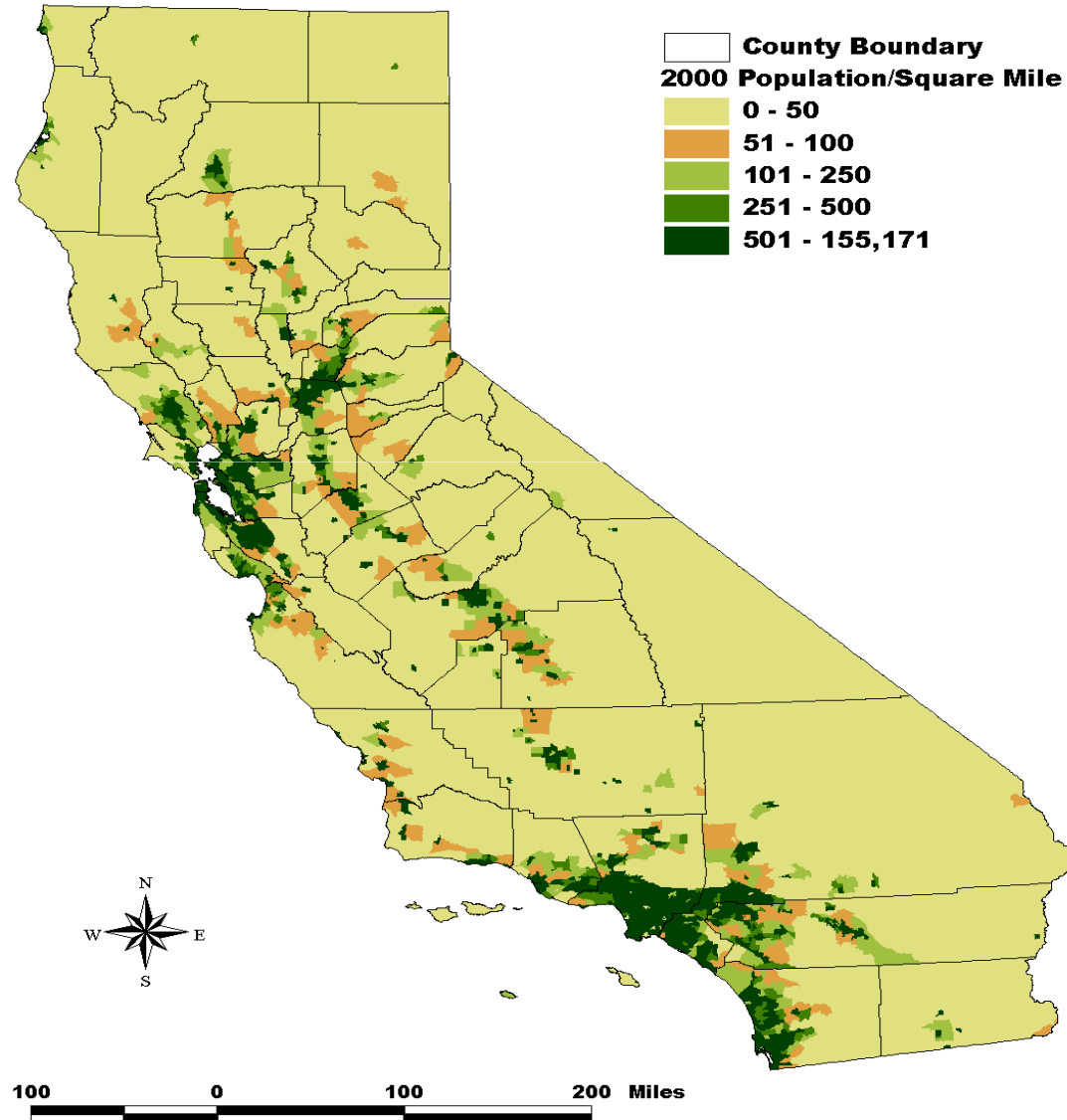
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Source: 2009 American Community Survey

