

A Statistical Picture of Latinos in California

**Demographic, Income, Education,
Health and Other Social Characteristics**

Prepared for the Latino Legislative Caucus

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Demographic, Income, Education, Health and Other Social Characteristics

Summary

This report provides a recent statistical picture of Latinos in California across a variety of demographic and other significant characteristics, including the following key topics:

- population growth and age distribution
- households and families
- place of birth and citizenship status
- home language and English proficiency level
- income and poverty
- receipt of public assistance
- educational attainment and postsecondary education
- achievement in elementary and secondary education (K–12)
- labor-force participation and employment
- health care coverage and access
- home ownership and housing costs

Most of the population characteristics presented in the report are statistical population estimates from surveys of representative samples of the population. Exceptions are: the population growth and age distribution projections by the California Department of Finance, and the education data that includes total student population figures as well as survey-based estimates.¹

For the above topics, comparisons are made between California's general population (the population at large) and its Latino population to identify where Latinos differ from or lag behind the general population. In assessing the apparent differences or gaps between Latinos and the general population, it is important to note key issues that affect the magnitude of those gaps, including the fact that Latinos are included in the general population figures. This consideration and others are explained in the report's section about the data and statistical comparisons on page 14. In some instances, comparisons are made between Latinos and non-Latinos, which provide a clearer indication of gaps between Latinos and all other racial/ethnic groups combined.

¹ Figures in the report are rounded to the nearest whole number. The data in the appendix is rounded to the nearest tenth.

Such comparisons are made using statewide data and breakdowns of the data by these three subgroups of California counties: (1) large urban counties, (2) suburbs and medium metropolitan (metro) counties, and (3) small metro and rural counties.

Data sources used to prepare the report include the 2006–10 five-year estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS), the 2011–12 California Health Interview Survey, various education data sources, and other sources as specified.

Here are the major findings:

Population Growth and Age Distribution

- The Latino population in California is growing at a faster rate than the state’s general population. Latinos will make up nearly half of all Californians by 2050.
 - According to the California Department of Finance, as of 2013, 38.1 million people live in the state, including 14.7 million Latinos (39 percent). The department’s models project that between 2013 and 2020 the state’s general population will increase by 2.5 million people, including 1.8 million Latinos. Between 2020 and 2050, the general population is expected to increase by another 9.7 million people, including 6.9 million Latinos.
 - It is projected that Latinos will comprise 41 percent of California’s population by 2020, increasing to 47 percent by 2050. The largest relative increase in the Latino population is projected to occur in small metro and rural counties, where it is expected that the Latino population will more than double by 2050, although the overwhelming majority of Latinos will continue to live in more urban areas.
- The Latino population tends to be younger than the state’s general population, but the age difference between Latinos and the population at large will narrow in the next few decades.
 - Currently 36 percent of Latinos are under age 20, while 27 percent of the general population is under age 20. Only 6 percent of the Latino population is over age 64, while 12 percent of the general population is over age 64.
 - As California’s population ages, the larger proportion of seniors in the population will increase the demand for certain public services. Nearly

one-quarter of California's population and about one-fifth of the Latino population will be over age 64 by 2050.

Households and Families

- From 2006 to 2010 Latino households in California tended to be slightly larger and were more likely to contain children and other related family members, compared to the general population. Of the 12.4 million households in the state, 3.3 million were Latino households. Sixty-nine percent of the general population's households were family households, while 82 percent of Latino households were family households. In addition, 34 percent of the general population's households contained children, compared to 52 percent of Latino households. Similar patterns exist for the population in each of the three county subgroups.
- The average household in California contained 2.89 people, and the average family contained 3.6 people. In contrast, the average Latino household contained 3.86 people, and the average Latino family contained 4.37 people. Latino families and households were, on average, larger than those of the general population in each of the three county subgroups.

Place of Birth and Citizenship Status

- From 2006 to 2010 Latinos were more likely than all Californians to be foreign-born, and foreign-born Latinos were less likely than other foreign-born persons to be U.S. citizens. For example, statewide, 40 percent of Latinos were foreign-born, compared to 27 percent of all Californians. Similarly, 28 percent of foreign-born Latinos were not U.S. citizens, compared to 15 percent of all foreign-born Californians. The category of noncitizens includes those who are undocumented, as well as those who are lawfully present in the United States but who are not U.S. citizens—for example, people living in the United States with a visa or green card.
- That pattern is generally consistent in the three county subgroups. However, compared to the general population, the disparity in the population of foreign-born Latinos and the citizenship of that population is most pronounced in small metro and rural counties.²

² Factors that affect the magnitude of the gaps between Latinos and the general population should be noted, especially for purposes of comparing gaps across the county subgroups. For instance, one issue is that Latinos are also included in the general population figures, and, therefore, the size of the gaps is

- In large urban counties, 42 percent of Latinos were foreign-born compared to 31 percent of the population at large, and 29 percent of foreign-born Latinos were noncitizens compared to 17 percent of the foreign-born population overall.
- In suburbs and medium metro counties, 36 percent of Latinos were foreign-born compared to 22 percent of the population at large, and 26 percent of foreign-born Latinos were noncitizens compared to 13 percent of the foreign-born population overall.
- But in small metro and rural counties, 36 percent of Latinos were foreign-born compared to 15 percent of the population at large, and 26 percent of foreign-born Latinos were noncitizens compared to only 9 percent of the foreign-born population overall.

Home Language and English Proficiency Level

- From 2006 to 2010, compared to the state’s general population, Latinos were much more likely to speak a language other than English at home. Latinos also were more likely to self-identify as speaking English less than “very well.” For example, 77 percent of Latinos spoke a language other than English at home, while 43 percent of the general population spoke a language other than English at home. Furthermore, 38 percent of Latinos self-identified as speaking English less than “very well,” compared to 20 percent of the general population.
- These patterns generally are consistent for Latinos in each of the three county subgroups. However, the disparity between Latinos and the general population, in terms of speaking English at home and their English proficiency level, is more pronounced in small metro and rural counties. Specifically, Latinos in large urban counties and suburbs and medium metro counties were about twice as likely as the general population to speak a language other than English at home and self-identify as speaking English less than “very well.” In small metro and rural counties, Latinos were about three times as likely as the general population to speak a language other than English at home and self-identify as speaking English less than “very well.”³

affected by the degree of Latino representation in the general population. For further explanation about interpreting the gaps, see the section of this report about the data and statistical indicators on page 14.

³ Differences in the magnitude of the gaps between Latinos and the general population apparent from comparing data across county subgroups are partially attributed to the fact that Latinos are a greater

Income and Poverty

- From 2006 to 2010 Latinos tended to earn less than Californians as a whole and were underrepresented among higher income brackets, overrepresented at lower income brackets, and more likely to live in poverty. For example, Latinos had a median household income of \$47,180 compared to a median household income of \$60,883 for all Californians.⁴ Similarly, while 14 percent of Californians lived in poverty, 20 percent of Latinos lived in poverty.
- The income data shows consistent patterns for Latinos in each of the three county subgroups. For example, Latinos in large urban counties had a median household income of \$48,018 compared to a median household income of \$62,736 for the population at large. Latinos in suburbs and medium metro counties had a median household income of \$47,145 compared to a median household income of \$61,537 for the population at large. Latinos in small metro and rural counties had a median household income of \$38,077 compared to a median household income of \$45,869 for the population at large.
- Across the three county subgroups, Latino poverty rates were about 6 to 7 percentage points higher than the poverty rates of the general population. Poverty rates were highest in small metro and rural counties, where about one in four Latinos lived in poverty. In other counties, about one in five Latinos lived in poverty.

Receipt of Public Assistance

- From 2006 to 2010 Latinos in California tended to receive food stamps (known as CalFresh in California and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program at the federal level) and public assistance at higher rates than the state's general

share of the general population in some county subgroups than in others. But differences between the county subgroups may also be attributed to real differences in population characteristics. For instance, regarding the issue of home language and English proficiency level, the population in the small metro and rural counties appears to be less diverse than the population of more urban counties. In small metro and rural counties, there are far fewer people that speak languages other than English or Spanish, and a higher proportion of monolingual English speakers.

⁴ Household income includes income in the past 12 months from wages or salaries; self-employment; interest, dividends or rental property; Social Security; retirement; public assistance; and food stamp benefits. Median household income is the "middle" income level at which 50 percent of households had higher incomes and 50 percent of households had lower incomes. Median household income may be a better indicator than average household income, since the average may be affected by very high and low values.

population. Five percent of households in the general population received food stamps, compared to 10 percent of Latino households. Both Latinos and the general population in small metro and rural counties tended to have larger food-stamp usage rates compared to their counterparts in other counties, likely because income tends to fall as one moves away from the city and into more rural areas, where poverty rates typically are higher.

- Patterns of public assistance (CalWORKs and General Assistance) are consistent with patterns of food-stamp assistance. Latino households had slightly higher usage rates of public assistance (5 percent) than the general population (3 percent). Again, rates of public assistance receipt for both Latinos and the general population were highest in small metro and rural counties.
- While Latinos used public assistance at slightly higher rates than the general population, they also tended to receive lower average amounts of benefits. Statewide households in the general population received an average of \$151 more in annual benefits than Latino households. Latinos received higher average amounts of benefits than the general population only in small metro and rural counties.

Educational Attainment and Postsecondary Education

- From 2006 to 2010 Latinos age 25 and older were much more likely to report they had not completed high school or college compared to the state's general population in that age group. Nearly half of Latinos (43 percent) had less than a high school education compared to 19 percent of the general population. Conversely, 57 percent of Latinos and 81 percent of the general population had at least a high school diploma or its equivalent. These figures are largely mirrored in the population data for large urban counties and suburbs and medium metro counties. In small metro and rural counties, however, Latinos were somewhat less likely to have completed at least high school (53 percent) than Latinos in other counties.
- Nearly one-third of California's population age 25 and older (30 percent) had a bachelor's degree or higher, but only one in 10 Latinos in that age group (10 percent) had at least a bachelor's degree. A similar gap between Latinos and the general population is apparent to varying degrees for the county subgroups. A larger proportion of Latinos in large urban counties had a bachelor's degree or higher compared to Latinos in other counties, yet the gap between Latinos and the general population was larger in large urban counties, where the population

tended to have more education. Likewise, the smallest gap between Latinos and the general population was in small metro and rural counties, where the population tended to have less education than in other counties.

- Other reports also have indicated a gap for Latinos in postsecondary education:
 - In 2010 only 38 percent of the 1.9 million Latinos age 18 to 24 in California were enrolled in the state's public higher education system, according to calculations by the Senate Office of Research using data from the former California Postsecondary Education Commission (CPEC). Specifically, 31 percent of Latinos age 18 to 24 were enrolled in a community college, but only 5 percent were enrolled at California State University and 2 percent were enrolled at the University of California.
 - The recent combined graduation rate from two-year colleges and four-year colleges in California was 47 percent for whites, but only 35 percent for Latinos, according to a report by the National Conference of State Legislatures. The graduation rate from two-year colleges alone shows much less difference between whites (40 percent) and Latinos (37 percent).⁵ Thus, the college-completion gap between Latinos and whites appears to be larger at four-year colleges than at community colleges.
 - In 2010 Latinos received 18 percent of the bachelor's degrees awarded by public colleges in California, according to CPEC data. Latinos also received 29 percent of the associate degrees awarded by California's community colleges. (For comparison, in 2010 Latinos made up 45 percent of the California population age 18 to 24.)

Achievement in Elementary and Secondary Education (K–12)

- As of 2013 there is a substantial achievement gap for Latino students in the state's K–12 public school system, as evident from grade two and grade seven student results on the 2013 statewide California Standards Tests (CSTs) in English-language arts and math.⁶

⁵ These graduation rates represent the completion of an associate degree within three years, or a bachelor's degree within six years; a specific time period for the rates was not provided in the report.

⁶ The 2013 CSTs are standardized tests aligned to the state's former academic content standards that preceded California's adoption of the Common Core State Standards in 2010. Currently California is in the process of transitioning to a new assessment system aligned to the common core standards.

- Statewide, 46 percent of Latinos scored at proficient (California’s achievement goal for all students) and above on the 2013 CST for English-language arts in grade two compared to 68 percent of non-Latino students. In grade seven, 47 percent of Latinos scored proficient and above on this test compared to 74 percent of non-Latino students—a gap of 27 percentage points.
- For the 2013 CST in math, the gap between Latinos and non-Latinos who scored at proficient and above was slightly smaller but still substantial: in grade two, 56 percent of Latinos scored at proficient and above compared to 76 percent of non-Latinos. In grade seven, 42 percent of Latinos scored at proficient and above compared to 64 percent of non-Latinos—a gap of 22 percentage points.
- The achievement gap was somewhat smaller for Latinos in suburbs and medium metro counties and small metro and rural counties compared to Latinos in large urban counties. However, this smaller gap is not due to higher achievement levels of Latinos, but rather due to lower overall achievement levels of the rest of the student population.
- In 2011–12 Latino students were less likely to graduate from public high school than other students. Statewide, the high school graduation rate was 73 percent for Latinos and 78 percent for non-Latinos. Both student groups had similar high school graduation rates in the three county subgroups.

Labor-Force Participation and Employment

- From 2006 to 2010 among Californians of working age, Latinos were slightly more likely than the general population to be in the labor force and more likely to be employed.⁷ For example, 68 percent of Latinos age 16 and older were part of the labor force compared to 65 percent of the general population age 16 and older. Similarly, 60 percent of Latinos age 16 and older were employed compared to 58 percent of the population at large. While Latinos had slightly higher labor-force participation rates and higher rates of employment among the working-age population, they also had slightly higher unemployment rates. Specifically, 11 percent of Latinos age 16 and older who were part of the labor force were

⁷ The labor force is made up of people who are working and those who are actively seeking employment but do not have a job. The labor force excludes all those who are of working age but who do not have a job and are not seeking employment. The unemployment rate is defined as the share of the labor force that does not have a job but is seeking employment.

unemployed compared to 9 percent unemployment for California's entire labor force.

- Latinos were more likely than the population at large to work in blue-collar occupations: manufacturing, construction, maintenance, and services. Latinos were less likely to work in white-collar occupations: management, business, science, and arts. As a result, Latinos tended to be disproportionately overrepresented in the manufacturing, agriculture, construction, services, and food-services sectors, and underrepresented in the information, finance, insurance, education, professional, scientific, and management sectors.
- These patterns are substantially similar across the three county subgroups.

Health Care Coverage and Access

- From 2011 to 2012, compared to the state's general population, Latinos were more likely to have no health insurance or, if they had insurance, they were more likely to be covered by a publicly funded health coverage program such as Medi-Cal. They also were more likely to report they did not have a usual source of health care and were more likely to report a less than optimal health status. For example, 22 percent of Latinos were uninsured compared to 15 percent of all Californians.
- While these patterns are consistent for Latinos in each of the three county subgroups, the gap between Latinos and the general population is smaller in small metro and rural counties than in other counties.
 - In large urban counties, 23 percent of Latinos were uninsured compared to 15 percent of the general population. In suburbs and medium metro counties, 21 percent of Latinos were uninsured compared to 14 percent of the general population. In small metro and rural counties, 18 percent of Latinos were uninsured compared to 15 percent of the general population.
 - The population in small metro and rural counties, regardless of ethnicity, also was more likely to be covered by publicly funded insurance programs and less likely to have employer-based health care coverage than the population in more urban counties. That suggests there is greater eligibility for and use of publicly funded insurance by individuals living in the rural areas.

Home Ownership and Housing Costs

- From 2006 to 2010 Latinos were less likely than the state's general population to own their home. A clear majority of California households—57 percent—were owner-occupied, but only 46 percent of Latino households were owned by the occupant. Overall, Latinos made up slightly more than one-quarter of all households in the state, but they represented just over one-fifth of all homeowners. Latinos had slightly lower overall housing costs than the population at large.⁸
- The gap between Latino home-ownership rates and those of the general population persists across all three county subgroups, but the gap is slightly more pronounced in small metro and rural counties. In large urban counties, 54 percent of all households were owned by the occupant compared to only 44 percent for Latino households. In suburbs and medium metro counties, the home-ownership rates were significantly higher—63 percent for the general population and 52 percent for Latinos. While the home-ownership rate for the general population was approximately the same in small metro and rural counties (63 percent), Latino home ownership in these counties was much lower (49 percent).

⁸ In this analysis, housing costs for homeowners include mortgage payments and fees, taxes, insurance, utilities, and required fees (i.e., homeowner association dues). For renters, housing costs include rent and estimated utilities.

About the Data and Statistical Comparisons

This report provides a recent statistical picture of Latinos in California, including demographic, income, educational, health, and other social characteristics. Most of the population characteristics presented in the report are statistical population estimates derived from a population survey, specifically the 2006–10 five-year estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS). The Senate Office of Research also examined other data sources that are specified throughout the report.

Characteristics of the Latino population are compared to those of California’s general population (the population at large) to help identify where Latinos differ from or lag behind the state’s general population. Such comparisons are made using statewide data, as well as breakdowns of the data by county subgroups.

In assessing the apparent gaps between Latinos and the general population, it is important to note factors that affect the magnitude of the gaps. One methodological issue is that Latinos also are included in the general population figures, and therefore the size of the gaps will be influenced by the degree of Latino representation among the general population. Such issues are explained in this section. In some instances, comparisons also are made between Latinos and non-Latinos, which provide a clearer indication of gaps between Latinos and other racial/ethnic groups.

County-Level Breakdowns

Comparisons are made between Latinos and the general populations living in each of the following three subgroups of California counties: (1) large urban counties, (2) suburbs and medium metropolitan (metro) counties, and (3) small metro and rural counties.

These subgroups are modeled on the six aggregate county categories used by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), which recognizes differences between counties across the United States. NCHS classifies counties into a schema of six categories, largely based on the degree of urbanization and population density (e.g., large central counties, large fringe counties/suburbs, medium-size metropolitan counties, small metropolitan counties, micropolitan counties, and non-core counties).⁹ For simplification, we collapsed those six categories into three county subgroups.

⁹ For more information on these county categories see U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, “NCHS Urban-Rural Classification Scheme for Counties,” *Vital and Health Statistics*, series 2, no. 154, January 2012.

In this report, the **large urban counties** subgroup includes the counties of Alameda, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, and Santa Clara. The Department of Finance estimates that 63 percent of Californians and 64 percent of Latinos in California currently live in those eight counties combined. Of the 24 million people who live in those counties, 39 percent are Latino. (This subgroup represents the NCHS category of large central counties.)

The **suburbs and medium metropolitan (metro) counties** subgroup includes the counties of Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Kern, Marin, Monterey, Placer, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tulare, Ventura, and Yolo. The Department of Finance estimates that 31 percent of Californians and 31 percent of Latinos in California live in those 20 counties combined. Of the 11.6 million people who live in those counties, 40 percent are Latino. (This subgroup includes the NCHS categories of large fringe counties/suburbs and medium-size metropolitan counties.)

The **small metropolitan (metro) and rural counties** subgroup includes the counties of Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Imperial, Inyo, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Mendocino, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Napa, Nevada, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne, and Yuba.¹⁰ The Department of Finance estimates that 6 percent of Californians and 5 percent of Latinos in California live in those 30 counties combined. Of the 2.3 million people who live in those counties, 32 percent are Latino. (This subgroup includes the NCHS categories of small metropolitan counties, micropolitan counties, and non-core counties.)

Interpreting the Gaps for Latinos

This report makes comparisons between the Latino population and the general population to highlight differences (or gaps) which reflect estimates of population differences between the Latino population and the population at large. In assessing these gaps, it is important to note the type of factors that affect the magnitude of these

¹⁰ The section of this report about K–12 educational achievement features analysis (including for county subgroups) of grade two and grade seven student results on the 2013 California Standards Tests in English-language arts and math. This data for the small metro and rural counties subgroup does not include test results for Latino students in the counties of Alpine, Plumas, Sierra, and Trinity. Such data was not available due to the small numbers of Latino students in these counties; the California Department of Education does not report test results for a group of students unless the number of students in the group meets or exceeds a minimum threshold, in order to maintain privacy of student records.

gaps. The following two points are particularly important when making comparisons across the three county subgroups defined earlier:

- **Latinos are included in the general population figures.** This means the size of the gaps is affected by the degree of Latino representation in the population at large. For instance, where Latinos comprise a larger share of the population, as in the large urban counties subgroup, the estimates for Latinos are likely to be closer to the comparable estimates for the general population than for other county subgroups. This does not mean the data will not show wide gaps for Latinos in large urban counties, for example, but the gaps will be smaller than if the analysis compared Latinos to non-Latinos.
- **The size of the gaps is affected by characteristics of the Latino population and the non-Latino population.** California's non-Latino population is quite heterogeneous, but it may be more homogeneous in some regions of the state, particularly for certain population characteristics. For example, the differences between Latinos and non-Latinos regarding the language they predominantly speak in their homes and their English proficiency level may be larger in rural areas than in urban areas, since the rural non-Latino population may be more homogeneous as a group of English-only speakers than the urban non-Latino population.

Data Sources

Several data sources were used to prepare this report.

The population and age distribution estimates for 2013, 2020, and 2050 are from the 2011 population projections by the California Department of Finance, unless otherwise specified.

Most of the estimates for population characteristics (e.g., income, public assistance, employment, housing, and other demographics) are from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) five-year estimates for 2006–10. ACS is part of the Census Bureau's Decennial Census Program.¹¹ ACS is an ongoing survey of the nation's population that produces estimates for population characteristics at the national, state, and community levels. More than 3.5 million households nationwide are requested to participate in the survey annually. Survey responses are submitted either online or on

¹¹ For more information about the ACS, see the American Community Survey Information Guide available at www.census.gov/acs/www/about_the_survey/acs_information_guide/.

paper through the mail. Five-year ACS estimates are provided for purposes of statistical reliability. The pooled data for 2006–10 is the most recent data available for making statistically reliable comparisons between the Latino population and the general population at the county level. The Department of Finance compiled and provided the ACS data to the Senate Office of Research.

The education data includes educational attainment data from the ACS estimates and other supplemental information gathered by the Senate Office of Research. For instance, K–12 educational achievement data is from the California Department of Education’s (CDE) online Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR) Results database. STAR results are students’ test scores on statewide California Standards Tests (CSTs). Using CDE’s database, SOR staff retrieved 2013 STAR results for all students in grade two and grade seven who were tested in English-language arts and math. Results were obtained for all students by county and ethnicity and compiled into the three county subgroups used in this report.

Public high school graduation rates for 2011–12 are from the Ed-Data Web site www.ed-data.k12.ca.us/welcome.asp. Ed-Data is a collaborative work of the CDE, EdSource, and Fiscal Crisis Management and Assistance Team. In addition, data on postsecondary education was obtained from other sources, including reports by the Pew Research Center, National Conference of State Legislatures, and California State University, and the online databases of the former California Postsecondary Education Commission.

The health data is from the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), the largest state health survey of its kind. The survey is conducted via a random-dial telephone interview of a scientific sampling of more than 50,000 Californians—including adults, teenagers, and children—from all 58 counties in California. The survey is conducted on a continuous basis and covers a variety of health and demographic topics, including questions about specific health conditions, health insurance coverage, and race/ethnicity. The survey is conducted in multiple languages. CHIS data is released in annual and biennial formats. The data presented in this report was extracted by Senate Office of Research staff using the *AskCHIS* database, a free online tool for producing customized health statistics at the state, county, regional, and/or subcounty level using biennially released data, with the most recent data covering the years 2011–12.

CHIS is conducted by the University of California, Los Angeles, Center for Health Policy Research, in collaboration with the California Department of Public Health and California Department of Health Care Services.

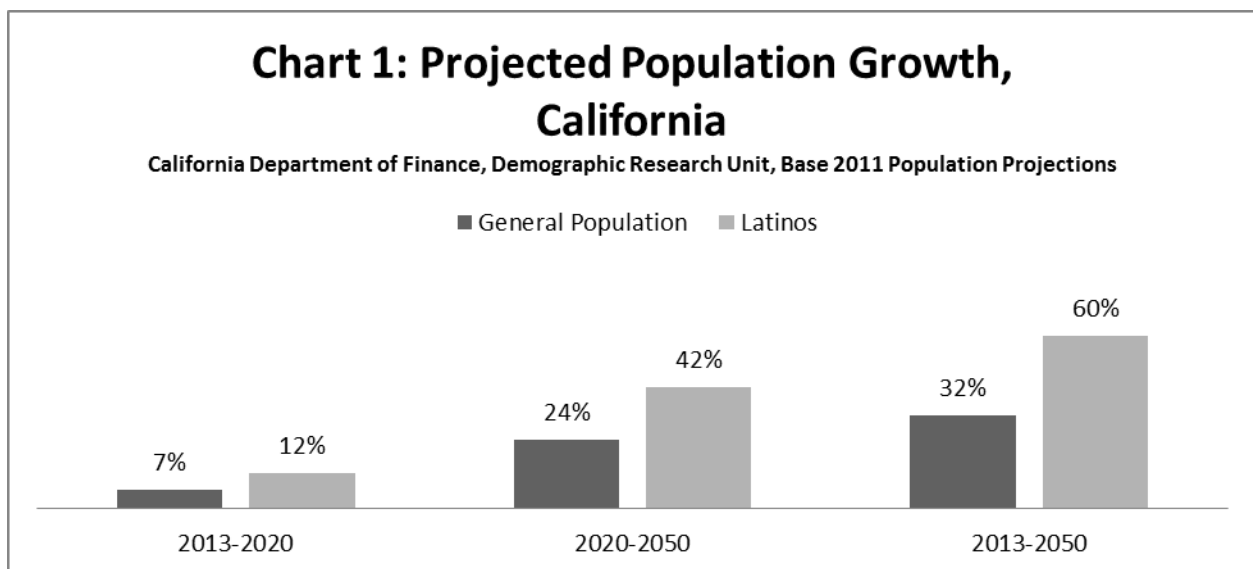
The data appendix contains a complete set of the ACS data, the CHIS health data, the 2013 STAR results, and the 2011–12 public high school graduation rates that were analyzed for this report, including more detailed information than is presented in the body of the report. While figures in the report are rounded to the nearest whole number, the data in the appendix is rounded to the nearest tenth.

Population Growth and Age Distribution

The Latino population in California is growing at a faster rate than the state's general population. Latinos will make up nearly half of all Californians by 2050.

According to the California Department of Finance, as of 2013 38.1 million people live in the state, including 14.7 million Latinos (39 percent). The department's models project that between 2013 and 2020 the state's general population will increase by 2.5 million, including 1.8 million Latinos. Between 2020 and 2050 the general population is expected to increase by another 9.7 million, including 6.9 million Latinos. It is anticipated that Latinos will make up 41 percent of California's population by 2020, increasing to 47 percent by 2050.

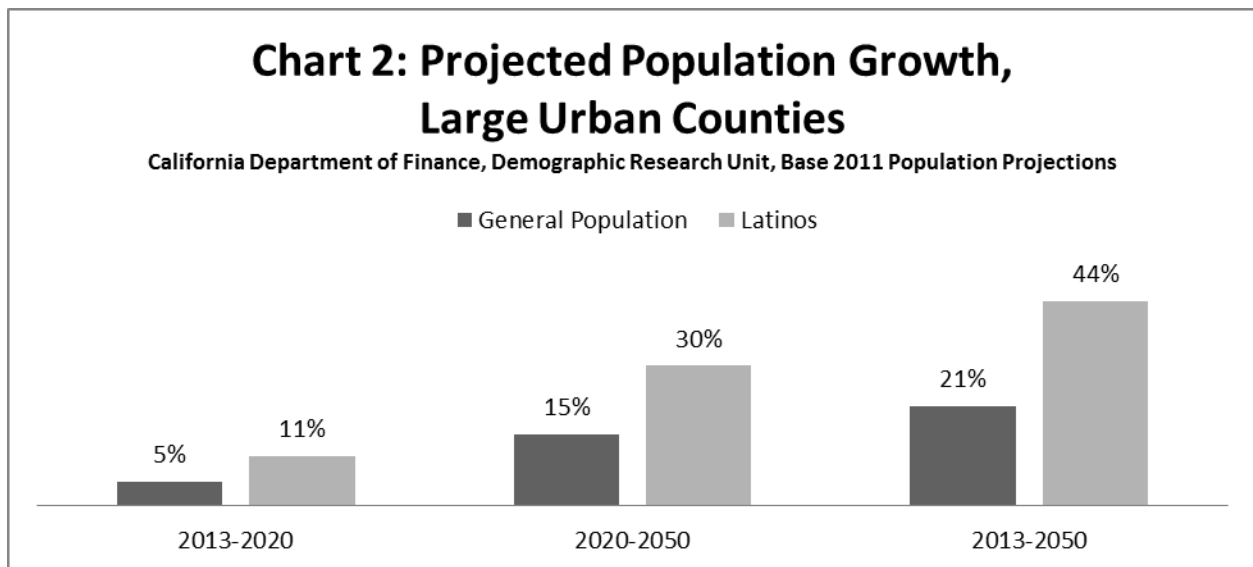
Chart 1 shows population growth projections for three time spans: 2013 to 2020, 2020 to 2050, and the entire span of 2013 to 2050. As the chart illustrates, from 2013 to 2050 the growth rate of the Latino population (60 percent) is projected to be about double the growth rate of the general population (32 percent).



Population Growth by County Subgroup

From 2013 to 2050 small metro and rural counties will experience more population growth than other counties, mostly due to growth trends for the Latino population. As discussed in more detail below, the Latino population in small metro and rural counties is expected to more than double by 2050. At the same time, the Latino population is anticipated to increase by 83 percent in suburbs and medium metro counties, and increase by 44 percent in large urban counties. Still, by 2050 the overwhelming majority of Latinos will continue to live in more urban areas.

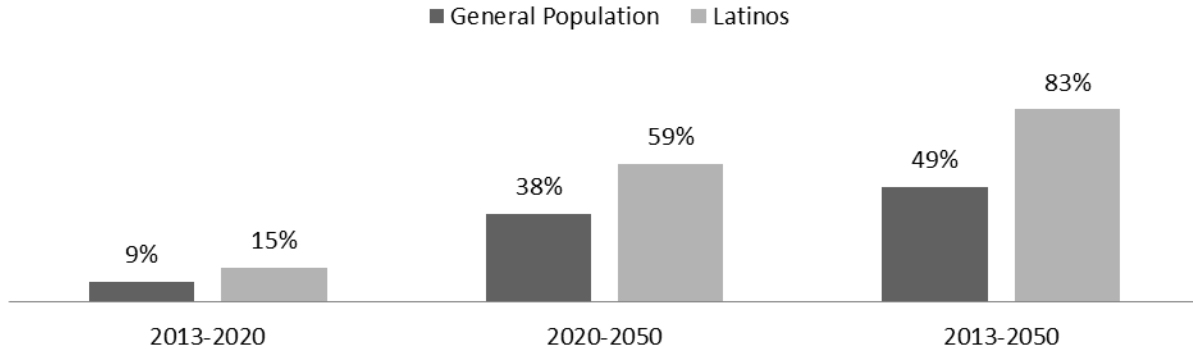
As of 2013, 24.2 million people live in large urban counties, including 9.4 million Latinos (39 percent). As Chart 2 shows, the Latino population is expected to increase twice as much as the general population in large urban counties. By 2050 the Latino population is expected to be 44 percent larger than it is today, while the general population is projected to be 21 percent larger. In 2050 Latinos will make up 46 percent of the population living in large urban counties.



As of 2013, 11.6 million people live in suburbs and medium metro counties, including 4.6 million Latinos (40 percent). As Chart 3 shows, the Latino population is expected to increase at a significantly faster rate than the general population in suburbs and medium metro counties. By 2050 the Latino population is expected to be 83 percent larger than it is today, while the general population is projected to be 49 percent larger. In 2050 Latinos will make up 48 percent of the population in suburbs and medium metro counties.

