
THE NEW PLACE OF BIRTH PROFILE OF LOS ANGELES & CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS IN 2010

Marking the Census Day Milestone

After decades of increase, the foreign-born share of the total population in California and most large counties in the state has leveled off or even slightly declined. This peaking of the foreign born has occurred earlier than previously forecast, largely due to sharp declines in new immigrant arrivals that are accompanying the Great Recession. Meanwhile, native Californians are a steadily rising proportion of the population and have become a majority in areas where they were always a minority. This is especially pronounced in Southern California.

The once-a-decade census checkup is a traditional time to recognize and discuss many changes in the national and local populations, some of which can be better understood from other surveys by the Census Bureau or from our own California Demographic Futures estimates and projections. An exact count of the population in California and its local areas awaits the results of the 2010 census that is currently under way. The data now being collected on census forms consist of the age, gender, housing tenure, race, and Hispanic origin of the population. The census count is the indispensable benchmark for gauging the size and distribution of local populations.

This report contributes important new information on the changing population characteristics in California and all its counties, with special attention to Los Angeles and Southern California. Analysis will focus on major changes in the place of birth profile of the state's residents, namely (a) the share of the population that is foreign-born, and (b) the share that is native California born, or what has been termed "homegrown."¹ These indicators are significant because of their social, political and economic implications, including what they mean for the symbolic identity of California. Although the 2010 census will not report the place of birth of each resident as previous censuses did, this information can be gleaned from surveys and the California Demographic Futures estimates.

Foreign Born Peaking

California is widely known for its large foreign-born population.² Among the state's 33,871,648 residents in the 2000 census, 26.2% were foreign-born, the highest share of foreign born of any state in the nation, more than twice the U.S. foreign-born share of 11.1%, and a higher share than any major nation, including Australia and Canada. That share had soared markedly in recent decades, nearly doubling from 15.1% in 1980. However, our California Demographic Futures projections issued in 2001 and 2005 anticipated that the foreign-born share would grow much more slowly after 2000 and level off below 30% by 2020.³

Conditions changed markedly by 2010, following the nationwide economic crisis and changes in immigration enforcement. We did not foresee that the leveling off of the foreign born would occur so soon in California or that the foreign-born share might

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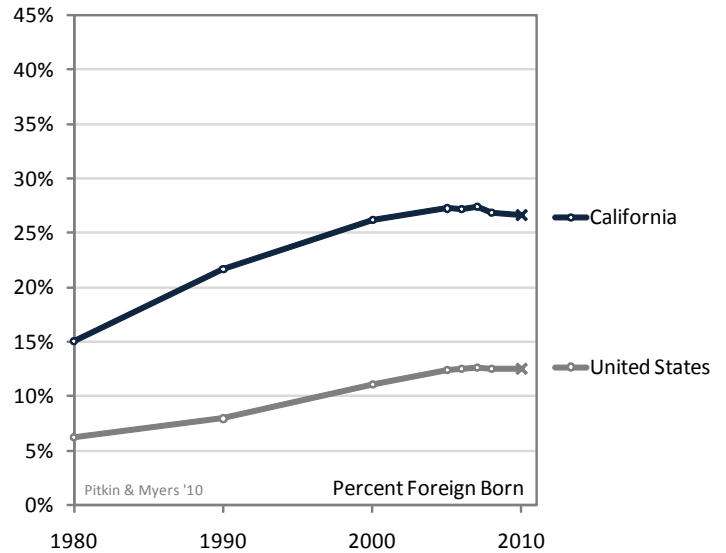
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even decline. Since 2000, the national foreign-born share continued to rise from 11.1% to a peak of 12.6% in 2007, before slipping slightly to 12.5% in 2008 (Exhibit 1). We estimate that the national foreign-born share will remain near this level in 2010, although an extrapolation of only the most recent years suggests the share could fall to an estimated 12.2% of the U.S. population in 2010. Parallel trends were observed in California, although with less growth in foreign born up to 2007, rising only 1.2 percentage points to a peak of 27.4%. The subsequent decline after 2007, in contrast, was much greater in California than in the nation, falling by 0.6 percentage points by 2008 and then settling to an estimated 26.6% for 2010 (Exhibit 1). Again, a more aggressive trend extrapolation would suggest the foreign-born share could fall even lower but uncertainties in the data lead to more cautious estimates of the decline.⁴

Exhibit 1. The Foreign-Born Share of the Population in the United States & California, 1980-2010



Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, authors' projections

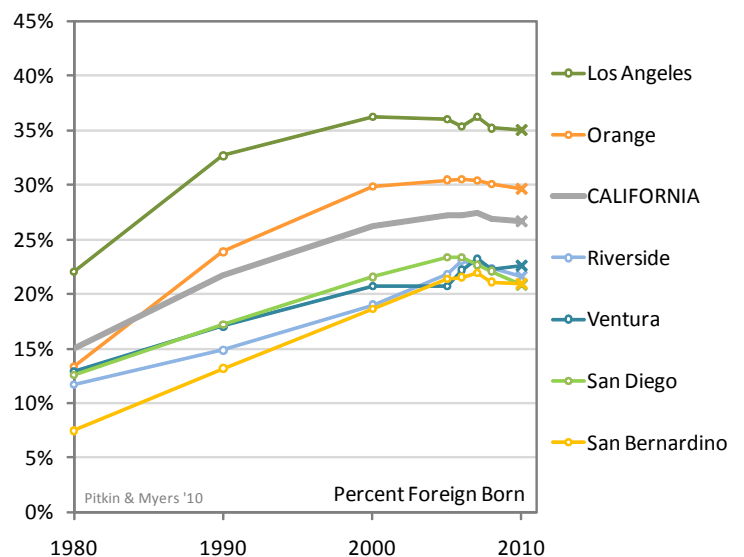
Foreign-Born Trends in Southern California Counties

Data for all the counties in the state are shown in Appendix A, but here we focus on trends in the large southern counties. The individual counties in Southern California, including San Diego, have different levels of foreign born prevalence (Exhibit 2). The most recent survey data available for counties is from the American Communities Survey (ACS) of 2008. At that time, the foreign-born share of the population was 35.2% in Los Angeles, 30.0% in Orange, 22.3% in both Ventura and Riverside, 22.1% in San Diego, and 21.1% in San Bernardino. This compared with 26.8% foreign born in the California population as a whole (Exhibit 2).

In Los Angeles County, the foreign-born share rose 14.1 percentage points from 1980 to 2000, but peaked in 2007 at 36.2%, the same as in 2000. The foreign-born share is estimated to have declined by 1.2 percentage points in 2010. In fact, the foreign-born share has not risen substantially since 2000 in any Southern California county except Riverside, and since 2007 several counties even exhibit a distinct downward trend (including Riverside after its earlier rise).⁵ Each county has followed a somewhat different path over time and estimates for 2010 are obviously uncertain. The absence of a clear trend line is accentuated by added uncertainty stemming from the deep recession experienced in 2008 through 2009 and

later. A reasonable estimate can be constructed by extrapolating each county's trends over the years 2006, 2007, and 2008, drawing on the ACS data, but also guided by other federal survey data covering broader geographic regions and our own California Demographic Futures model of the evolving population.

Exhibit 2. The Foreign-Born Share of the Population in California & Major Southern Counties, 1980-2010



Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, authors' projections

Comparison of Different Data Sources

The recent trend of the foreign-born share in the population—the first decline in 50 years—is so unusual that it deserves to be cross-checked with other available data. For this purpose we can make use of the Current Population Survey (CPS). A smaller survey than the ACS, the CPS is designed primarily to yield estimates of labor force conditions for states. The Annual Demographic Supplement attached to the March survey collects data on country of birth and citizenship status. Data are reported for states and large metropolitan regions that aggregate counties. Thus we can identify recent trends for California, Los Angeles and Orange (combined), and Riverside and San Bernardino (combined). An advantage of the CPS is that the 2009 survey is already available. The drawback is that the data are reported only for larger areas and not for individual counties. Also, the CPS does not include data on state of birth, and so does not provide information on the California-born population.

The relevant data are presented in Exhibit 3 as matched sets of foreign-born shares, one for ACS and one for CPS, for each area from 2006 to 2009. The first major finding is that the 2009 CPS value continues the downward trend from 2007 to 2008. The foreign born share of the population peaked in 2007 in all locations, as shown in Exhibit 3.

The projected values for 2010 are virtually indistinguishable in the two data series. As another check, the declines in the foreign-born share from the peak in 2007 are almost identical, -0.4 percentage points in the U.S., -1.8 points in California, -2.6 points in Los Angeles and Orange combined, and -1.8 points in Riverside-San Bernardino. Only in the last instance is there more than a negligible difference between the two data series.

Despite the evidence of pronounced decline in foreign-born share after 2007, we are concerned that inconsistency and instability between the CPS and ACS observations in 2007, 2008, and 2009 may lead the future trend to deviate substantially from the trend observed in this period. In particular, questionnaire changes in 2008 and an unusual surge and subsequent drop in the foreign-born share in 2007 argue against attaching too much weight to the short-term trend. Review of annual changes modeled in the California Demographic Futures simulation also helps to evaluate the plausibility of the year-to-year variations in the other surveys. All together, the evidence recommends less exclusive reliance on the one or two year trends in the surveys. Basing the 2010 estimates on a slightly longer base period leads to more moderate changes in the 2008 to 2010 period.

