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The Economic Milestones of Young Californians

Technical Appendix

CONTENTS

Appendix A. Data Sources

Appendix B. HSLS:09 Data and Regression Approach

Appendix C. Supplemental Figures and Tables

Appendix D. Decomposing Cohort Differences

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Appendix A. Data Sources

American Community Survey

This report uses household survey data to characterize the demographic profiles of young adults in California and their educational and labor market trajectories. Household survey data is collected by the US Census Bureau and designed to be representative of the population. These surveys collect detailed information about individuals and their households and include questions about employment and job characteristics. All information on jobs is self-reported by the respondent and occupation codes are assigned by the people at agencies who process the data.

Specifically, this report uses the American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS) via IPUMS (Ruggles et al. 2025). The ACS is an ongoing household survey designed to produce reliable estimates at the state and sub-state levels due to its relatively large sample size; the California sample includes data on about 350,000 individuals and households annually. We analyzed the public use microdata sample (PUMS) 1-year files for the years 2001-2023 to examine the characteristics of young adults and their employment circumstances in California.

Sample restrictions

Our sample includes all individuals between ages 16 to 30 without additional restrictions. We include young adults residing in group quarters (such as college dormitories, military barracks, or correctional facilities) and those serving in the armed forces. However, prior to 2006 ACS data does not include group quarters.

Variable definitions

All the variables we used came from IPUMS-USA unless stated otherwise.

- Cohort: We use the **birthyr** variable, which identifies each person's birth year, to define 1-yearcohorts for individuals born between 1985 and 2007. In addition, we employed 3-year and 5-year cohort groupings to smooth potential fluctuations in cohort trajectories that may result from sampling variation. For most of the report we measure outcomes for each cohort at two key age ranges: 16-24 years (representing the transition from adolescence to early adulthood) and 16-30 years (capturing the extended young adult period). This approach allows us to better understand the opportunities and challenges facing young adults and how these experiences shape their short- and medium-term outcomes across critical life domains, like family formation, educational attainment, and labor market participation, among others.
- 3-year period: We use the **year** variable, which reports the year when the household was included in the ACS to specify 3-year groupings from 2001 to 2023 to control for period-effects in the regression models specified in technical appendix D.
- Race:
    - Latino: We use the variable **hispan**, which identifies persons of Hispanic/Spanish/Latino origin. This includes Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban and Other decent
    - Asian, Black, White, and Other/multi-race: We use the variable **race**, where Asian (Chinese, Japanese, and Other Asian or Pacific Islander), Black/African American, White, and Other/multi-race (other race, two major races, and three or more major races) are identified as the major race group.

- Educational attainment: We use **educ**, which indicates respondents' educational attainment, as measured by the highest year of school or degree completed:
    - Less than High School: Educational attainment up to the 12th grade, no diploma
    - High School: Educational attainment for high school graduate or GED
    - Some College: 1 or more years of college credit, no degree
    - Associate's: Associate's degree
    - Bachelor's: bachelor's degree
    - Advanced: master's degree, professional degree beyond bachelor's, doctorate
- Annual income: We use the variable **incwage**, which reports each respondent's total pre-tax wage and salary income - that is, money received as an employee - for the previous year. We discard values below the 1st and 99th percentile, respectively. We also calculate inflation adjusted values using the California Consumer Price Index (CPI).
- Disconnected: We use the variables **school**, **labforce**, and **empstat**, to define young adults as disconnected if the respondent did not attend school and was not in the labor markets or was experiencing unemployment during a specified period.
- Ever married: We use **marst**, which indicates each person's current marital status, and focus on those that responded they were married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- Living with parents: We use the variables **relate** and **sfrelate**, which describe an individual's relationship to the head of household or householder and the relationship of people within their subfamily, respectively. We identify young adults living with their parents as those flagged as Child, Child-in-law, and Grandchild for the variable RELATE, and those flagged as CHILD in SFRELATE. We exclude those that are part of the armed forces (variable EMPSTATD) and those in institutions and other group quarters (variable CQ).
- Full-time / Part-time work: We use the variables **uhrswork** and **wkswork2**, which report the number of hours per week that the respondent usually worked and the number of weeks that the respondent worked for profit, pay, or as an unpaid family worker during the previous year.
    - Full-time workers: Those that worked 35 or more hours per week for at least 50-52 weeks.
    - Part-time workers: All other combinations if both variables are greater than zero.
- Foreign-born: We use the variable **citizen**, which reports the citizenship status of respondents, distinguishing between naturalized citizens and non-citizens. We consider foreign born those that mention being a naturalized citizen; not a citizen; and foreign born.
- Birthplace: We use the variable **bpl**, which indicates the U.S. state, the outlying U.S. area or territory, or the foreign country where the person was born. We then flag those born in California, other U.S. states, and outside the U.S.
- Migration status: We use the variable **migplac1**, which identifies for respondents who lived in a different residence 1 year before the survey date the U.S. state, outlying territory, or the foreign country where the respondent lived at that time. We then flag those that didn't migrate to California during the last year, those that migrated from another U.S. state, and those that migrated from abroad.

