## California's Changing Face

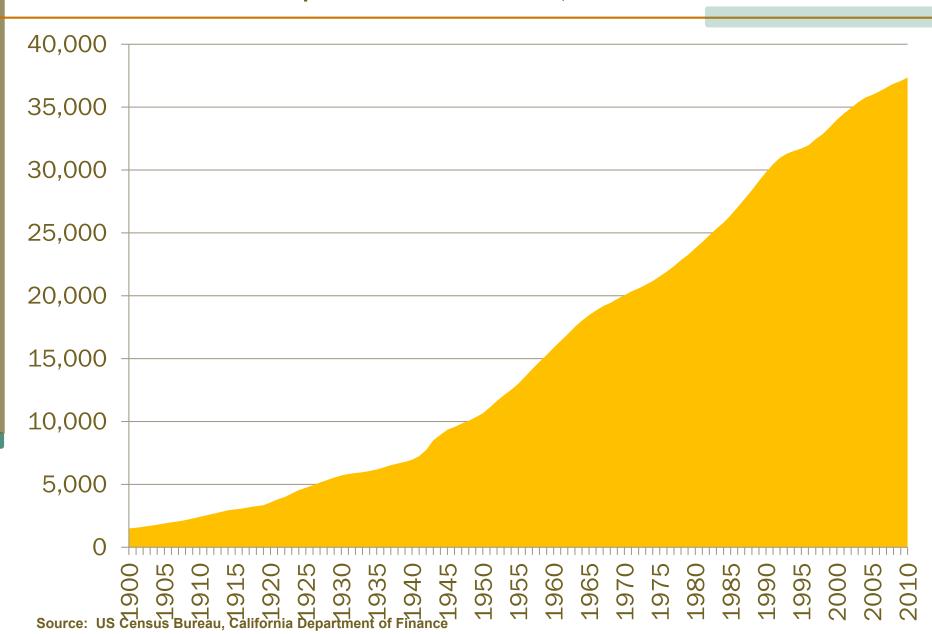
Hans Johnson Public Policy Institute of California johnson@ppic.org



### **Outline**

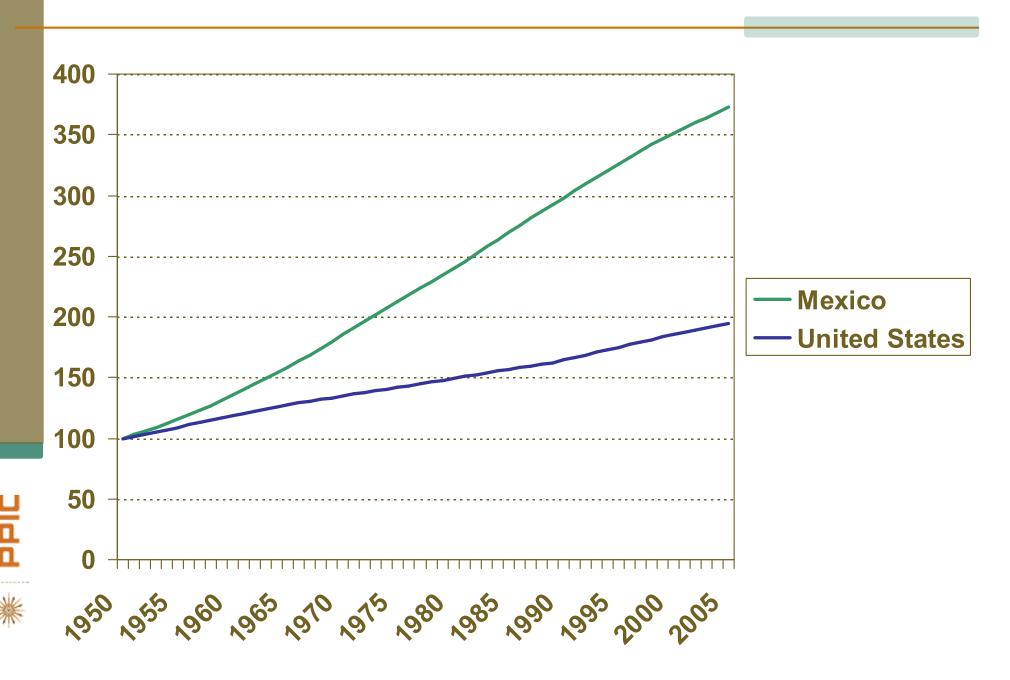
- Demographic trends
- Why the population is changing
- Some implications for planners