Exhibit 3. Comparison of Foreign-Born Share in the American Community Survey & Current Population Survey

	2006	2007	2008	2009	Projected 2010	Change 2007-2010
United States						
ACS	12.5%	12.6%	12.5%	NA	12.2%	-0.4%
CPS	12.1%	12.6%	12.5%	12.2%	12.0%	-0.5%
California						
ACS	27.2%	27.4%	26.8%	NA	25.6%	-1.8%
CPS	26.9%	27.6%	27.1%	26.3%	25.7%	-1.9%
Los Angeles and Orange Counties						
ACS	34.2%	34.9%	34.0%	NA	32.2%	-2.6%
CPS	34.2%	35.0%	33.9%	33.1%	32.2%	-2.8%
Riverside and San Bernardino Counties						
ACS	22.3%	22.3%	21.7%	NA	20.5%	-1.8%
CPS	21.0%	21.9%	22.3%	20.9%	20.7%	-1.1%

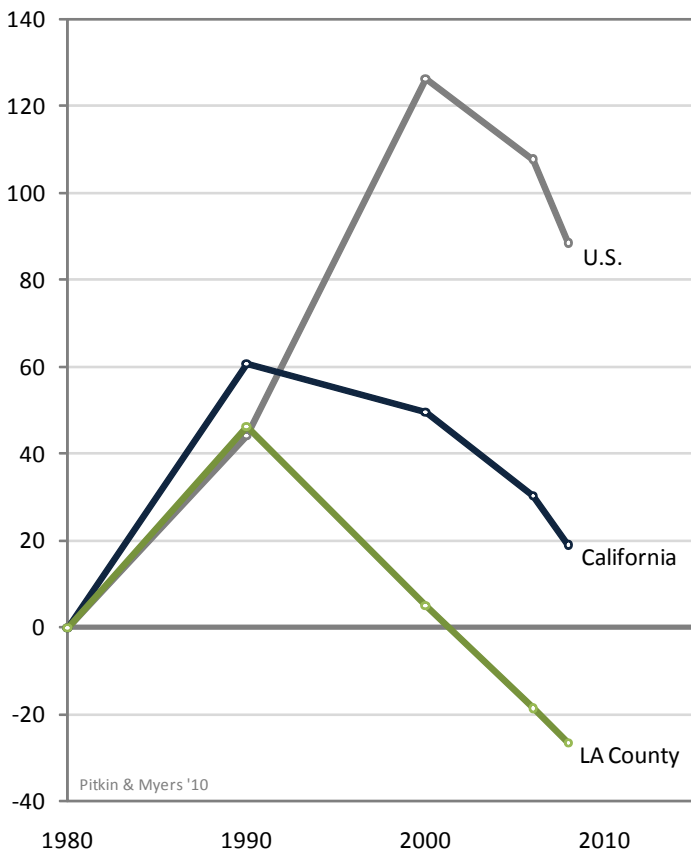
Source: American Community Survey, Current Population Survey, authors' projections
 Note: Projection is trended from 2007 to 2008 (ACS) or from 2007 to 2009 (CPS)

The Slowing Rate of New Immigrant Arrival

Several factors contribute to the decline in the foreign-born share of the population. Among the most significant is the decrease in the number of people moving into the U.S. This decline is measured well by surveys of the resident population in the U.S. Another important component of change is the accelerated rate of emigration, i.e. return migration by previous arrivals, but that is not measurable by data available from the federal Office of Immigration Statistics or population surveys. When seen in historical perspective, the trend in new arrivals is very striking.

Exhibit 4 compares the annual number of foreign born who entered the U.S. in different time periods,⁶ expressing these as a percentage of the average annual flow in the five years prior to the 1980 census.

Exhibit 4. Percent Change Since 1980 In Annual Immigrant Arrivals



Source: Authors' analysis of U.S. Census and American Community Survey data

An average of 661,546 immigrants per year arrived and settled in the U.S.⁷ in the period before the 1980 census. The flow increased by 44.2% in the five-year period before 1990 and was 126.1% greater in 2000 than it was in 1980. Since 2000, however, the flow of immigration to the U.S. has been declining. (Because we are using a five-year average, the declines in the last two years are likely even steeper than indicated by this measure.)