- English speaking ability: We used the variable **speakeng**, which indicates whether the respondent speaks only English at home, and also reports how well the respondent, who speaks a language other than English at home, speaks English. We then flag those that are reported as not speaking English.
- California regions: We use the variable **puma**, which identifies the Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) where the housing unit was located. PUMAs are the smallest geographic units identified in Public Use Microdata Samples since 1990 for both the decennial censuses and the ACS. We then group PUMAs in the following broader geographical areas in California: Northern Region, Sacramento Area, Bay Area, Central Valley and Sierra, Central Coast Region, Inland Empire, Los Angeles County, Orange County, and San Diego County. Our definition is adjusted to consider samples that span a PUMA definition change given the identified PUMAs vary based on the survey year when each respondent was interviewed.
- Years since immigration: We use the variables **yrimmig** and **year**, which reports the year in which a foreign-born person entered the U.S. and the year in which the person was included in the ACS sample, respectively. We then calculate the difference between those two variables to get the number of years that have passed since the person immigrated to the U.S. Finally, we create a categorical variable which flags those that have immigrated between 0 up to 5 years, 6 to 10 years, 11 to 15 years, 16 to 20 years, and more than 20 years.
- CA regional unemployment rate: For each of the California regions defined before, we calculate the average weighted unemployment rate during any given year using county data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program.

Variables of interest

- In labor force: We use **labforce**, which is a dichotomous variable indicating whether a person participated in the labor force.
- Attending school: We use **school**, which indicates whether the respondent attended school during a specified period.
- Own children under age 5: We us **nchlt5** in, which counts the number of own children aged 4 and under residing with each individual.

Weights

We use PERWT in all ACS analyses.

Current Population Survey

CPS Basic Monthly Data

This report also uses Current Population Survey (CPS) data to assess characteristics of young adults in California. The CPS is sponsored jointly by the US Census Bureau and the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The US Census Bureau is responsible for collecting CPS data, while BLS oversees analysis and publication of the data. CPS data is designed to be nationally representative. The CPS is the primary source of labor force statistics in the US, collecting ongoing monthly information on labor force characteristics, employment, earnings, job search activity, education, and demographic characteristics. The CPS uses a combination of in-person and phone interviews to conduct survey and collect information directly from respondents.

In this report, we use harmonized CPS microdata via IPUMS (Flood et al. 2025). Specifically, we use CPS basic monthly survey data, which includes a battery of demographic and labor force questions asked each month to a cross section of the population. The CPS has a large sample size of approximately 60,000 households per month, which translates to around 100,000 individuals. For California, more recent CPS monthly surveys include over 8,000 individuals. We use all basic monthly files from 1976 to 2024 except the summer months of June, July, and August in this report.

Sample restrictions

Our sample includes all individuals between ages 15 to 30. We include young adults serving in the armed forces. We exclude June, July, and August basic monthly files from our analysis as respondents may vary in how they answer school attendance questions in summer months.

Variable definitions

- To define annual birth cohorts, we collapse CPS monthly data by year (excluding summer months), applying CPS population weights (WTFINL in IPUMS-CPS). Upon collapsing to annual-level data, we construct annual weights using WTFINL. To define birth cohorts, we subtract an individual's age (using IPUMS-CPS AGE variable) from the CPS survey year. We define 1-year cohorts for 15-30-year-olds born between 1960 and 2008. We also construct 3- and 5-year birth cohorts to account for sampling variation. Lastly, we construct generational birth cohorts using Pew Research Center generation definitions (Dimock 2019, Dimock 2023, Parker 2023).
- Educational attainment: We used EDUC in IPUMS-CPS, which indicates respondents' educational attainment, as measured by the highest year of school or degree completed. In IPUMS-CPS, EDUC is a combination of two variables: HIGRADE and EDUC99. Before 1992, the CPS only collected the highest grade completed (including high school diploma) or highest year of college completed (i.e., 1 year to 6+ years of college). After 1992, the CPS collected highest grade completed (including high school diploma) and higher education degree attained (i.e., some college, associate's, bachelor's, master's, professional, doctorate degree). For our pre-1992 sample, we count four or more years of college as completing a bachelor's degree. Importantly, this limits our ability to have a detailed view of educational attainment for 16-year-olds born before 1976 and 24-year-olds born before 1968.
    - Less than High School: Educational attainment up to the 12th grade, no diploma
    - High School: Educational attainment for high school graduate or GED
    - Some College (pre-1992): 1-3 years of college
    - Some College (post-1992): Some college but no degree
    - Associate's (pre-1992): Not available
    - Associate's (post-1992): Associate's degree, occupational/vocational; Associate's degree, academic program
    - Bachelor's (pre-1992): 4, 5, or 6+ years of college
    - Bachelor's (post-1992): bachelor's degree
    - Advanced (pre-1992): Not available
    - Advanced (post-1992): master's degree, professional school degree, doctorate degree

Variables of interest

- In labor force: We use LABFORCE in IPUMS-CPS, which is a dichotomous variable indicating whether a person participated in the labor force.
- Attending school: We use SCHLCOLL in IPUMS-CPS, which indicates whether a respondent age 16 to 24 is in high school full-time or part-time, college full-time or part-time, or not attending school or college during a specified period. The SCHLCOLL variable was not collected until 1989, so we can only use this variable for 24-year-olds dating back to the 1965 birth cohort and 16-year-olds dating back to the 1973 birth cohort.
- Not working or in school: We use the variables SCHLCOLL, LABFORCE, NILFACT, and EMPSTAT in IPUMS-CPS, to define young adults as disconnected if the respondent did not attend school and was not in the labor markets or was experiencing unemployment during a specified period.

Weights

We use an annual population constructed from the monthly IPUMS-CPS monthly weight (WTFINL) in all analyses using CPS data.

Key nuances when analyzing longer term trends using CPS

CPS basic monthly data is available starting in 1976. This allows us to include additional birth cohorts in our analysis. Using ACS data, we analyze birth cohorts beginning in 1985. With 25 additional years of CPS data, we analyze birth cohorts beginning in 1960. As emphasized in the report, we interpret generational differences with caution: changes over time in migration and immigration, and the timing of business cycles are important factors explaining differences across generations.