Chart 3: Projected Population Growth, Suburbs and Medium Metro Counties

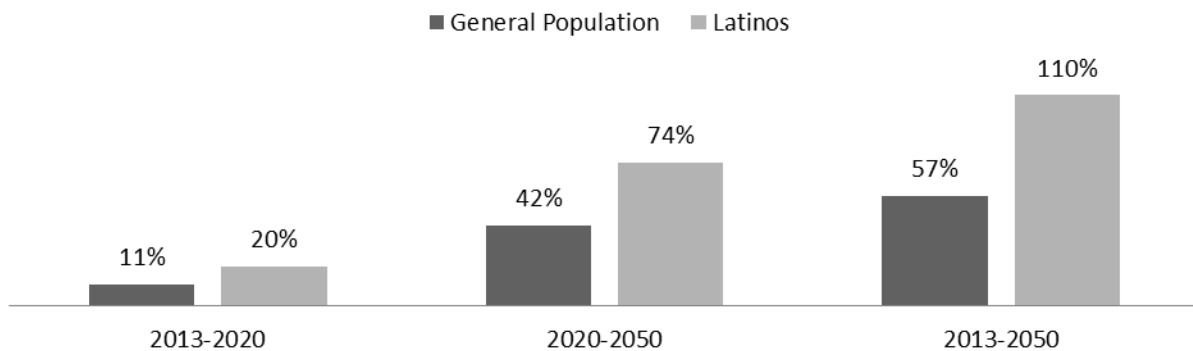
California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Base 2011 Population Projections



As of 2013, 2.3 million people live in small metro and rural counties, including 742,000 Latinos (32 percent). As Chart 4 shows, the Latino population is expected to increase at a significantly faster rate than the general population in small metro and rural counties. By 2050 the Latino population is expected to be 110 percent larger than it is today, while the general population is projected to be 57 percent larger. In 2050 Latinos are projected to make up 43 percent of the population in small metro and rural counties.

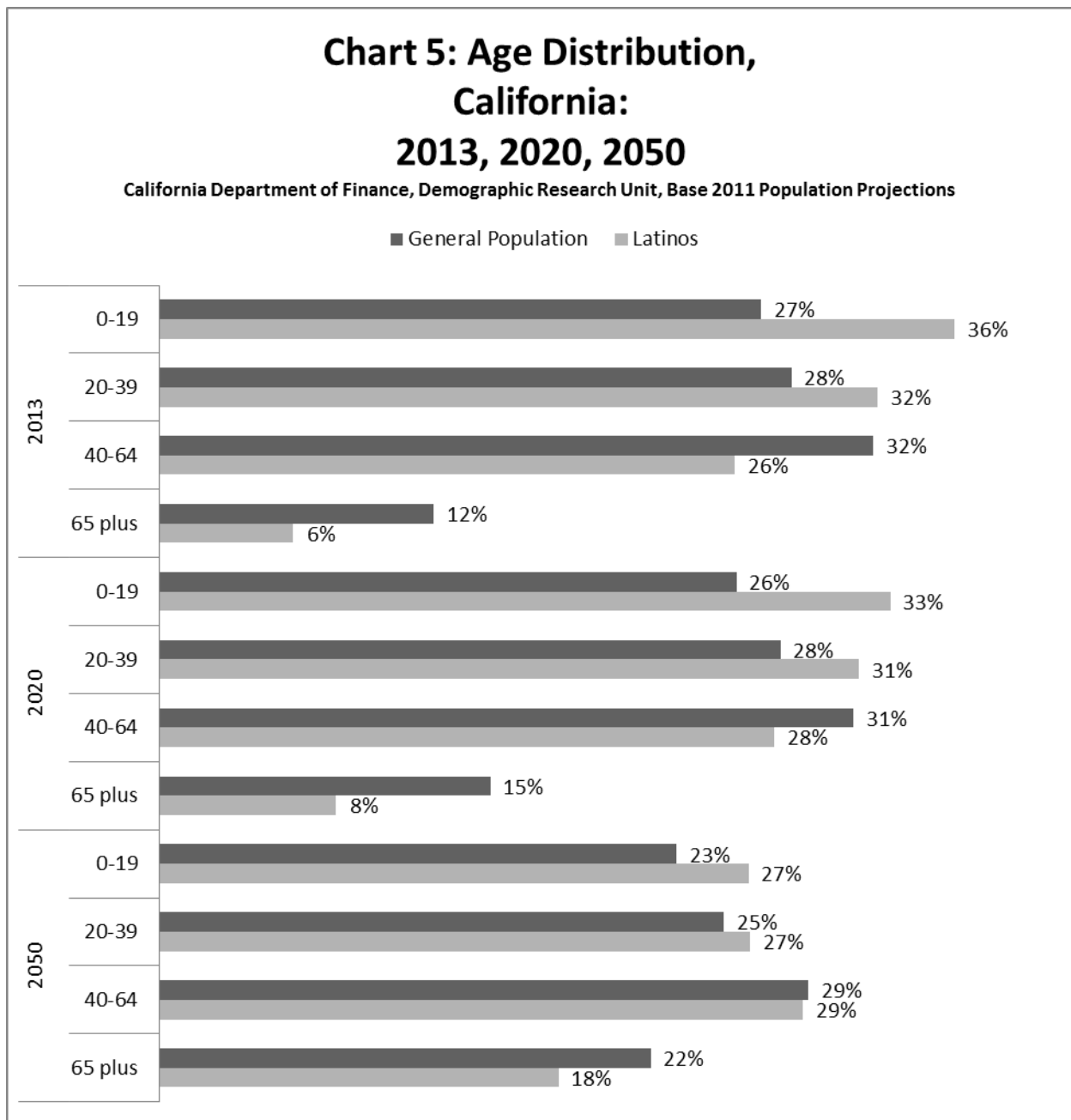
Chart 4: Projected Population Growth, Small Metro and Rural Counties

California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Base 2011 Population Projections



Age Distribution

Chart 5 shows the population data for 2013, 2020, and 2050 disaggregated by age groups (birth–19, 20–39, 40–64, and 65-plus). The age distribution reveals a few trends. Currently the state’s Latino population is younger than the general population. Thirty- six percent of Latinos are under age 20, while 27 percent of the general population is under age 20. Conversely, only 6 percent of the Latino population is over age 64, while 12 percent of the general population is over age 64.



While the Latino population now includes a larger percentage of young people and a smaller percentage of seniors compared to the general population, those differences are expected to narrow over time. As California's population ages, the larger proportion of seniors in the population will increase the demand for certain public services.

Nearly one-quarter of California's population and almost one-fifth of the Latino population will be over age 64 by 2050. This narrowing of the age gap is partially explained by the fact that Latinos are projected to become a larger share of California's population over time.

Age Distribution by County Subgroup

A similar trend is evident for the county subgroups (Charts 6, 7, and 8 on pages 23, 24, and 25, respectively). As shown in Chart 6, in large urban counties the proportion of Latinos over age 64 is projected to stay at 8 percent between 2013 and 2020, and increase to 19 percent in 2050. The proportion of seniors in the general population steadily increases from 12 percent in 2013, to 15 percent in 2020, and 23 percent in 2050.

As shown in Chart 7, in suburbs and medium metro counties the proportion of Latinos over age 64 increases from 6 percent in 2013 to 7 percent in 2020 and 17 percent in 2050. For the general population, the 65-plus subgroup also increases, from 12 percent in 2013, to 15 percent in 2020, and 20 percent in 2050.

Chart 8 shows that in small metro and rural counties the proportion of Latinos over age 64 increases from 6 percent in 2013 to 8 percent in 2020 and 16 percent in 2050. For the general population, the 65-plus subgroup also increases, from 15 percent in 2013, to 18 percent in 2020, to 23 percent in 2050.

Chart 6: Age Distribution, Large Urban Counties: 2013, 2020, 2050

California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Base 2011 Population Projections

■ General Population ■ Latinos

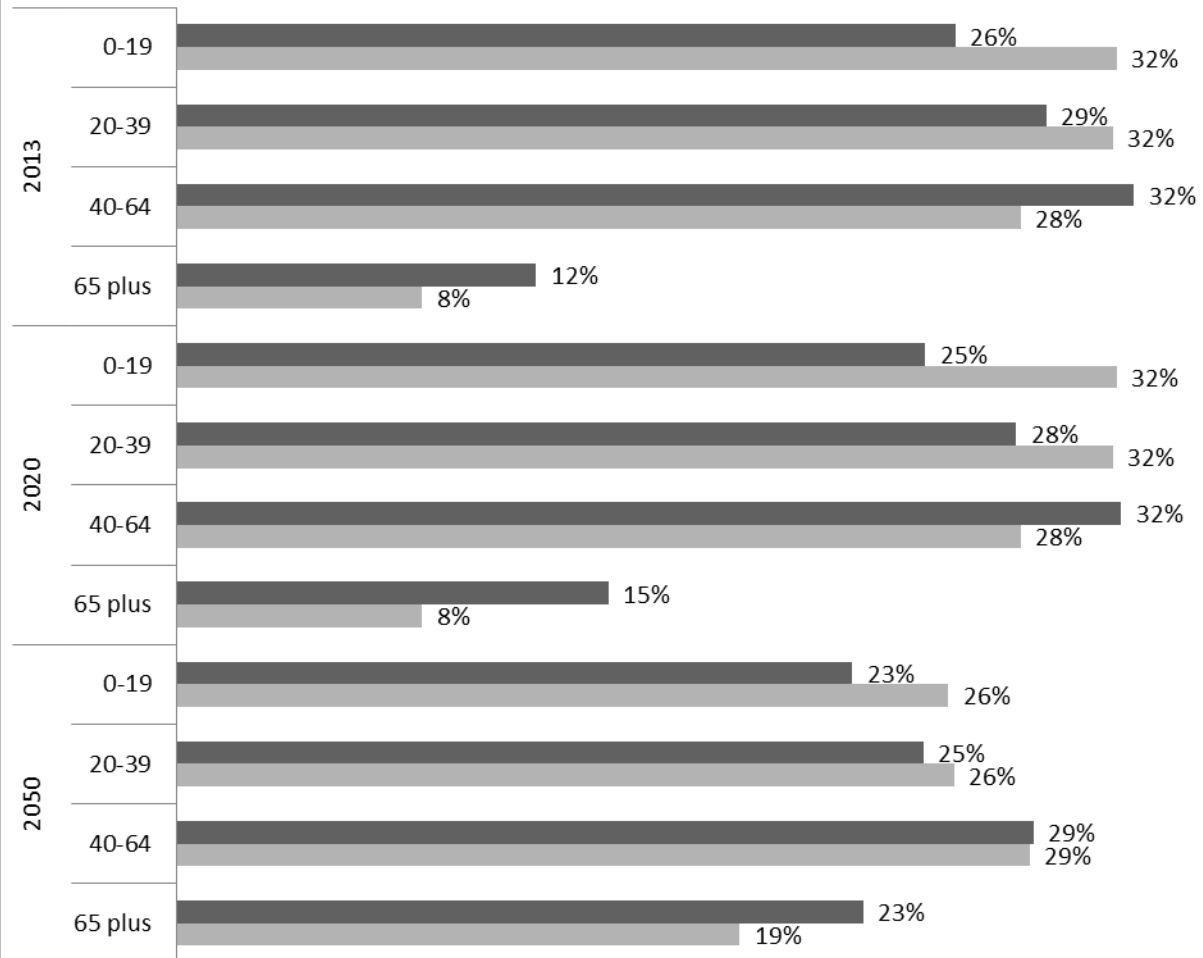


Chart 7: Age Distribution, Suburbs and Medium Metro Counties: 2013, 2020, 2050

California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Base 2011 Population Projections

■ General Population ■ Latinos

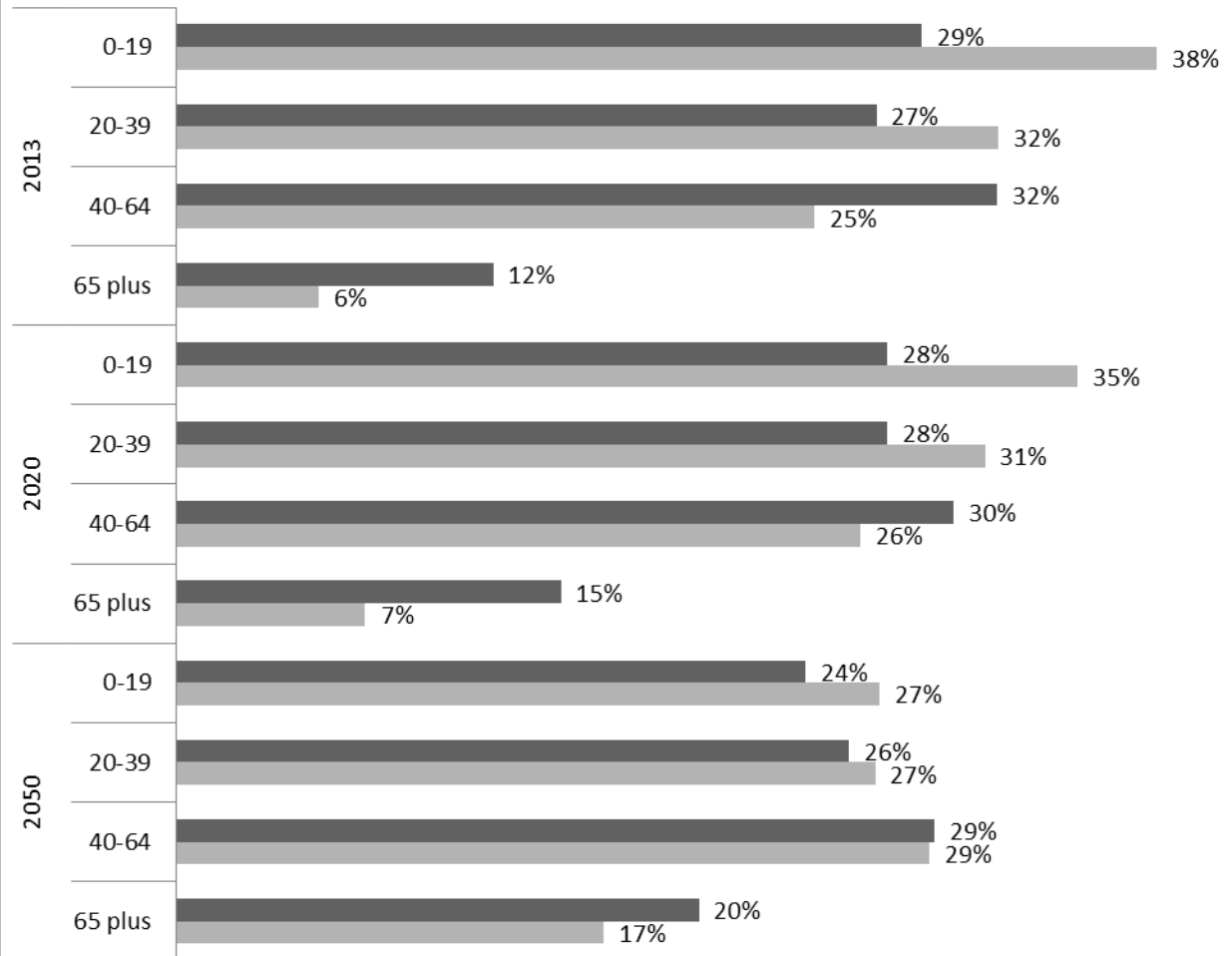
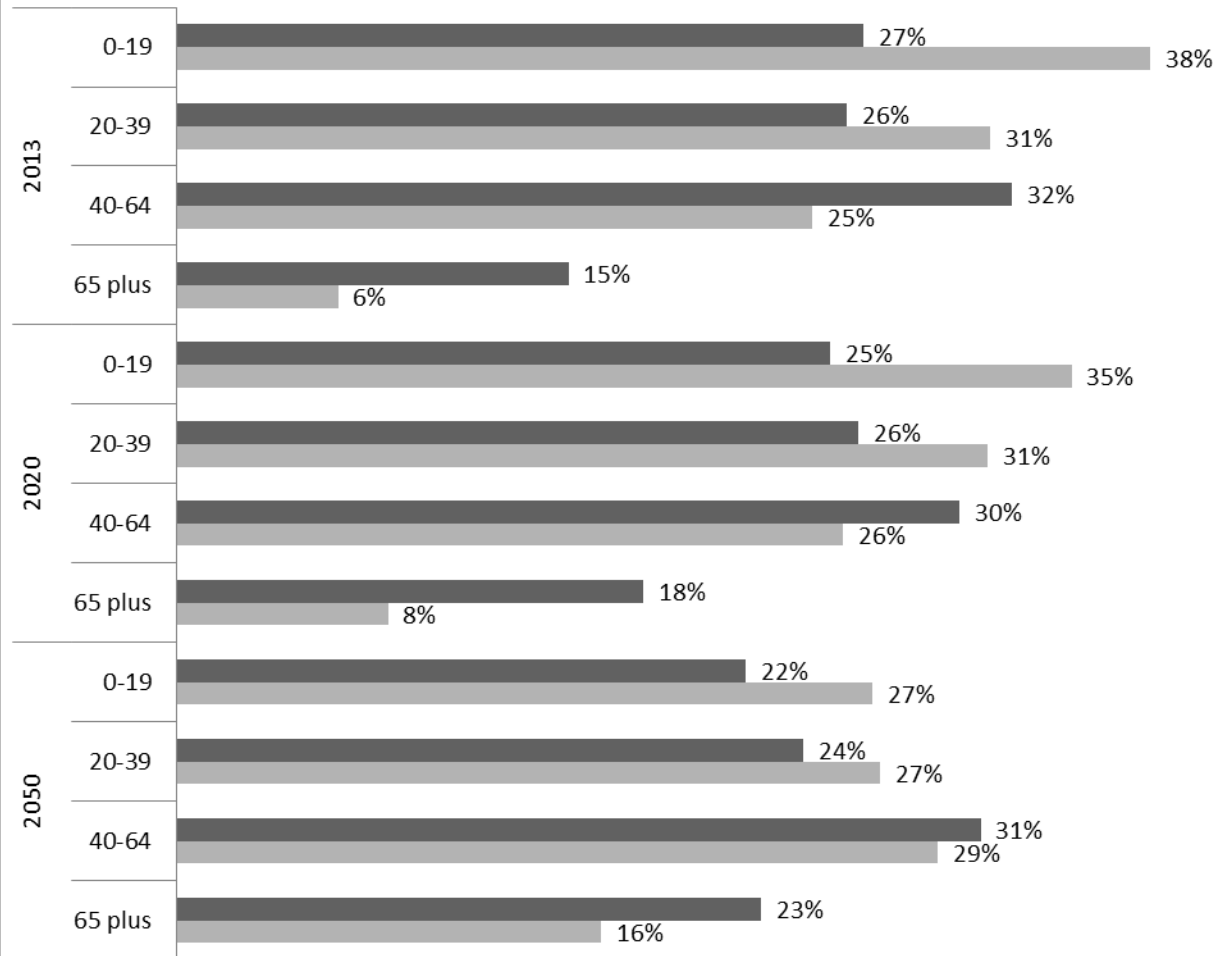


Chart 8: Age Distribution, Small Metro and Rural Counties: 2013, 2020, 2050

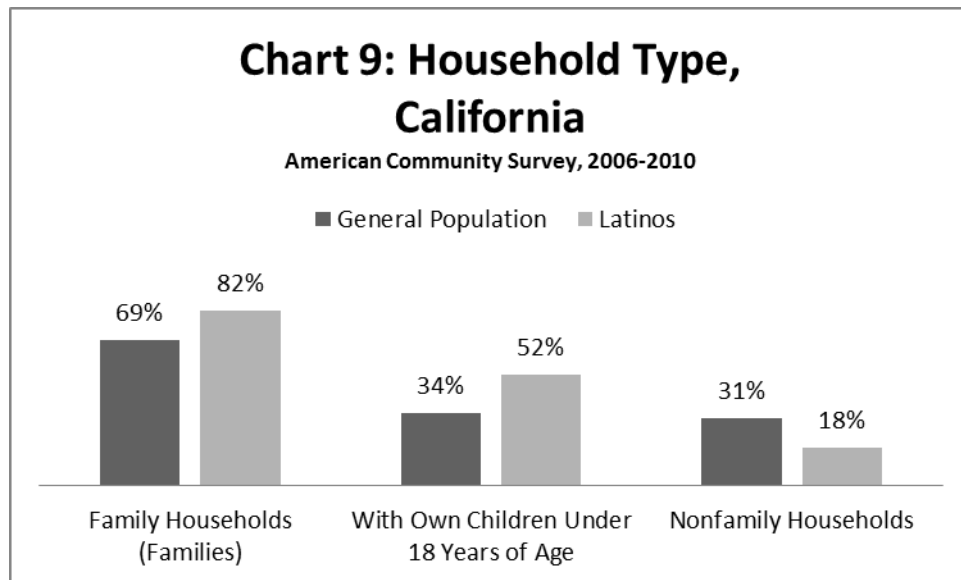
California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Base 2011 Population Projections

■ General Population ■ Latinos



Households and Families

From 2006 to 2010 Latino households in California tended to be slightly larger and were more likely to contain children and other related family members compared to the state's general population. Of the 12.4 million households in the state, 3.3 million were Latino households. As Chart 9 shows, 69 percent of households in the general population were family households, while 82 percent of Latino households were family households. In addition, 34 percent of households in the general population contained children compared to 52 percent of Latino households.



As Charts 10 and 11 indicate, the average household in California contained 2.89 people, and the average family contained 3.6 people. In contrast, the average Latino household contained 3.86 people, and the average Latino family contained 4.37 people.

Chart 10: Average Number of Persons per Household, California

American Community Survey, 2006-2010

■ General Population ■ Latinos



Chart 11: Average Number of Persons per Family, California

American Community Survey, 2006-2010

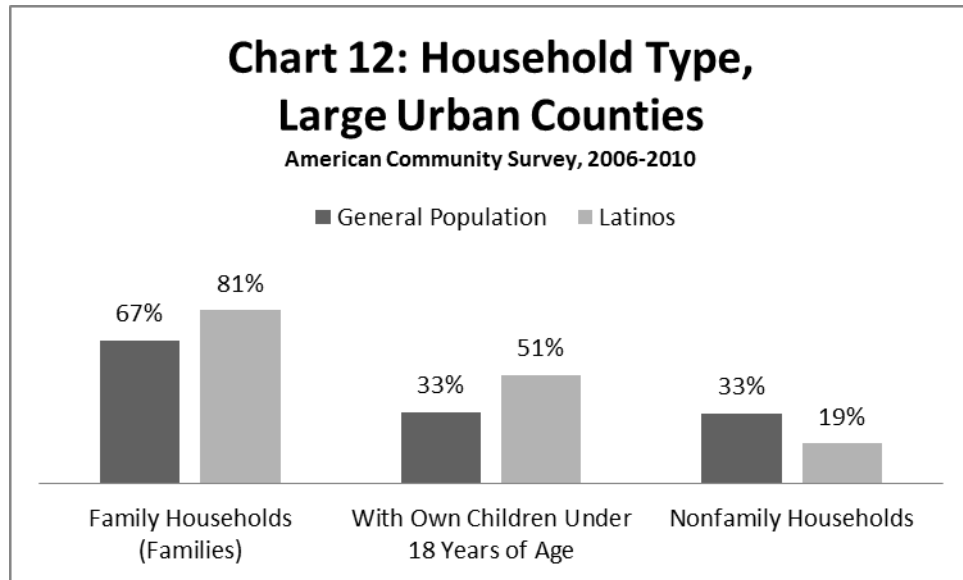
■ General Population ■ Latinos



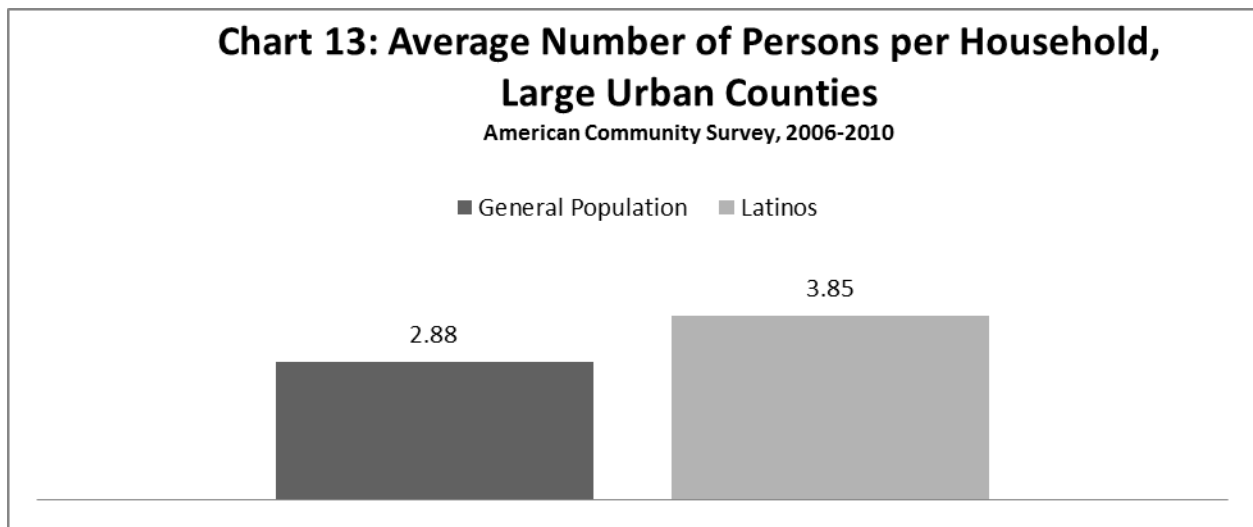
Latino families and households were, on average, larger than those of the general population in each of the three county subgroups.

Large Urban Counties

From 2006 to 2010 there were 7.9 million households in large urban counties, including more than 2.1 million Latino households. As Chart 12 shows, 67 percent of the general population's households in these counties were family households compared to 81 percent of Latino households. In addition, 33 percent of the general population's households in these counties contained children compared to 51 percent of Latino households.



As shown in Charts 13 and 14, from 2006 to 2010 the average household in large urban counties contained 2.88 people, and the average family contained 3.63 people. The average Latino household in these counties contained 3.85 people, and the average Latino family contained 4.38 people.



**Chart 14: Average Number of Persons per Family,
Large Urban Counties**

American Community Survey, 2006-2010

■ General Population ■ Latinos



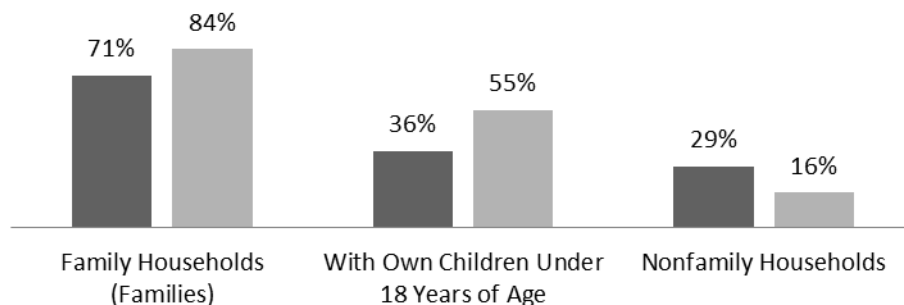
Suburbs and Medium Metro Counties

From 2006 to 2010 there were 3.7 million households in suburbs and medium metro counties, including nearly 1 million Latino households. As Chart 15 shows, 71 percent of the general population's households in these counties were family households compared to 84 percent of Latino households. In addition, 36 percent of the general population's households in these counties contained children compared to 55 percent of Latino households. 36 percent of the general population's households in these counties contained children compared to 55 percent of Latino households.

**Chart 15: Household Type,
Suburbs and Medium Metro Counties**

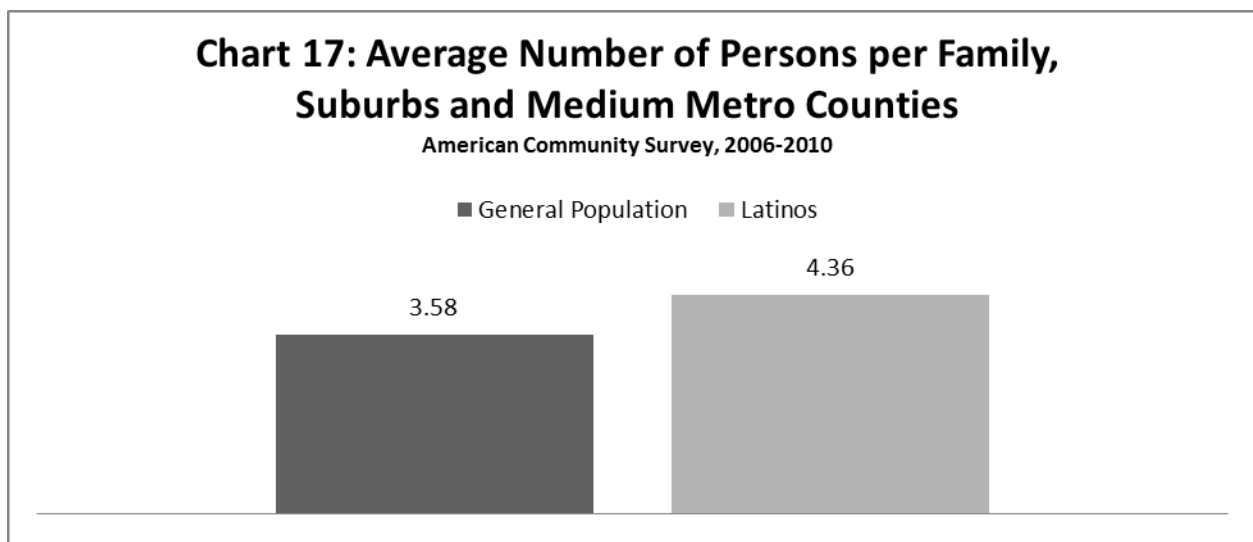
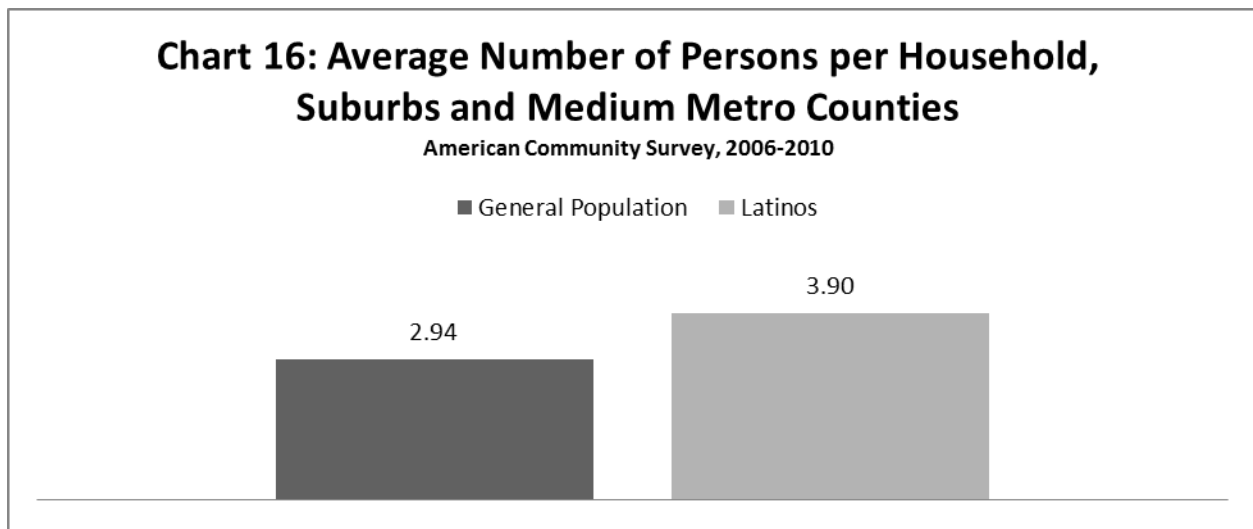
American Community Survey, 2006-2010

■ General Population ■ Latinos



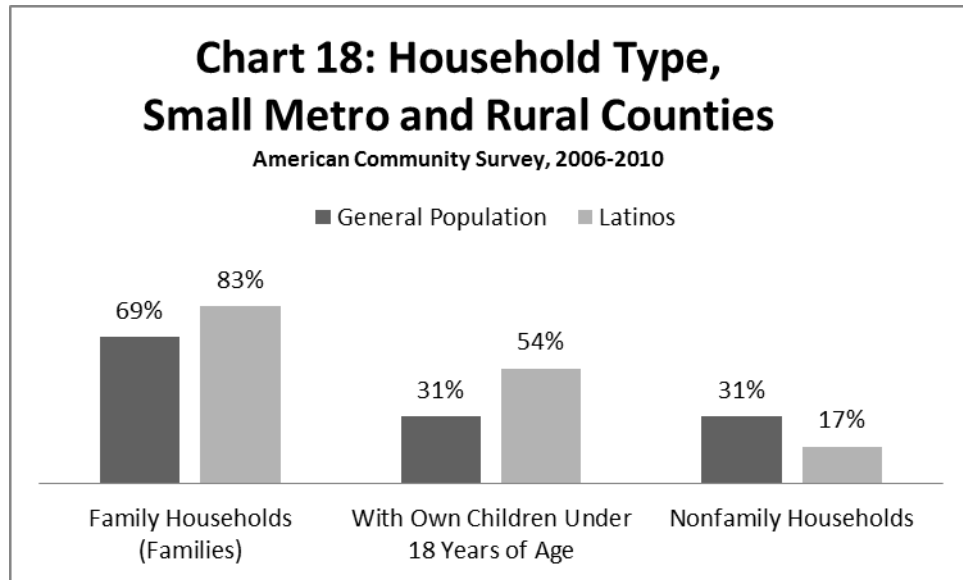
As Charts 16 and 17 indicate, the average household in suburbs and medium metro counties contained 2.94 people, and the average family contained 3.58 people.