California and Los Angeles are experiencing even larger decreases in the rate of arrivals than the country as a whole, and their declines began a decade sooner. Between 1980 and 1990, the flow of immigration to California increased by 60.7%, a faster pace than in the nation. After 1990, however, the pace of immigration to California moderated and decreased, especially to Los Angeles County, while it continued to increase to the U.S. as a whole. The explanation generally offered for the earlier downturn in new arrivals in California is that the 1990s recession hit Southern California especially hard due to losses in the aerospace industry. The resulting economic slump (a net loss of more than 300,000 jobs) had the effect of diverting immigrants to new destinations with better job prospects and cheaper housing.⁸

In Los Angeles County in the five years before 1980, an average of 110,678 immigrants arrived annually. By 1990, this pace increased by 46.3%, only to reverse markedly by 2000, falling back to nearly the 1980 rate and then plunging 26.5% lower than the 1980 rate (based on 1975-79) by the recent period (based on 2003-08). The harsh effect of the Great Recession on job opportunities through 2010 and possibly later seems likely to cause a continuation of this steep decline.

The absolute number of foreign-born residents in California is now growing very slowly because of the falling rate of new arrivals, continued out-migration both abroad and to other states, and mortality among aging immigrants. When this slow foreign born growth is combined with the natural increase of children born in California, the foreign-born share has not only stagnated, but also declined.

The Growing Homegrown Majority

Californians have been focused for many years on the growing population of immigrants. Indeed, the state has long been a magnet for migrants from other states and lands. If people weren't newcomers from Texas, Indiana or other states, then they were newcomers from Mexico, Taiwan, or other nations. But that fixation on migration has overlooked a third category of California residents and a major source of growth. A significant minority of California's population is comprised of people born in California, a group that is proud of their status as native Californians.

In the last decade, homegrown residents have surpassed migrants and immigrants to become a majority of the California population for the first time since before the Gold Rush. This unrecognized milestone was only noted in the last year.⁹ In fact, the homegrown became the majority as early as 2000 in the state as a whole, and reached majority status in Southern California in 2005.

Statewide Comparisons of California-Born Prevalence

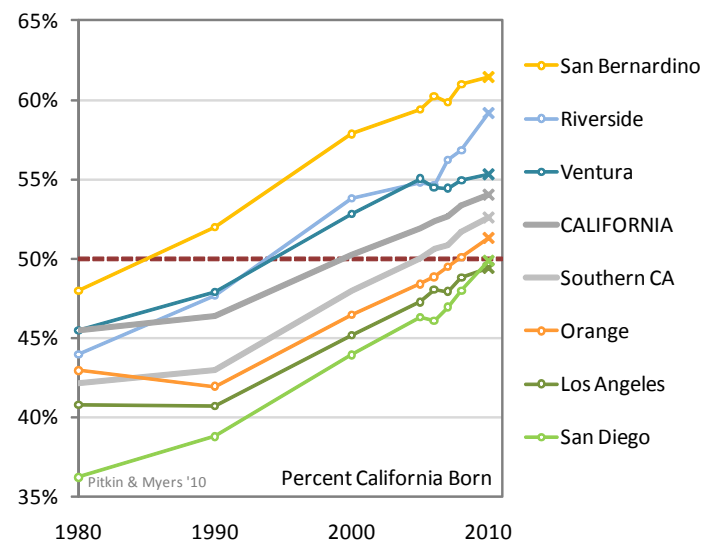
Substantial variation exists around the state in California-born prevalence and its trend over time. A listing of all the counties is shown in Appendix B, including the most recent survey data, 2008, and earlier years. Overall, the lowest California-born shares in 2008 are found in the Bay Area counties, led by San Francisco with 38.7%, followed by Santa Clara (45.4%), San Mateo (47.6%), Marin (48.0%), and Alameda (50.2%). Other counties in this lowest group include the southern counties of Los Angeles (48.8%), Orange (50.1%), and San Diego (48.0%).

In contrast, there are 29 counties that had at least 60% of their population that was California-born in 2000. Many of these are small counties and do not have data reported in the 2008 ACS, but among those that do, the highest value was reached in Shasta, with 70.1% California born. Of the 29 counties, most are either in the far northern portion of the state or in the Sierra foothills. Notable exceptions are a handful of counties in the Central Valley, including, Fresno (65.3%), Tulare (65.2%), Madera (64.9%), Stanislaus (64.8%), and Kern (63.4%). Full details can be found in Appendix B.