### Population in thousands, 1900-2010

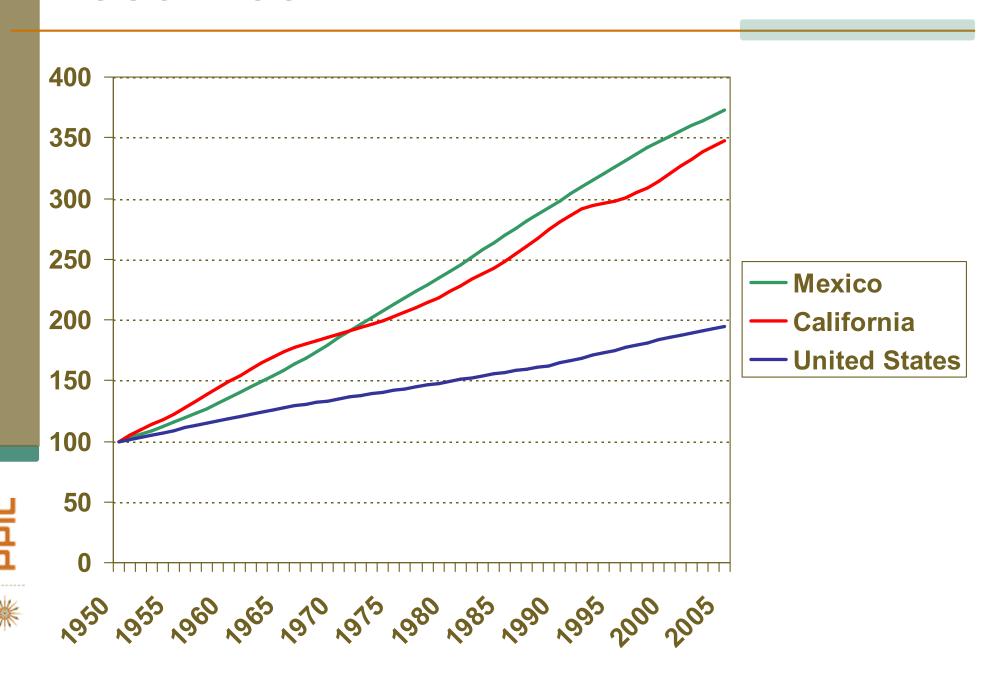




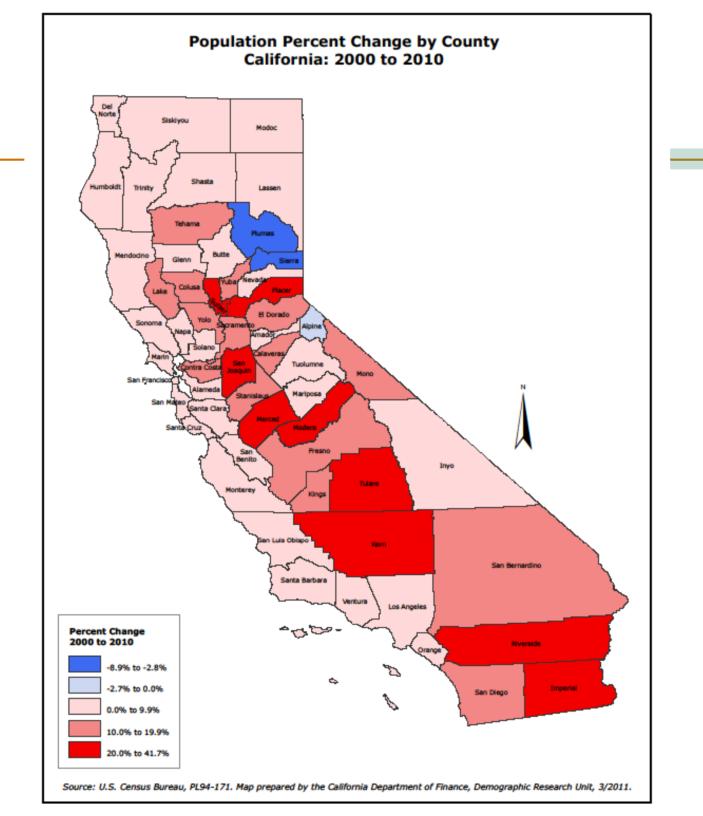
## Comparisons of Population Change 1950=100



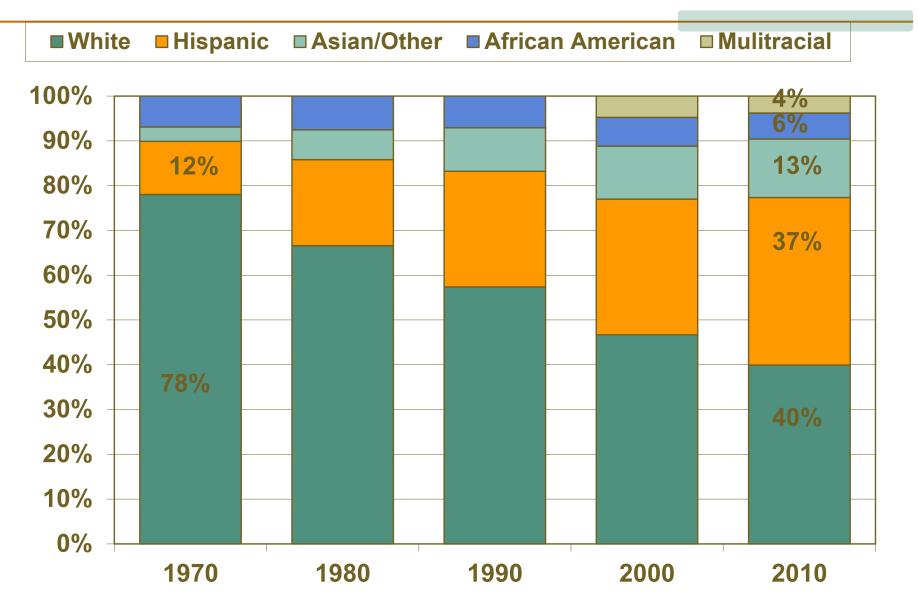
## Comparisons of Population Change 1950=100