The average Latino household in these counties contained 3.9 people, and the average Latino family contained 4.36 people.

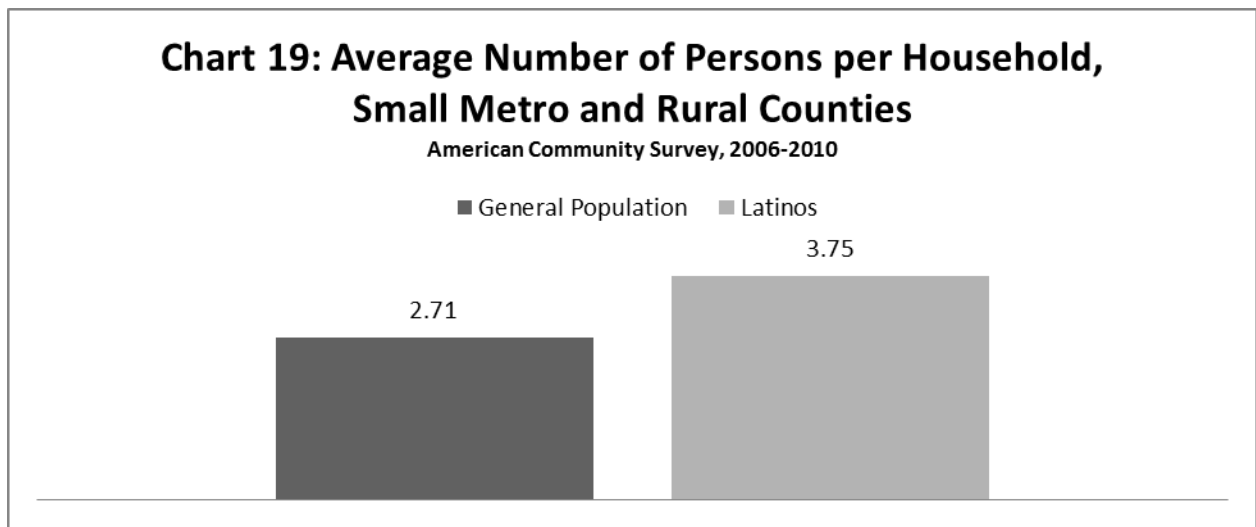


Small Metro and Rural Counties

From 2006 to 2010 there were 796,000 households in small metro and rural counties, including 161,000 Latino households. As Chart 18 shows, 69 percent of the general population's households in these counties were family households compared to 83 percent of Latino households. In addition, 31 percent of the general population's households in these counties contained children compared to 54 percent of Latino households.



As Charts 19 and 20 indicate, the average household in small metro and rural counties contained 2.71 people, and the average family contained 3.36 people. The average Latino household in these counties contained 3.75 people, and the average Latino family contained 4.21 people.



**Chart 20: Average Number of Persons per Family,
Small Metro and Rural Counties**

American Community Survey, 2006-2010

■ General Population ■ Latinos



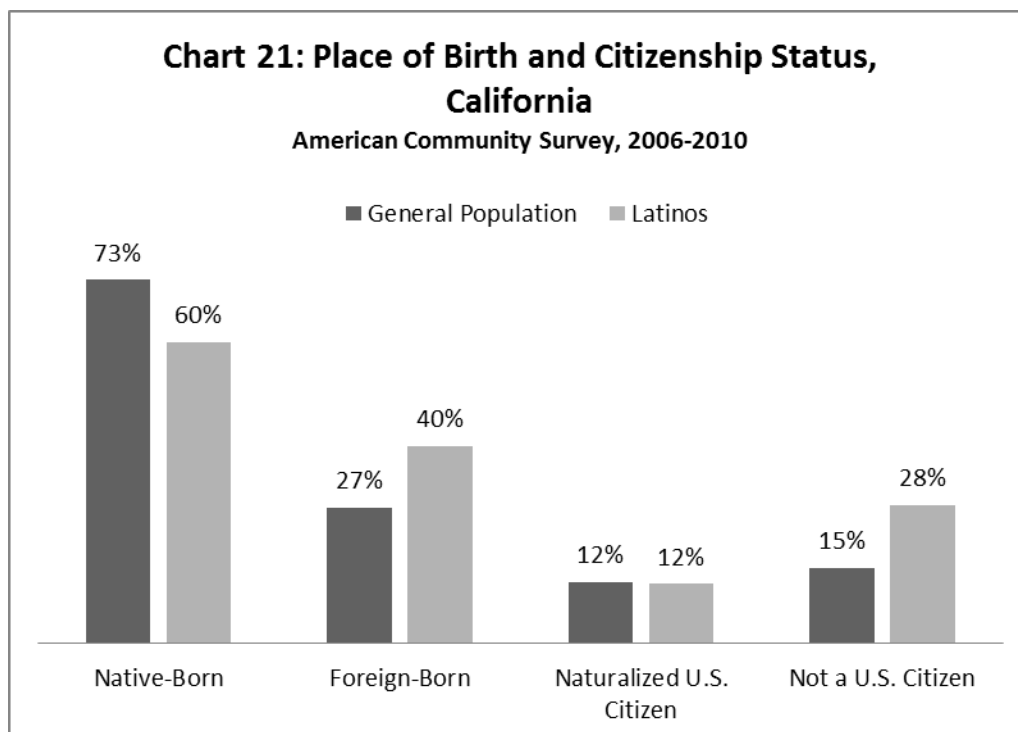
Place of Birth and Citizenship Status

From 2006 to 2010 Latinos were more likely than all Californians to be foreign-born, and foreign-born Latinos were less likely than other foreign-born persons to be U.S. citizens. This data is illustrated in Chart 21. The category of noncitizens includes those who were undocumented, as well as those lawfully present in the United States but who were not U.S. citizens—for example, people living in the United States with a visa or green card.

The foreign-born made up 27 percent of the general population and 40 percent of Latinos. While naturalization rates for Latinos and the total California population were comparable, Latinos were overrepresented among noncitizen foreign-born Californians.

Because of the overrepresentation of Latinos among foreign-born and noncitizen Californians, recent federal proposals for comprehensive immigration reform would significantly impact the state's Latino communities.

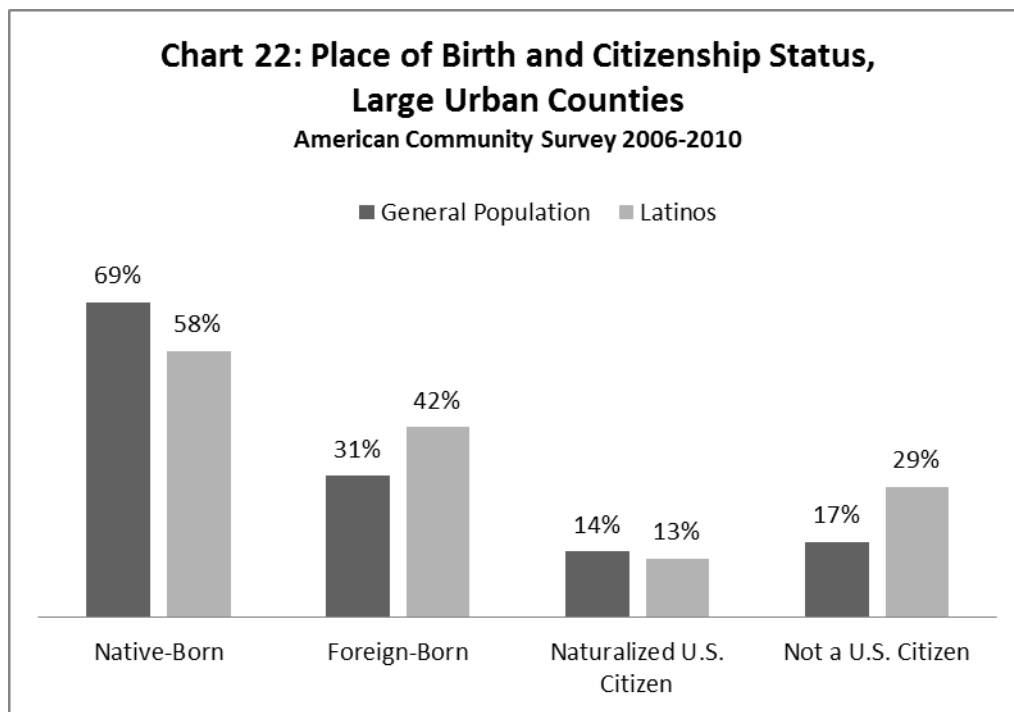
These patterns in the data are fairly consistent for Latinos in large urban counties and suburbs and medium metro counties. When comparing Latinos to the general population, the largest discrepancy for citizenship status and place of birth exists in small metro and rural counties.



Large Urban Counties

From 2006 to 2010 42 percent of Latinos in large urban counties were foreign-born, while the foreign-born made up 31 percent of the general population in these counties. This data is illustrated in Chart 22. Both percentages are slightly higher than the statewide data.

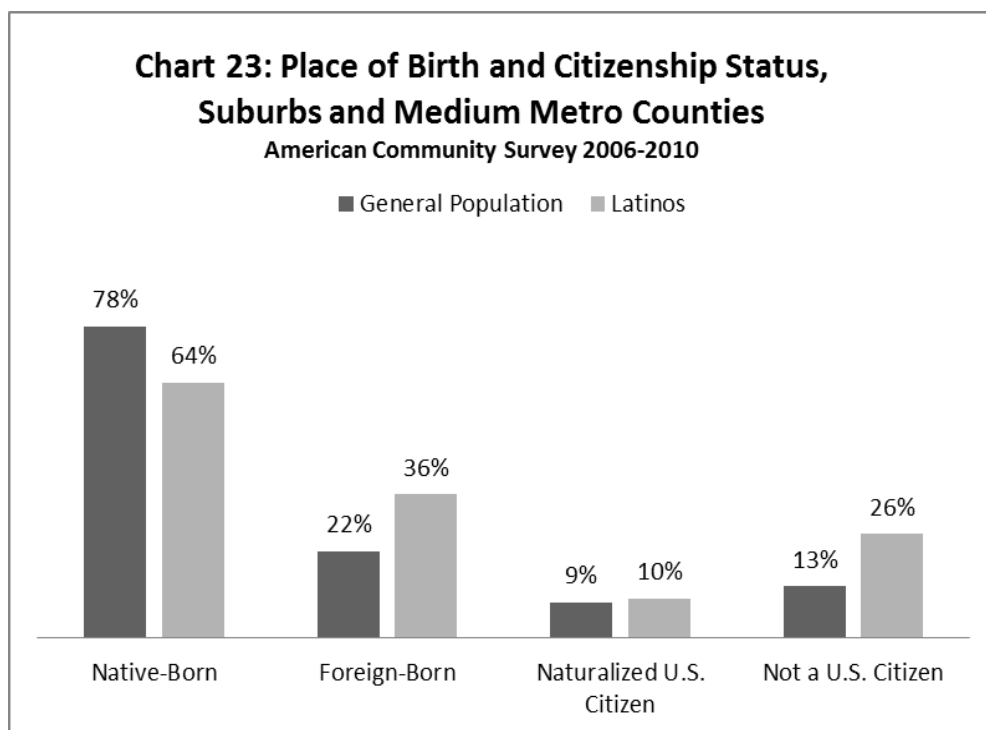
Foreign-born Latinos in these counties, as well as the foreign-born general population, were noncitizens at rates slightly higher than in the statewide data.



Suburbs and Medium Metro Counties

From 2006 to 2010 36 percent of Latinos in suburbs and medium metro counties were foreign-born, while the foreign-born made up 22 percent of the general population in these counties. This data is illustrated in Chart 23. Both percentages are somewhat lower than the statewide data.

Foreign-born Latinos in these counties, as well as the foreign-born in the general population, were noncitizens at rates slightly lower than in statewide data.



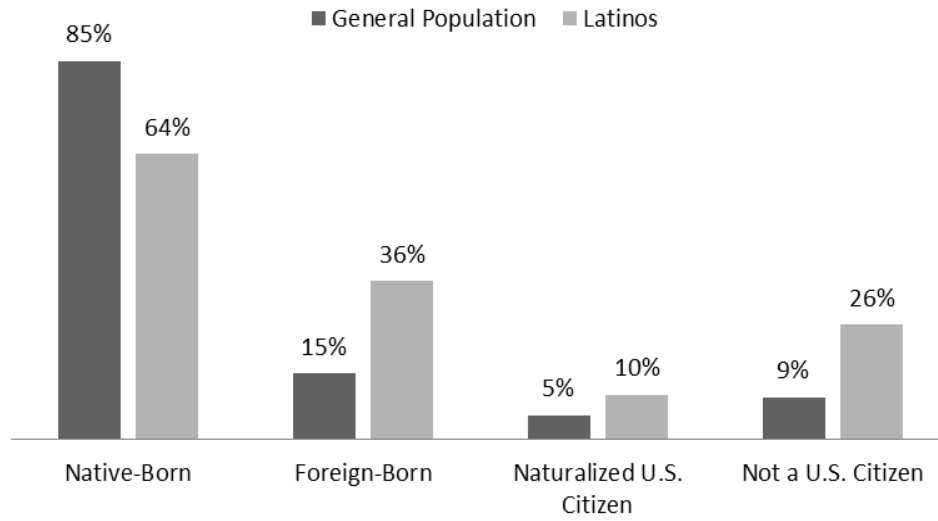
Small Metro and Rural Counties

From 2006 to 2010 36 percent of Latinos in small metro and rural counties were foreign-born, while the foreign-born made up only 15 percent of the general population in these counties. While the percentage of foreign-born Latinos is comparable to statewide trends, the percentage of foreign-born in the general population in these counties is significantly lower—more than 10 percentage points lower—than the general population numbers statewide.

Following statewide trends, foreign-born Latinos in these counties were noncitizens at higher rates than the foreign-born population of these counties as a whole. While 26 percent of the foreign-born Latinos were noncitizens, only 9 percent of foreign-born in the general population were noncitizens.

While naturalization rates for Latinos and the general population are relatively equal in the figures for the state, large urban counties, and suburbs and medium metro counties, foreign-born Latinos in small metro and rural counties were more likely to be naturalized U.S. citizens—10 percent—than the general foreign-born population—5 percent. This data is illustrated in Chart 24.

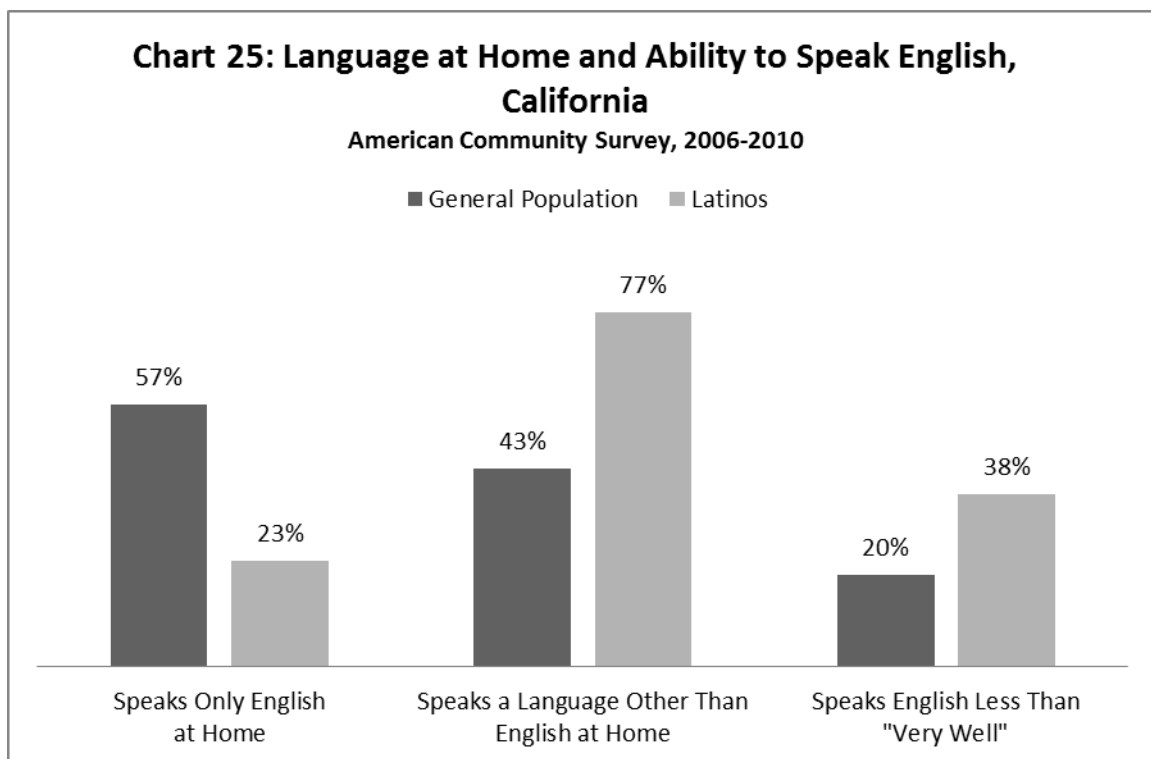
**Chart 24: Place of Birth and Citizenship Status,
Small Metro and Rural Counties**
American Community Survey, 2006-2010



Home Language and English Proficiency Level

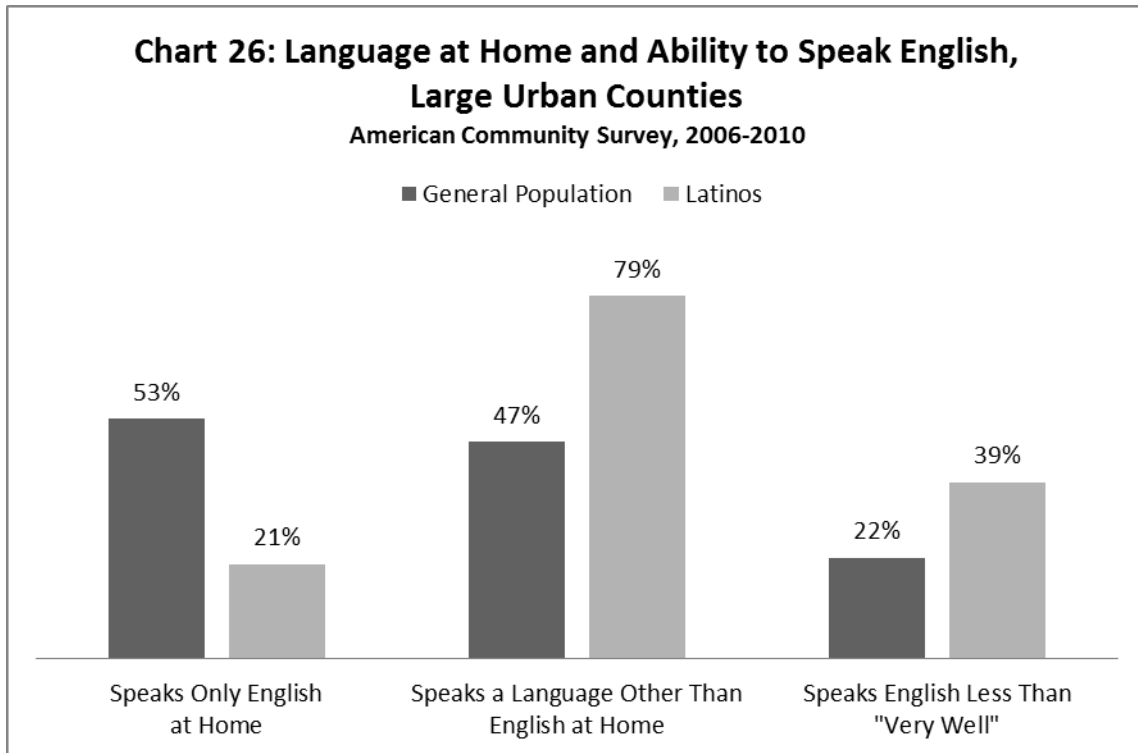
From 2006 to 2010 Latinos were more likely than the state's general population to speak a language other than English at home, and were more likely to self-identify as speaking English less than "very well." For example, 77 percent of Latinos spoke a language other than English at home compared to 43 percent of the general population. Thirty-eight percent of Latinos self-identified as speaking English less than "very well" compared to 20 percent of the general population. This data is illustrated in Chart 25.

These patterns are fairly consistent in large urban counties and suburbs and medium metro counties, but are most pronounced in small metro and rural counties.



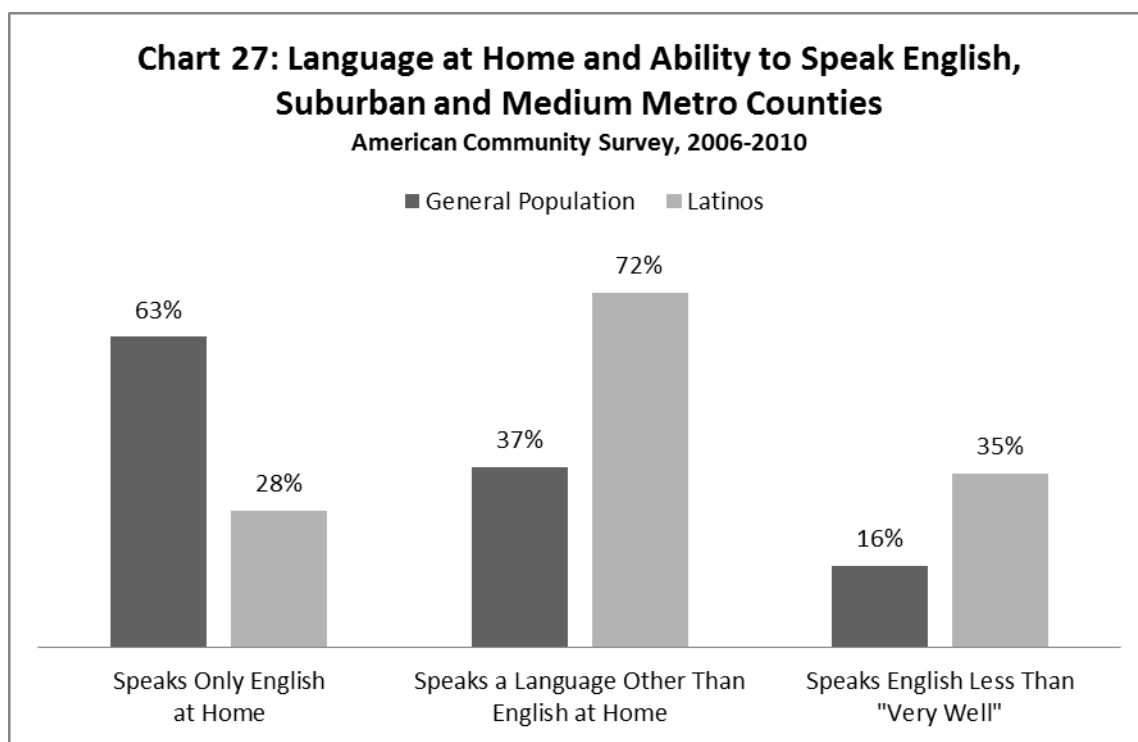
Large Urban Counties

From 2006 to 2010, 79 percent of Latinos in large urban counties spoke a language other than English at home, while 47 percent of the general population in these counties spoke a language other than English at home. Thirty-nine percent of Latinos self-identified as speaking English less than "very well" compared to 22 percent of the general population. This data is illustrated in Chart 26. These figures are comparable to, but slightly higher than, the statewide figures for both groups.



Suburbs and Medium Metro Counties

From 2006 to 2010, 72 percent of Latinos in suburbs and medium metro counties spoke a language other than English at home, while 37 percent of the general population in these counties spoke a language other than English at home. Also, 35 percent of Latinos self-identified as speaking English less than “very well” compared to 16 percent of the general population. This data is illustrated in Chart 27. These figures are comparable to, but slightly lower than, the statewide figures for both groups.

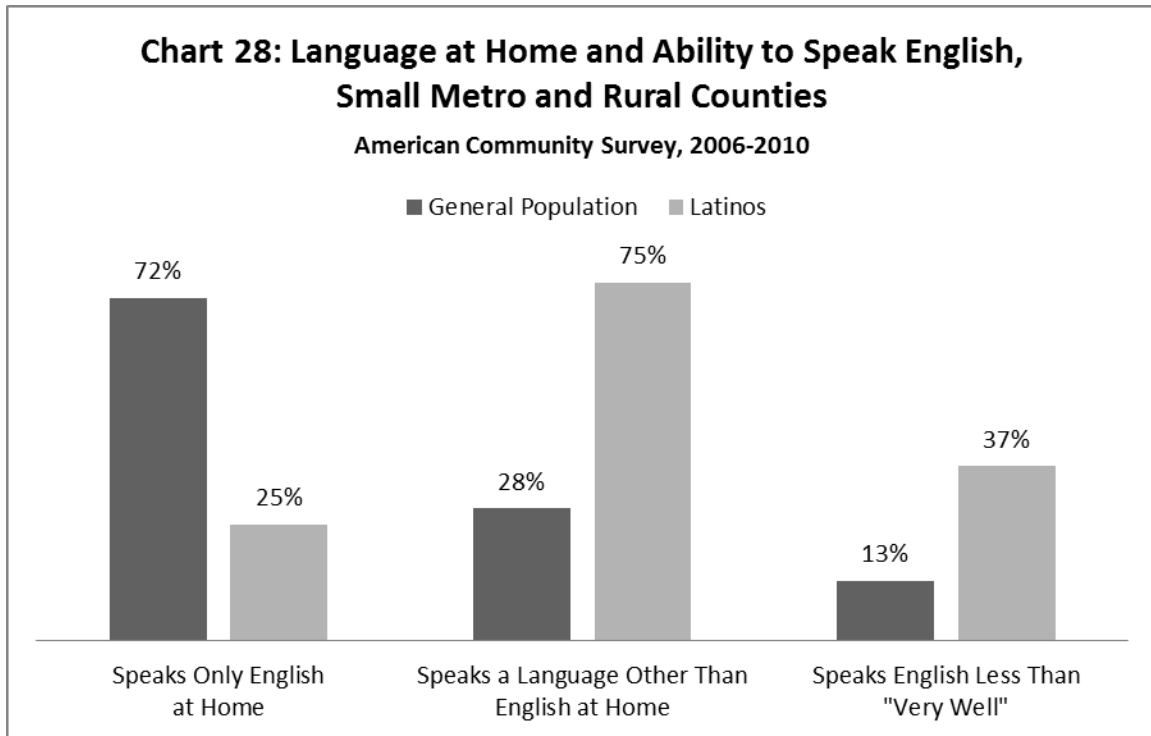


Small Metro and Rural Counties

From 2006 to 2010, 75 percent of Latinos in small metro and rural counties spoke a language other than English at home, while 28 percent of the general population in these counties spoke a language other than English at home. In addition, 37 percent of Latinos self-identified as speaking English less than “very well” compared to 13 percent of the general population. This data is illustrated in Chart 28.

While the percentages of Latinos in these counties who speak a language other than English at home and self-identify as speaking English less than “very well” are comparable to the statewide figures, the disparity between these figures and the countywide population is larger. While Latinos statewide and in both large urban counties and suburbs and medium metro counties were about twice as likely as the general population to speak a language other than English at home and self-identify as speaking English less than “very well,” in small metro and rural counties, Latinos were almost three times as likely as the general population to speak a language other than English at home and self-identify as speaking English less than “very well.”¹²

¹² Again, apparent differences in the magnitudes of the gaps between Latinos and the overall population that appear when looking at the data across county subgroups can be partially explained by the fact that Latinos are a greater share of the population in some county subgroups. In this instance, differences in the size of the gap between county subgroups may also suggest that rural counties are



less diverse, having far fewer residents that speak languages other than English or Spanish, and a higher proportion of monolingual English speakers.

Income and Poverty

From 2006 to 2010 Latinos tended to earn less than Californians as a whole and were underrepresented among higher income brackets, overrepresented at lower income brackets, and more likely to live in poverty.

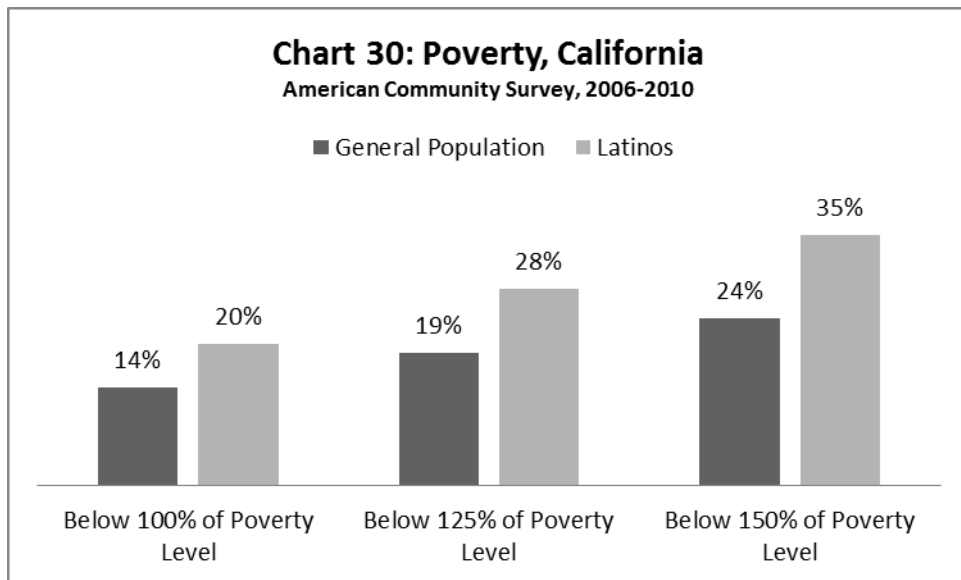
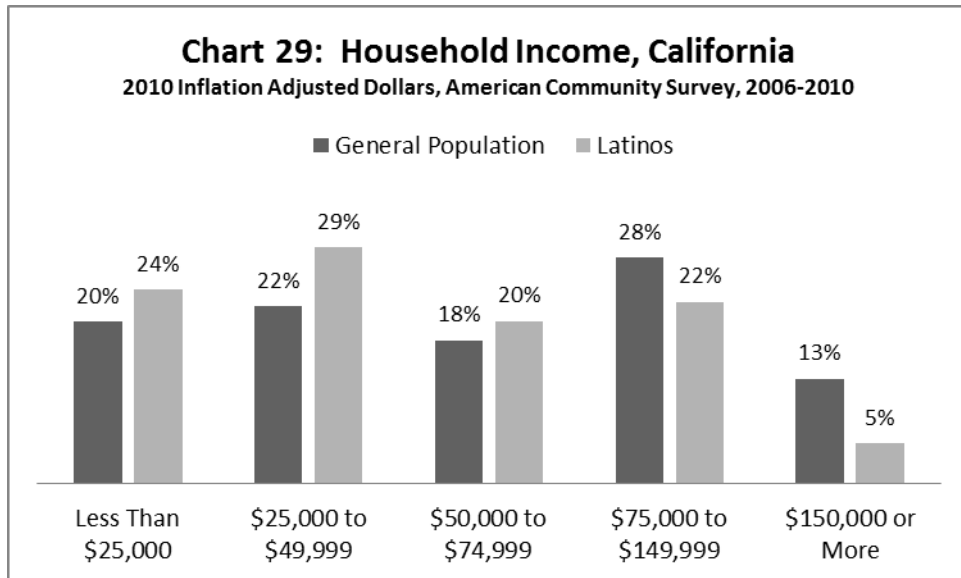
Latinos had a median household income of \$47,180 compared to a median household income of \$60,883 for all Californians.¹³ Similarly, Latinos had an average household income of \$59,414 compared to an average household income of \$83,444 for the population at large. Household income includes income in the past 12 months from wages or salaries; self-employment; interest, dividends or rental property; Social Security; retirement; public assistance; and food stamp benefits.

For both Latinos and the general population, average income was higher than median income because of the relatively small number of earners with very large incomes. The substantially larger comparative income difference in the data for average incomes (as opposed to median incomes) implies that Latinos likely were underrepresented in higher income groups. And further data analysis bears this out: for example, 13 percent of Californians had a household income of \$150,000 or more compared to only 5 percent of Latino households.