California's Population is Unevenly Distributed

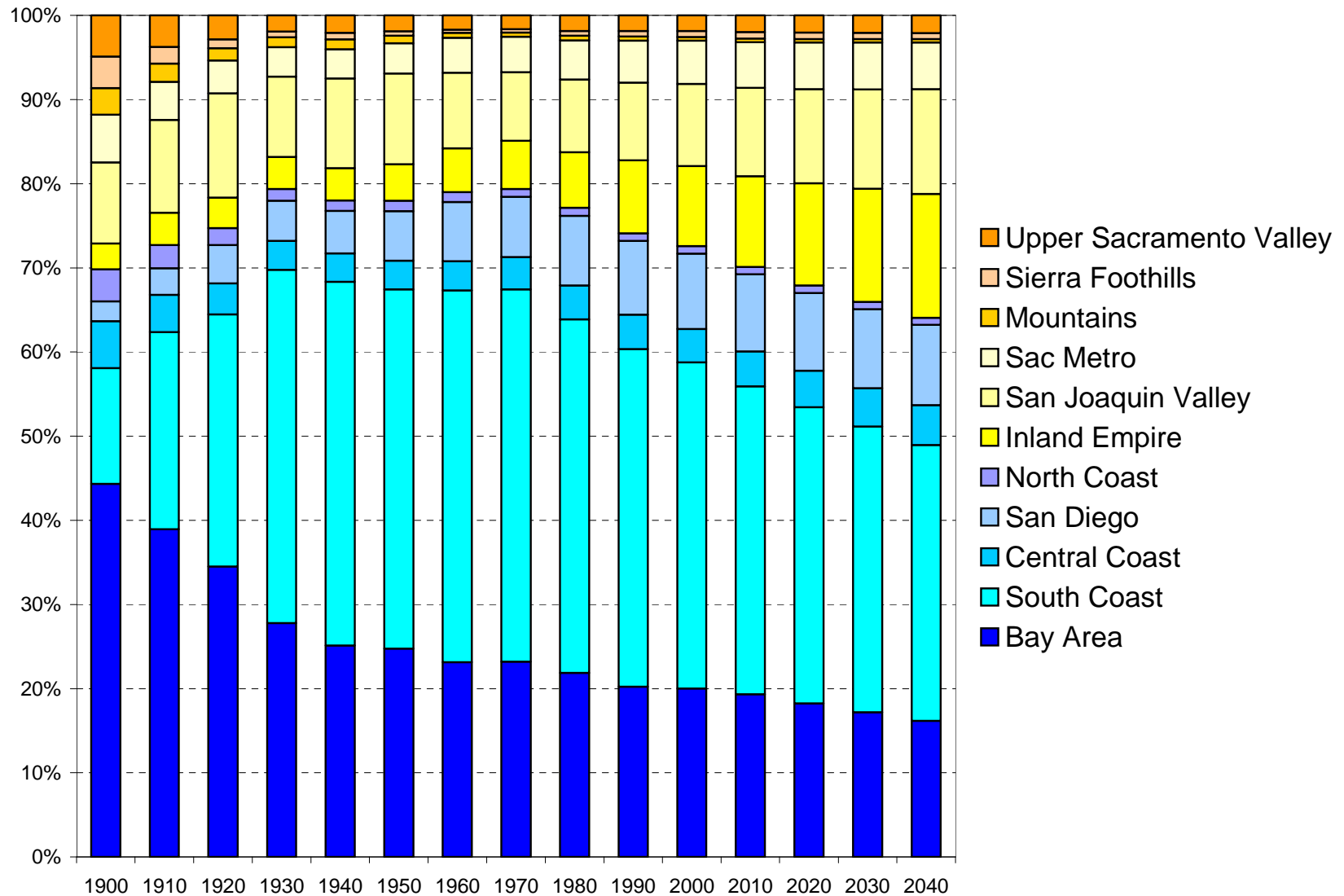
Population Density by Census Tract, 2000



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Regional Population Distribution: Inland Areas Increasing Share



Outline

- Demographic trends
- Sources of data



Sources of demographic data

- Decennial censuses
- Population estimates and projections
- Survey data
- Administrative data and other sources



Census basics

- Why take a census?
 - Apportion the House of Representatives
 - Determine political districts
 - Disburse funds for programs (more than \$400 billion in federal funds every year)
 - Develop a portrait of our nation