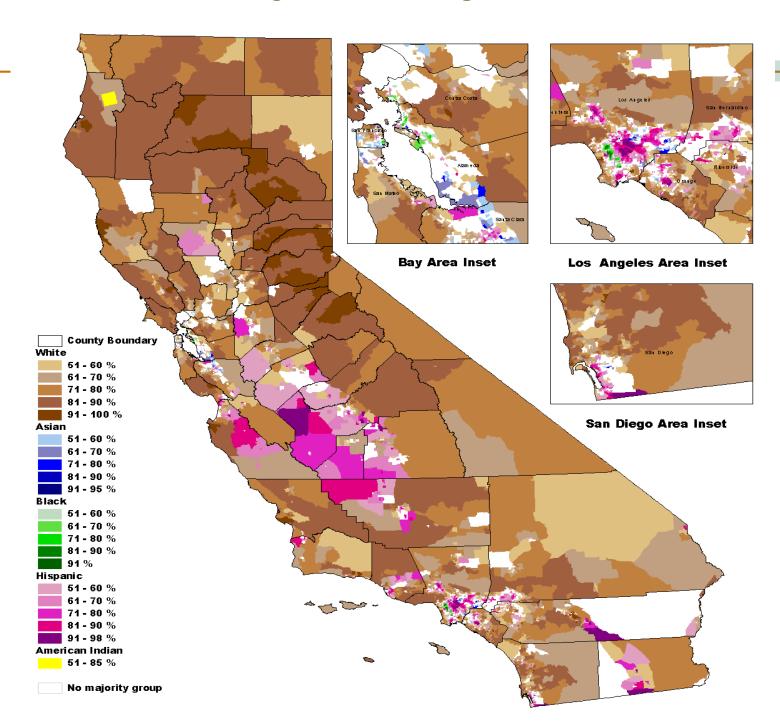


## California Population by Race/Ethnicity 1970-2010





### **Ethnic Majorities by Census Tract**



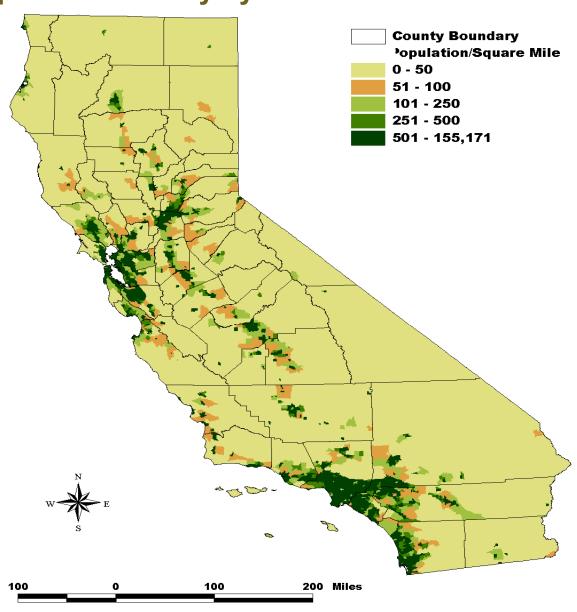




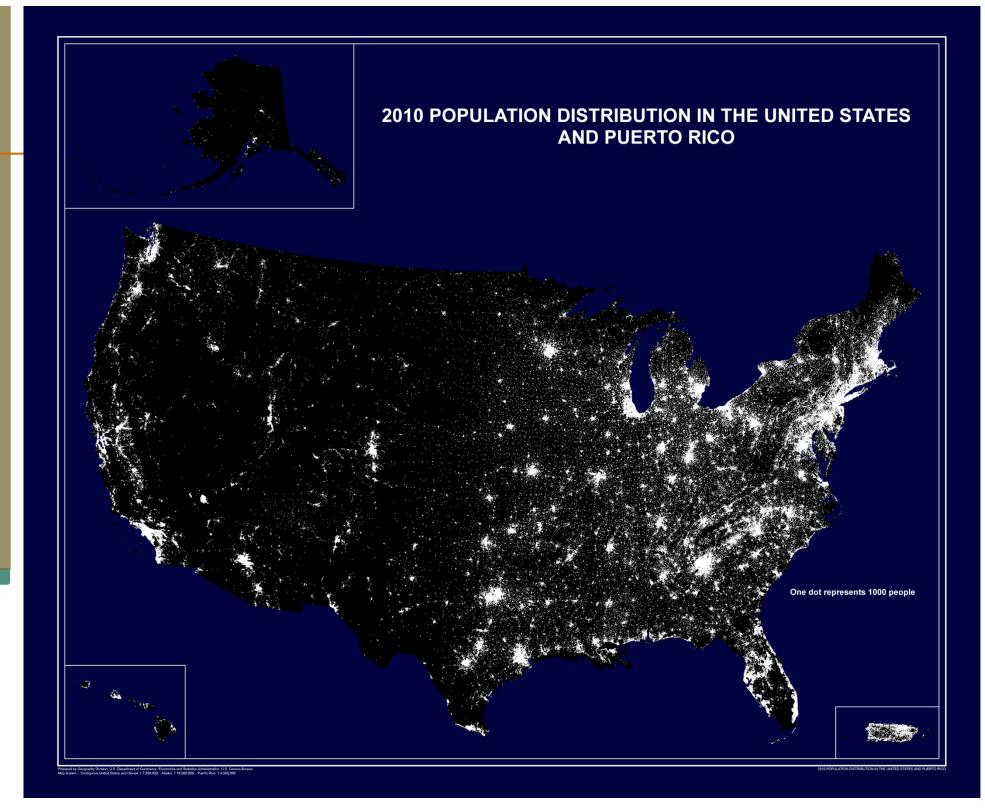


### California's Population is Unevenly Distributed

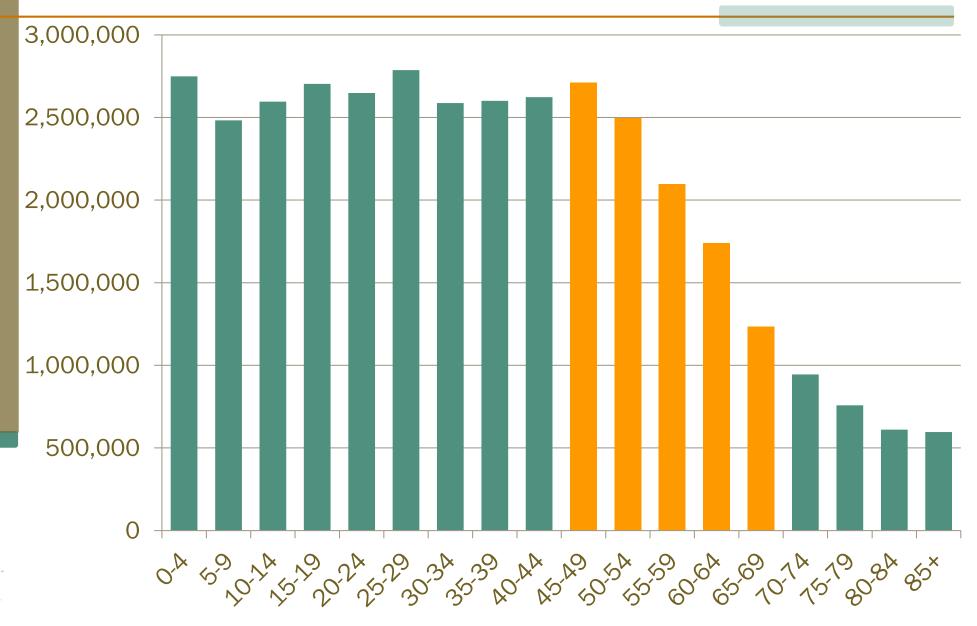