While Latinos were underrepresented in upper income brackets, they were overrepresented in lower income brackets and were more likely to live in poverty than Californians as a whole. For example, while 14 percent of Californians lived in poverty from 2006 to 2010, 20 percent of Latinos lived in poverty during that period.

Charts 29 and 30 illustrate these patterns. Chart 29 provides an overview of the percentage of Californians and Latinos whose household income fell in the income categories specified in the chart. Chart 30 provides data on poverty rates and related income categories.

¹³ Median household income is the “middle” income level at which 50 percent of households have higher incomes and 50 percent of households have lower incomes. Median household income may be a better indicator than average household income, since the average may be affected by very high and low values.

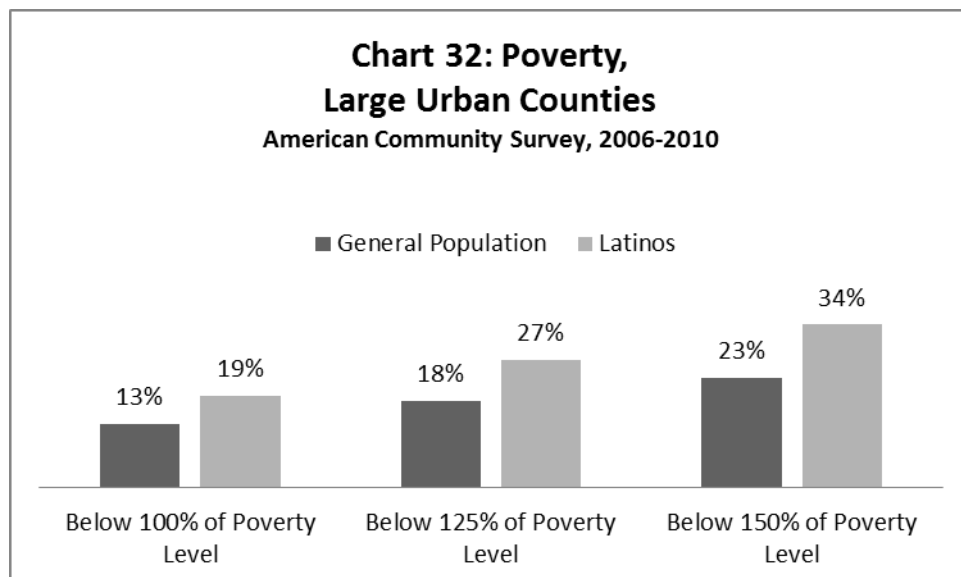
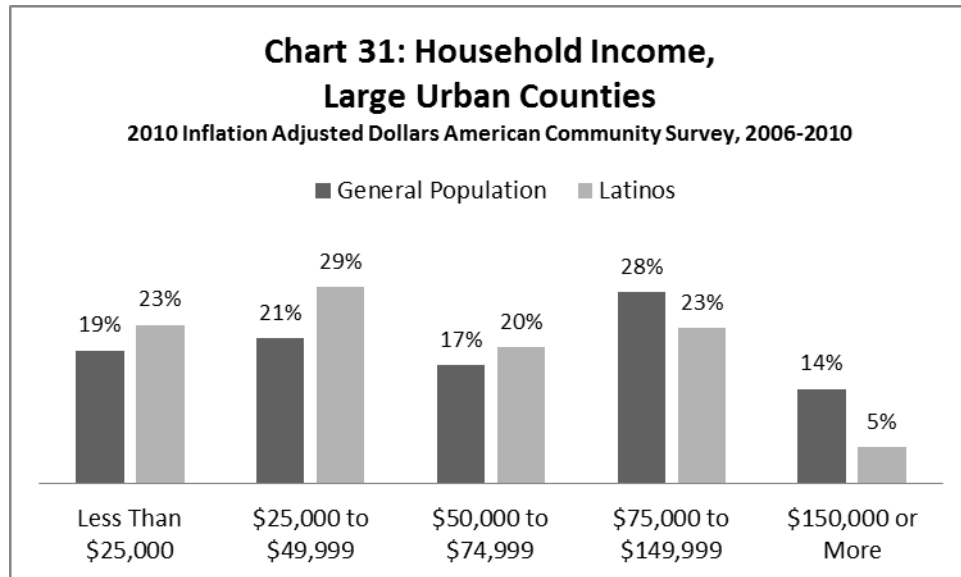


These patterns in the data are consistent for Latinos in large urban counties, suburbs and medium metro counties, and small metro and rural counties.

Large Urban Counties

From 2006 to 2010 Latinos in large urban counties had a median household income of \$48,018 compared to a median household income of \$62,736 for the population at large. Similarly, Latinos in these counties had an average household income of \$60,685 compared to an average household income of \$86,309 for the population at large.

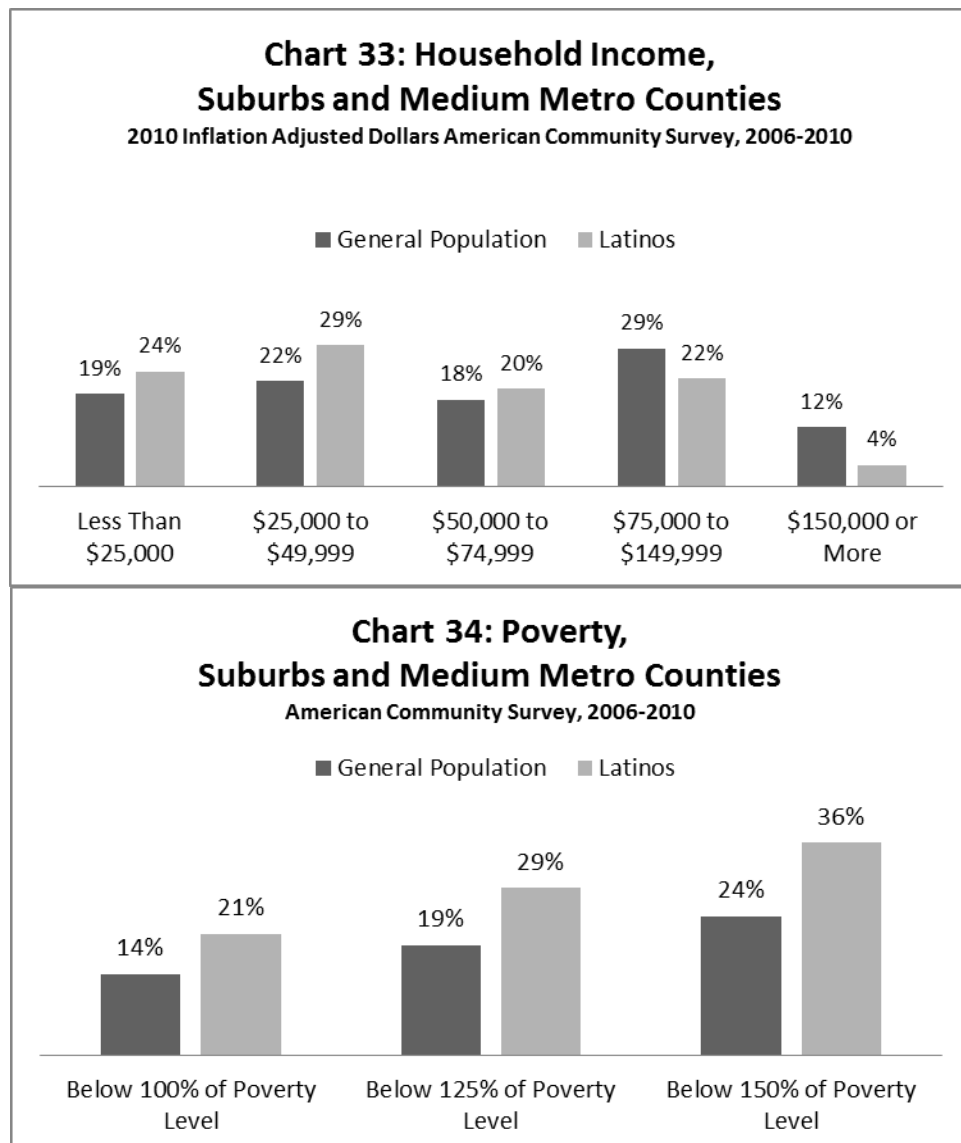
Overall, Latinos in these counties tended to earn less than the population at large and were underrepresented among higher income brackets, overrepresented at lower income brackets, and more likely to live in poverty. Charts 31 and 32 illustrate these patterns. Chart 31 provides an overview of the percentage of Californians and Latinos in large urban counties whose household income fell in the specified income categories. Chart 32 provides data on poverty rates and related income categories for both populations in these counties.



Suburbs and Medium Metro Counties

From 2006 to 2010 Latinos in suburbs and medium metro counties had a median household income of \$47,145 compared to a median household income of \$61,537 for the population at large. Similarly, Latinos in these counties had an average household income of \$58,357 compared to an average household income of \$81,666 for the population at large.

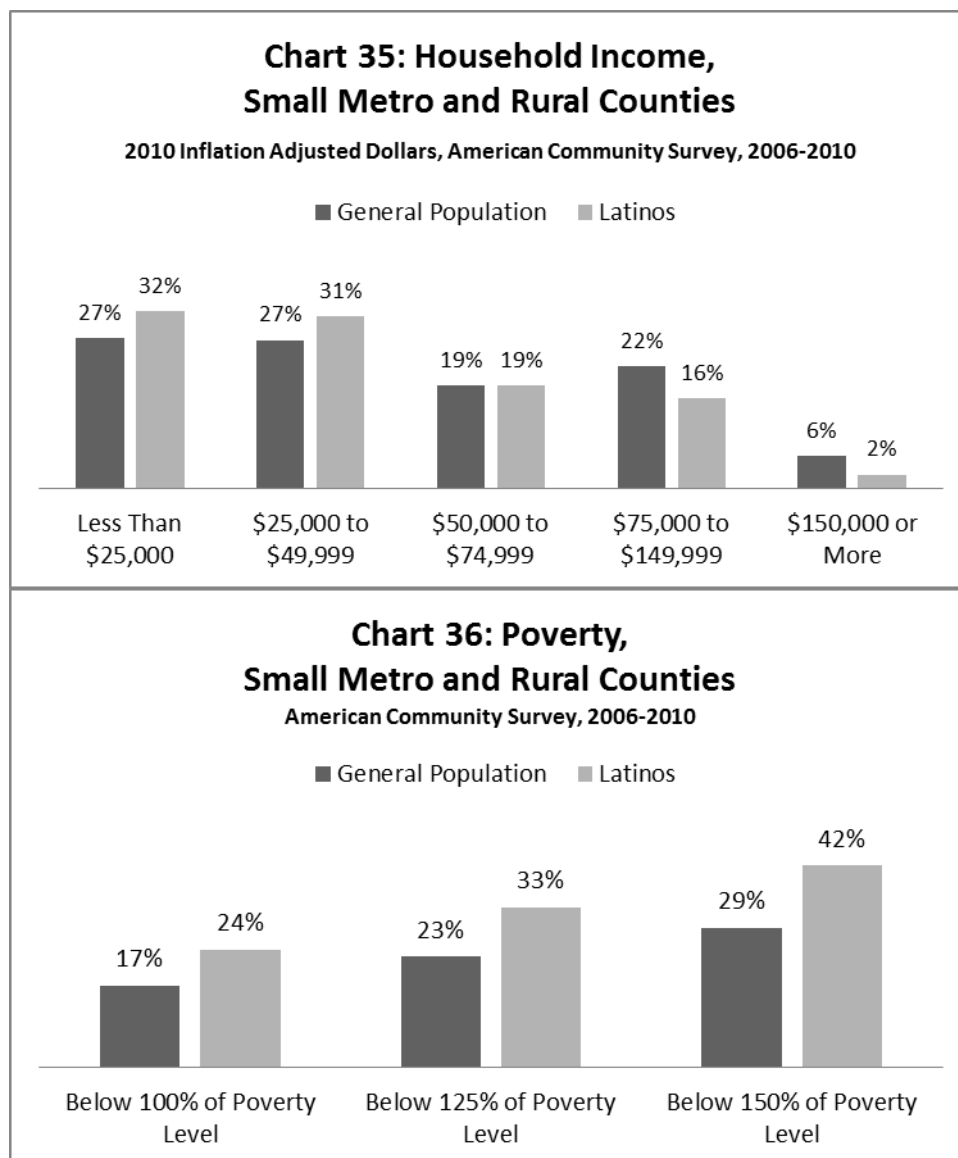
Overall, Latinos in these counties tended to earn less than the population at large and were underrepresented among higher income brackets, overrepresented at lower income brackets, and more likely to live in poverty. Charts 33 and 34 illustrate these patterns.



Small Metro and Rural Counties

From 2006 to 2010 Latinos in small metro and rural counties had a median household income of \$38,077 compared to a median household income of \$45,869 for the population at large. Similarly, Latinos in these counties had an average household income of \$48,532 compared to an average household income of \$60,885 for the population at large.

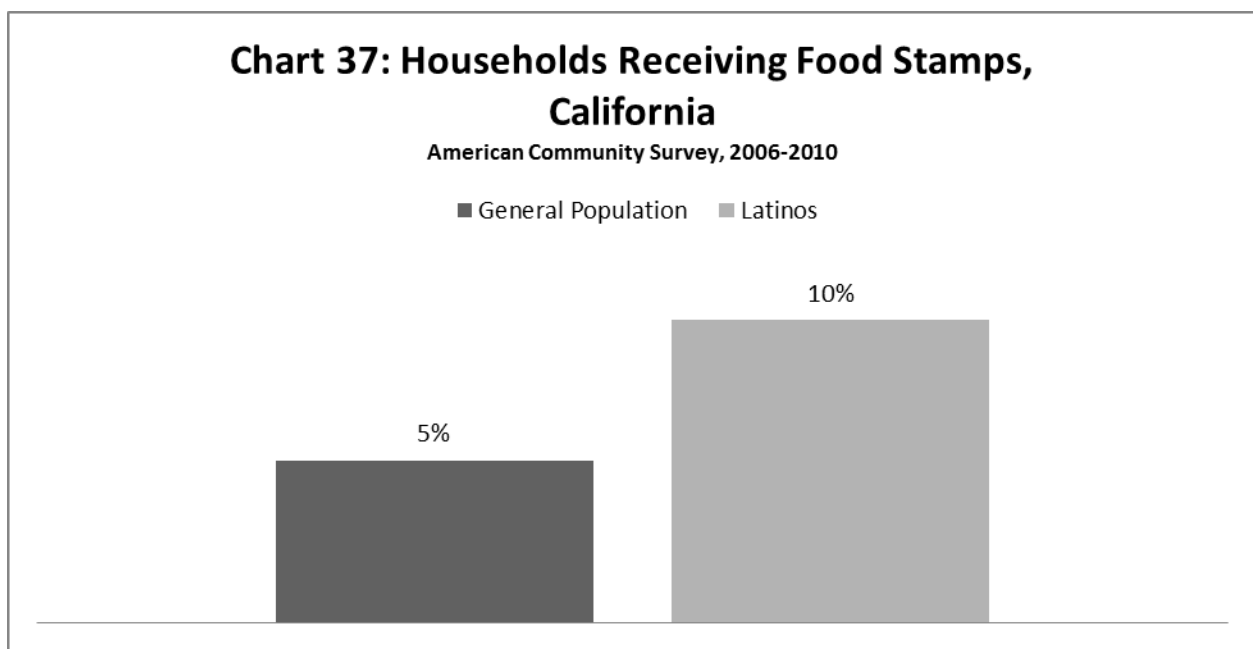
Overall, Latinos in these counties tended to earn less than the population at large and were underrepresented among higher income brackets, overrepresented at lower income brackets, and more likely to live in poverty. Charts 35 and 36 illustrate these patterns.



Receipt of Public Assistance

As discussed earlier in this report, from 2006 to 2010 Latinos tended to have higher rates of poverty than the general population. During that period, they also tended to receive food stamps and cash assistance at higher rates.

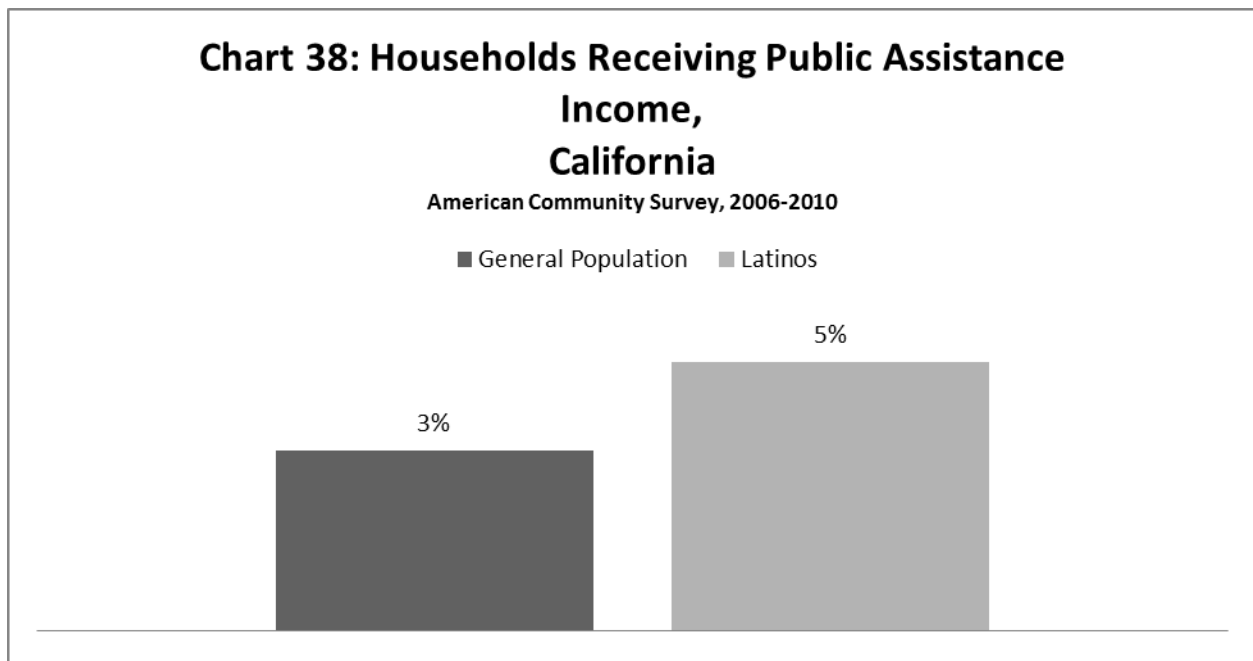
CalFresh is California's food stamp program; at the federal level, the food stamp program is the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). As shown in Chart 37, 5 percent of the state's households received food stamps, compared to 10 percent of California's Latino households. Both the general population and Latino population tended to have larger food-stamp usage rates in small metro and rural counties than in more urban counties.



From 2006 to 2010 patterns of public assistance receipt were consistent with patterns of food-stamp assistance. In California, public assistance is provided through the county General Assistance program and the state California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program. CalWORKs operates under the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.

As Chart 38 shows, Latino households had a slightly higher rate of public assistance receipt (5 percent) than the general population (3 percent). Rates of public assistance receipt for both populations were the highest in small and rural counties, likely because

income tends to fall as one moves away from the city and into more rural areas, where poverty rates typically are higher.

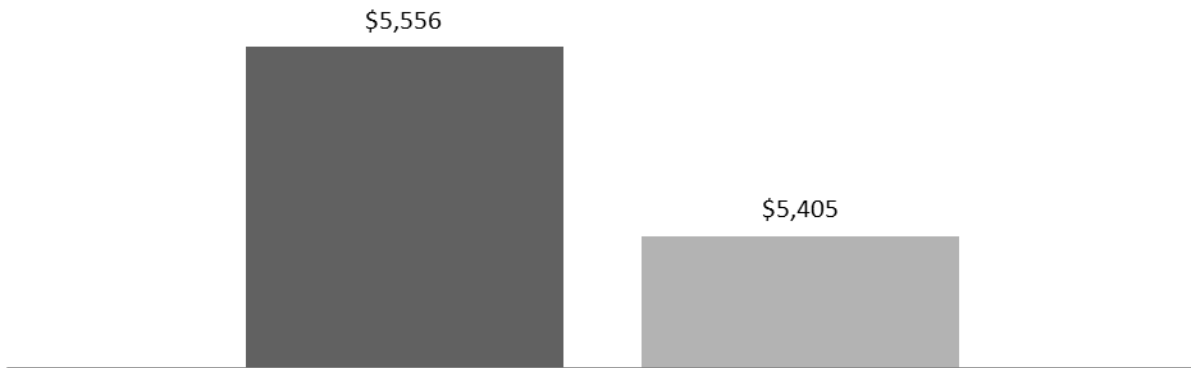


While Latinos received public assistance at slightly higher rates than the general population, they also tended to receive lower average amounts of benefits. As Chart 39 indicates, general population households received an average of \$151 more in annual benefits than Latino households in California. Latinos received higher average amounts of benefits than the general population only in small metro and rural counties.

Chart 39: Average Household Public Assistance Income, California

2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars, American Community Survey, 2006-2010

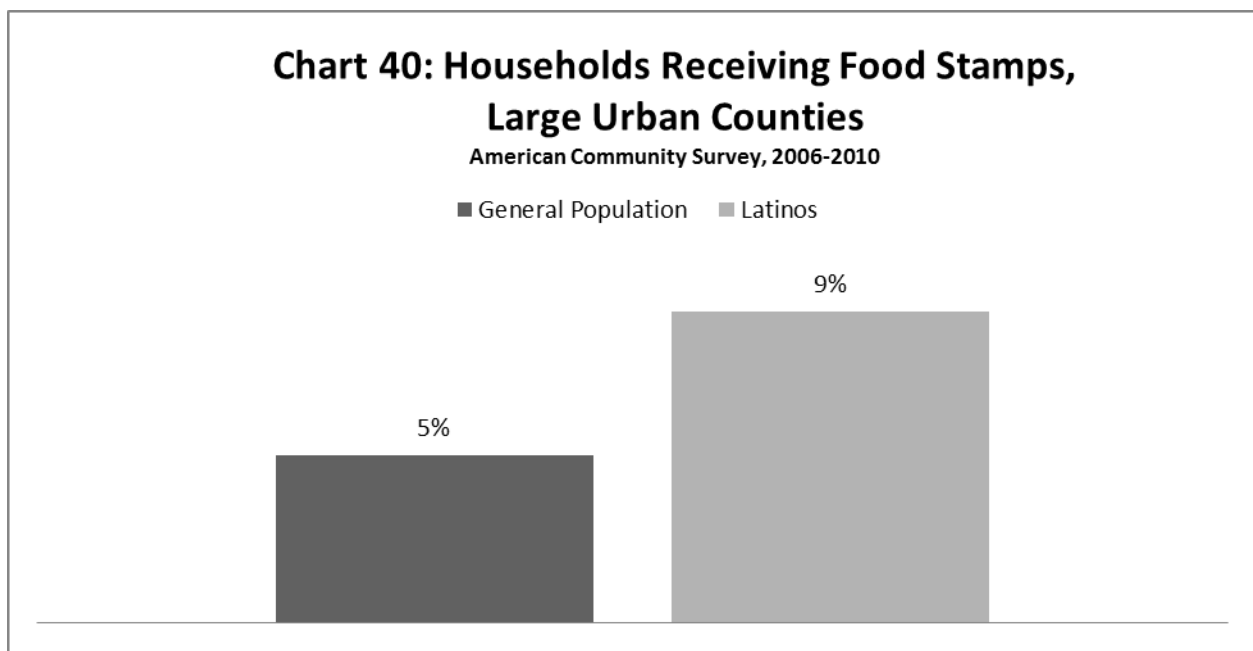
■ General Population ■ Latinos



Large Urban Counties

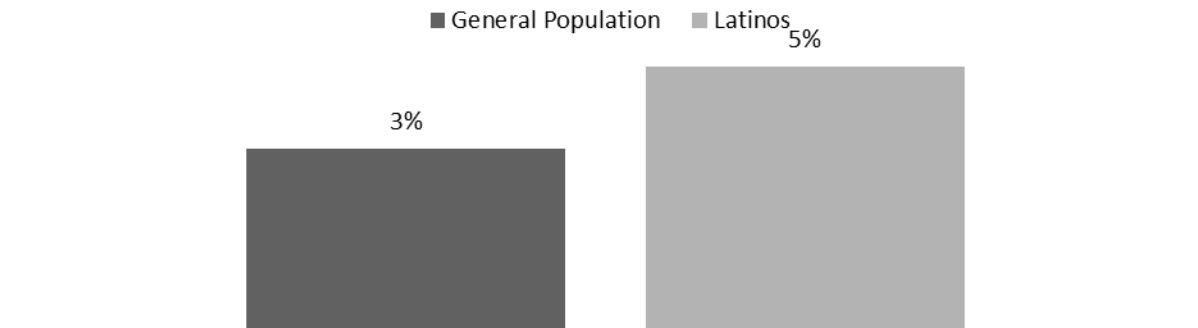
In large urban counties, 5 percent of the general population's households received food stamps annually compared to 9 percent of Latino households, as shown in Chart 40.

Furthermore, 3 percent of the general population's households in large urban counties received General Assistance and/or CalWORKs benefits annually compared to 5 percent of Latino households, as shown in Chart 41. As depicted in Chart 42, Latino households received an average of \$193 less in annual benefits compared to the general population.



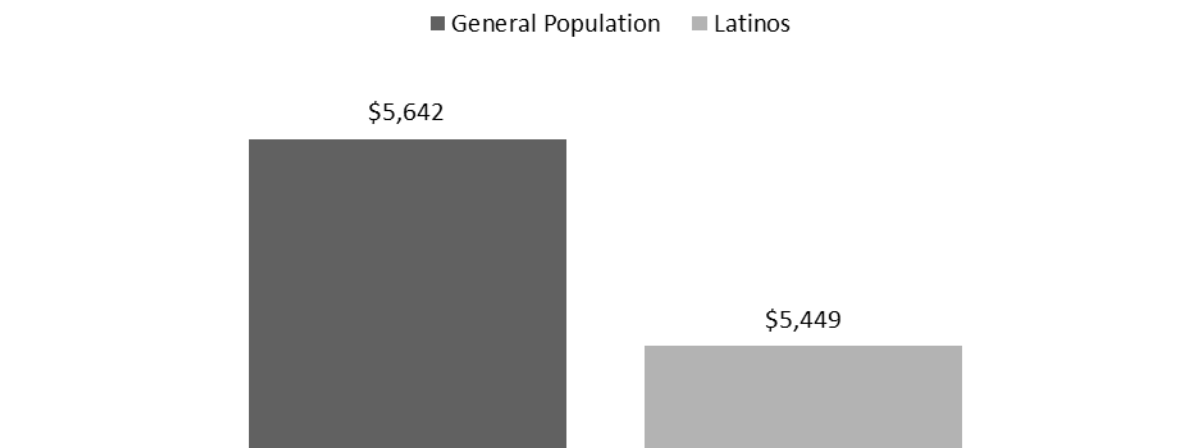
**Chart 41: Households Receiving Public Assistance
Income,
Large Urban Counties**

American Community Survey, 2006-2010



**Chart 42: Average Household Public Assistance Income,
Large Urban Counties**

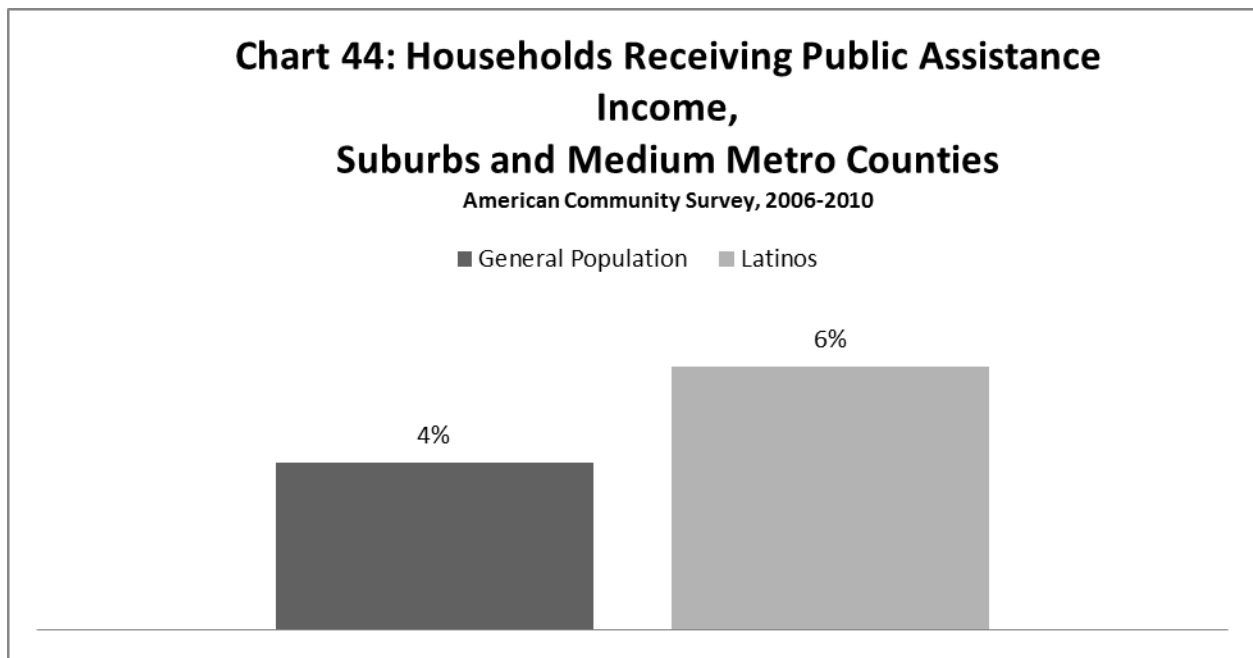
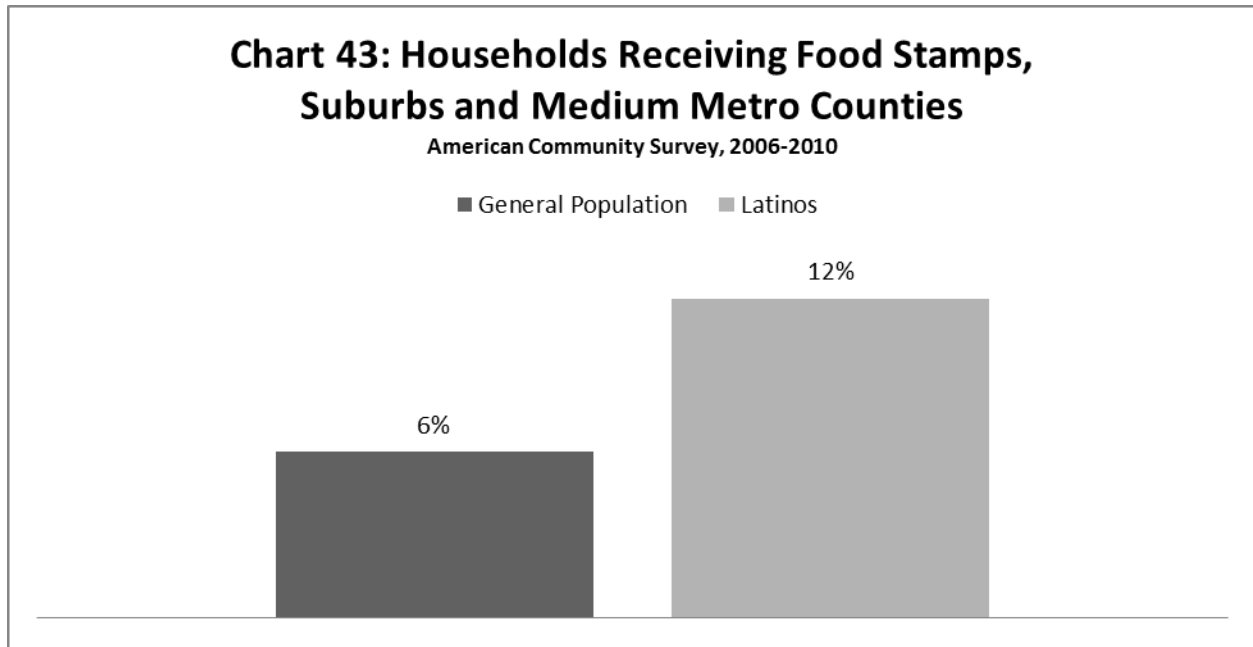
2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars, American Community Survey, 2006-2010

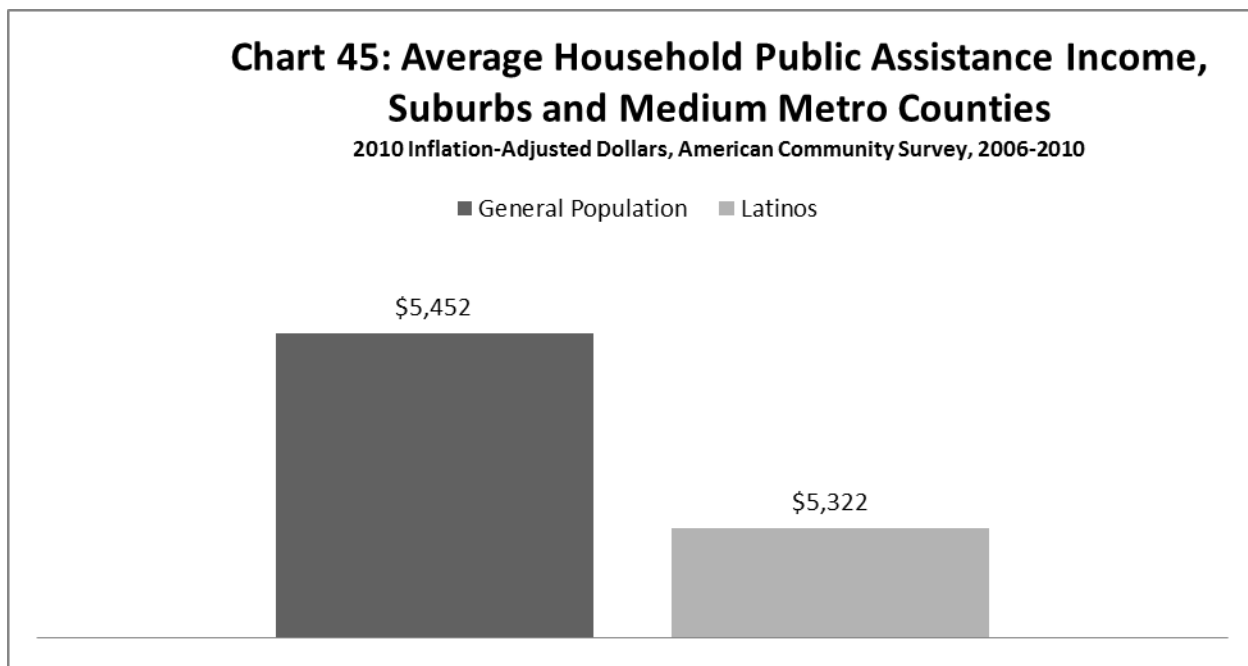


Suburbs and Medium Metro Counties

In suburbs and medium metro counties, 6 percent of the general population's households received food stamps annually compared to 12 percent of Latino households, as shown in Chart 43.