While this longer horizon provides a broad window into young adult trajectories, there are differences in the survey data that complicate exact comparability with the ACS data presented for recent young adults:

- Measuring school attendance: The CPS did not begin collecting standardized data on current school attendance until 1989. Prior to 1989, the only way to assess if an individual was currently attending school or college was if that individual responded that they were not in the labor force, then selected being in school as the reason. As such, when we use survey data prior to 1989, we only have a partial understanding of who is currently attending school. In our analysis, we observe the school attendance variable for 24-year-olds from the 1965 birth cohort to the 2000 birth cohorts and 16-year-olds born in 1973 to 2008.
- Educational attainment: Before 1992, the CPS only included highest year of college attendance. For survey years prior to 1992, we define four years or more of college as earning a bachelor's degree. This may bias our findings toward a higher number of people completing college in surveys before 1992 as not all people who attend college for four years earn a bachelor's degree. From 1992 onward, the CPS collects highest degree earned, including associate's (vocational or academic), bachelor's, master's, professional, or doctorate degree. This allows for a more accurate understanding of higher education degrees earned. In our main analysis of CPS data, we focus on 24-year-olds born in or after 1968 and 16-year-olds born in or after 1976 to ensure a more accurate portrayal of bachelor's degree attainment using survey data from 1992 onward.

CPS Rotation Groups

To provide a limited longitudinal portrait of year-to-year transition rates we link survey responses for individuals one year apart in the basic monthly files. Individuals are matched using the IPUMS rotation group identifiers (CPSIDV), which links respondents across the same Census-assigned household and individual identifiers and plausible sex, race, and age values. Year-to-year transition statistics are calculated in the same month, and weighted by the household survey weight. As in our other CPS analyses, summer months (June, July, August) are excluded to account for individuals currently in school but on summer break.

Appendix B: HSLS:09 Data and Regression Approach

HSLS:09 Data Description

This report uses National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) High School Longitudinal Study of 2009 (HSLS:09) data to examine potential correlates between high school characteristics and disconnection in later young adulthood. HSLS:09 is a nationally representative study of over 20,000 ninth graders from over 900 schools beginning in 2009. Follow-ups with the same students occurred in 2012-13 and 2016. In addition to surveying students, HSLS:09 surveys students' parents, math and science teachers, school administrators, and school counselors. For this report, we focus on student survey responses from the base year (2009), first follow-up (2012 and 2013 update), and second follow-up (2016). The survey and subsequent waves collect information on students' demographic characteristics, socioeconomic background, expectations for the future, high school completion, postsecondary education/training, and labor force participation.

In this report, we use publicly available HSLS:09 data from NCES at the national level. Importantly, this means we cannot report findings for California at the state level. We also cannot access much of the study's school-level information, which is also restricted in the public data file.

Variable definitions

- Race/ethnicity: We used the HSLS:09 race variable at baseline (X1RACE) in our analysis. "Asian" includes "Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)." Our "other race" category includes "American Indian/Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)" and "more than one race (non-Hispanic)."
- Parent education and employment: We used the HSLS:09 parent education and employment variables at baseline (X1PAREDU and X1PAREMP) to construct binary variables that represent if the parent with the highest level of education is a bachelor's degree or higher and if that parent is employed or not at the time of the survey.
- Socioeconomic status (SES): We used two HSLS:09 measures of family resources: 1) X1SESQ5, which groups students into SES quintiles at baseline, and 2) X1POVERTY185, which is a binary variable indicating whether or not a student is below 185% of the federal poverty line at baseline. Socioeconomic status (X1SESQ5) is calculated as a composite variable using parent/guardians' education, occupation, and family income. Students are then grouped into quintiles depending on their SES composite score.
- Math performance: Math performance represents a student's score on a mathematics assessment in algebraic reasoning taken as part of the baseline survey in ninth grade. The test was designed to assess students' understanding of major algebraic content domains and key algebraic processes. We use normalized scores as provided in the baseline dataset (X1XMTH) and exclude missing observations.
- Student educational expectations: We used the HSLS:09 X1STUEDEXPCT variable to construct a binary variable indicating whether a student at baseline expects to earn a bachelor's degree or higher in the future.
- Disconnection: For our main measure of disconnection in the HSLS:09 data, we use the X4PSLFSTFB16 variable, which indicates a respondent's participation in postsecondary education and/or the labor force in the second follow-up survey in 2016. Disconnection includes those who are not enrolled in postsecondary education and not in the labor force or unemployed.

Methodology

Our main regression analysis of HSLS:09 employs a simple linear regression approach to identify potential associations between high school observable characteristics and future disconnection around 21-22-years-old. We sequentially add a series of controls, including demographic characteristics, high school math performance, parent education and employment, household socioeconomic status in high school, student educational expectations, high school dropout and completion, school-level factors, and region fixed effects. While this approach allows for a better understanding of potential factors that are associated with disconnection, it does not provide causal results.

To check for robustness, we analyze the same models, but with logit regressions as the "disconnection" variable is binary. Results from the logit regressions are largely consistent with the results from OLS regressions.