The Growing Homegrown Majority in Southern California Counties

Of the counties where only a minority of the population was California-born in 2000, most remained in that status in the 2008 ACS. The Bay Area county of Alameda (home to Oakland) arrived at majority status in 2008. The only other examples were located in Southern California. We will examine those more closely, placing the recent trend in a longer-term context.

Exhibit 5. The California-Born Share of the Population in California & Southern California Counties, 1980-2010



Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, authors' projections

Exhibit 5 shows the rising trend in the native Californian share since 1980. The trend for the state as a whole is shown by the heavy line, with the trend for the 6-county region of Southern California just below. The trends in each of the major counties show rapid increases in the California-born share of the population. The increase in native Californians was fairly slight between 1980 and 1990, due to the high in-migration during that decade, as discussed elsewhere.¹⁰ With the reduction in both immigrants and domestic migrants after 1990, California's homegrown share began to surge, crossing 50% in 2000.

All of the counties in Southern California are experiencing the homegrown increase in roughly

parallel fashion. Counties with higher shares in 1980 remain with the highest shares in 2010, while those who were lowest remain the lowest. What is striking is that even in the counties with the lowest shares, native Californians have arrived at majority status by 2010.

The simplest way of describing the dramatic transition is that none of the Southern California counties had a homegrown majority in 1980.

The 2010 California Population Pyramid

A complete profile of the California population in 2010 can be estimated in advance of the 2010 census reports. This population profile is constructed through demographic analysis using the California Demographic Futures (CDF) simulation and projection model. This analysis works forward from the 2000 census population data in its many detailed categories—age, gender, race/Hispanic, birthplace by state or country, ancestry, and immigrant arrival year.¹¹ Adding births each year and subtracting deaths, the model also factors in migrants from other states and abroad. Each of the components is systematically added in order to build a composite profile of the population for each year from 2000 to 2010. (Projections for future years to 2040 will be released later in 2010.)¹²

In recognition that this is a census year, the CDF model is used to produce a profile of the state's population in 2010. The 2010 census is more narrowly focused than in years past and emphasizes a complete count of all residents according to age, gender, race, and Hispanic origin. An accurate count from the census is indispensable, not only for purposes of redistricting and political representation, but also for benchmarking the Current Population Survey, American Communities Survey, our projection model, and many other data sources that are part of the federal statistical system. Only the census can provide an exact count of the population. However, information on residents' origin or place of birth, which was obtained in previous censuses starting in 1850, must be estimated because it is not being asked in the 2010 Census.

Exhibit 6 presents a profile of the population by birthplace, based on the CDF model of population change. The data reflected in the horizontal bars represent age groups, from the youngest children

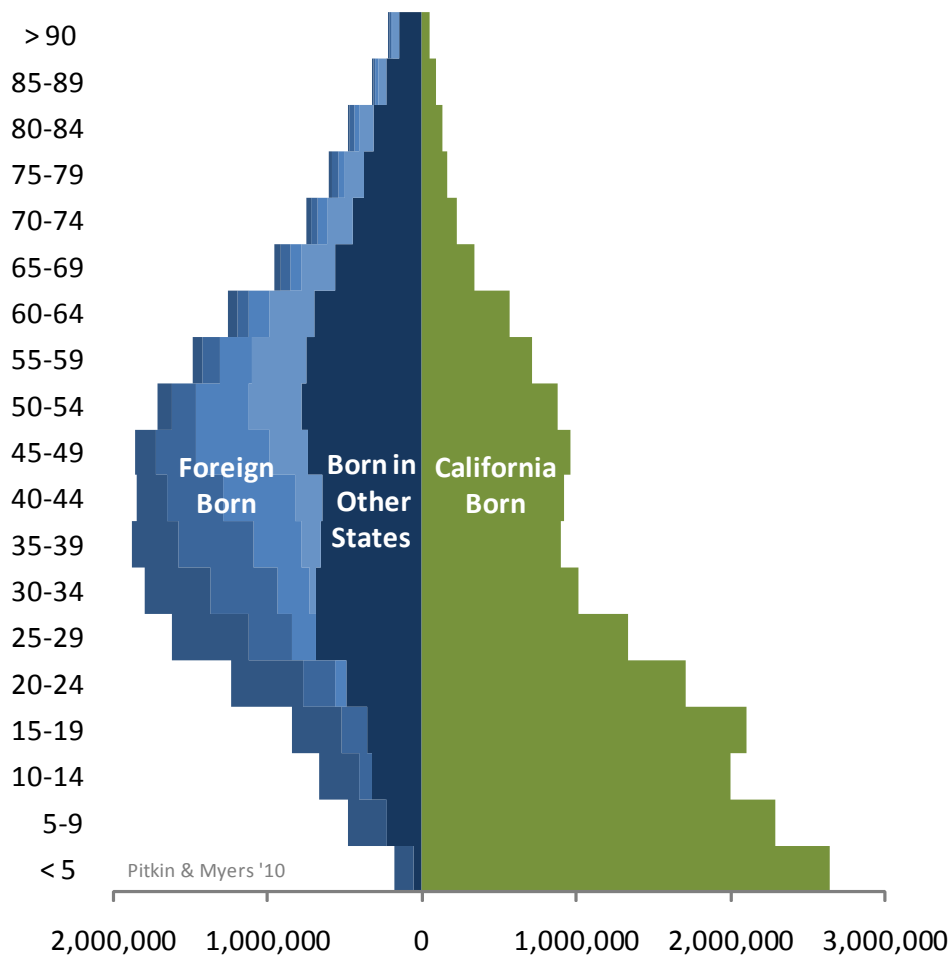
In 1990, only San Bernardino had a homegrown majority. By 2000, Riverside and Ventura counties had joined the homegrown majority. During the last decade, the entire Southern California region acquired a homegrown majority (50% in 2005), with Orange County joining in 2008. By 2010, we estimate that all of the counties will have acquired a homegrown majority, or nearly so, with Los Angeles and San Diego slated to cross 50% in the next year.