Four percent of the general population's households in suburbs and medium metro counties received General Assistance and/or CalWORKs benefits annually compared to 6 percent of Latino households, as shown in Chart 44. At the same time, in these counties, Latino households on average received \$130 less in annual benefits than the general population, as shown in Chart 45.





Small Metro and Rural Counties

In small metro and rural counties, 8 percent of the general population's households received food stamps annually compared to 15 percent of Latino households, as shown in Chart 46.

In small metro and rural counties, 5 percent of the general population's households received General Assistance and/or CalWORKs benefits annually compared to 7 percent of Latino households, as shown in Chart 47.

Chart 48 shows Latino households in small metro and rural counties on average received \$93 more in annual benefits than the general population in these counties.

The small metro and rural counties subgroup is the only county grouping examined in this report in which Latinos, on average, received more public assistance benefits than the general population.

Chart 46: Households Receiving Food Stamps, Small Metro and Rural Counties

American Community Survey, 2006-2010

■ General Population ■ Latinos

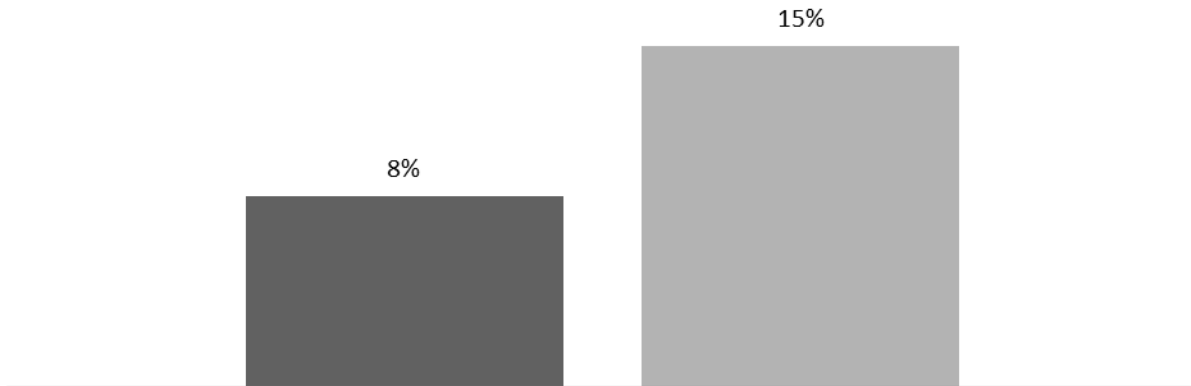


Chart 47: Households Receiving Public Assistance Income, Small Metro and Rural Counties

American Community Survey, 2006-2010

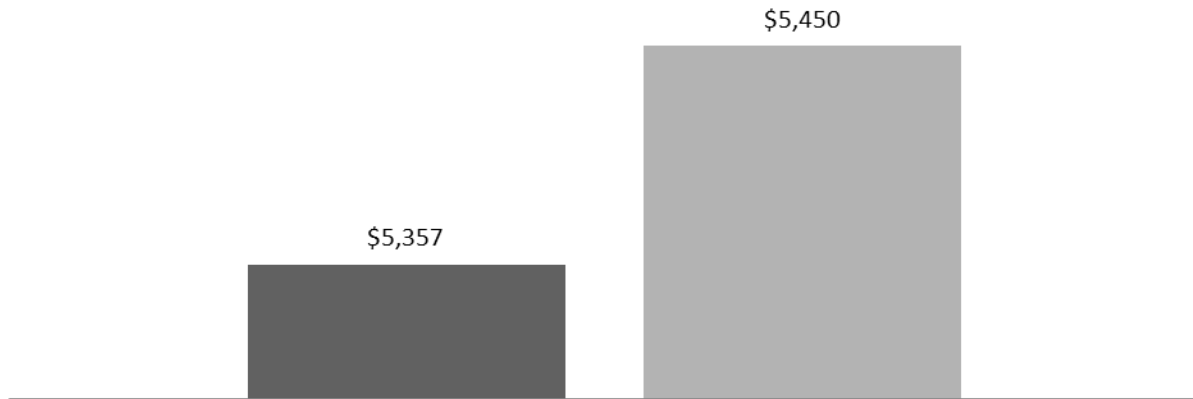
■ General Population ■ Latinos



Chart 48: Average Household Public Assistance Income, Small Metro and Rural Counties

2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars, American Community Survey, 2006-2010

■ General Population ■ Latinos



Educational Attainment and Postsecondary Education

Educational attainment, which is the highest level of education a person achieves, typically is related to an individual's economic success in the labor market. Higher educational attainment generally is associated with higher earnings.¹⁴

The next series of charts on pages 58 and 59 shows the educational attainment of California's general population age 25 and older compared to the state's Latino population, for the five-year period from 2006 to 2010, based on the American Community Survey's (ACS) five-year estimates for 2006–10. Chart 49 portrays for the statewide population; charts 50, 51, and 52 show for the populations in large urban counties, suburbs and medium metro counties, and small metro and rural counties, respectively.

From 2006 to 2010, 23.5 million people age 25 and older lived in California, and 30 percent were Latino. In large urban counties, there were 15 million people age 25 and older, and Latinos made up 31 percent. Of the 6.9 million people age 25 and older who lived in suburbs and medium metro counties, 30 percent were Latino. In small metro and rural counties, there were 1.5 million people age 25 and older, and Latinos made up 24 percent.

Five categories of educational attainment are shown in the charts: less than a high school education; high school graduate, which includes receiving a high school diploma or the equivalent; some college (but no degree) or an associate degree; bachelor's degree; and graduate or professional degree. In retrospect, it would have been preferable to separate the data between "some college" and "associate degree," rather than combining the two into a single category; those statuses are quite different, and it is difficult to make clear conclusions from them when they are combined. For instance, an associate degree reflects the completion of a degree program at a community college, whereas some college would indicate enrollment in courses at a community college or a four-year postsecondary institution without completion of a degree program. However, the Senate Office of Research requested data with the two statuses merged.

¹⁴ For a discussion of educational attainment in the United States in 2009, including comparisons by demographic characteristics and by region and state, see the U.S. Census Bureau publication cited in this footnote. That Census Bureau report uses data collected in the 2009 American Community Survey and the 2005–09 survey five-year estimates. Camille L. Ryan and Julie Siebens, "Educational Attainment in the United States: 2009," Current Population Reports, U.S. Census Bureau, February 2012, p. 12.

Nonetheless, the combined category for “some college or associate degree” is shown to denote a level of college attainment that is less than a bachelor’s degree.

Charts 49 through 52 illustrate that, among adults age 25 and older in California, Latinos considerably lagged behind the general population in educational attainment from 2006 to 2010. Specifically, Latinos were much less likely than the general population to report they had completed high school or college.

High School Completion

From 2006 to 2010 nearly half (43 percent) of Latinos age 25 and older in California reported they had less than a high school education. That is more than double the share of the state’s general population in that age group (19 percent) that reported having less than a high school education (Chart 49). Conversely, 57 percent of Latinos and 81 percent of the general population age 25 and older had at least a high school diploma or its equivalent.¹⁵

Those figures are mirrored in the population data for large urban counties and suburbs and medium metro counties (Charts 50 and 51). But there is a difference for Latinos in small metro and rural counties. In these counties, 53 percent of the Latino population had at least a high school education compared to 80 percent of the general population (Chart 52).

While this analysis of the ACS survey data does not compare the educational attainment of native-born versus foreign-born persons, other reports address the gap between them. Specifically, there is evidence that the foreign-born have had much lower attainment levels: in 2012 the U.S. Census Bureau reported that 70 percent of the population of California with less than a high school education was foreign-born.¹⁶

In addition, based on the Census Bureau’s Current Population Survey data, Policy Analysis for California Education (PACE) at Stanford University reported in 2010 there is a large gap between native-born and foreign-born Latinos ages 25 to 34 in California, both in college enrollment and college completion. PACE also indicated that, at least in

¹⁵ These two figures are not directly shown on the chart but they are the sum of percentages for all four of the categories equivalent to high school graduate or above.

¹⁶ Camille L. Ryan and Julie Siebens, “Educational Attainment in the United States: 2009,” Current Population Reports, U.S. Census Bureau, February 2012, p. 10.

some surveys, the foreign-born constitute a larger share of the Latino population in California than elsewhere.¹⁷

College Attainment

From 2006 to 2010 nearly one-third of California's general population (30 percent) reported they had a bachelor's degree or higher, but only 1 in 10 Latinos (10 percent) indicated they had at least a bachelor's degree or higher (Chart 49). A similar gap between Latinos and the general population is apparent to varying degrees in the county data.

A larger proportion of Latinos in large urban counties had a bachelor's degree or higher compared to Latinos in the other counties, yet the gap between Latinos and the general population was larger in large urban counties, where the population tended to have more education. Likewise, the smallest gap between Latinos and the general population was in small metro and rural counties, where the population tended to have less education than in other counties.

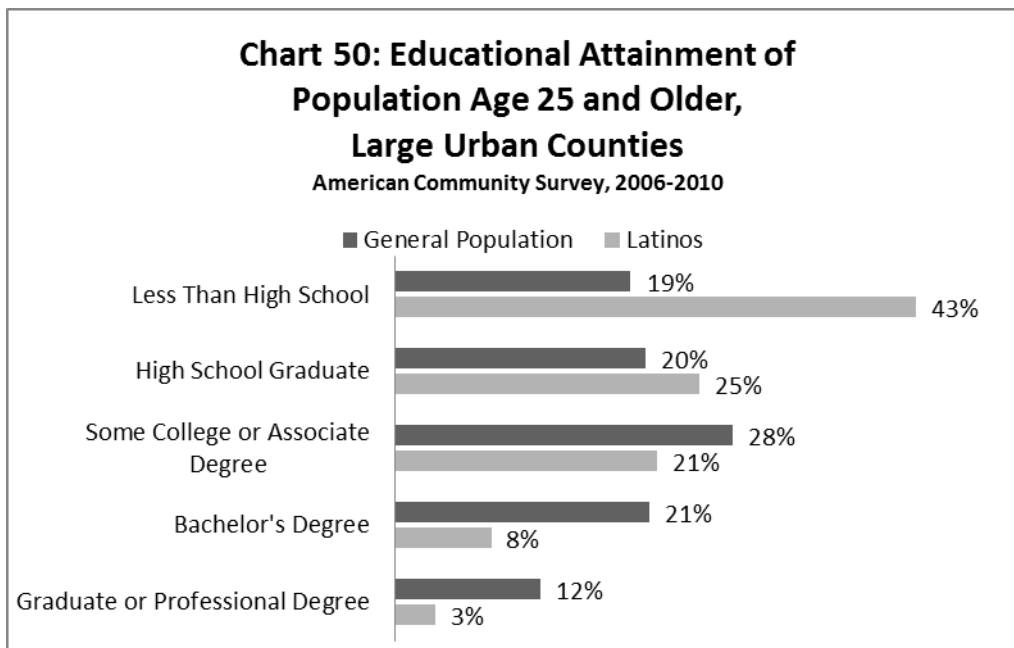
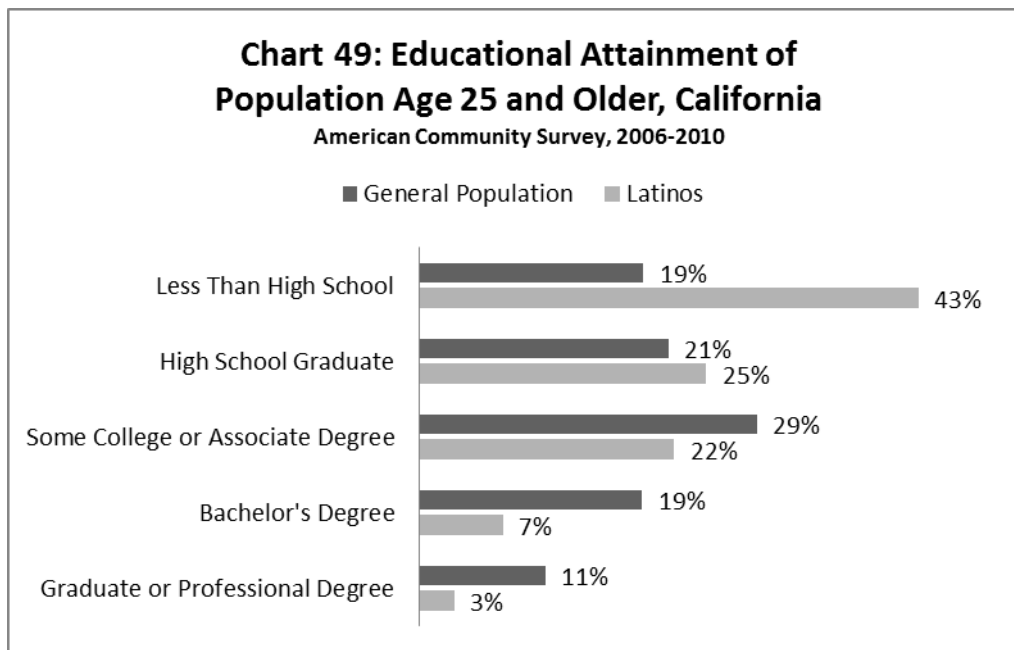
Specifically, in large urban counties, 33 percent of the general population and 11 percent of Latinos had a bachelor's degree or higher (Chart 50). In suburbs and medium metro counties, 27 percent of the general population and 9 percent of Latinos had a bachelor's degree or higher (Chart 51). In small metro and rural counties, 19 percent of the general population and 7 percent of Latinos had a bachelor's degree or higher (Chart 52).

Statewide, nearly the same proportion of the general population had some college or an associate degree (29 percent) as those who had a bachelor's degree or a higher degree (30 percent) (Chart 49). In contrast, Latinos across the state were more than twice as likely to have some college or an associate degree (22 percent) than a bachelor's degree or higher (10 percent).

At the county level, the percentage of Latinos who attained some college or an associate degree does not vary much between the three county groups. Latinos in large urban counties were slightly less likely to have some college or an associate degree (21 percent) than Latinos in suburbs and medium metro counties (23 percent) and Latinos in small metro and rural counties (23 percent) (Charts 50, 51, and 52). This is not because Latinos in large urban counties had less education than Latinos in the other counties; rather, it reflects the fact that Latinos in large urban counties were slightly

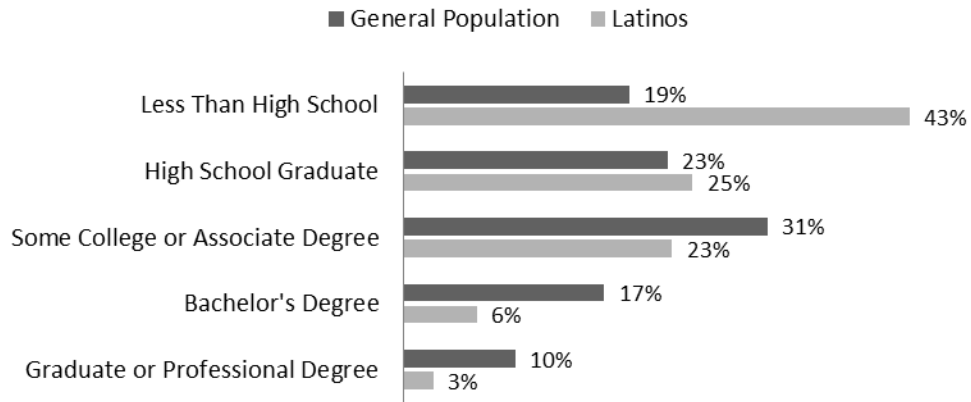
¹⁷ Martin Carnoy, "California's Impending College Graduate Crisis and What Needs to Be Done About It," PACE Policy Brief 10-2, Stanford University, April 2010, p. 2, 3, 6.

more likely to attain a bachelor's degree or higher compared to Latinos in other counties.



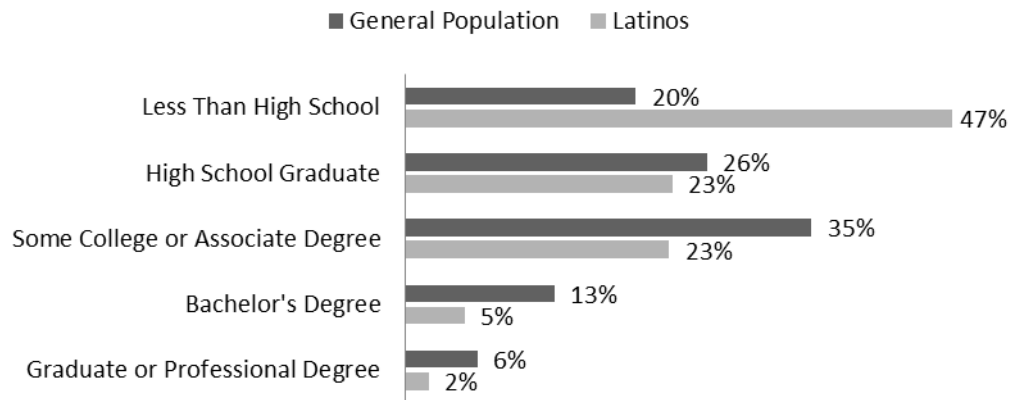
**Chart 51: Educational Attainment of
Population Age 25 and Older,
Suburbs and Medium Metro Counties**

American Community Survey, 2006-2010



**Chart 52: Educational Attainment of
Population Age 25 and Older,
Small Metro and Rural Counties**

American Community Survey, 2006-2010

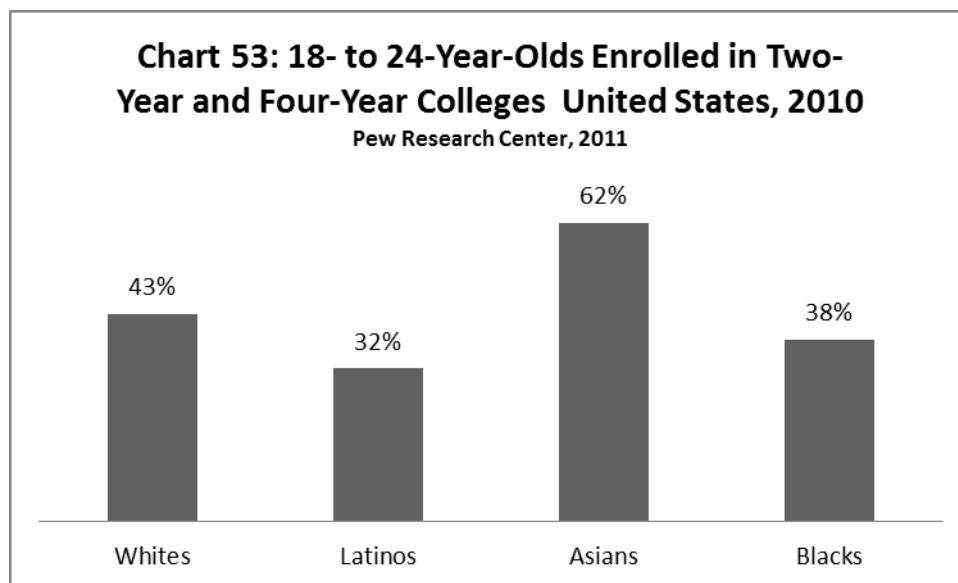


Postsecondary Education Indicators from Other Data Sources

This section presents additional indicators of postsecondary education from other data sources. From this information, there are indications that Latino youth have made some strides against the educational attainment gap. Specifically, young Latinos have increased their college enrollment, especially at community colleges; however, their college completion rates remain low.

College Enrollment

In 2011 the Pew Research Center reported that the nationwide college enrollment rate of Latinos ages 18 to 24 peaked at a new high. The center analyzed national data from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. According to the center, in 2010, 32 percent of Latinos ages 18 to 24 were enrolled in college (two-year and four-year colleges), up from 28 percent in 2009. The 2010 college enrollment rates of other groups were higher: whites, 43 percent; Asians, 62 percent; and blacks, 38 percent (Chart 53).



The Pew Research Center cited two reasons the Latino college enrollment rate is increasing:

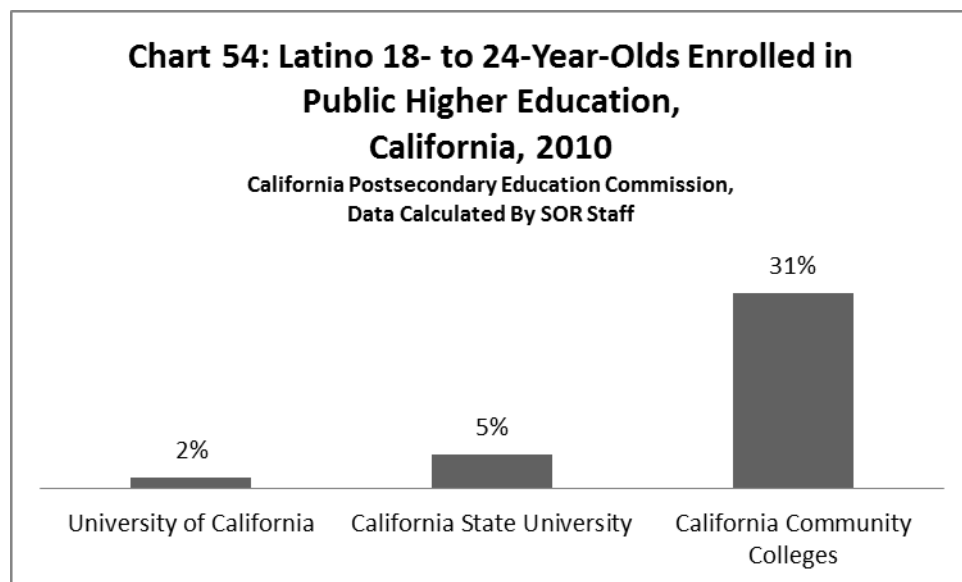
First, more Latinos are college-eligible; the high school completion rate of Latinos peaked at 73 percent in 2010, an increase from 70 percent in 2009. (As noted in the K–12 education section of this report, the 2011–12 public high school graduation rate for Latino students in California was 73 percent.)

Second, more Latino high school graduates are enrolling in college; among Latinos ages 18 to 24 who had completed high school, the college enrollment rate was 44 percent in 2010, an increase from 39 percent in 2009.

The center also reported that much of the growth in young Latino college enrollment has been at community colleges. Of Latinos ages 18 to 24 enrolled in college in 2010, 46 percent were at two-year colleges and 54 percent were at four-year colleges.

In comparison, other racial/ethnic groups were enrolled at four-year colleges at higher rates: whites, 73 percent; Asians, 78 percent; and blacks, 63 percent.¹⁸

In California, the vast majority of Latino college students have been enrolled at community colleges, according to the Senate Office of Research's calculations of data from the former California Postsecondary Education Commission (CPEC). Of the 1.9 million Latinos ages 18 to 24 in California in 2010, only 38 percent were enrolled in the state's public higher education system. Specifically, 31 percent of Latino 18- to 24-year-olds were enrolled in a community college, but only 5 percent were enrolled at California State University, and 2 percent were enrolled at the University of California (Chart 54).¹⁹



According to a 2011 report from the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), California was among the three states with the highest percentage of Latino college students in 2010: Latinos made up 30 percent of public college students in California and Texas, and only one other state—New Mexico—had a higher share of Latino college students (42 percent).²⁰

¹⁸ Richard Fry, "Hispanic College Enrollment Spikes, Narrowing Gaps With Other Groups, 24% Growth from 2009 to 2010," Pew Research Center Hispanic Trends Project, August 25, 2011. This report cites its data source as the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1967 to 2009, and October 2010.

¹⁹ Senate Office of Research calculations from data in Ethnicity Snapshots Charts, available at <http://www.cpec.ca.gov/StudentData/EthSnapshotChart.asp>, (last visited October 2, 2013).

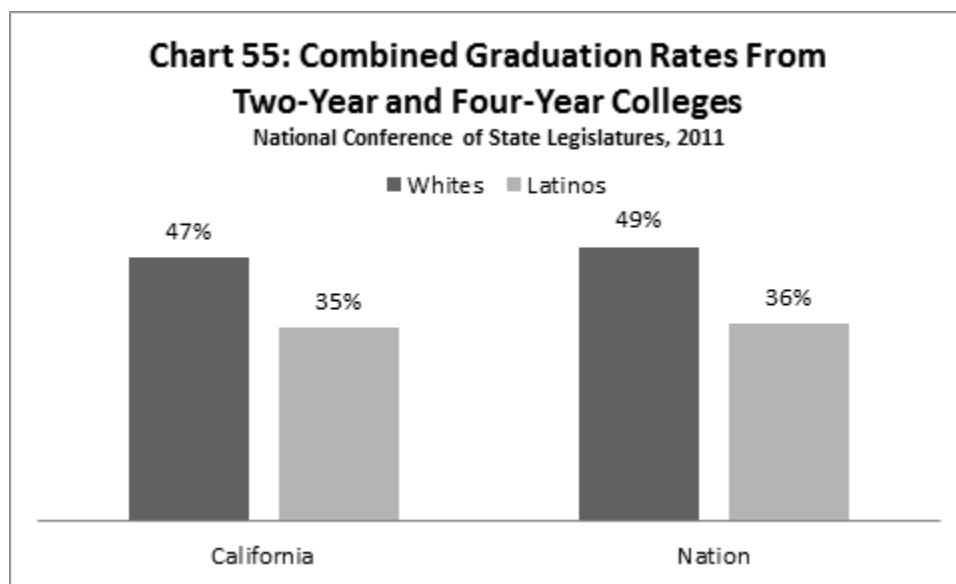
²⁰ Michelle Camacho Liu, "Trends in Latino College Access and Success," National Conference of State Legislatures, July 2011, p. 4. This report cites the following as the original source of the data for Latino representation among public college students: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated

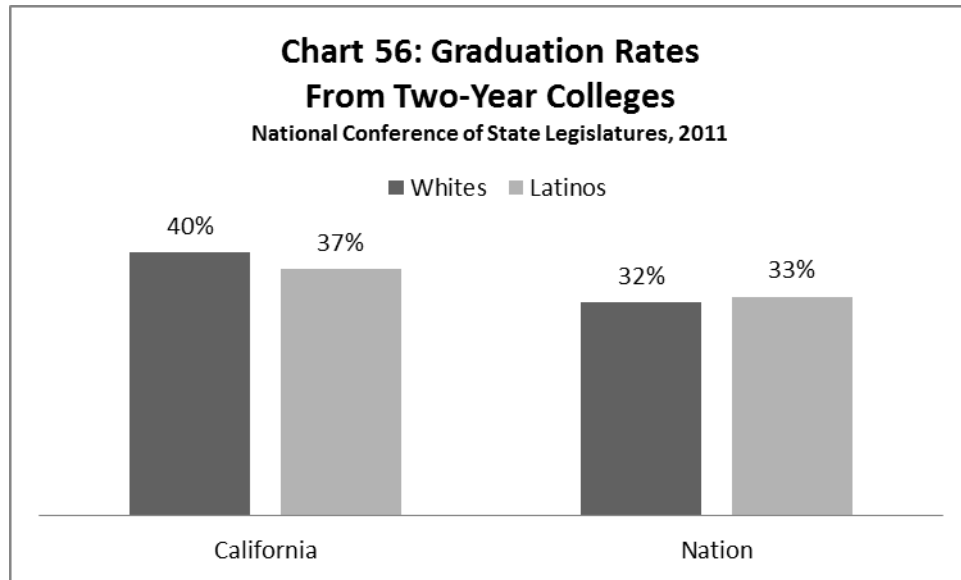
College Graduation Rates

While the college enrollment rate of Latinos has increased, their college completion rate has not improved, according to NCSL. In 2011, NCSL reported college graduation rates for Latino and white students at the state level and as a nation. Charts 55 and 56 display the graduation rates of first-time, full-time freshmen enrolled in two-year colleges (community colleges) and four-year colleges in California and the nation, as cited by NCSL. These rates represent the completion of an associate degree within three years, or a bachelor's degree within six years. The report did not identify a specific time period for the rates.

The charts show that graduation rates have been low, both for whites and Latinos, at two-year colleges and four-year colleges in California and nationwide.

Considering the combined graduation rates from two-year colleges and four-year colleges, Latino students have been much less likely than white students to graduate from colleges in California and the nation, as shown in Chart 55. In California the combined college graduation rate is 35 percent for Latinos compared to 47 percent for whites. The national figures also have shown a large gap between Latinos (36 percent) and whites (49 percent).





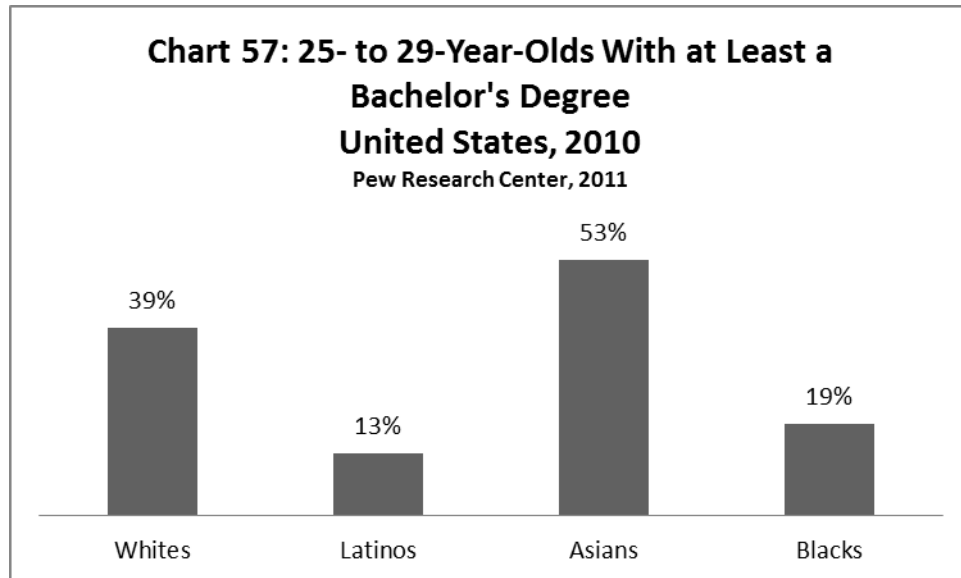
The graduation rates from two-year colleges alone (Chart 56) have shown a smaller difference between Latinos and whites. In California the two-year college graduation rates for Latinos and whites was 37 percent and 40 percent, respectively.²¹ The national rates have been about equal for Latinos (33 percent) and whites (32 percent).