Results

TABLE B1

HSLS:09 descriptive statistics

	Enrolled in postsecondary education					Not enrolled in postsecondary education				
	Full-time	Part-time	Unemployed	NILF	*Total*	Full-time	Part-time	Unemployed	NILF	Disconnected
Female	0.07	0.34	0.04	0.15	*0.6*	0.17	0.1	0.06	0.07	**0.13**
Male	0.07	0.23	0.05	0.16	*0.51*	0.27	0.09	0.07	0.06	**0.13**
White	0.07	0.31	0.04	0.16	*0.58*	0.23	0.09	0.05	0.06	**0.11**
Latino	0.08	0.24	0.05	0.11	*0.48*	0.28	0.1	0.07	0.07	**0.14**
Black	0.07	0.23	0.05	0.11	*0.46*	0.22	0.13	0.12	0.07	**0.19**
Asian	0.05	0.37	0.08	0.26	*0.76*	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.06	**0.10**
Other	0.08	0.25	0.04	0.13	*0.5*	0.24	0.12	0.07	0.06	**0.13**
First language: English	0.07	0.29	0.05	0.15	*0.56*	0.22	0.1	0.06	0.06	**0.12**
Math score: 1st quintile	0.06	0.13	0.03	0.06	*0.28*	0.31	0.16	0.13	0.12	**0.25**
Math score: 2nd quintile	0.07	0.19	0.04	0.1	*0.4*	0.32	0.12	0.08	0.08	**0.16**
Math score: 3rd quintile	0.07	0.26	0.05	0.12	*0.5*	0.27	0.11	0.07	0.06	**0.13**
Math score: 4th quintile	0.08	0.34	0.05	0.18	*0.65*	0.2	0.08	0.04	0.04	**0.08**
Math score: 5th quintile	0.06	0.44	0.07	0.25	*0.82*	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.03	**0.05**
Parent ed: BA or higher	0.06	0.41	0.07	0.25	*0.79*	0.1	0.05	0.02	0.03	**0.05**
Parent employed	0.07	0.33	0.05	0.17	*0.62*	0.2	0.09	0.04	0.04	**0.08**
SES: 1st quintile	0.07	0.14	0.04	0.06	*0.31*	0.33	0.14	0.12	0.11	**0.23**
SES: 2nd quintile	0.07	0.21	0.03	0.08	*0.39*	0.33	0.13	0.09	0.07	**0.16**
SES: 3rd quintile	0.07	0.26	0.04	0.11	*0.48*	0.27	0.12	0.07	0.06	**0.13**
SES: 4th quintile	0.08	0.33	0.05	0.16	*0.62*	0.2	0.09	0.05	0.04	**0.09**
SES: 5th quintile	0.06	0.42	0.07	0.27	*0.82*	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.03	**0.05**

	Enrolled in postsecondary education					Not enrolled in postsecondary education				
	Full-time	Part-time	Unemployed	NILF	*Total*	Full-time	Part-time	Unemployed	NILF	Disconnected
Below 185% FPL	0.07	0.19	0.04	0.1	*0.4*	0.29	0.13	0.1	0.08	**0.09**
Student exp: BA or higher	0.08	0.35	0.05	0.19	*0.67*	0.17	0.07	0.04	0.04	**0.08**
Ever dropout	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.05	*0.19*	0.37	0.17	0.15	0.13	**0.28**
HS completion	0.07	0.3	0.05	0.16	*0.58*	0.21	0.09	0.06	0.06	**0.12**
Public school	0.07	0.26	0.04	0.13	*0.5*	0.25	0.11	0.07	0.07	**0.14**
City	0.06	0.33	0.05	0.18	*0.62*	0.18	0.09	0.06	0.06	**0.12**
Suburb	0.08	0.3	0.05	0.16	*0.59*	0.21	0.09	0.06	0.05	**0.11**
Town	0.07	0.25	0.03	0.13	*0.48*	0.27	0.11	0.07	0.08	**0.15**
Rural	0.07	0.25	0.04	0.13	*0.49*	0.28	0.1	0.07	0.07	**0.14**
Northeast	0.07	0.33	0.05	0.19	*0.64*	0.17	0.09	0.05	0.05	**0.10**
Midwest	0.07	0.31	0.04	0.14	*0.56*	0.22	0.11	0.06	0.06	**0.12**
South	0.07	0.27	0.05	0.15	*0.54*	0.24	0.09	0.06	0.07	**0.13**
West	0.06	0.26	0.05	0.14	*0.51*	0.23	0.1	0.07	0.07	**0.14**
%	0.07	0.29	0.05	0.15	*0.56*	0.22	0.1	0.06	0.06	**0.12**
N	1174	5025	835	2633	*9667*	3859	1680	1056	1073	**2129**

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) High School Longitudinal Study of 2009 (HSLS:09); Authors' calculations.

NOTES: "NILF" stands for "not in the labor force." "Disconnected" refers to those who are unemployed or not in the labor force and not enrolled in postsecondary education at the time of the second follow-up survey in 2016.

TABLE B2

HSLS:09 OLS regression analysis (disconnection at age 21-22)

HS VARIABLES	(1) Disconnected	(2) Disconnected	(3) Disconnected	(4) Disconnected	(5) Disconnected	(6) Disconnected	(7) Disconnected	(8) Disconnected
Female	-0.003	-0.004	-0.006	-0.010**	-0.011**	-0.011**	-0.014**	-0.012**
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Latino	0.028***	0.025***	0.002	-0.005	-0.014	-0.018**	-0.022**	-0.019**
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Black	0.067***	0.067***	0.032***	0.021**	0.011	0.013	0.016	0.018*
	(0.010)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.010)
Asian	-0.023***	-0.024**	0.014	0.012	0.007	0.009	0.004	0.003
	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.011)
Other race	0.035***	0.031***	0.023***	0.010	0.005	0.007	0.004	0.001
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.010)
Age in 9th grade	0.110***	0.111***	0.071***	0.055***	0.048***	0.042***	0.040***	0.019
	(0.013)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.012)
First language: English	-0.015	-0.015	-0.012	-0.002	0.008	0.016	0.018	0.017