### **Population Density by Census Tract**







### California Population by Age, 2009



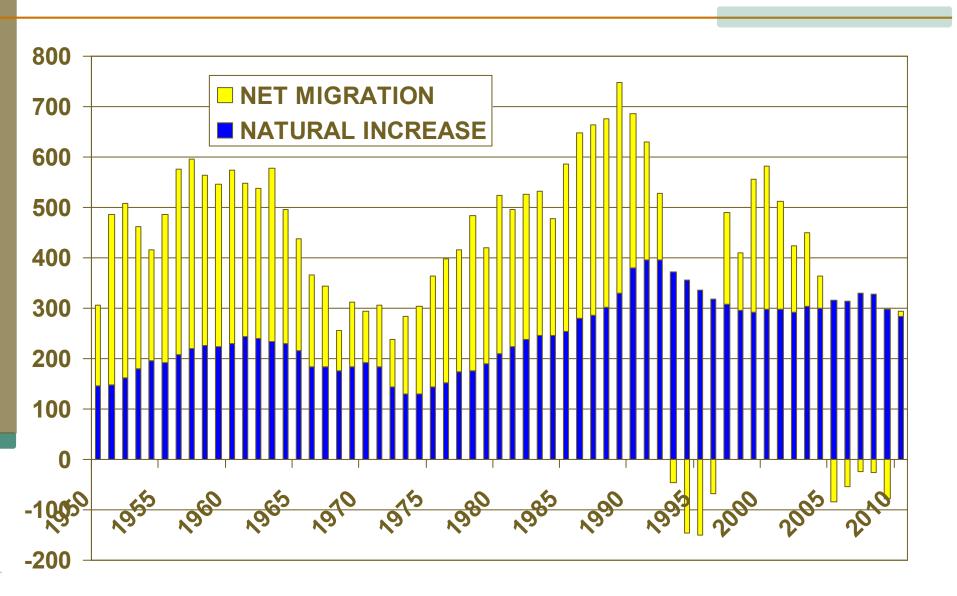
Source: 2009 American Community Survey

### **Outline**

- Demographic trends
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## Source of Growth has Changed

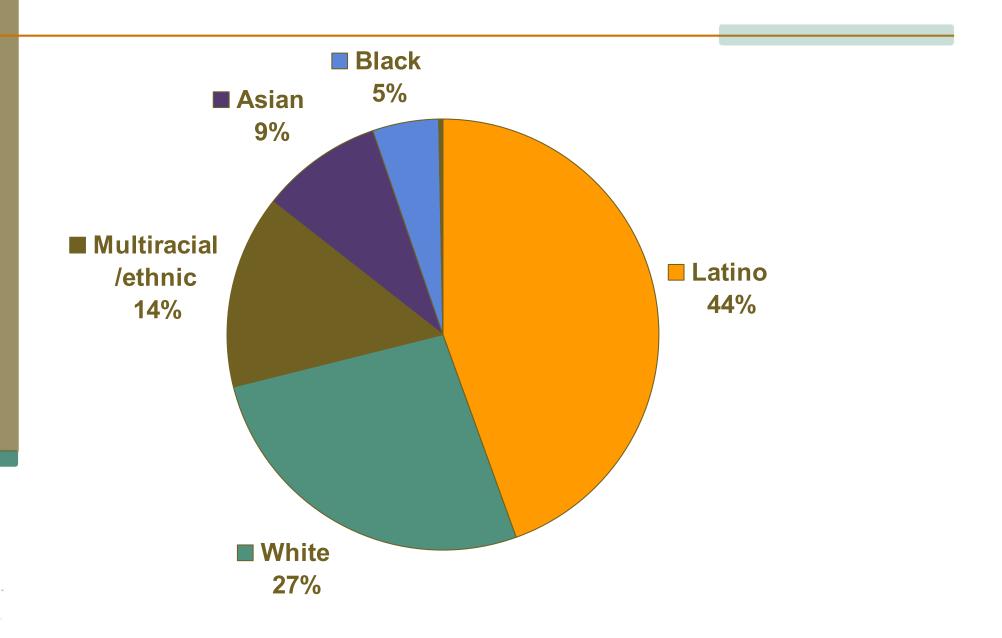
**Annual Population Change 1950-2010** (in thousands)