- The 2010 Census:
 - Goal: Count everyone once, only once, and in the right place
 - Questionnaire: Among the shortest in history (10 questions for the first person, 7 for all others)



Census content: 2000 Census versus 2010 Census

For each resident		For each household	
<u>2000 Census</u>	<u>2010 Census</u>	<u>2000 Census</u>	<u>2010 Census</u>
Gender			
Age		Number of residents	
Hispanic origin		Tenure	
Race		Type of housing unit	
Relationship to householder		Acerage	
Marital status		Mortgage amount	
Birthplace		Mortgage payment	
Ancestry		Property tax	
Citizenship		Other owner costs	
Year of immigration		Rent	
Year naturalized		Utility costs	
Language spoken		Government subsidy	
Ability to speak English		House value	
Educational attainment		Age of house	
School attendance		Characteristics of housing unit	
Type of school		Phone	
Employment status		Type of heating	
Occupation		Vehicles	
Industry			
Hours and weeks worked			
Income by source			
Migration			
Disability			
Veteran status			
Location of workplace			
Commuting			



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Location of workplace			
Commuting			



Census Questions on Hispanic Origin and Race

8. Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano
- Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Cuban
- Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — *Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.* ↴

9. What is Person 1's race? Mark one or more boxes.

- White
- Black, African Am., or Negro
- American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↴

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian — <i>Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.</i> ↴ | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander — <i>Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on.</i> ↴ | |

- Some other race — *Print race.* ↴



Census Questions on Hispanic Origin and Race

8. Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Cuban
- Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — *Print origin, for example, Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.* ↗

Asked since 1970. The data collected in this question are needed by federal agencies to monitor compliance with anti-discrimination provisions, such as under the Voting Rights Act and the Civil Rights Act. State and local governments may use the data to help plan and administer bilingual programs for people of Hispanic origin.

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- | | | |
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- Some other race — *Print race.* ↗

Asked since 1790. Race is key to implementing many federal laws and is needed to monitor compliance with the Voting Rights Act and the Civil Rights Act. State governments use the data to determine congressional, state and local voting districts. Race data are also used to assess fairness of employment practices, to monitor racial disparities in characteristics such as health and education and to plan and obtain funds for public services.



Census Terminology: Identity

Race

Race is a self-identification data item in which respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify.

Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin

Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.



Sources of demographic data

- Decennial censuses
- Population estimates and projections
- Survey data
- Administrative data and other sources



Population estimates and projections

- Estimates are historical population figures
- Projections are future population figures
- Produced by the US Census Bureau and the California Department of Finance
- Estimates are based on decennial census counts updated with recent administrative data
- Projections are based on assumptions about future fertility, mortality, and migration rates