HS VARIABLES	(1) Disconnected	(2) Disconnected	(3) Disconnected	(4) Disconnected	(5) Disconnected	(6) Disconnected	(7) Disconnected	(8) Disconnected
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.011)
Math score			-0.068***	-0.053***	-0.049***	-0.049***	-0.045***	-0.040***
			(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Parent employed				-0.047***	-0.038***	-0.035***	-0.030***	-0.026***
				(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.007)
# HH members (2009)					-0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001
					(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
SES: second quintile						-0.067***	-0.054***	-0.048***
						(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.010)
SES: third quintile						-0.089***	-0.079***	-0.067***
						(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)
SES: fourth quintile						-0.114***	-0.098***	-0.084***
						(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.011)
SES: fifth quintile						-0.122***	-0.104***	-0.088***
						(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.010)
Student expectations: BA or higher							-0.039***	-0.027***
							(0.008)	(0.008)
Ever dropout								0.076***
								(0.010)
HS completion								-0.063***
								(0.019)
Public school								0.017**
								(0.008)
Suburb								-0.003
								(0.007)
Town								0.002
								(0.010)
Rural								-0.000
								(0.008)
Parent education: BA or higher				-0.051***	-0.034***			
				(0.006)	(0.006)			
Below 185% FPL					0.059***			
					(0.007)			
Constant	-1.420***	-1.435***	-0.856***	-0.596***	-0.531***	-0.387**	-0.336*	-0.023
	(0.186)	(0.138)	(0.138)	(0.155)	(0.155)	(0.156)	(0.172)	(0.175)
Observations	15,890	15,890	15,890	12,875	12,875	12,875	10,303	10,301
R-squared	0.015	0.017	0.054	0.061	0.067	0.070	0.072	0.082

HS VARIABLES	(1) Disconnected	(2) Disconnected	(3) Disconnected	(4) Disconnected	(5) Disconnected	(6) Disconnected	(7) Disconnected	(8) Disconnected
Region FE		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Robust standard errors in parentheses								
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1								

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) High School Longitudinal Study of 2009 (HSLS:09); Authors' calculations.

NOTES: "Disconnected" refers to those who are unemployed or not in the labor force and not enrolled in postsecondary education at the time of the second follow-up survey in 2016.

TABLE B3

HSLS:09 logit regression analysis (disconnection at age 21-22)

HS VARIABLES	(1) Disconnected	(2) Disconnected	(3) Disconnected	(4) Disconnected	(5) Disconnected	(6) Disconnected	(7) Disconnected	(8) Disconnected
Female	-0.003	-0.004	-0.004	-0.009*	-0.010*	-0.010*	-0.013**	-0.012**
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Latino	0.027***	0.024***	0.004	-0.004	-0.011	-0.014*	-0.018**	-0.015
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Black	0.059***	0.058***	0.025***	0.015*	0.007	0.008	0.011	0.013
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)
Asian	-0.029***	-0.029***	0.004	0.002	-0.003	-0.003	-0.012	-0.011
	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.014)	(0.014)
Other race	0.034***	0.030***	0.023***	0.01	0.005	0.007	0.004	0.002
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Age in 9th grade	0.076***	0.077***	0.041***	0.026***	0.021***	0.018**	0.014*	0.002
	(0.008)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.009)
First language: English	-0.015	-0.014	-0.011	-0.003	0.005	0.011	0.013	0.013
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.011)	(0.011)
Math score			-0.067***	-0.051***	-0.049***	-0.048***	-0.044***	-0.040***
			(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Parent employed				-0.038***	-0.029***	-0.028***	-0.024***	-0.021***
				(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
# HH members (2009)					-0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001
					(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
SES: second quintile						-0.038***	-0.029***	-0.026***
						(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.008)
SES: third quintile						-0.055***	-0.048***	-0.040***

HS VARIABLES	(1) Disconnected	(2) Disconnected	(3) Disconnected	(4) Disconnected	(5) Disconnected	(6) Disconnected	(7) Disconnected	(8) Disconnected
						(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.009)
SES: fourth quintile						-0.083***	-0.070***	-0.060***
						(0.009)	(0.01)	(0.01)
SES: fifth quintile						-0.110***	-0.095***	-0.081***
						(0.009)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Student expectations: BA or higher							-0.024***	-0.017***
							(0.006)	(0.006)
Ever dropout								0.046***
								(0.008)
HS completion								-0.011
								(0.012)
Public school								0.025***
								(0.009)
Suburb								-0.004
								(0.007)
Town								0.002
								(0.01)
Rural								-0.001
								(0.008)
Parent education: BA or higher				-0.060***	-0.044***			
				(0.006)	(0.007)			
Below 185% FPL					0.046***			
					(0.006)			
Observations	15,890	15,890	15,890	12,875	12,875	12,875	10,303	10,301
Region FE		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Robust standard errors in parentheses								
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1								