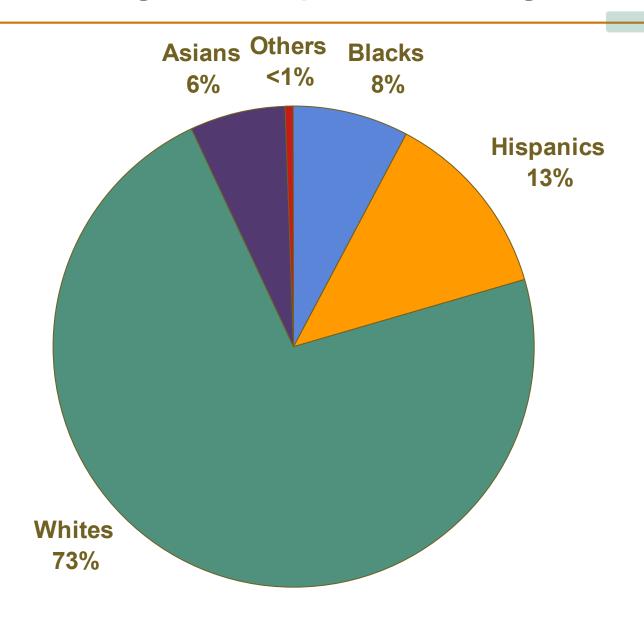
### Births by Race/Ethnicity in California