A comparison of the data for two-year colleges versus the combined data for two-year and four-year colleges suggests that the college-completion gap between Latinos and whites is larger at four-year colleges than at community colleges.

Moreover, the Pew Research Center reported in 2011 that, nationally, young adult Latinos (ages 25 to 29) were less likely to complete a bachelor's degree than any other major racial/ethnic group. In 2010 only 13 percent of Latino 25- to 29-year-olds had at least a bachelor's degree compared to 39 percent of whites, 53 percent of Asians, and 19 percent of blacks (Chart 57).²²

²¹ Michelle Camacho Liu, "Trends in Latino College Access and Success," National Conference of State Legislatures, July 2011, p. 9, 10. This report cites the following as the original sources of the college graduation rates data: Deborah Santiago and Patrick Callan, "Benchmarking Latino College Completion to Meet National Goals: 2010 to 2020, Excelencia in Education, 2011; and U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009, National Center for Education Statistics, 2011.

²² Richard Fry, "Hispanic College Enrollment Spikes, Narrowing Gaps with Other Groups 24% Growth from 2009 to 2010," Pew Research Center Hispanic Trends Project, August 25, 2011. This report cites the National Center for Education Statistics as the source of the data for completion of a bachelor's degree.



In 2010 Latinos received only 18 percent of the bachelor's degrees awarded by public colleges in California, according to data from CPEC. In addition, Latinos received 29 percent of the associate degrees awarded by California community colleges. (For comparison, in 2010 Latinos were 45 percent of the California population aged 18 to 24.²³)

One factor related to the attainment of bachelor's degrees is the rate at which students at community colleges have been transferring to four-year colleges. Since much of the increase in college enrollment among Latinos has been occurring at community colleges, the four-year college transfer rate is particularly important for the Latino population's pathway to a university.

According to a 2010 report from the California State University (CSU), six years after enrolling in a community college in California, 70 percent of all degree-seeking students had not completed a certificate or degree and had not transferred to a four-year university; for Latino students this figure was 80 percent. Furthermore, Latino students were only half as likely as white students to transfer to a university (Latinos, 14 percent; whites, 29 percent).²⁴

²³ Data was obtained from a series of Ethnicity Snapshots Charts, available at <http://www.cpec.ca.gov/StudentData/EthSnapshotChart.asp>, (last visited October 2, 2013).

²⁴ Colleen Moore and Nancy Shulock, "Divided We Fail: Improving Completion and Closing Racial Gaps in California's Community Colleges," CSU Sacramento, October 2010, p. i, ii, 1.

College Readiness

With such low college graduation rates, it is not surprising that reports have indicated a college-readiness gap for California high school graduates, especially for Latinos.

A 2011 report from CSU ranked California worse than most states for student academic preparation for college. According to the report, Latino students are substantially less likely to take advanced math in high school and to complete the series of courses required for admission to the state's public universities. California State University's Early Assessment Program, which measures 11th grade students' readiness for college in math and English, found that Latino students are less likely to participate in the Early Assessment Program, especially in math. Furthermore, among those who had participated in the program, the Latino students were substantially less likely to be ready for college.²⁵

In 2007 only 33 percent of California's public high school graduates met the admission requirements for CSU, and 13 percent were eligible for the University of California (UC), according to CPEC (Chart 58). Eligibility rates for CSU and UC were lower for Latinos and blacks than for whites and Asians. Only 23 percent of Latinos were eligible for CSU, and 7 percent of Latinos were eligible for UC; the rates for blacks were similar (24 percent for CSU and 6 percent for UC).²⁶

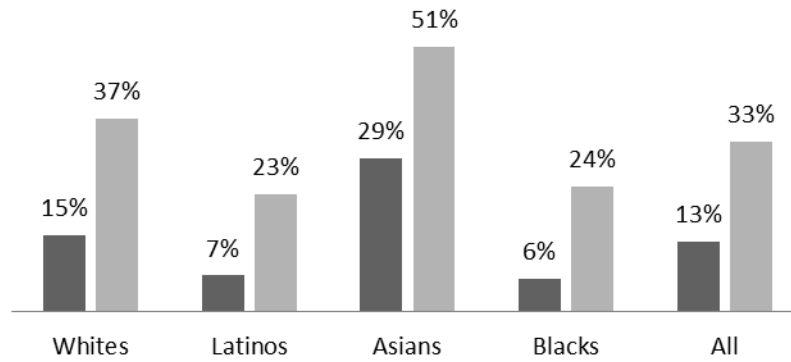
²⁵ Colleen Moore, Jeremy Offenstein, and Nancy Shulock, "Consequences of Neglect: Performance Trends in California Higher Education," IHELP, CSU Sacramento, July 2011, p. 1, 7.

²⁶ Adrian Griffin, "College-Going and University Eligibility: Differences Between Racial/Ethnic Groups," California Postsecondary Education Commission, March 2009, p. 2.

**Chart 58: California Public High School
Graduates Eligible for
Admission to UC and CSU, 2007**

California Postsecondary Education Commission

■ University of California (UC) ■ California State University (CSU)



Achievement in Elementary and Secondary Education (K–12)

As of 2013 there are 6.2 million students enrolled in California’s K–12 public school system. Latino students, who represent a majority of the students (3.3 million students or 53 percent), tend to have lower academic achievement than non-Latino students and the overall student population.

In this section, the achievement gap for Latino students is examined for two primary measures of student academic achievement: student results on the 2013 statewide California Standards Tests (CSTs) and 2011–12 public high school graduation rates.

The 2013 CSTs are aligned to the state’s former academic content standards that preceded California’s adoption of the Common Core State Standards in 2010. Currently, California is in the process of transitioning to a new assessment system aligned to the common core standards. For this report, the specific measures analyzed are the percentages of students in grade two and grade seven who scored at “proficient” and above on the 2013 CSTs in English-language arts and math; the state’s goal is for all students to score at the proficient and advanced levels.²⁷ Both the CST results and the high school graduation rates reveal an achievement gap for Latinos statewide, as well as for Latinos in all three county subgroups.

Comparing Latinos to All Students

Chart 59 shows the percentages of students in grade two and grade seven who scored at proficient and above on the 2013 CSTs in math. For students in grade two, the percentage of Latino students who scored at proficient and above was 56 percent

²⁷ In 2013, as in previous years, students in grades two through 11 were tested on the statewide California Standards Tests (CSTs) in English-language arts (ELA) and math. The CSTs for ELA contain between 65 and 75 multiple-choice questions; the CSTs for math contain 65 multiple-choice questions. The CSTs are administered every spring only to students in California public schools. These tests are administered to all students, including English learners, unless exempted from testing by the parent or guardian, or unless the student has a disability and has an individualized education plan that allows for an alternative assessment. In 2013 the CSTs for grade two in ELA and math were administered to 98.5 percent of students enrolled in grade two on the first day of testing. The CST for grade seven in ELA was administered to 92.5 percent of those enrolled on the first day of testing. In this analysis, for grade seven math, only scores for the general math CST were included, covering 83.9 percent of students enrolled in grade seven statewide. Scores for students taking the CST test for Algebra I in grade seven were excluded from the testing totals, for simplification of the analysis. These students, whose scores were excluded from the grade seven math totals, accounted for 8.7 percent of total grade seven enrollment statewide; for Latinos, these students accounted for 2.7 percent of total statewide Latino grade seven enrollment.

compared to 65 percent for the total student population. In grade seven, 42 percent of Latino students scored at proficient and above compared to 52 percent of the total student population.²⁸ For these two grades, there is a gap of about 10 percentage points between the percentage of Latinos who scored at proficient and above and the percentage of the overall student population that scored at proficient and above. It also is noteworthy that achievement levels for both groups dropped in grade seven compared to grade two.

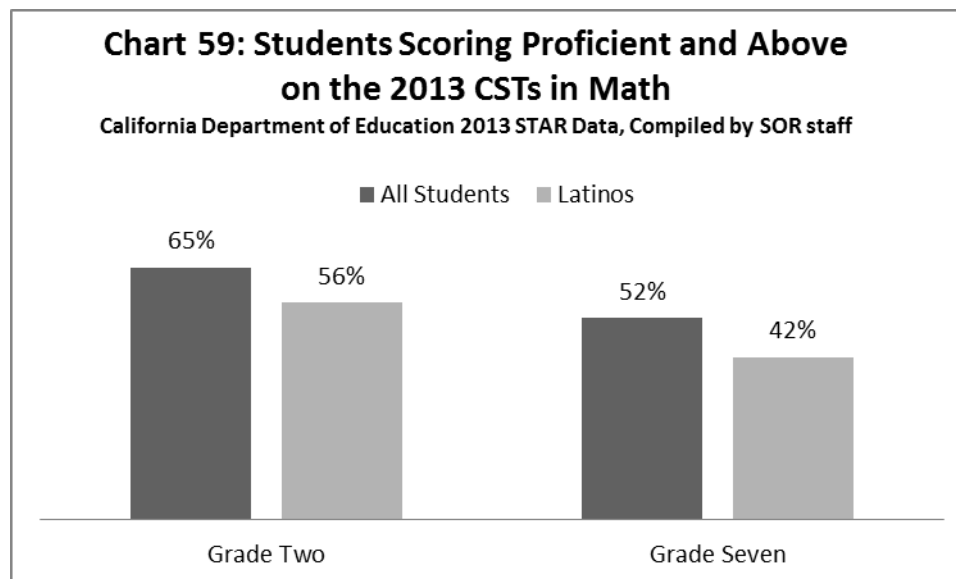
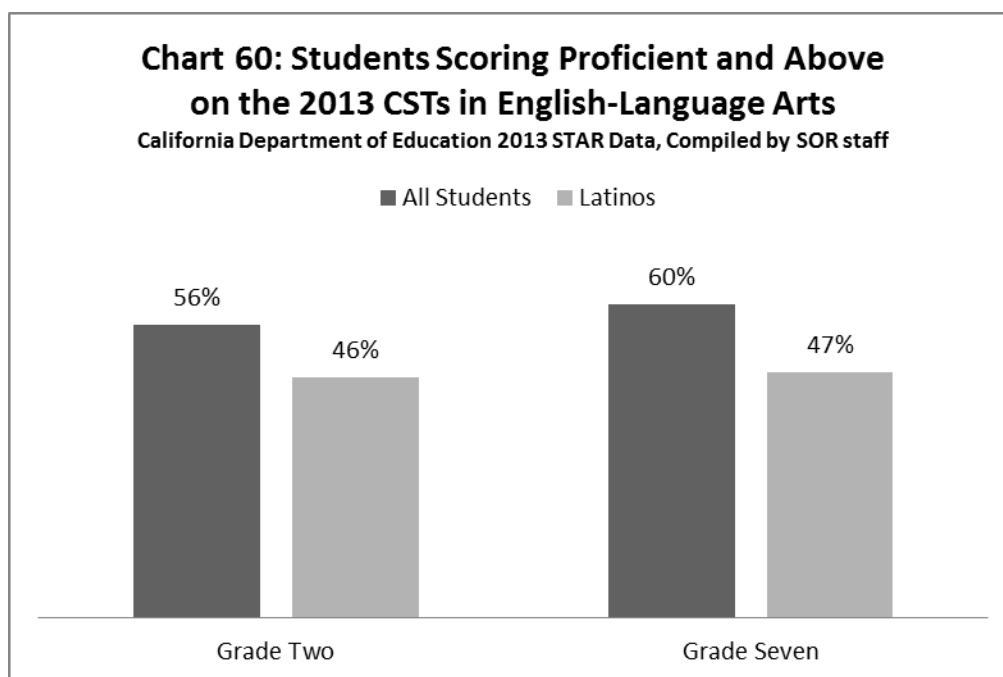


Chart 60 shows the percentages of students in grade two and grade seven who scored at proficient and above on the 2013 CSTs in English-language arts. In grade two, 46 percent of Latino students scored at proficient and above compared to 56 percent of all students—a difference of 10 percentage points. In grade seven, 47 percent of Latinos scored at proficient and above, compared to 60 percent of the overall student population—a gap of 13 percentage points.

Unlike the achievement levels in math, where both groups had lower results in grade seven than in grade two, the English-language arts results were slightly higher in grade seven than in grade two for all students, and there was little difference in the results between grade two and grade seven for Latino students. Assuming that the students in grade two and grade seven who were tested in 2013 are representative of typical students for those grade levels, the data appears to suggest that, as students advance in grade level from elementary school to the secondary school level, the gap between

²⁸ For grade seven math scores, all subject-specific tests (such as algebra, geometry, etc.) were excluded from the totals, given that these accounted for a small proportion of the scores.

Latinos and the overall student population may increase in English-language arts, whereas it remains relatively constant in math.



Similarly, high school graduation rates have been lower for Latinos than the overall student population. For example, in 2011–12 the statewide high school graduation rate, which is a four-year rate, was 79 percent for the overall student population and 73 percent for Latinos.²⁹ Dropout statistics, while calculated slightly differently than graduation rates,³⁰ show a similar gap statewide. In 2011–12 the dropout rate was 13 percent for the overall student population and 16 percent for Latinos.

Comparing Latino to Non-Latino Students

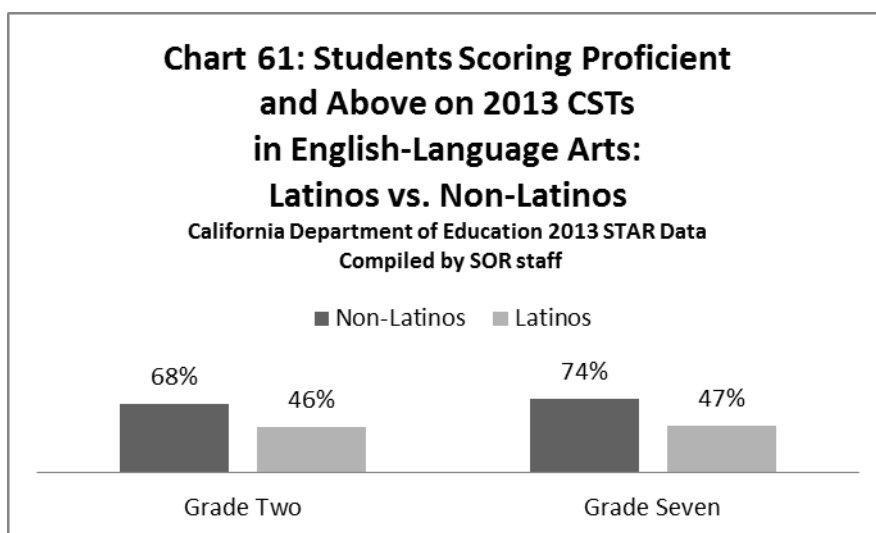
Given that Latinos are a substantial portion (53 percent) of the total student population, it is somewhat problematic to use the total student population as the comparison group for identifying the achievement gap for Latino students. Thus, the Senate Office of Research’s analysis also compared Latino students to non-Latino students, which is a

²⁹ According to the California Department of Education, “The four-year graduation rate is the number of students who graduate in four years with a regular high school diploma divided by the number of students who form the adjusted cohort for the graduating class.” The “adjusted cohort” is the group of students that could potentially graduate during a four-year time period. It is adjusted by subtracting students who transfer to another school offering a high school diploma.

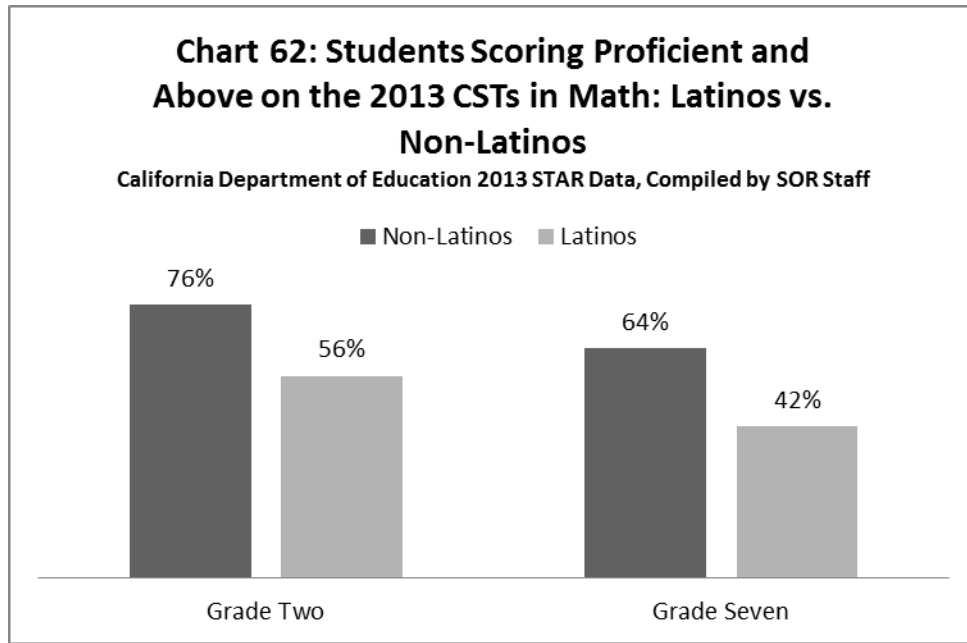
³⁰ The four-year dropout rate is the number of students who drop out in four years or earlier divided by the number of students who form the “adjusted cohort” for the graduating class.

more refined methodology to identify differences or gaps for Latinos. Using that alternative method, a much larger achievement gap for Latino students was identified, as shown in Charts 61 and 62.

As illustrated in Chart 61, the gap between the percentages of Latino students and non-Latino students who scored at proficient and above on the 2013 CSTs in English-language arts was considerable. For grade two, 46 percent of Latinos scored at proficient and above compared to 68 percent for non-Latino students—a sizeable gap of 22 percentage points. For grade seven, 47 percent of Latino students scored at proficient and above compared to 74 percent of non-Latino students—an even larger gap of 27 percentage points.



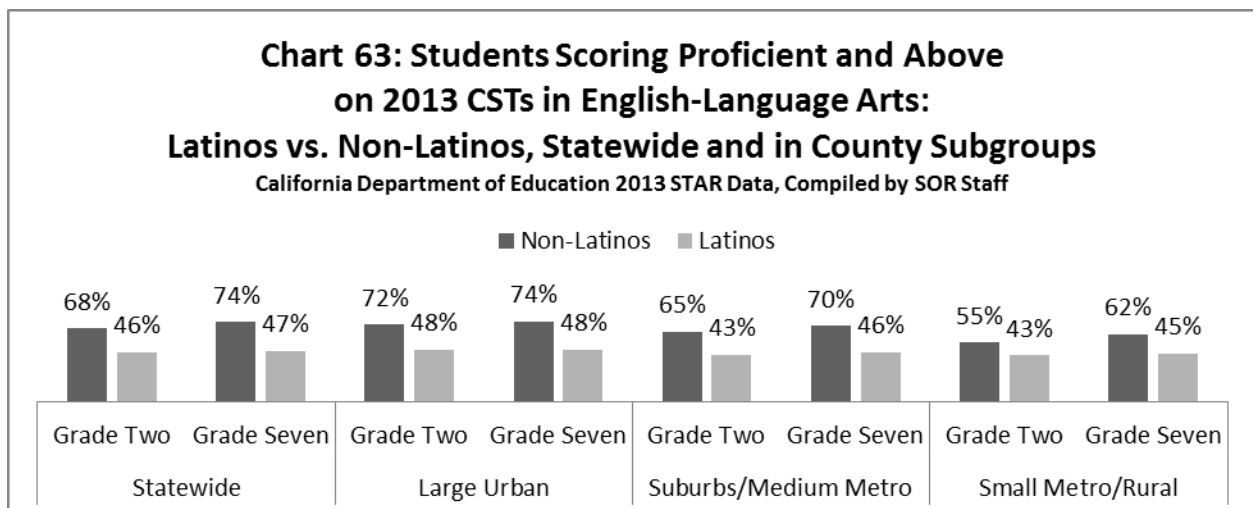
As shown in Chart 62, the gap between the percentages of Latino students and non-Latino students who scored at proficient and above on the 2013 CSTs in math was similar to that of English-language arts. In grade two, 56 percent of Latino students scored proficient and above compared to 76 percent of non-Latinos—a gap of 20 percentage points. In grade seven, 42 percent of Latino students scored proficient and above compared to 64 percent of non-Latino students—a difference of 22 percentage points.



County Subgroups

Differences for Latino students in each of the three county subgroups were also examined using the same measures of academic achievement: the 2013 results of CSTs in English-language arts and math for students in grade two and grade seven, and the 2011–12 public high school graduation rates.

Charts 63 and 64 show, for each of the county subgroups and the state, the percentages of Latino students and non-Latino students who scored proficient and above on the 2013 CSTs in English-language arts and math for students in grade two and grade seven.



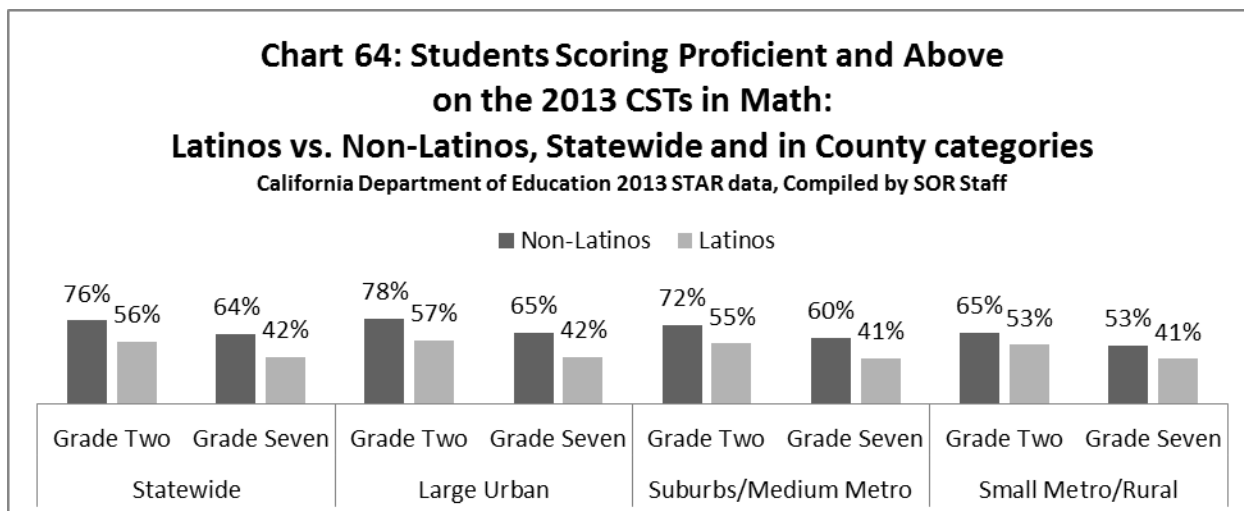
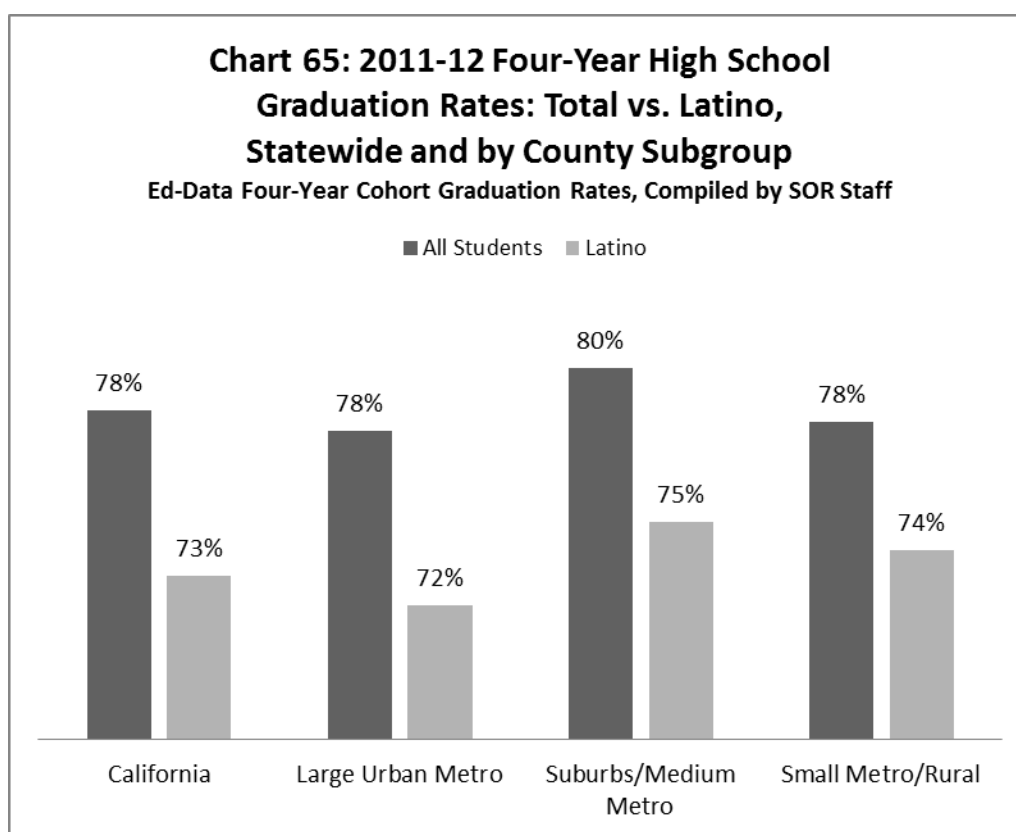


Chart 65 shows the 2011–12 public high school graduation rates for the overall student population and Latino students statewide and in each of the county subgroups.



Large Urban Counties

Achievement levels for Latinos in large urban counties mirror those of the state and reflect significant differences for Latino students compared to others.

For example, as shown in Chart 63, on the 2013 CSTs in English-language arts for grade two, 48 percent of Latinos in these counties scored at proficient and above compared to 72 percent of non-Latinos—a gap of 24 percentage points. For grade seven, 48 percent of Latino students in these counties scored at proficient and above compared to 74 percent of non-Latino students—a gap of 26 percentage points.

Chart 64 shows a similar comparison between Latino students and non-Latino students for the 2013 CSTs results in math. For grade two, 57 percent of Latino students in these counties scored at proficient and above compared to 78 percent of non-Latinos—a difference of 21 percentage points. In grade seven, 42 percent of Latinos scored at proficient and above compared to 65 percent of non-Latinos—a gap of 23 percentage points. Note that these proficiency rates are lower in grade seven than in grade two for both groups, but the gap between the groups is slightly larger for grade seven.

In addition, the gap between Latinos and non-Latinos appears to be slightly smaller in math than in English-language arts. The larger difference in English-language arts may be because many Latinos are English learners who have not yet mastered the English language.

The 2011–12 public high school graduation rates for students in the large urban areas were similar to the statewide figures. In these counties, the graduation rate was 78 percent for all students and 72 percent for Latino students.

Suburbs and Medium Metro Counties

Regarding the 2013 results of CSTs in English-language arts and math, differences between Latino students and non-Latino students are slightly smaller in suburbs and medium metro counties than in large urban counties. That is, the gap between the student groups is slightly smaller in grade seven English-language arts and moderately smaller in grade two and grade seven math. However, much of this difference can be explained by the slightly lower achievement levels of non-Latino students, particularly in math. In other words, the smaller achievement gap is not due to higher achievement rates of Latinos, but rather due to slightly lower achievement levels among non-Latinos, as compared to their counterparts in large urban counties.

The 2011–12 public high school graduation rates for students in suburbs and medium metro counties were similar to those in the state and in large urban counties. In suburbs and medium metro counties, the graduation rate was 80 percent for all students and 75 percent for Latino students.

Small Metro and Rural Counties

Regarding the 2013 results of CSTs in English-language arts and math, differences between Latino students and non-Latino students are even smaller in small metro and rural counties than in other counties. However, as in the case of suburbs and medium metro counties, the smaller achievement gap does not appear to be due to higher achievement levels of Latino students, but rather due to slightly lower achievement levels of non-Latino students, as compared to their counterparts in other counties.

The 2011–12 public high school graduation rates for students in small metro and rural counties were similar to those in the other counties. In small metro and rural counties, the graduation rate was 78 percent for all students and 74 percent for Latino students.

Poverty and the Achievement Gap

Much of the achievement gap between Latinos and the overall student population in California may be explained by economic disadvantages experienced by many Latinos. Latino students attending K–12 schools in California have higher rates of poverty than the overall student population. Specifically, 81 percent of Latino students who took the CSTs in 2013 (a good proxy of the overall Latino population enrolled in public K–12 schools statewide) were classified as economically disadvantaged, whereas 60 percent of all students and 37 percent of non-Latino students who took the CSTs in 2013 were classified as economically disadvantaged.

Education research has long established a connection between poverty and lower educational achievement. That is, lower socioeconomic status and lower parental education levels have been associated with lower academic achievement. The reasons for this connection are complicated, but the association is well established in academic research. Thus, the greater proportion of Latino students designated as economically disadvantaged may explain why a smaller proportion of Latino students meet the state’s performance expectations on statewide standardized tests.

Labor-Force Participation and Employment

As context for this section, it is important to note that the labor force is made up of people who are working and those who are actively seeking employment but do not have a job. The labor force excludes all those who are of working age but who do not have a job and are not seeking employment. The unemployment rate is defined as the share of the labor force that does not have a job but is seeking employment.

From 2006 to 2010 Latinos of working age were slightly more likely to be in the labor force, and more likely to be employed, than the California working-age population at large. For example, 68 percent of Latinos age 16 and older were part of the labor force, compared to 65 percent of the California population age 16 and older. Similarly, 60 percent of Latinos age 16 and older were employed, compared to 58 percent of the population at large age 16 and older.

While Latinos had slightly higher labor-force participation rates and higher rates of employment among the working age population, they also had slightly higher unemployment rates. From 2006 to 2010 11 percent of Latinos age 16 and older who were also part of the labor force were unemployed, compared to 9 percent unemployment for California's labor force age 16 and older as a whole. (Note, because a larger share of Latinos were in the labor force—either employed or looking for work—there were a larger number of Latinos who potentially could have been unemployed.)

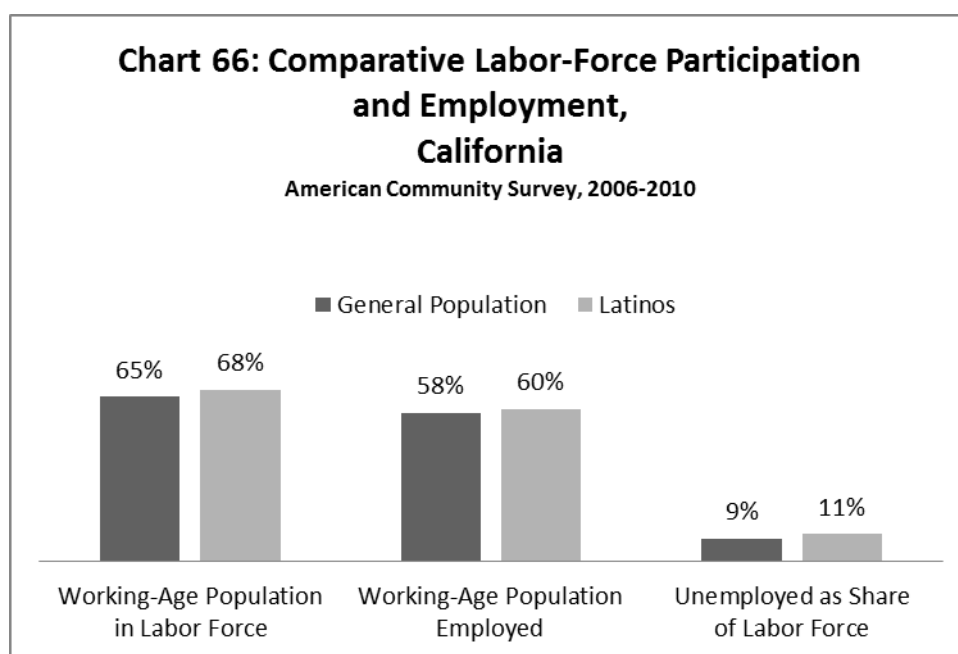
Higher labor-force participation rates for Latinos may reflect that the Latino population tends to be younger than the state population at large. Higher labor-force participation rates for Latinos also may imply other socioeconomic and demographic characteristics for Latinos. For instance:

- Latinos may be more dependent on wage income, deriving a larger share of their income through employment and a smaller share of their income from business income, dividends, or other types of investments. Further examination of household income data substantiates that this has been the case; from 2006 to 2010 Latinos derived 87 percent of their income from wages or salary, while the state's general population derived 78 percent of its income from wages or salary.
- Latinos may enter the labor market at an earlier age than the general population, either because Latinos spend less time in school or other circumstances cause them to work at an earlier age. As this report indicates in the educational attainment

section, from 2006 to 2010 Latinos were less likely than the general population to graduate from high school and attend or complete college.