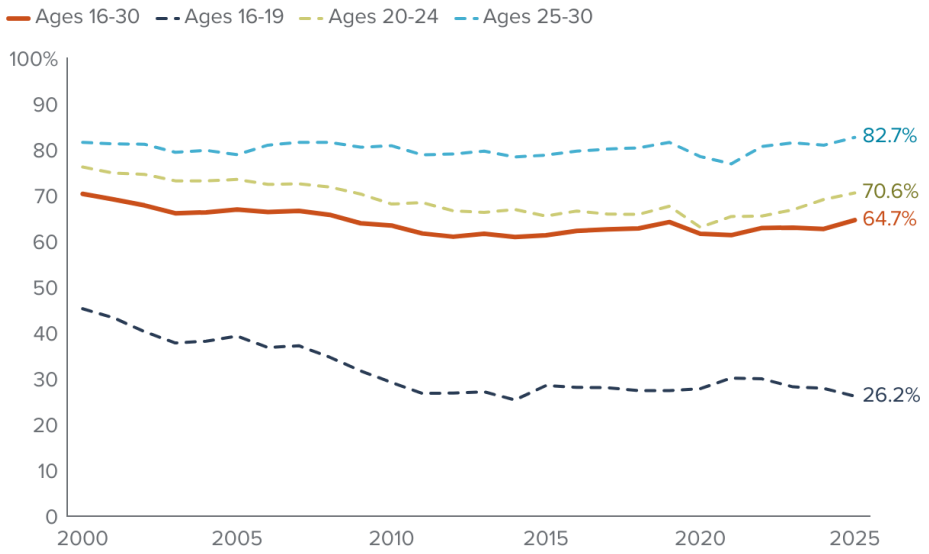
SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) High School Longitudinal Study of 2009 (HSLS:09); Authors' calculations.

NOTES: "Disconnected" refers to those who are unemployed or not in the labor force and not enrolled in postsecondary education at the time of the second follow-up survey in 2016. Marginal effects shown in table.

Appendix C: Supplemental Figures and Tables

FIGURE C1

Labor force participation rates for young adults in California (2000-2025)

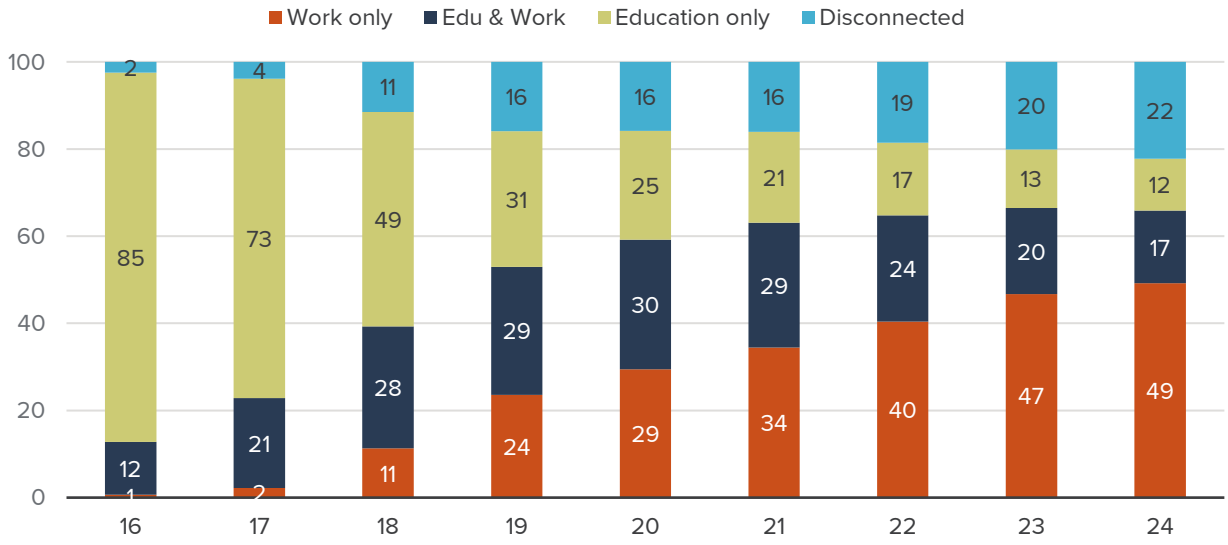


SOURCES: Current Population Survey Basic Monthly micro-data for California (2000-2025); Author's calculations.

NOTES: 2025 includes January to July. All other years include all months. Labor force participation rates represent annual averages.

FIGURE C2

Status of young adults born between 1985-1987 (%)

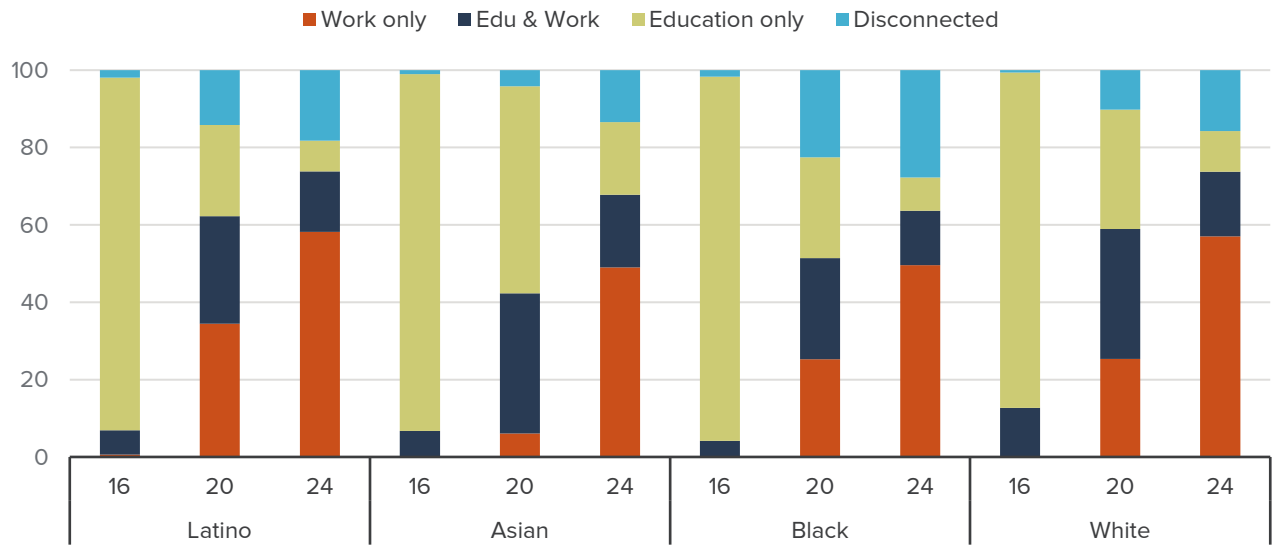


SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Work refers to labor force participation (employed or unemployed).