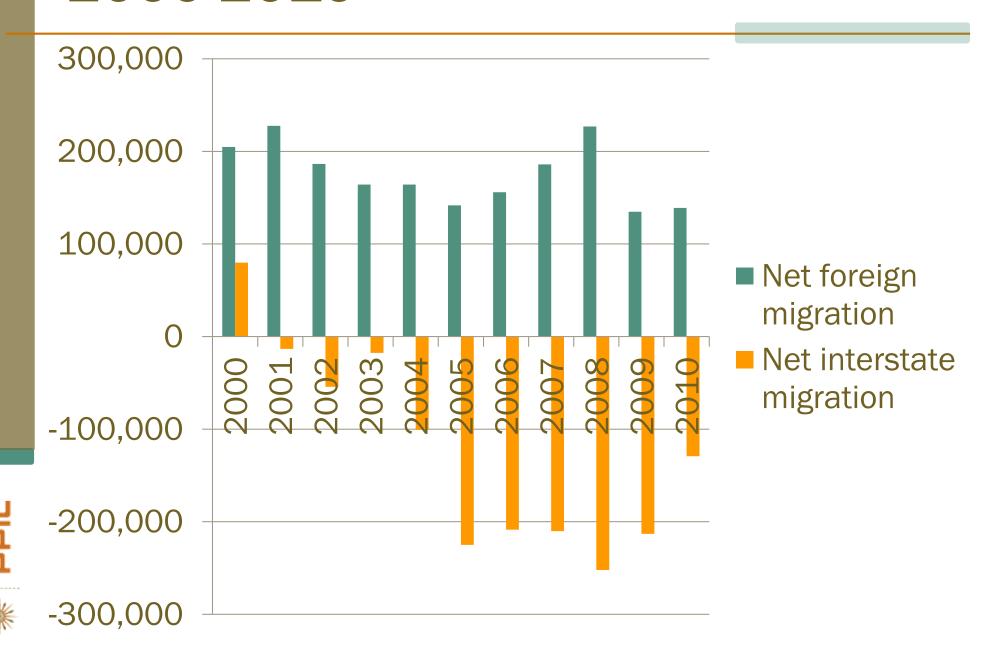


### Deaths by Race/Ethnicity

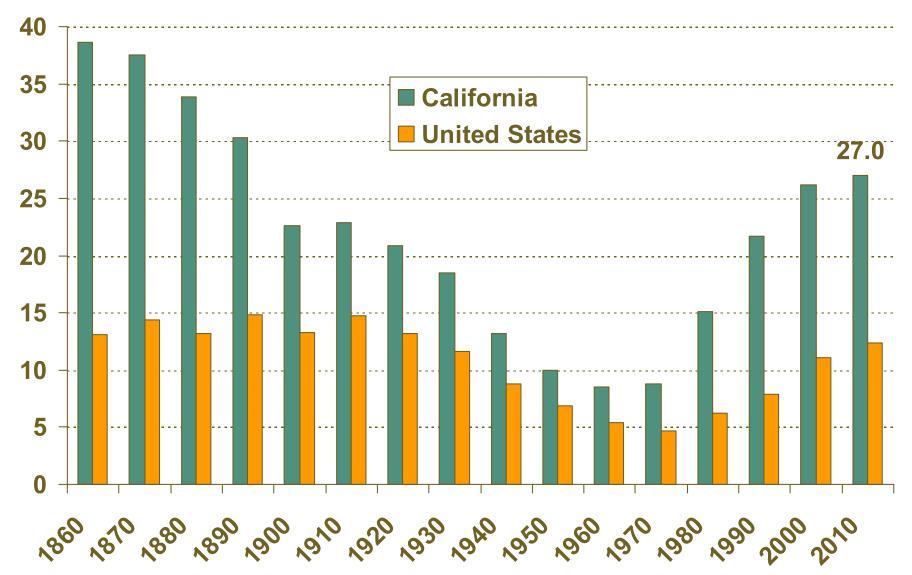




# Foreign and domestic net migration, 2000-2010



### Percent Foreign Born 1860-2010





# Latin America is the Leading Source of Immigrants

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

**Source: 2005 American Community Survey** 



**SWEDEN** 

# Immigrants Come to California from Dozens of Countries

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

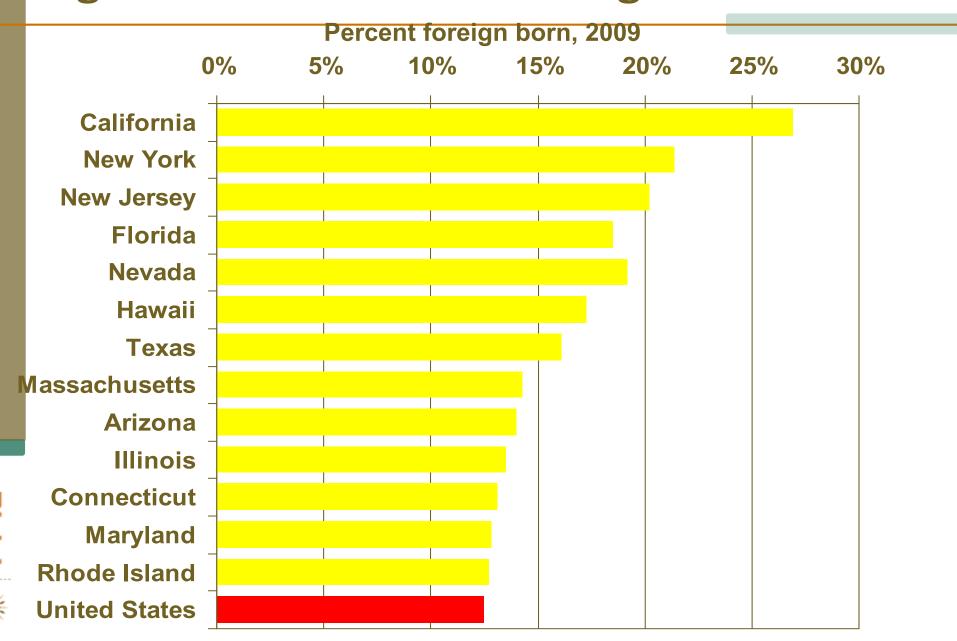
**JORDAN** 

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**Source: 2005 American Community Survey** 

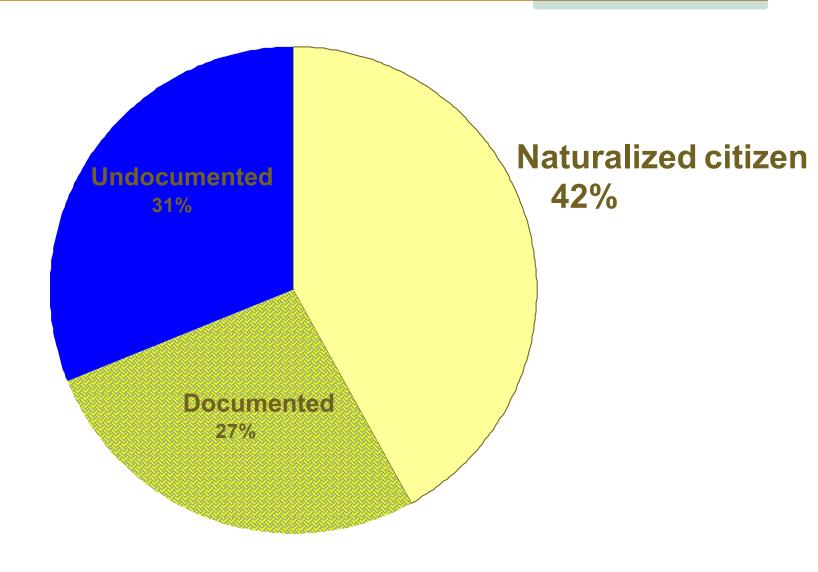
**BELARUS** 

## California has the highest concentration of immigrants



Source: 2009 ACS

### Legal status of immigrant population



Source: 2005 ACS and Pew Hispanic Center estimates

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### **Outline**

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- Why the population is changing
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## Changing demographics have broad implications for local areas

- Population growth/decline
- Increasing diversity
  - Housing
  - Languages
  - Voting
- Aging

### California's fastest growing cities, 2000-2010

	Percent	2010
California	increase	population
Lincoln city	282.1%	42,819
Beaumont city	223.9%	36,877
Murrieta city	133.7%	103,466
Brentwood city	120.9%	51,481
American Canyon city	99.0%	19,454
Imperial city	95.2%	14,758
Perris city	89.0%	68,386
San Jacinto city	85.9%	44,199
Victorville city	81.0%	115,903
Lake Elsinore city	79.1%	51,821
Coachella city	79.1%	40,704
Yuba City city	76.6%	64,925
Patterson city	75.9%	20,413
Adelanto city	75.2%	31,765
Temecula city	73.4%	100,097
Lathrop city	72.6%	18,023



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# California's slowest growing cities, 2000-2010

	Percent	2010
	increase	population
Monterey city	-6.4%	27,810
La Habra Heights city	-6.8%	5,325
Big Bear Lake city	-7.7%	5,019
Carpinteria city	-8.1%	13,040
Carmel-by-the-Sea city	-8.8%	3,722
Sierra County	-8.9%	3,240
Laguna Woods city	-9.0%	16,192
South Lake Tahoe city	-9.3%	21,403
Pismo Beach city	-10.5%	7,655
Loyalton city	-10.8%	769
Yountville city	-11.0%	2,933
Dunsmuir city	-14.2%	1,650
Coalinga city	-17.5%	13,380
Coronado city	-21.5%	18,912
Industry city	-71.8%	219