at the bottom to the oldest seniors at the top. Unlike the commonly used population pyramid, divided by gender, here the population is divided by place of birth. On the right side of the pyramid are the native Californians, the homegrown residents who were born in the state and presumably have lived their complete lives in California (save occasional absences for military service, out-of-state college attendance, or temporary employment). Below age 30, an increasingly large share of the population is made up of homegrown Californians. For example, at ages 20 to 24, native Californians comprise 65.2% of the total, foreign born account for 23.2% of the total, and other U.S. born are 11.6% of the total. At age 45 to 49, in contrast, the California born comprise only 38.4% of the total. The homegrown Californians are becoming a majority of the state's population from the bottom up.

On the left side of the pyramid are the California residents who were born out of state, either elsewhere in the U.S. or in another country. The foreign born are further subdivided by their decade of arrival. The lightest shades of blue represent immigrants who arrived before 1980 and are now 30 years older. Each darker shade depicts arrivals in successively more recent decades: pre-1980, the lightest, 1980s, 1990s, and, the darkest, arrivals from 2000 to 2009.

In middle age, the foreign born outnumber those born in other states. In the younger ages, native Californians far outnumber both domestic migrants and immigrants. These California homegrown are the children of migrants, immigrants, and second or third generation Californians. The rise of the homegrown majority will result in unprecedented shifts in the demographic characteristics of California.

Exhibit 6. California Residents by Birthplace & Age, 2010



Source: California Demographic Futures version 9.5

Implications & Conclusions

The growing California homegrown majority represents the future of the state, no matter what their parents' origins. They are the future workers, taxpayers, and homebuyers. The significance of their economic role deserves to be closely considered as a subject for more intensive study.

How well do the state's voters and leaders recognize that we have transitioned to a new era that will increasingly be shaped by native Californians? After decades of policy that was focused on defending against migration-driven growth, how readily can we accept that California's people are our own?

Perhaps the wake-up message will come from the surprising news that the foreign-born population has leveled off, that immigration is no longer accelerating and threatening to fill up the state.

With immigration abating, fears should subside, and cooler heads can plan how best to build a better California.

Once a decade Californians, like all Americans, traditionally use the decennial census results to take stock of who we are as a state and how things have changed. The 2010 census now underway will make a vital contribution to our understanding. However, out of a desire to shorten the questionnaire, this census asks many fewer questions than earlier ones. One of the eliminated items is place of birth, a characteristic currently undergoing changes that are rapidly transforming California. It is crucial to not lose sight of this telling factor. So, in the spirit of using the census as a benchmark for our state, we should continue a dialogue based on demographic information now drawn from multiple sources.

Endnotes

¹ Myers, Dowell, John Pitkin, and Ricardo Ramirez, “The New Homegrown Majority in California: Recognizing the New Reality of Growing Commitment to the Golden State,” Special Report, Population Dynamics Research Group, April 2009.

² Foreign born is defined as people born outside the United States and its territories (e.g. Guam or Puerto Rico) and who were not citizens at birth (i.e. not born to a U.S. citizen abroad). “Foreign born” is often used interchangeably with “immigrant,” irrespective of legal classifications used to define foreign born with different visa statuses. In Census Bureau data the foreign born are not classified by legal status, save whether they have naturalized to U.S. citizenship or not. The current report does not address naturalization and treats the foreign born only as a whole.