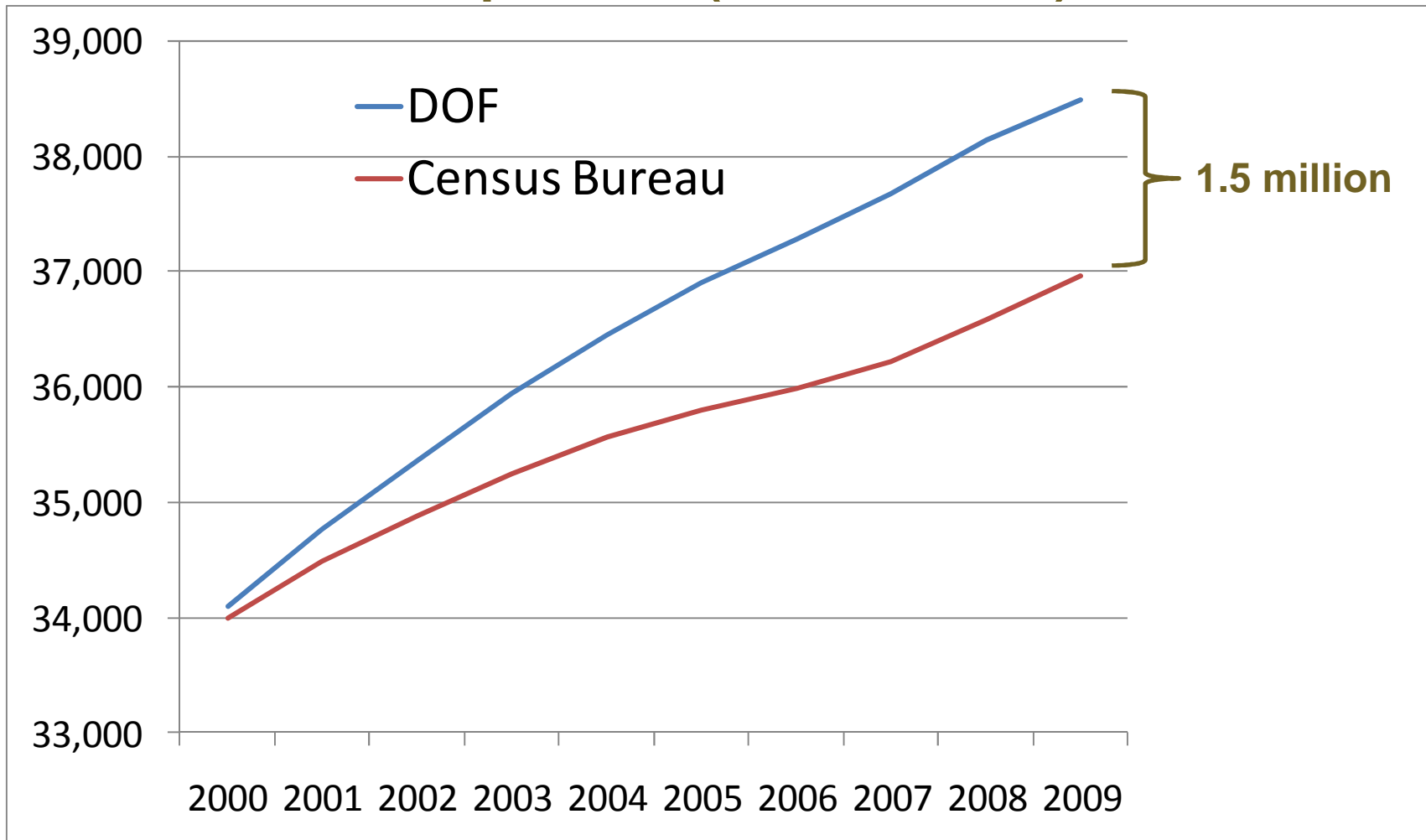
Type of estimates data available

	Census Bureau	Dept. of Finance
Population totals		
State	X	X
Counties	X	X
Cities (total population only)	X	X
Components of change		
Births	X	X
Deaths	X	X
Domestic migration	X	X
International migration	X	X
Number and type of housing units		X
Population characteristics		
Age	X	X
Gender	X	X
Ethnicity	X	X



Recent estimates diverge

Total Population (in thousands)



Sources of demographic data

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- Official population estimates and projections
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Two primary surveys of the U.S. population

- Both surveys conducted by the Census Bureau
- Current Population Survey
 - Monthly survey
 - Focus on labor market
- American Community Survey (ACS)



What is the ACS?

- Monthly survey conducted by the Census Bureau
- Annually samples about 3 million households
- Items covered are similar to those of the long-form questionnaire of the 2000 decennial census
- Replaces the 2010 long-form of the census



Topics Covered

- Demographic characteristics
- Income and employment
- Transportation
- Education
- Origins and languages
- Migration
- Disability and caregivers
- Housing: Physical characteristics
- Housing: Financial characteristics