# Increase in housing vacancy rates, 2000-2010

State / County / City	Percentage point increase	Percent vacant
California	2.2%	8.1%
East Palo Alto city La Quinta city	9.6%	11.2% 36.9%
Pismo Beach city	8.3%	31.4%
South Lake Tahoe city	8.1%	40.9%
Patterson city	7.5%	11.0%
California City city	7.4%	21.3%
Emeryville city	7.3%	14.3%
Malibu city	7.1%	23.3%

Note: Based on cities with at least 5,000 housing units

# California's most densely populated cities, 2010

Geography	Total Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Population Per Square Mile (Land Area)
Maywood city	27,395	1.2	23,247
Cudahy city	23,805	1.2	20,259
Huntington Park city	58,114	3.0	19,291
West Hollywood city	34,399	1.9	18,226
San Francisco city	805,235	46.9	17,179
Bell Gardens city	42,072	2.5	17,112
East Los Angeles CDP	126,496	7.4	16,983
Lawndale city	32,769	2.0	16,599
Hawaiian Gardens city	14,254	0.9	15,070
Lynwood city	69,772	4.8	14,416
Bell city	35,477	2.5	14,188
Hawthorne city	84,293	6.1	13,861
Hermosa Beach city	19,506	1.4	13,674
Daly City	101,123	7.7	13,195
South Gate city	94,396	7.2	13,045



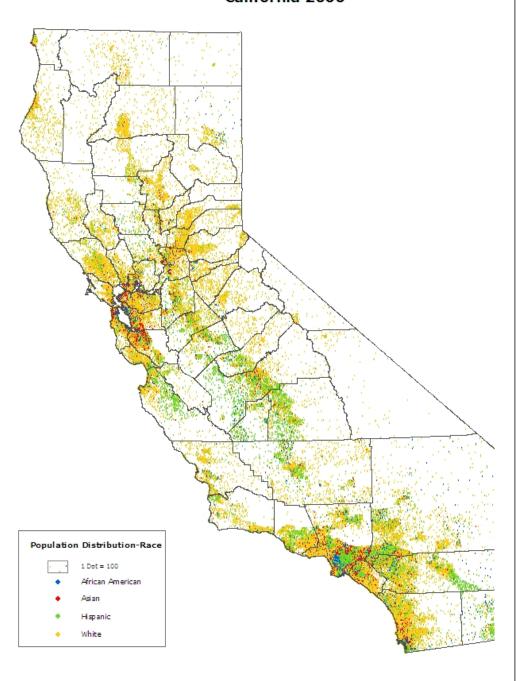
### California's oldest places, 2010

	Total	Median
Geography	population	
Walnut Creek city	64,173	
Nevada County	98,764	47.6
Tuolumne County	55,365	47.3
Lake County	64,665	45.0
Marin County	252,409	44.5
Newport Beach city	85,186	44.0
El Dorado County	181,058	43.6
Monterey Park city	60,269	43.1
Arcadia city	56,364	43.1
Laguna Niguel city	62,979	42.8
Fountain Valley city	55,313	42.6
Novato city	51,904	42.6
Carmichael CDP	61,762	42.4
Mission Viejo city	93,305	42.2
Palo Alto city	64,403	41.9
Shasta County	177,223	41.8

### California's youngest places, 2010

		Total	
	Geography		Median age (years)
Ī	Moreno Valley city	193,365	28.6
	Santa Maria city	99,553	28.6
	Chico city	86,187	28.6
	Paramount city	54,098	28.6
	San Bernardino city	209,924	28.5
	Delano city	53,041	28.5
	Colton city	52,154	28.4
	Rialto city	99,171	28.3
	Merced city	78,958	28.1
	Compton city	96,455	28.0
	Lynwood city	69,772	27.8
	Madera city	61,416	26.6
	Florence-Graham CDP	63,387	26.3
	Perris city	68,386	25.9
	Davis city	65,622	25.2

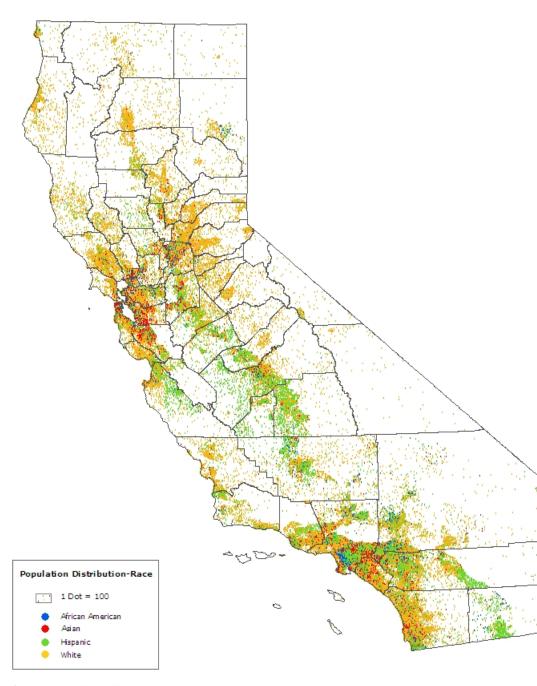
### Race\* and Hispanic/Latino Population Distribution California 2000



<sup>\*</sup> Race Categories do not Include Hispanic

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 SF1. Map prepared by the California Department of Finance, Demographic Resea