³ Myers, Dowell, John Pitkin and Julie Park, “California Demographic Futures: Projections to 2030, by Immigrant Generations, Nativity, and Time of Arrival in U.S., Full Report,” Population Dynamics Research Group, School of Policy, Planning, and Development, University of Southern California, 2005.

⁴ All of the downward trends in the foreign-born share by 2008 are statistically significant at the 99% level. However, year-to-year variations due to questionnaire changes, the possibility of non-recurring population movements or changes in survey coverage, and cross-checks with other data, all together suggest it is unwise to project forward these one and two-year trends. Accordingly, the estimates provided here err in the direction of continuity with longer-term trends.

⁵ All of the downward trends in the foreign-born share by 2008 are statistically significant at the 99% level.

⁶ The method counts the number of foreign-born who said they arrived in the U.S. within the preceding 5 years. Because some of those arrivals had already returned home during this interval, the estimate is not of gross arrivals each year but of net arrivals.

The 5-year period has the advantage of de-emphasizing the short-term flux of arrivals and departures while still providing a recent measure of net immigrant settlement that can be compared with comparable figures in earlier censuses.

⁷ These data are based on census counts and ACS estimates from responses to a question about entry to the United States to stay. Although these data are subject to coverage errors, as are all census and survey statistics, they are believed to cover a high percentage of undocumented, or illegal, immigrants as well as legal immigrants covered by federal immigration statistics. They are therefore considered much more complete than data on immigrants officially admitted by the Department of Homeland Security. It should be noted that the Census and ACS estimates do not distinguish between immigrants and foreign-born temporary residents, such as students and holders of employment-based visas.

⁸ A summary of evidence and argument is provided in chapter 5 of Dowell Myers, *Immigrants and Boomers: Forging a New Social Contract for the Future of America*, New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2007.

⁹ Myers, Pitkin and Ramirez, op cit.

¹⁰ Myers, Pitkin and Ramirez, op cit.

¹¹ The methodology for this projection series is described in Myers, Pitkin, and Park, op cit.

¹² The demographic components include births and deaths in vital statistics records between 2000 and 2008 and estimates of domestic and international migration from 2000 to 2009 (U.S. Bureau of the Census). Components are continued at the latest observed or estimated rate through 2009. Vital statistics counts are believed to be highly accurate, while the estimates of migration are considered less reliable. The details of the population pyramids will therefore be revised when the exact census counts are known, but these revisions are expected to be relatively small.

Appendix A. Foreign-Born Share in California Counties

	Census 2000	American Community Survey				Census 2000	American Community Survey		
		2006	2007	2008			2006	2007	2008
CALIFORNIA	26.2	27.2	27.4	26.8	Orange	29.9	30.5	30.4	30.0
Alameda	27.2	30.9	30.7	29.7	Placer	7.1	10.1	10.7	9.7
Alpine	3.2	....	....	....	Plumas	2.5	....	....	....
Amador	3.4	....	....	....	Riverside	19.0	23.1	22.7	22.3
Butte	7.7	7.2	8.7	9.0	Sacramento	16.1	20.0	19.4	19.5
Calaveras	3.0	....	....	....	San Benito	18.8	....	....	....
Colusa	27.6	....	....	....	San Bernardino	18.6	21.5	22.0	21.1
Contra Costa	19.0	23.6	23.6	24.1	San Diego	21.5	23.3	22.7	22.1
Del Norte	5.7	....	....	....	San Francisco	36.8	36.3	35.3	35.0
El Dorado	7.2	7.7	7.8	8.2	San Joaquin	19.5	23.7	24.3	22.8
Fresno	21.1	20.8	21.8	20.9	San Luis Obispo	8.9	9.2	9.3	11.6
Glenn	17.8	....	....	....	San Mateo	32.3	32.1	33.9	34.2
Humboldt	4.5	4.4	5.3	4.2	Santa Barbara	21.2	23.7	22.3	22.7
Imperial	32.2	32.6	28.9	32.0	Santa Clara	34.1	36.4	37.5	36.8
Inyo	7.6	....	....	....	Santa Cruz	18.2	17.3	18.1	18.7
Kern	16.9	21.1	20.6	19.5	Shasta	4.0	3.4	4.1	4.4
Kings	16.0	21.6	19.8	20.5	Sierra	3.0	....	....	....
Lake	6.6	9.5	5.8	7.6	Siskiyou	5.4	....	....	....
Lassen	2.3	....	....	....	Solano	16.9	19.0	19.3	19.9
Los Angeles	36.2	35.4	36.2	35.2	Sonoma	14.3	17.7	16.9	17.0
Madera	20.1	19.3	22.1	20.6	Stanislaus	18.3	19.9	19.7	19.0
Marin	16.6	19.1	18.2	18.0	Sutter	19.3	21.5	20.8	21.6
Mariposa	2.8	....	....	....	Tehama	7.9	....	....	....
Mendocino	10.2	12.0	11.2	12.4	Trinity	1.6	....	....	....
Merced	24.8	26.4	24.9	24.7	Tulare	22.6	23.1	23.5	22.4
Modoc	5.9	....	....	....	Tuolumne	3.2	....	....	....
Mono	12.4	....	....	....	Ventura	20.7	22.2	23.2	22.3
Monterey	29.0	28.8	30.8	30.7	Yolo	20.3	20.7	21.9	21.5
Napa	18.1	23.9	23.7	23.6	Yuba	13.2	15.7	10.9	12.1
Nevada	4.4	4.0	5.5	5.0					