- Other recent research suggests that labor-force participation rates for younger Latinos are dropping, as more Latinos are staying in school for a longer period.³¹

Chart 66 shows Latino labor-force participation rates, working-age-population employment rates, and labor-force unemployment rates compared to those rates for the state's population at large.



Occupational and Industry Sector Profile

From 2006 to 2010 Latinos were more likely than the general population to work in blue-collar occupations: manufacturing, construction, maintenance, and services. Latinos also were less likely to work in white-collar occupations: management, business, science, and arts. As a result, Latinos tended to be disproportionately overrepresented in the manufacturing, agriculture, construction, services, and food services sectors, and underrepresented in the information, finance, insurance, education, professional, scientific, and management sectors, compared to California's population at large.

³¹ "The Latino Labor Force at a Glance," U.S. Department of Labor, April 5, 2012. See page 4 in particular.

Compared to the state's general population, Latinos were more likely to work in the private sector and less likely to be self-employed or work for government.

Charts 67, 68, and 69 provide comparative data for Latinos in California and the state's working-age population at large, with respect to their relative presence across occupational groupings, industry sectors, and in both the public and private sectors.

Chart 67: Comparative Occupational Profile, California

American Community Survey, 2006-2010

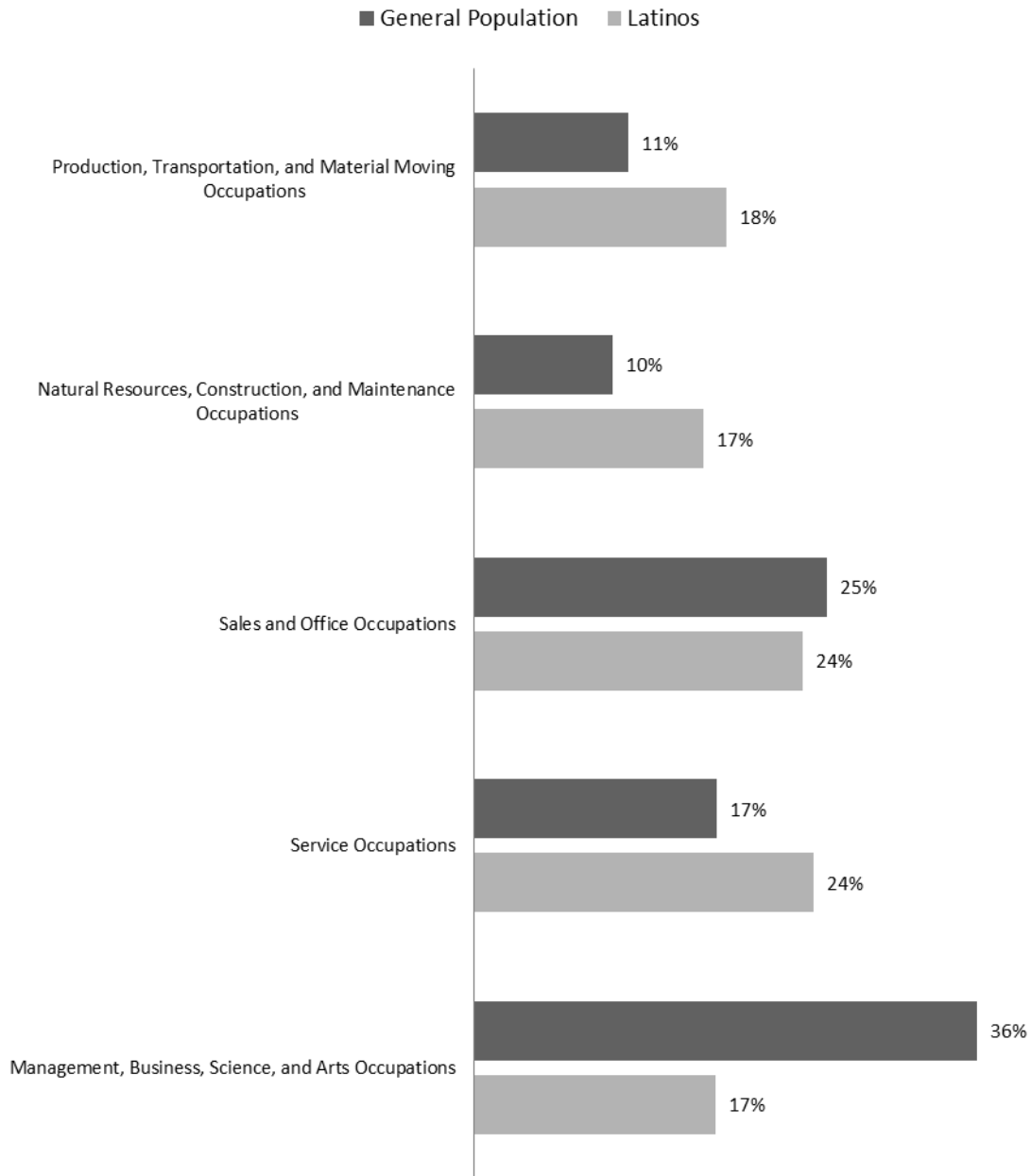
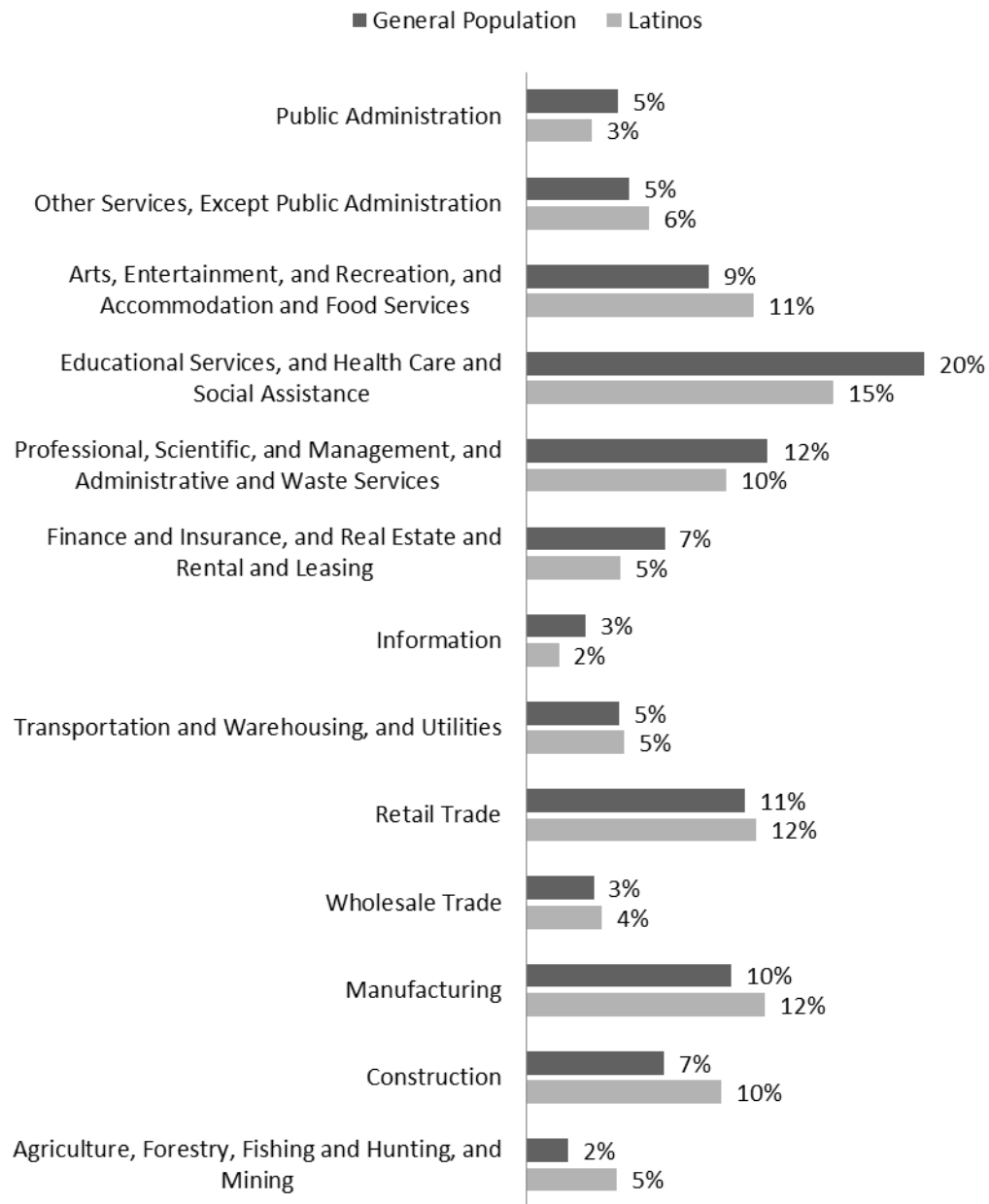
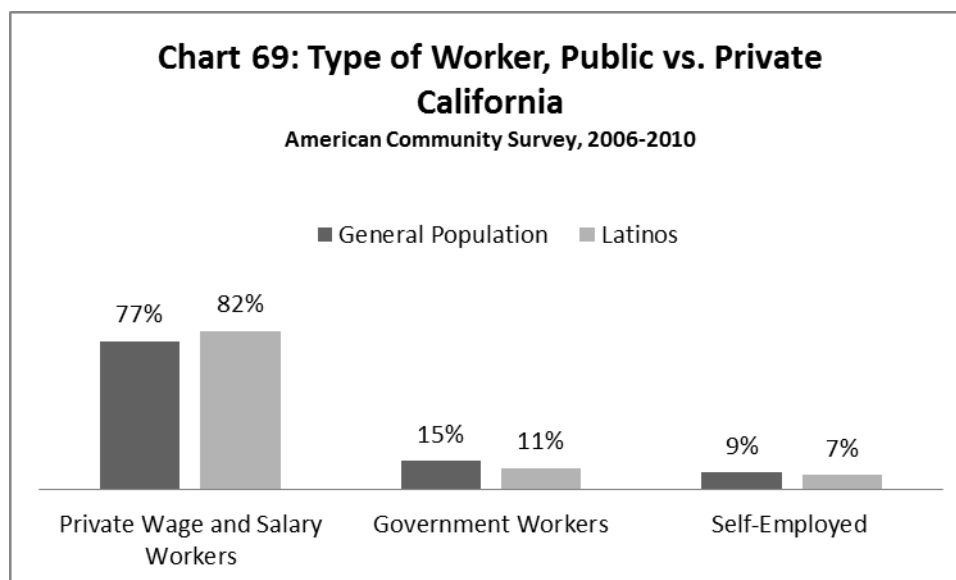


Chart 68: Comparative Industry Profile, California

American Community Survey, 2006-2010





Large Urban Counties

From 2006 to 2010, in large urban counties, the relative distribution of Latinos across occupational groupings, industry sectors, and in the public and private sectors was not substantially different than the relative distribution of Latinos across the statewide workforce as a whole (previously illustrated in charts 66, 67, 68, and 69). The only substantial difference concerned employment in the agricultural, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining industry sectors. One percent of Latinos from large urban counties were employed in those sectors, while statewide 5 percent of Latinos were employed in those sectors.

As was evident in the statewide data, Latinos in large urban counties also were more likely to work in blue collar, manufacturing, construction, maintenance, and service sector occupations and less likely to work in white collar, management, business, science, and arts occupations, compared to the state's working-age population at large. As a result, Latinos tended to be disproportionately overrepresented in the manufacturing, agriculture, construction, services, and food services sectors, and underrepresented in the information, finance, insurance, education, professional, scientific, and management sectors than the population at large. Furthermore, Latinos in large urban counties were less likely to work in government jobs and more likely to work in the private sector.

Suburbs and Medium Metro Counties

From 2006 to 2010, in suburbs and medium metro counties, the relative distribution of Latinos across occupational groupings, industry sectors, and in the public and private sectors was not substantially different than the relative distribution of Latinos across the statewide workforce as a whole, with one notable exception: Latinos in these counties were more than twice as likely to work in the agricultural, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining sectors than were Latinos statewide. Eleven percent of Latinos in suburbs and medium metro counties worked in these sectors, while statewide only 5 percent of Latinos worked in these sectors.

Latinos were more likely to work in blue collar occupations and less likely to work in white collar occupations than the working-age population in the suburbs and medium metro counties. As a result, Latinos tended to be disproportionately overrepresented in the manufacturing, agriculture, construction, services and food services sectors, and underrepresented in the information, finance, insurance, education, professional, scientific, and management sectors than the working-age population in these counties.

Small Metro and Rural Counties

In the small metro and rural counties, from 2006 to 2010 Latinos were far more likely to be employed in agricultural, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining sectors than were Latinos statewide. Seventeen percent of Latinos in small metro and rural counties worked in these sectors, while statewide only 5 percent of Latinos worked in these sectors. The other notable difference concerns Latinos in professional, scientific, and management services sectors: Latinos in small metro and rural counties were about half as likely as Latinos statewide to work in these sectors. Six percent of Latinos in these counties worked in these sectors while statewide, 10 percent of Latinos worked in these sectors.

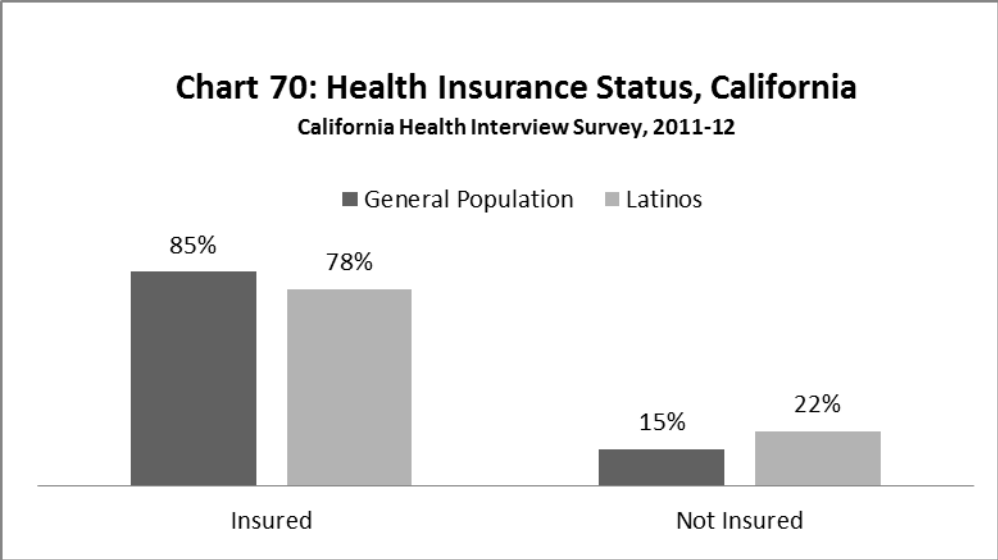
Health Care Coverage and Access

From 2011 to 2012 compared to the general population, Latinos were more likely to have no health insurance or, if they had insurance, they were more likely to be covered by a publicly funded health coverage program³² such as Medi-Cal.³³ They also were more likely to report they did not have a usual source of health care and were more likely to report a less than optimal health status.

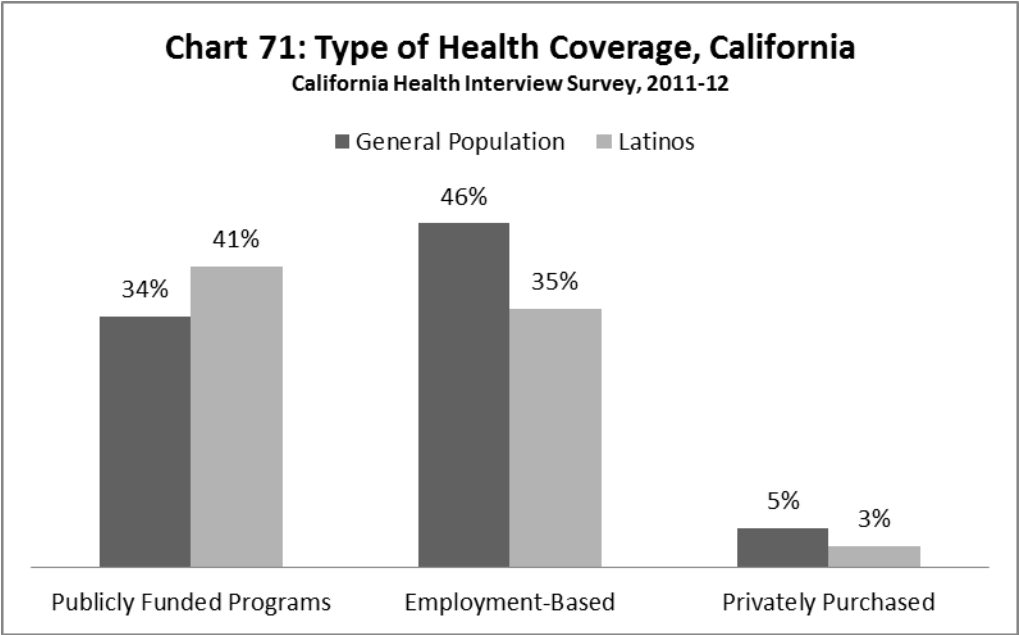
For instance, 22 percent of Latinos in California were uninsured compared to 15 percent of all Californians. Chart 70 illustrates the percentage of all Californians and Latinos who were insured and those who were not.

³² Publicly funded health insurance programs include the categories of Medicare and Medicaid (those dually-eligible); Medicare and Others (includes those who are covered by Original or Managed Medicare plans who have an additional source of either private — such as Medigap, public — any public program other than Medi-Cal, or employer-based coverage); Medicare Only (those only covered by the publicly-funded Original or Managed plans); Medicaid; Healthy Families/Children's Health Insurance Program; and other public programs. Some examples of other programs include several military-related programs such as Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services/Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs; TRI-CARE (a health care program serving Uniformed Service members, retirees, and their families worldwide); and Veterans Affairs medical benefits; Indian Health Service Participation; and Access for Infants and Mothers; Major Risk Medical Insurance Program; Family Planning, Access, Care, and Treatment Program; Pre-existing Condition Insurance Plan; and other government coverage. Source: <http://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/chis/design/Pages/questionnaires.aspx>; David Grant, Ph.D., director, California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), e-mail to Malaika Singleton, Ph.D., consultant, Senate Office of Research, California State Senate, September 16, 2013; and Tara Becker, statistician, California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), e-mail to Malaika Singleton, Ph.D., consultant, Senate Office of Research, California State Senate, September 25, 2013.

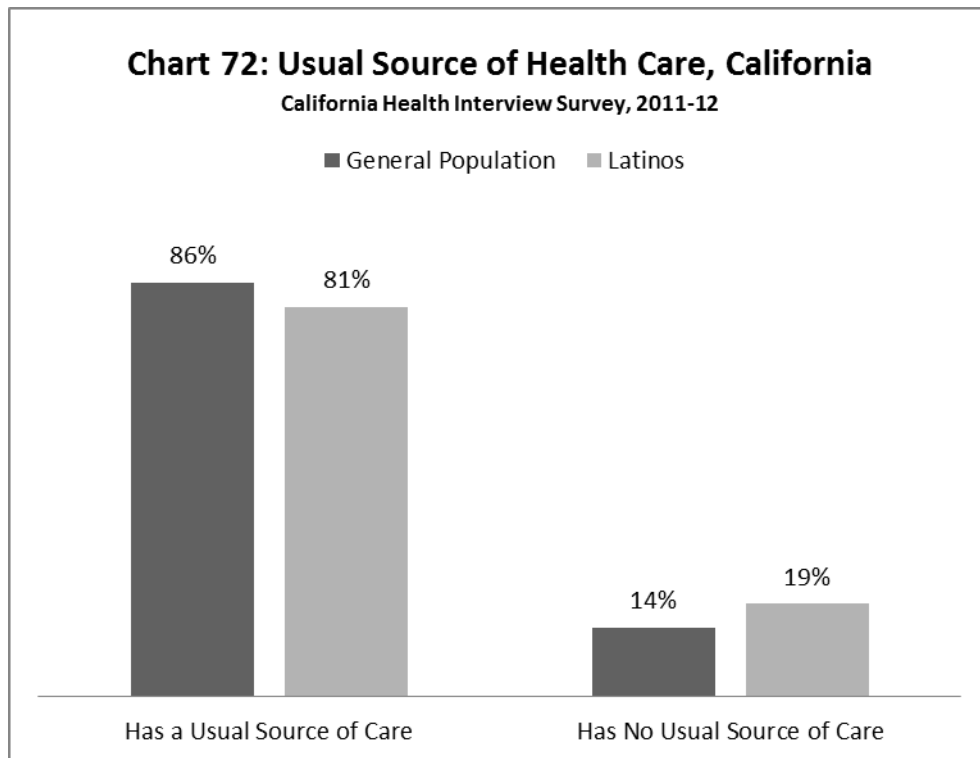
³³ Medi-Cal is California's version of the federal Medicaid program. It is free or low-cost health insurance for California residents who qualify, <http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/medi-cal/eligibility/Pages/Medi-CalFAQs2014a.aspx#2>.



Of the Latinos who were insured at the time of the survey, 41 percent were covered by publicly funded programs such as Medi-Cal, compared to 34 percent of the general population. Employer-based insurance covered 35 percent of the insured Latinos compared to 46 percent of the insured Californians. Privately purchased insurance covered 3 percent of Latinos who were insured compared to 5 percent of the general population. Chart 71 illustrates these patterns and provides an overview of the type of health insurance coverage (publicly funded, employer-based, or privately purchased) provided to those who were insured.



Latinos were more likely than the general population to report they did not have a usual source of care or a place to go when sick or in need of health advice. Overall, from 2011 to 2012 19 percent of Latinos reported they did not have a usual source of health care compared to 14 percent of the general population. Chart 72 illustrates the percentages of Californians and Latinos who reported on care sources.



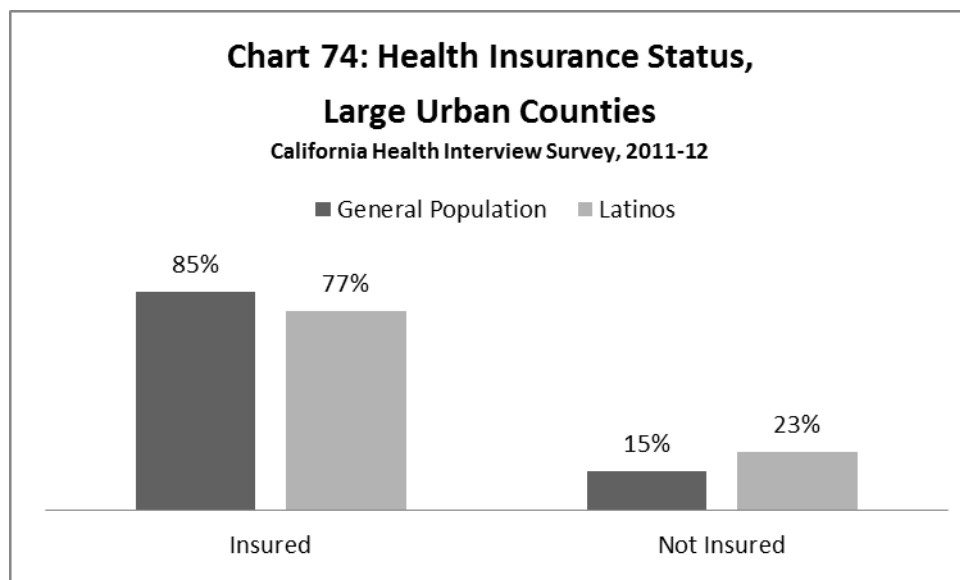
Latinos were less likely to report they had excellent or very good health and more likely to report their health was good or fair compared to the general population statewide. Twenty-five percent of the population at large reported they had “excellent” health compared to 22 percent of Latinos. A plurality of the general population, 30 percent, reported they were in “very good” health compared to 24 percent of Latinos. In contrast, a plurality of Latinos, 33 percent, reported they were in “good” health compared to 28 percent of the general population. Eighteen percent of Latinos reported having “fair” health compared to 13 percent of the general population. The percentages of respondents reporting their health was “poor” were identical between the general population and Latinos, at 3 percent each. Chart 73 illustrates the percentages of the statewide general population and the Latino population that reported on their health status.



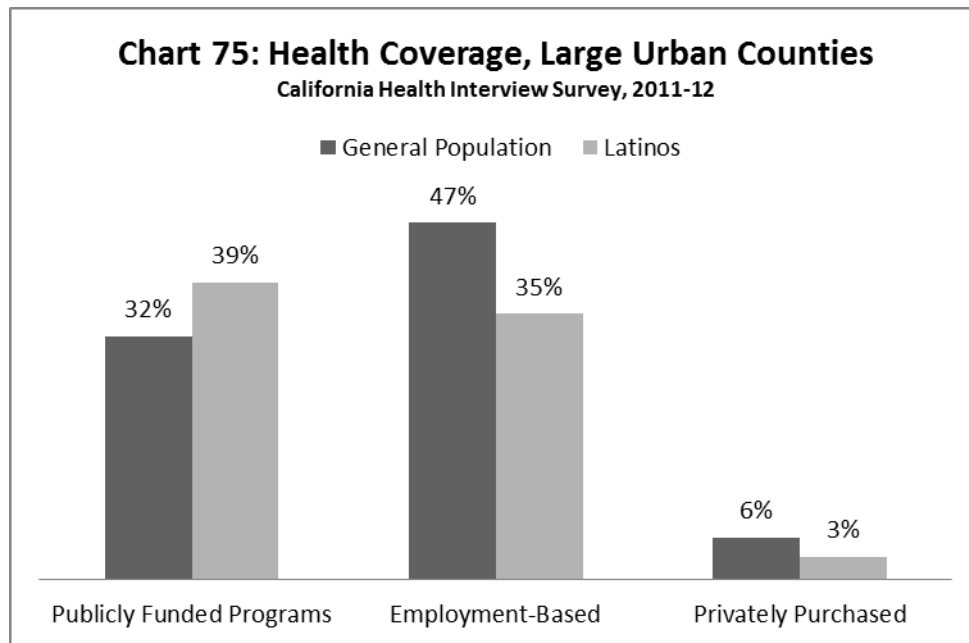
These statewide patterns are consistent for Latinos living in each of the three county subgroups.

Large Urban Counties

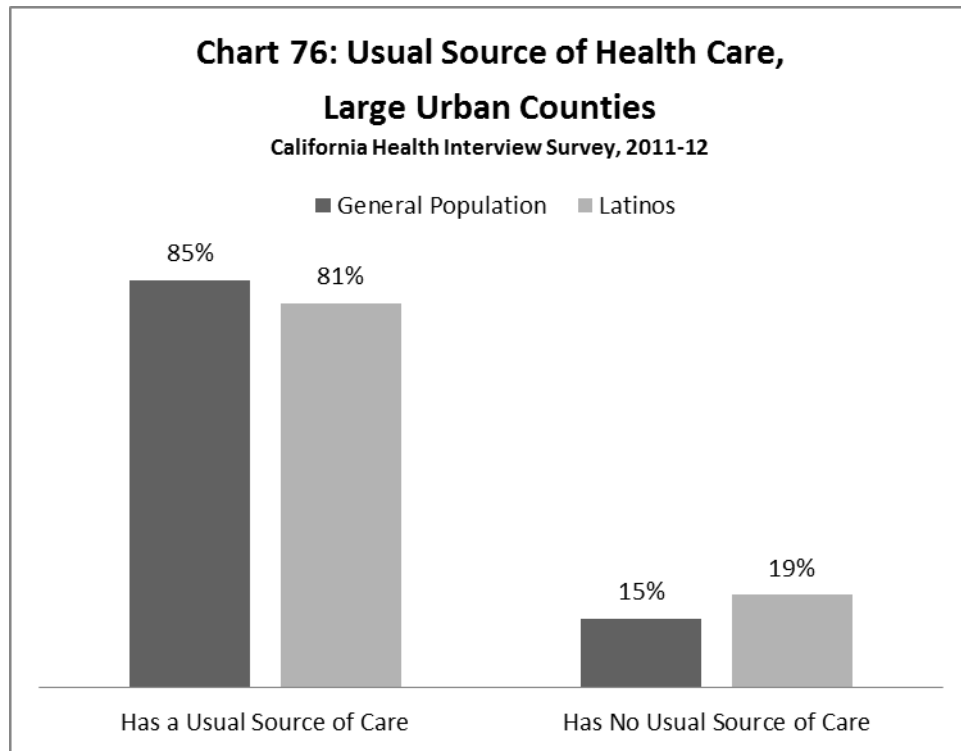
From 2011 to 2012 Latinos in large urban counties were more likely to be uninsured than the general population: 23 percent of Latinos were uninsured compared to 15 percent of the general population. Chart 74 illustrates the percentages of insured and uninsured Californians and Latinos in large urban counties.



Of those living in large urban counties who were insured at the time of the survey, 39 percent of Latinos were covered by publicly funded programs such as Medi-Cal, compared to 32 percent of the general population. Employer-based insurance covered 35 percent of Latinos who were insured compared to 47 percent of the general population. Privately purchased insurance covered 3 percent of Latinos who were insured compared to 6 percent of the general population. Chart 75 illustrates these patterns and provides an overview of the type of health insurance coverage (publicly funded, employer-based, or privately purchased) provided to those insured at the time of the survey in large urban counties.

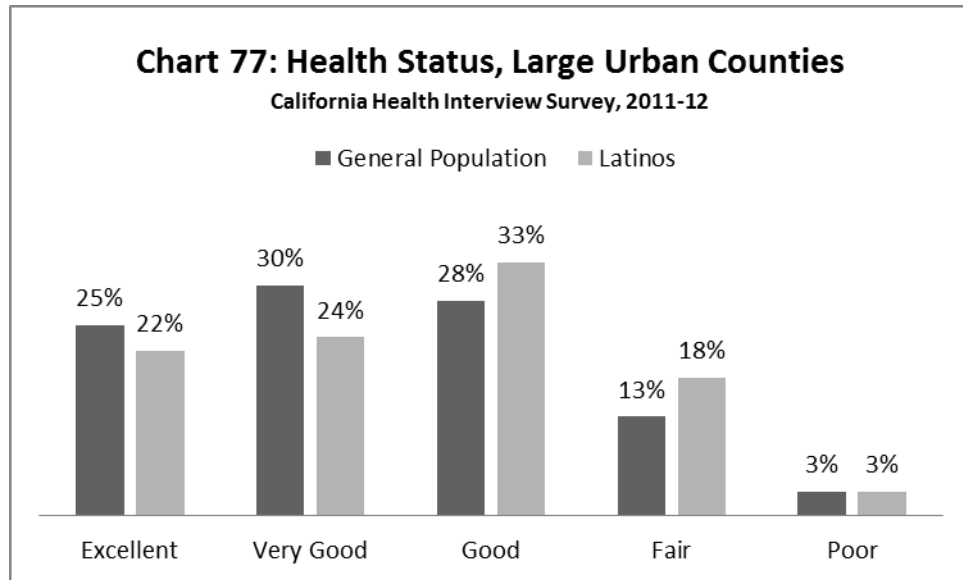


Latinos in large urban counties were more likely than the general population to report they did not have a usual source of health care or a place to go when sick or in need of health advice. Nineteen percent of Latinos reported not having a usual source of care, compared to 15 percent of the general population. Chart 76 illustrates the percentages of Californians and Latinos in large urban counties who reported having or not having access to a usual source of health care.