FIGURE C3

Race differences for latest data available for each age

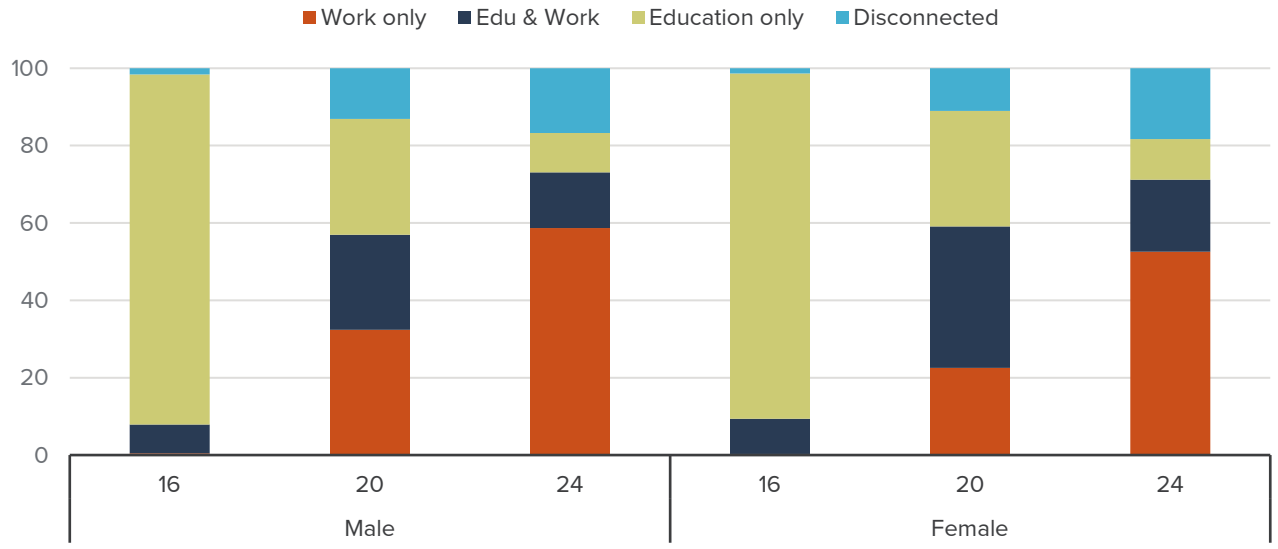


SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Work refers to labor force participation (employed or unemployed).

FIGURE C4

Gender differences for latest data available for each age

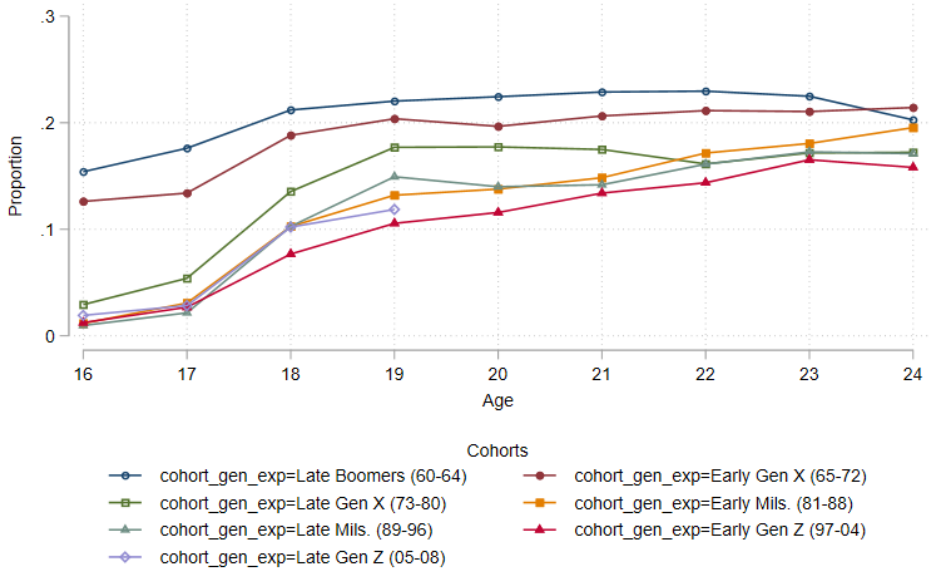


SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Work refers to labor force participation (employed or unemployed).