### Race\* and Hispanic/Latino Population Distribution California 2010



<sup>\*</sup> Race Categories do not Include Hispanic

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, PL94-171. Map prepared by the California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, 3,

## California's Changing Face

Hans Johnson
Public Policy Institute of California
johnson@ppic.org



# Census content: 2000 Census versus 2010 Census

For each resident		For each ho	For each household		
<u>2000 Census</u>	<u>2010 Census</u>	<u>2000 Census</u>	<u>2010 Census</u>		
Gender	Gender				
Age	Age	Number of residents	Number of residents		
Hispanic origin	Hispanic origin	Tenure	Tenure		
Race	Race	Type of housing unit			
Relationship to householder	Relationship to householder	Acerage			
Marital status		Mortgage amount			
Birthplace		Mortgage payment			
Ancestry		Property tax			
Citizenship		Other owner costs			
Year of immigration		Rent			
Year naturalized		Utility costs			
Language spoken		Government subsidy			
Ability to speak English		House value			
Educational attainment		Age of house			
School attendance		Characteristics of housing	unit		
Type of school		Phone			
Employment status		Type of heating			
Occupation		Vehicles			
Industry					
Hours and weeks worked					
Income by source					
Migration					
Disability					
Veteran status					
Location of workplace			34		
Commuting					



## **Census Questions on** Hispanic Origin and Race

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

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

White Black,	African A	m., or Negro or Alaska Nati				or principal t	ribe. <table-cell></table-cell>
Chines Filipino Other example	o Asian — F e, Hmong, L	Japanese Korean Vietnames Print race, for aotian, Thai, an, and so on.		Guam Samos Other	an Pacific or example	an Chamoi Islander e, Fijian, To	— Print
Some	other race	— Print race.	7				

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





### Census Terminology: Identity

### Race

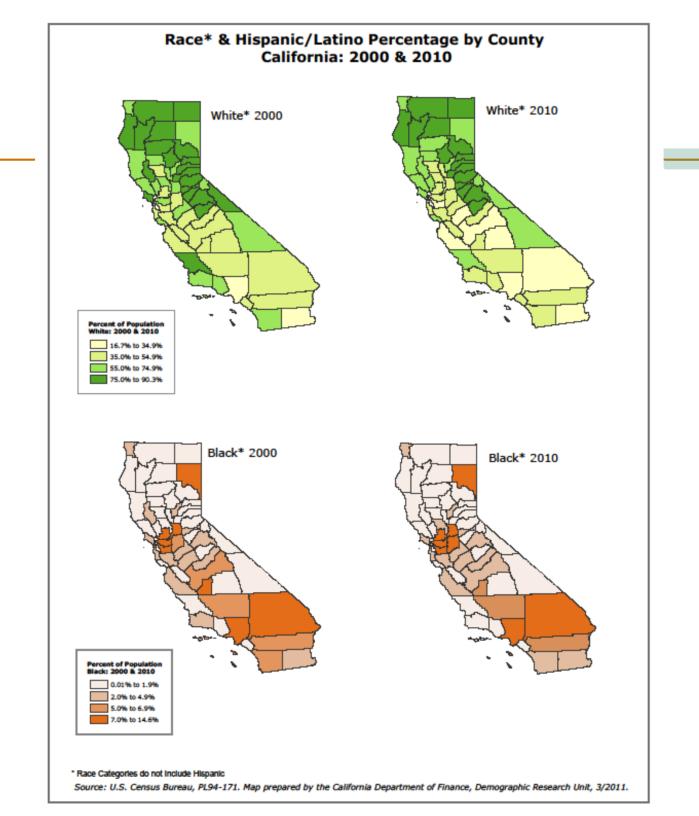
Race is a self-identification data item in which respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify.

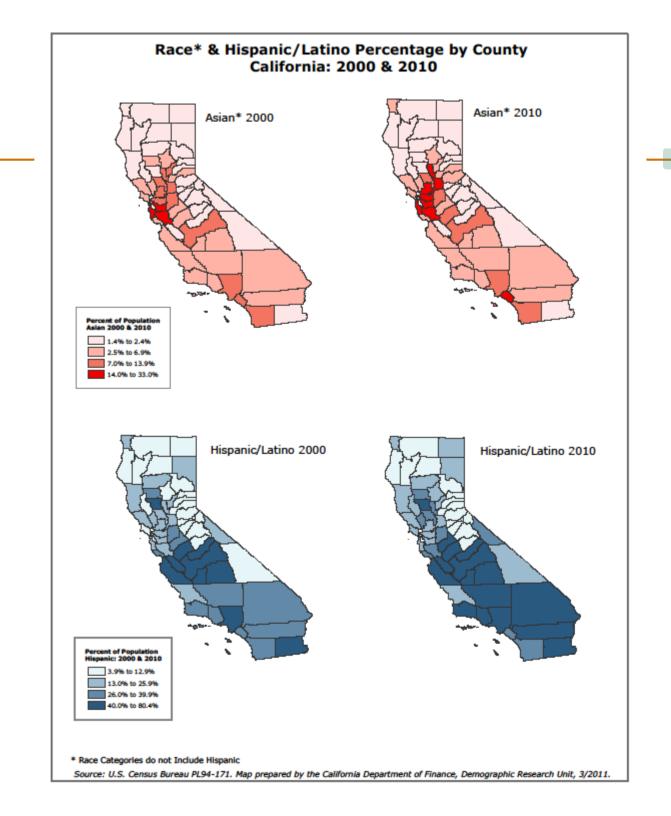
### Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin

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

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### Notes on the use of these slides

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

Hans Johnson: 415-291-4460, johnson@ppic.org

Thank you for your interest in this work.