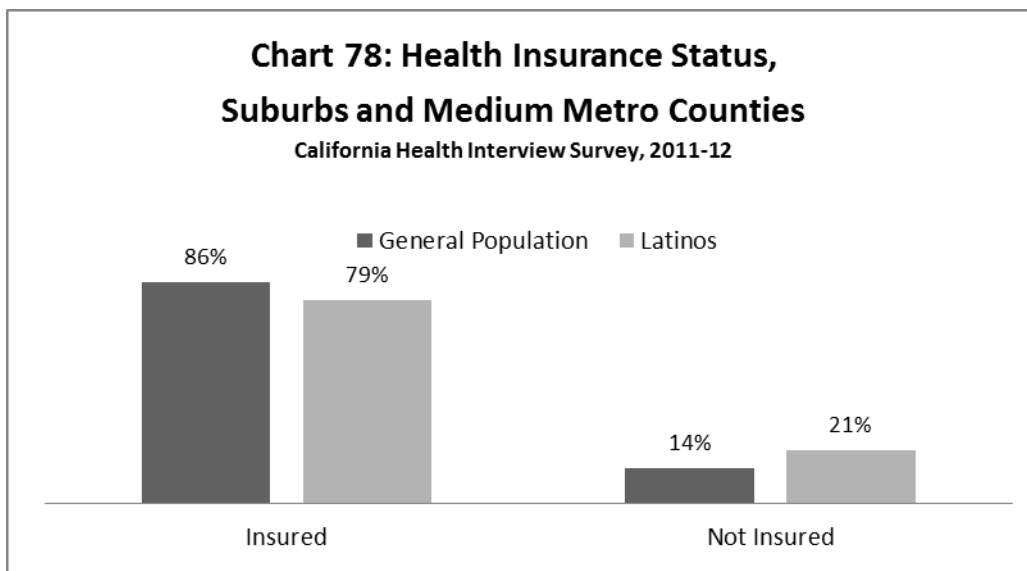
Latinos in large urban counties were less likely to report excellent or very good health and more likely to report good or fair health, compared to members of the general population. Twenty-five percent of the general population in large urban counties reported “excellent” health compared to 22 percent of Latinos. A plurality of the general population in large urban counties, 30 percent, reported “very good” health compared to 24 percent of Latinos. In contrast, a plurality of Latinos in large urban counties, 33 percent, reported “good” health compared to 28 percent of respondents from the general population. Eighteen percent of Latinos in large urban counties reported having “fair” health compared to 13 percent of the general population.

In large urban counties, the same percentages of Latinos and the overall population reported “poor” health—3 percent each. Chart 77 illustrates the percentages of respondents from the general population and the Latino population who reported on their health status.

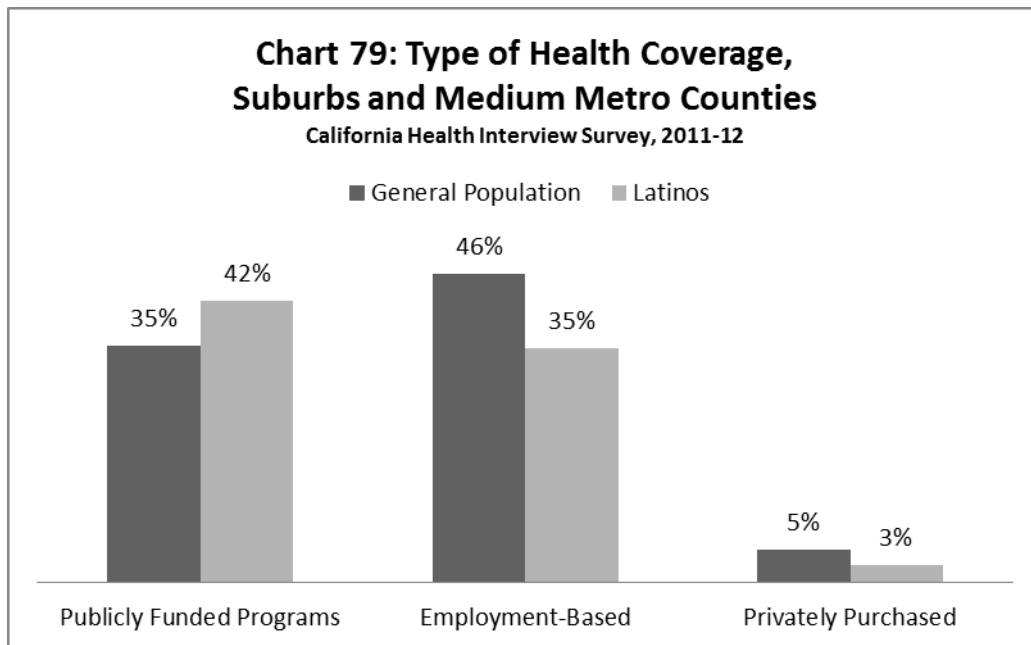


Suburbs and Medium Metro Counties

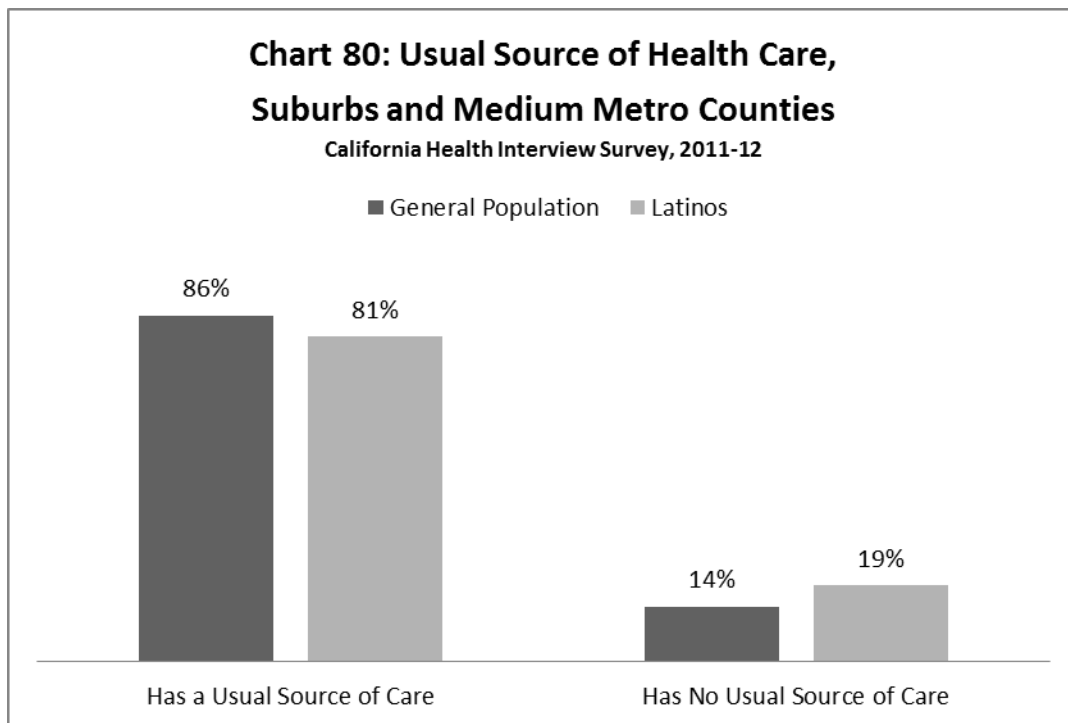
From 2011 to 2012 Latinos in suburbs and medium metro counties were more likely to be uninsured than the general population. This pattern is similar to the statewide pattern and the pattern for large urban counties. In suburbs and medium metro counties 21 percent of Latinos were uninsured compared to 14 percent of the general population. Seventy-nine percent of Latinos in suburbs and medium metro counties indicated they were currently insured at the time of the survey compared to 86 percent of the general population. Chart 78 illustrates the percentages of Californians and Latinos in suburbs and medium metro counties who indicated they were either insured or uninsured.



Of those living in suburbs and medium metro counties who indicated they were insured, 42 percent of Latinos indicated they were covered by publicly funded programs such as Medi-Cal, compared to 35 percent of the general population. Employer-based insurance covered 35 percent of Latinos compared to 46 percent of the general population. Privately purchased insurance covered 3 percent of Latinos compared to 5 percent of those who were insured in these counties. Chart 79 illustrates these patterns and provides an overview of the type of health insurance coverage (publicly funded, employer-based, or privately purchased) provided to members of both populations who had health insurance.



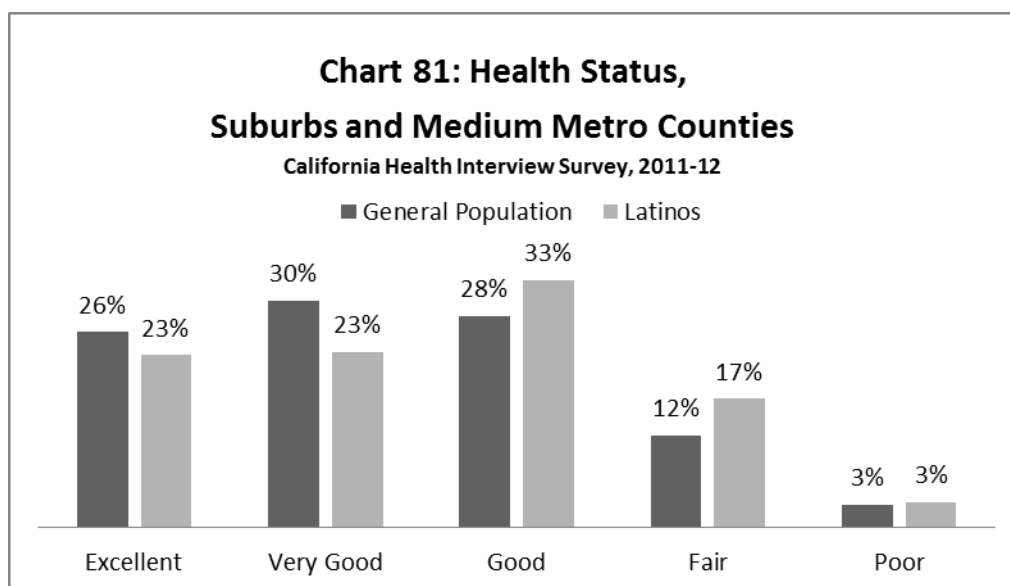
From 2011 to 2012 Latinos in suburbs and medium metro counties were more likely than the general population to report they did not have a usual source of health care or a place to go when sick or in need of health advice. Nineteen percent of Latinos in the suburbs and medium metro counties reported they did not have a usual source of health care compared to 14 percent of the general population. Chart 80 illustrates the percentages of Californians and Latinos in suburbs and medium metro counties that reported on health care sources.



Latinos in suburbs and medium metro counties were less likely to report excellent or very good health and more likely to report good or fair health compared to the general population. Twenty-six percent of the general population in suburbs and medium metro counties reported “excellent” health compared to 23 percent of Latinos.

A plurality of the general population in suburbs and medium metro counties, 30 percent, reported “very good” health compared to 23 percent of Latinos. In contrast, a plurality of Latinos in suburbs and medium metro counties, 33 percent, reported “good” health compared to 28 percent of respondents from the general population.

Seventeen percent of Latinos in suburbs and medium metro counties reported having “fair” health compared to 12 percent of the general population. The same percentages of Latinos and the general population reported “poor” health—3 percent each. Chart 81 illustrates the percentages of the general population and the Latino population in suburbs and medium metro counties who reported on their health condition.



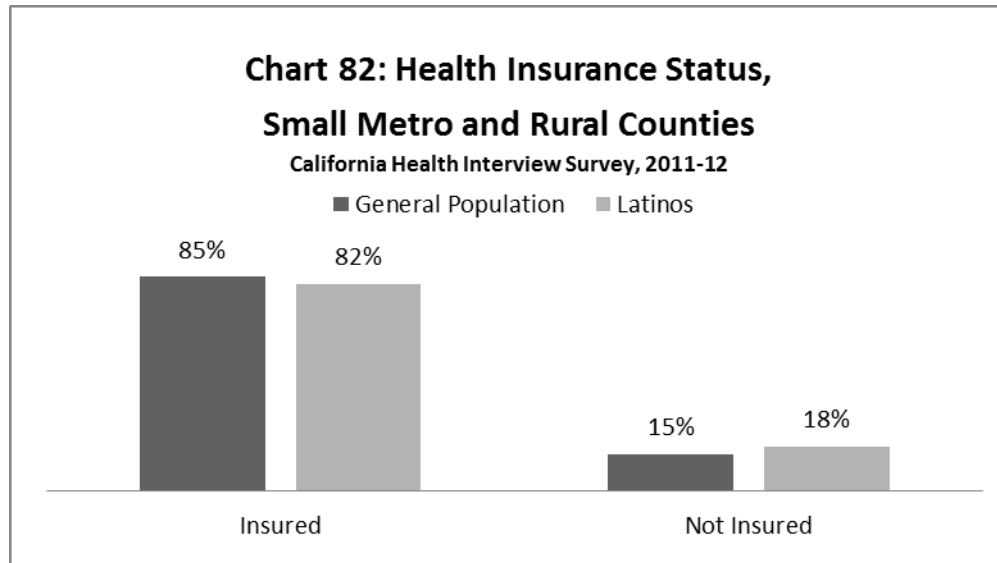
Small Metro and Rural Counties

From 2011 to 2012, as in other areas of the state, Latinos in small metro and rural counties were more likely to be uninsured than the general population. However, the gap (3 percent) is less in these counties than the gap statewide (7 percent), in large urban counties (8 percent), and in suburbs and medium metro counties (7 percent).³⁴ This relative difference may be related to rural poverty rates.

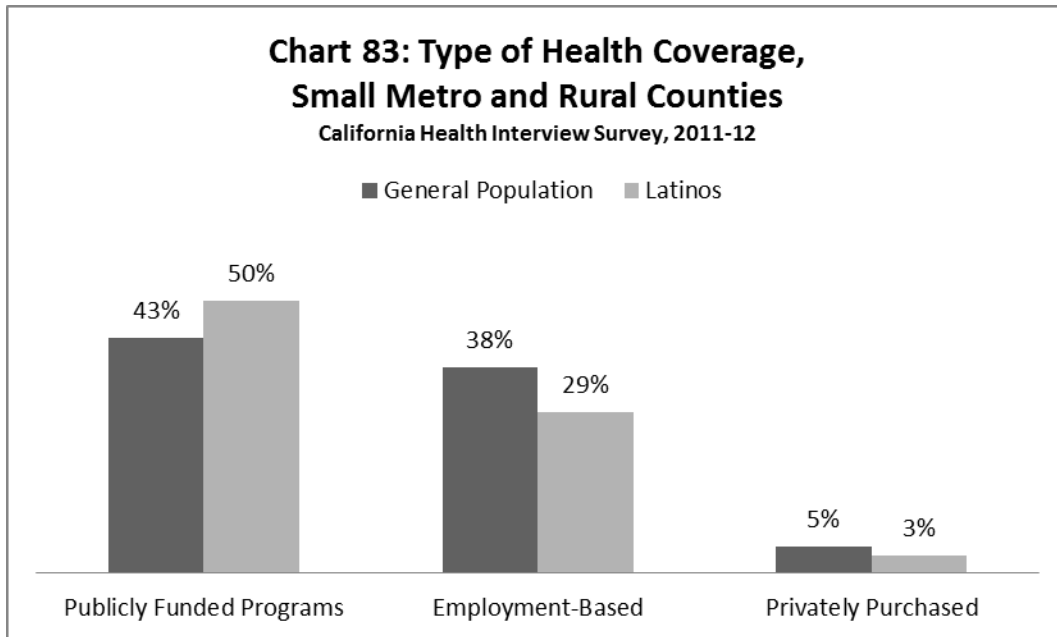
Compared to more urban areas, in small metro and rural counties there was a higher percentage of individuals covered by publicly funded programs such as Medi-Cal, and a lower percentage of individuals covered by employer-based coverage, regardless of ethnicity. These observations suggest that in smaller and more rural areas there have been fewer job opportunities with employer-based health coverage, leading to greater use of publicly funded insurance.

From 2011 to 2012 18 percent of Latinos in small metro and rural counties were uninsured compared to 15 percent of the general population. Chart 82 illustrates the percentages of those who indicated they were either insured or uninsured in small metro and rural counties.

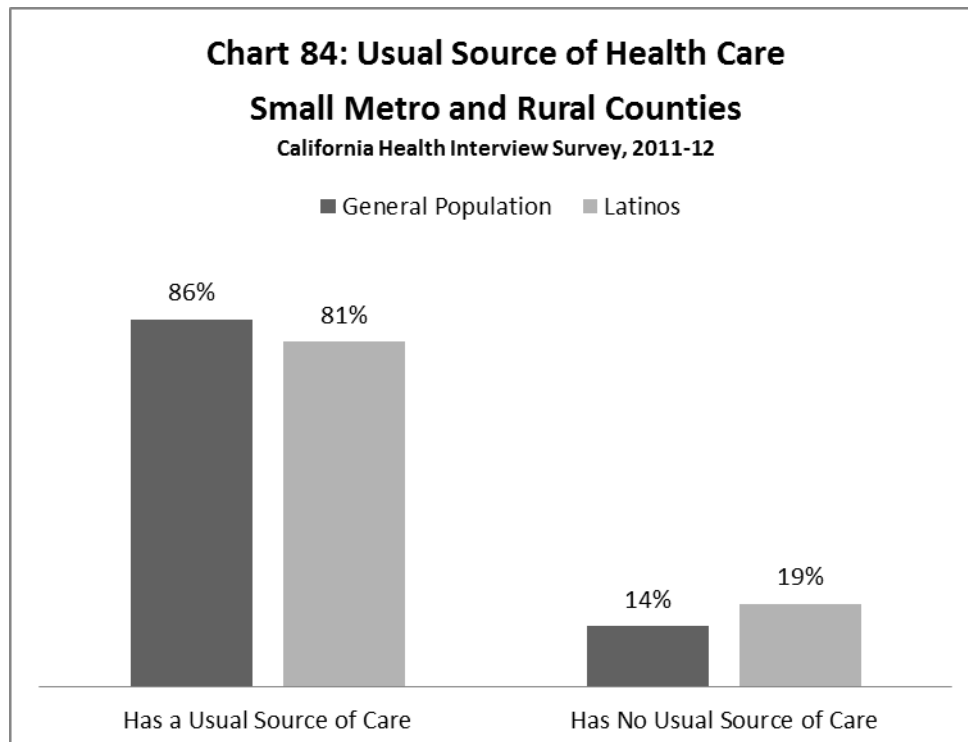
³⁴ Recall that Latinos are a smaller share of the population in small metro and rural counties. For that reason, the general population figures in these counties are less influenced by the Latino population numbers than are the general population figures in the other county subgroups.



Of those living in small metro and rural counties who indicated they were insured at the time of the survey, 50 percent of Latinos reported they were covered by publicly funded programs such as Medi-Cal, compared to 43 percent of the general population. Employer-based insurance covered 29 percent of Latinos in small metro and rural counties who indicated they were covered compared to 38 percent of the general population who reported they had some form of coverage. Privately purchased insurance covered 3 percent of Latinos who had coverage in small metro and rural counties compared to 5 percent of the general population who indicated they had coverage. Chart 83 illustrates these patterns and provides an overview of the type of health insurance coverage (publicly funded, employer-based, or privately purchased) provided to the general population and the Latino population in small metro and rural counties.



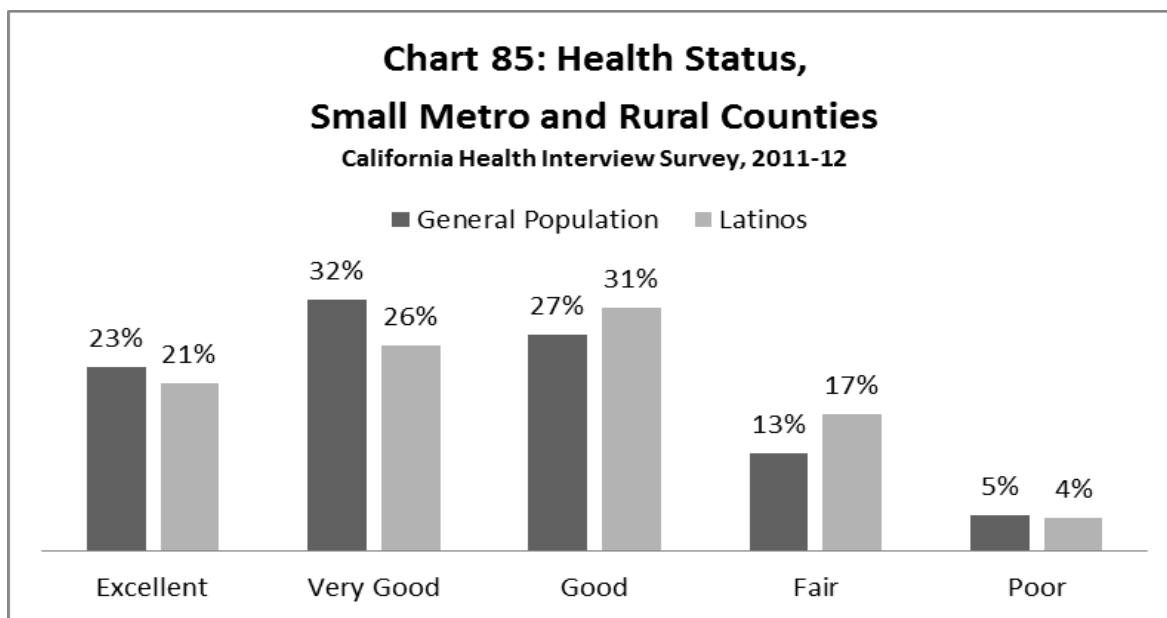
From 2011 to 2012 Latinos in small metro and rural counties were more likely than the general population to report that they did not have a usual source of care or a place to go when sick or in need of health advice. Nineteen percent of Latinos in small metro and rural counties reported not having a usual source of care compared to 14 percent of the general population. Chart 84 illustrates the percentage of the general population and Latinos in small metro and rural counties who reported on their health care sources.



From 2011 to 2012 Latinos in small metro and rural counties were less likely to report excellent or very good health and more likely to report good or fair health compared to the state's overall population. While 23 percent of the general population in small metro and rural counties reported "excellent" health, only 21 percent of Latinos did.

A plurality of the overall population in the small metro and rural counties, 32 percent, reported "very good" health compared to 26 percent of Latinos. In contrast, a plurality of Latinos in small metro and rural counties, 31 percent, reported "good" health compared to 27 percent of respondents in the general population.

While 17 percent of Latinos in small metro and rural counties reported having "fair" health, only 13 percent of the general population did. The percentages of respondents reporting "poor" health were comparable between the general population and Latinos who lived in small metro and rural counties, at 5 percent and 4 percent, respectively. The percentage of individuals reporting poor health was higher in small metro and rural counties compared to the statewide population and compared to the more urban areas. Chart 85 illustrates the percentages of both the general population and the Latino population in small metro and rural counties who reported on their health status.



Implications of the Federal Affordable Care Act

Beginning January 1, 2014, the federal Affordable Care Act (ACA) is expected to significantly expand health care coverage to California residents by assisting and incentivizing the state's uninsured to purchase coverage through a state-facilitated

health marketplace exchange and by expanding eligibility for Medi-Cal, California's Medicaid program. As a result, the overall percentage of uninsured individuals in California is expected to decrease.

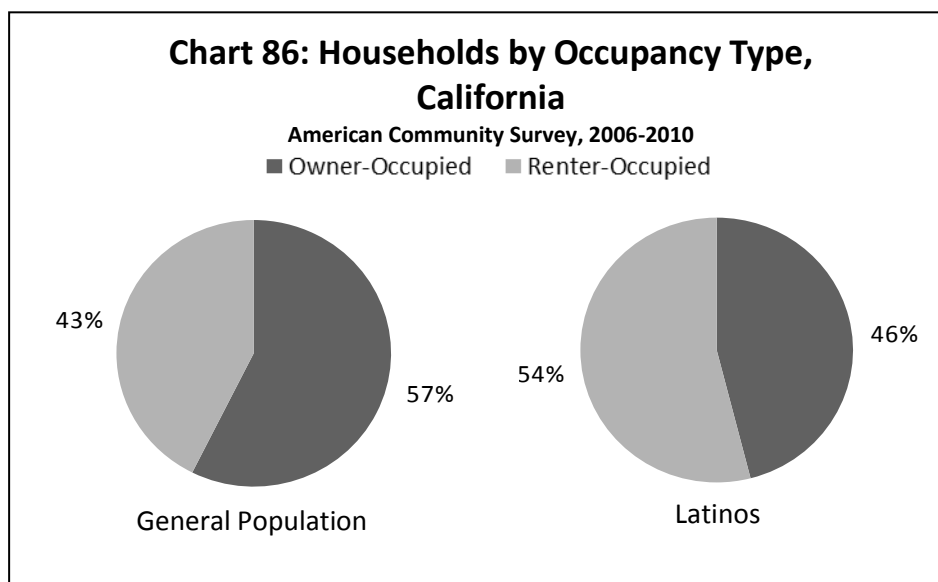
However, a significant number of Californians are expected to remain uninsured after full implementation of the ACA due to various reasons. For instance, the ACA will not benefit the 11 million undocumented individuals in the United States, including nearly one-quarter of that population that resides in California, according to an August 2013 report by the University of California, Los Angeles, Center for Health Policy Research. Nearly 85 percent of California's undocumented immigrant population is Latino, according to 2009 data. This suggests that Latinos will continue to be represented disproportionately among California's uninsured in the future, and underscores the need for sustaining the health-care safety net, such as the community health centers and clinics that provide free or low-cost services to the uninsured.³⁵

³⁵ Steven P. Wallace, Jacqueline Torres, Tabashir Sadegh-Nobari, Nadereh Pourat, E. Richard Brown, "Undocumented Immigrants and Health Care Reform," UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, Final Report to the Commonwealth Fund, August 31, 2012, <http://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/publications/Documents/PDF/undocumentedreport-aug2013.pdf>; Steven P. Wallace, Jacqueline Torres, Tabashir Z. Nobari, Nadereh Pourat, "Undocumented and Uninsured, Barriers to Affordable Care for Immigrant Populations," UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, August 2013, http://www.commonwealthfund.org/~media/Files/Publications/Fund%20Report/2013/Aug/1699_Wallace_undocumented_uninsured_barriers_immigrants_v2.pdf.

Home Ownership and Housing Costs

From 2006 to 2010 Latinos were less likely to own their home (either with or without a mortgage) and more likely to rent compared to the state's general population. Among Californians who owned a home, Latinos were more likely to have a mortgage on the property than homeowners in California in general. In addition, Latinos had slightly lower overall housing costs than the population at large. In this analysis, housing costs for homeowners include mortgage payments and fees, taxes, insurance, utilities, and required fees (i.e. homeowner association dues). For renters, housing costs include rent and estimated utilities.

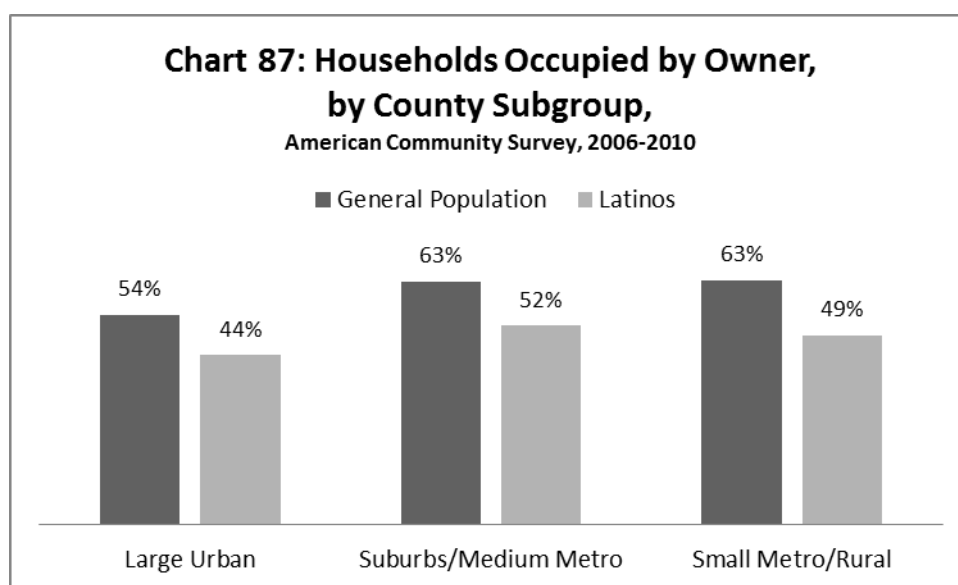
Chart 86 illustrates the relative shares of owner-occupied vs. renter-occupied households for Latinos and all households in California. As shown in the chart, fewer than half—46 percent—of Latino households were owner-occupied. In comparison, 57 percent of all California households were owner-occupied.



Latinos made up slightly more than a quarter of all California households (27 percent) but just more than one-fifth (22 percent) of all homeowners. Latinos had slightly lower overall housing costs relative to the general population, 9 percent less for both homeowners and renters. However, it is noteworthy that, because the disparity between Latino average household income and that of the population at large is far greater than 9 percent, Latinos, on average, spend a higher percentage of income on housing costs than Californians in general.

County Subgroups

The home ownership and housing cost patterns for Latinos in each of the three county subgroups largely were consistent with the statewide data. Chart 87 illustrates the percentages of all households and Latino households that were owner-occupied in each county subgroup from 2006 to 2010.



From 2006 to 2010, in large urban counties, the rate of home ownership was 44 percent for Latinos compared to a rate of 54 percent for the general population (Chart 87). These rates are a bit lower than the statewide home ownership rates for Latinos and the general population. Yet, the disparity between Latinos and the general population is about the same in these counties as the statewide gap.

In large urban counties, Latinos represented 27 percent of all households, but they made up only 22 percent of all homeowners, which was similar to the statewide data. Average housing costs in these counties were slightly higher than the statewide average; however, the difference in housing costs between Latinos and the general population is 9 percent, the same as the statewide average.³⁶

In suburbs and medium metro counties, the rate of home ownership for Latinos was 52 percent compared to 63 percent for the general population (Chart 87). This is the only

³⁶ This finding is not surprising given that Latinos make up about the same share of the population statewide and in the large urban county subgroup. The Department of Finance estimates that 38.7 percent of California's population and 38.8 percent of the population in large urban counties is Latino.

one of the three county subgroups in which Latino home ownership exceeded 50 percent.

Again, as in large urban counties, Latinos in suburbs and medium metro counties made up 27 percent of all households, but Latinos represented only 22 percent of all homeowners in these counties. Average housing costs in these counties were slightly lower than the statewide average but, again, the difference in costs between Latinos and the general population is 9 percent, the same as the statewide average.

In small metro and rural counties the home ownership rate was 49 percent for Latinos (Chart 87), which was slightly lower than the rate for Latinos in suburbs and medium metro counties. In comparison, the home ownership rate among all households in small metro and rural counties was 63 percent. This subgroup has the largest disparity in home ownership rates between Latinos and the general population.³⁷

Latino households made up a smaller share of total households in this county subgroup than in others. In small metro and rural counties, Latino households made up 20 percent of all households, and Latinos represented only 16 percent of all homeowners. Again, average housing costs for Latinos in this group were 9 percent lower than for the general population.

³⁷ The gap may be wider here simply because Latinos represent a smaller share of the population than they do in other county subgroups. Recall that the larger the Latino population is, the more likely it is that estimates for any indicator for Latinos will be closer to the total population indicators for the simple reason that Latinos make up a larger share of the population.

Data Appendix

This appendix contains the following data sets that the Senate Office of Research analyzed for this report:

- Demographics and other significant population characteristics from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) five-year estimates for 2006–10
- Health data from the 2011–12 California Health Interview Survey (CHIS)
- Student test results for the 2013 California Standards Tests in English-language arts and math from the California Department of Education's online Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR) database
- 2011–12 public high school graduation rates from the Ed-Data Web site

More detailed information is presented here than appears elsewhere in the report.

Again, note that data was analyzed for the statewide population and the population in each of three county subgroups: (1) large urban counties, (2) suburbs and medium metropolitan (metro) counties, and (3) small metro and rural counties.

As is mentioned previously in the report, the large urban counties subgroup includes the counties of Alameda, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, and Santa Clara.

The suburbs and medium metropolitan counties subgroup includes the counties of Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Kern, Marin, Monterey, Placer, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tulare, Ventura, and Yolo.

The small metro and rural counties subgroup includes the counties of Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Imperial, Inyo, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Mendocino, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Napa, Nevada, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne, and Yuba.

Finally, note that the source file the California Department of Finance used to prepare the ACS data for the Senate Office of Research did not provide separate data for Latinos in each of the two counties of Sierra and Alpine. Rather, using that data set, the department estimated the data for those two counties combined and added those figures to the small metro and rural counties subgroup.