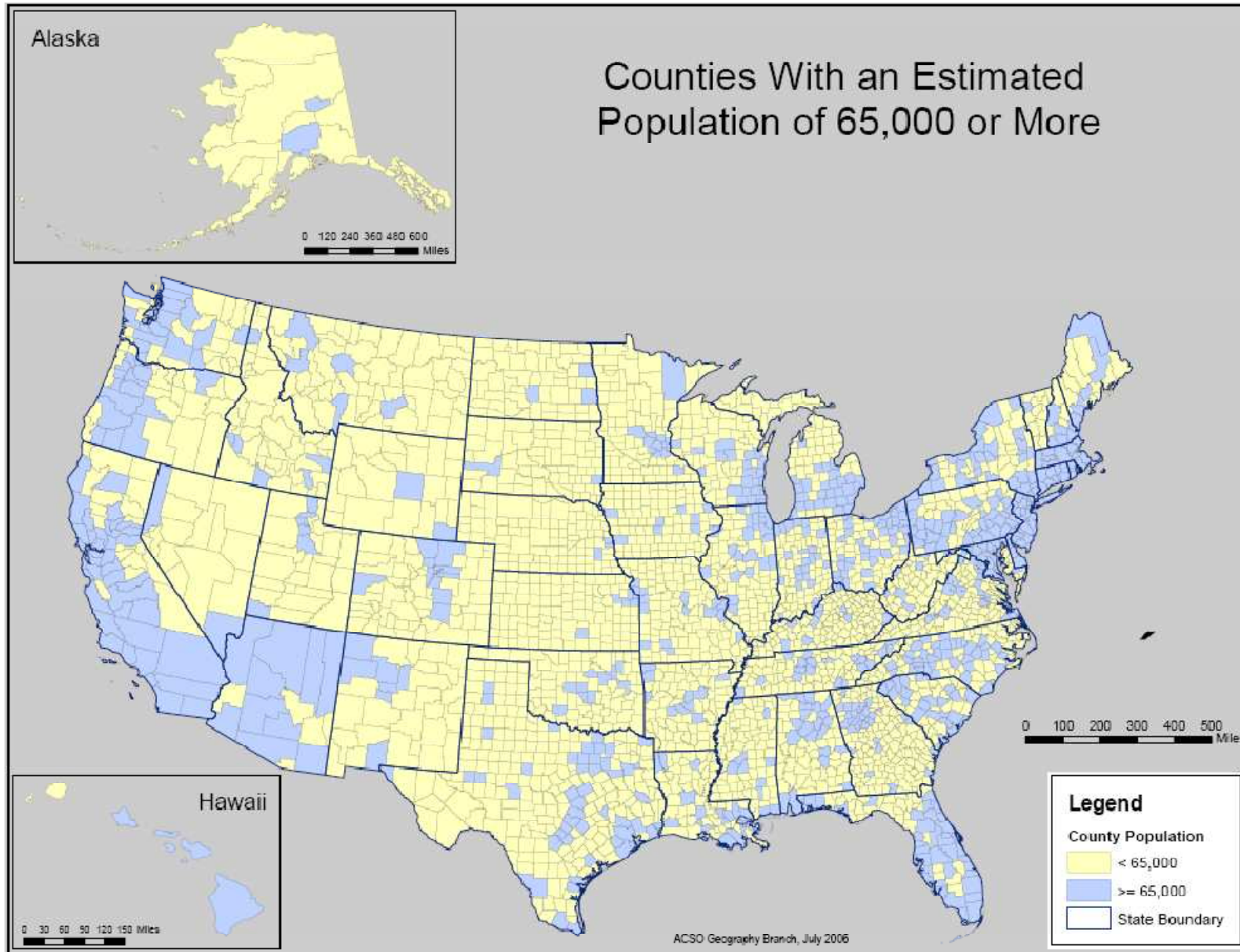


Advantages of the ACS

- Large sample relative to the Current Population Survey
 - 3 million versus 60,000 households
- Timely data relative to the decennial census
- Topical coverage nearly identical to the census long-form
- Single year data not reliable for small areas



Coverage in California is relatively good for counties



Limitations of the ACS

- Not a count of the population
- Small sample relative to the decennial census
 - Census long-form went to one in six households
 - ACS goes to one in forty
- A moving average rather than a point in time
- Estimates for census tracts and block groups will be based on five year periods



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Administrative and other sources of demographic and housing data

- California Statewide Database (UC Berkeley)
 - Voter registration
 - Election outcomes
- California Department of Education
 - School demographics
 - School test scores
- California Employment Development Department
 - Unemployment rates
 - Occupations
- Private sources



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Notes on the use of these slides

These slides were created to accompany a presentation. They do not include full documentation of sources, data samples, methods, and interpretations. To avoid misinterpretations, please contact:

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Thank you for your interest in this work.