Source: 2000 Census, SF3, P21; American Community Survey (ACS) of 2006, 2007, and 2008

Note: Data reported in the ACS only for counties of at least 65,000 population

Appendix B. California-Born Share in California Counties

	Census	American Community Survey				Census	American Community Survey		
	2000	2006	2007	2008		2000	2006	2007	2008
CALIFORNIA	50.2	52.4	52.6	53.3	Orange	46.5	48.8	49.5	50.1
Alameda	48.8	48.8	49.3	50.2	Placer	61.7	61.5	61.2	62.4
Alpine	51.0	....	....	....	Plumas	62.3	....	....	....
Amador	67.1	....	....	....	Riverside	53.8	54.6	56.2	56.8
Butte	64.8	67.8	68.9	69.1	Sacramento	57.3	58.0	58.2	59.0
Calaveras	67.2	....	....	....	San Benito	62.8	....	....	....
Colusa	59.3	....	....	....	San Bernardino	57.9	60.2	59.8	61.0
Contra Costa	54.6	54.3	55.7	55.1	San Diego	43.9	46.1	46.9	48.0
Del Norte	64.7	....	....	....	San Francisco	34.6	37.4	37.0	38.7
El Dorado	62.6	62.0	64.8	64.1	San Joaquin	60.8	60.9	60.7	61.6
Fresno	61.7	64.4	63.9	65.3	San Luis Obispo	62.2	65.9	64.5	64.8
Glenn	64.8	....	....	....	San Mateo	47.1	49.0	47.5	47.6
Humboldt	67.1	68.0	70.7	68.7	Santa Barbara	51.2	51.1	53.8	52.8
Imperial	52.8	55.4	60.1	56.1	Santa Clara	43.8	45.3	44.1	45.4
Inyo	62.6	....	....	....	Santa Cruz	56.8	59.9	60.8	58.6
Kern	60.0	60.7	61.9	63.4	Shasta	65.7	70.4	68.7	70.1
Kings	61.7	58.4	56.7	58.7	Sierra	57.5	....	....	....
Lake	62.8	68.6	69.3	62.9	Siskiyou	60.4	....	....	....
Lassen	65.2	....	....	....	Solano	53.6	55.0	55.9	54.7
Los Angeles	45.2	48.0	47.9	48.8	Sonoma	60.1	58.8	60.1	60.9
Madera	59.7	64.9	63.1	64.9	Stanislaus	62.7	63.7	64.3	64.8
Marin	48.2	48.5	50.0	48.0	Sutter	57.8	56.6	57.1	60.2
Mariposa	67.1	....	....	....	Tehama	64.5	....	....	....
Mendocino	64.6	62.7	64.2	64.3	Trinity	67.7	....	....	....
Merced	57.9	58.8	63.5	62.2	Tulare	60.8	63.7	63.2	65.2
Modoc	58.8	....	....	....	Tuolumne	67.7	....	....	....
Mono	55.2	....	....	....	Ventura	52.8	54.5	54.4	55.0
Monterey	49.6	51.0	50.4	50.7	Yolo	57.2	59.6	58.0	59.5
Napa	55.6	54.0	54.6	55.2	Yuba	56.3	57.1	68.0	62.4
Nevada	62.3	65.4	61.9	64.8					

Source: 2000 Census, SF3, P21; American Community Survey (ACS) of 2006, 2007, and 2008
 Note: Data reported in the ACS only for counties of at least 65,000 population



for more information...

Copies of all project reports are downloadable from the website of the Population Dynamics Research Group, School of Policy, Planning, and Development.

<http://www.usc.edu/schools/sppd/research/popdynamics>

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