FIGURE C5

Not working or in school by generational cohort and age

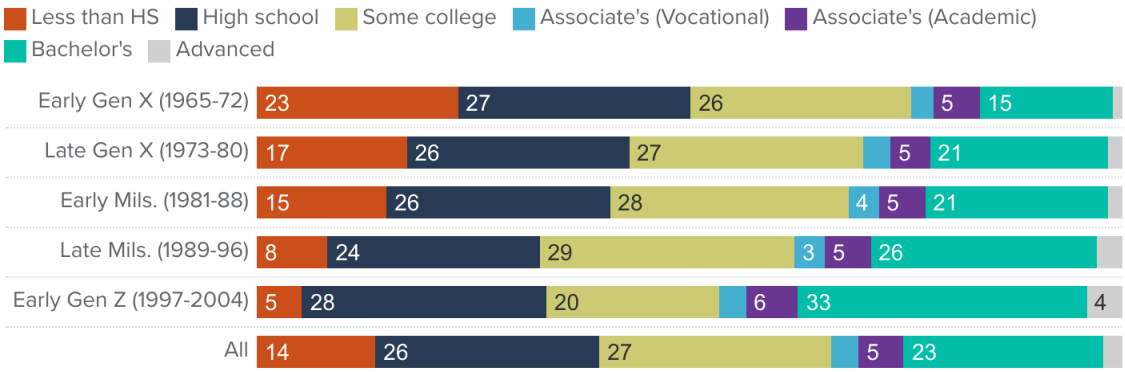


SOURCES: Current Population Survey Basic Monthly micro-data for California (1976-2024); Authors' calculations.

NOTES: Not working or in school includes people who are unemployed.

FIGURE C6

For 24-year-olds, bachelor's+ attainment has grown over each generation

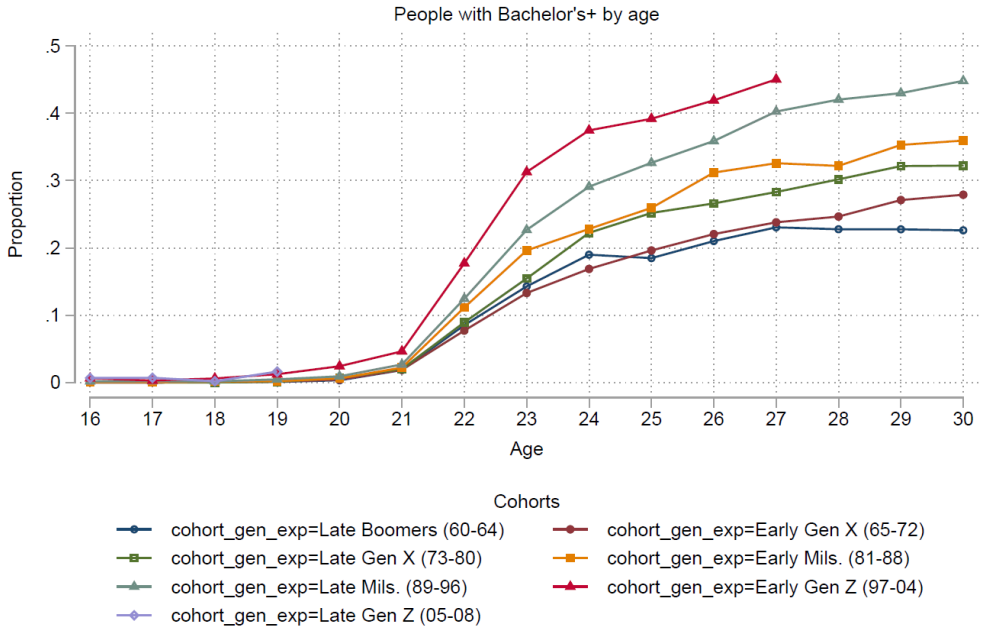


SOURCES: Current Population Survey Basic Monthly micro-data for California (1976-2024); Authors' calculations.

NOTES: This figure shows share of 24-year-olds in each educational attainment group across generations. Birth years are denoted in parentheses. Advanced degrees include master's, professional, and doctorate degrees.

FIGURE C7

Bachelor's degree or higher attainment by generational cohort and age

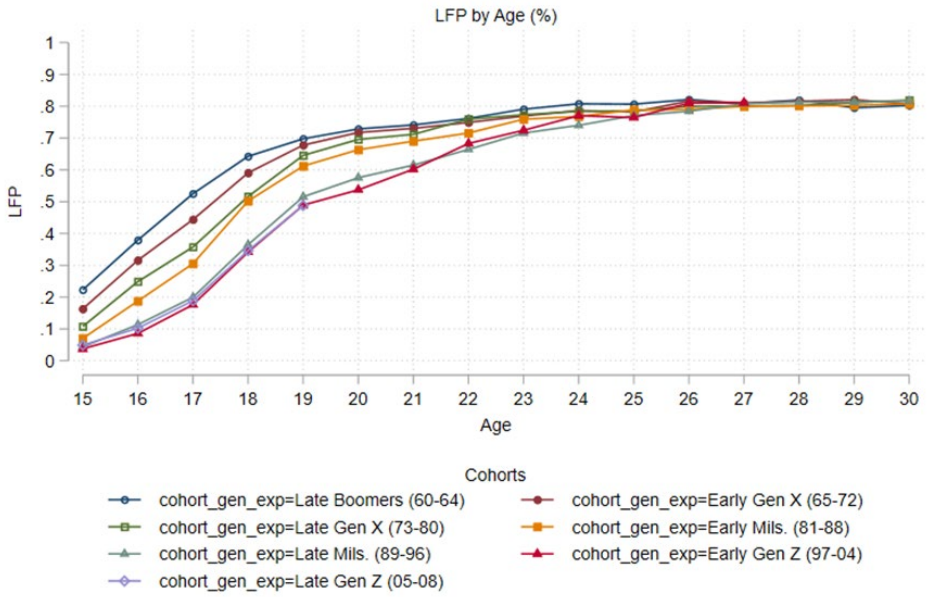


SOURCES: Current Population Survey Basic Monthly micro-data for California (1976-2024); Authors' calculations.

NOTES: Advanced degrees include master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

FIGURE C8

Labor force participation by generational cohort and age



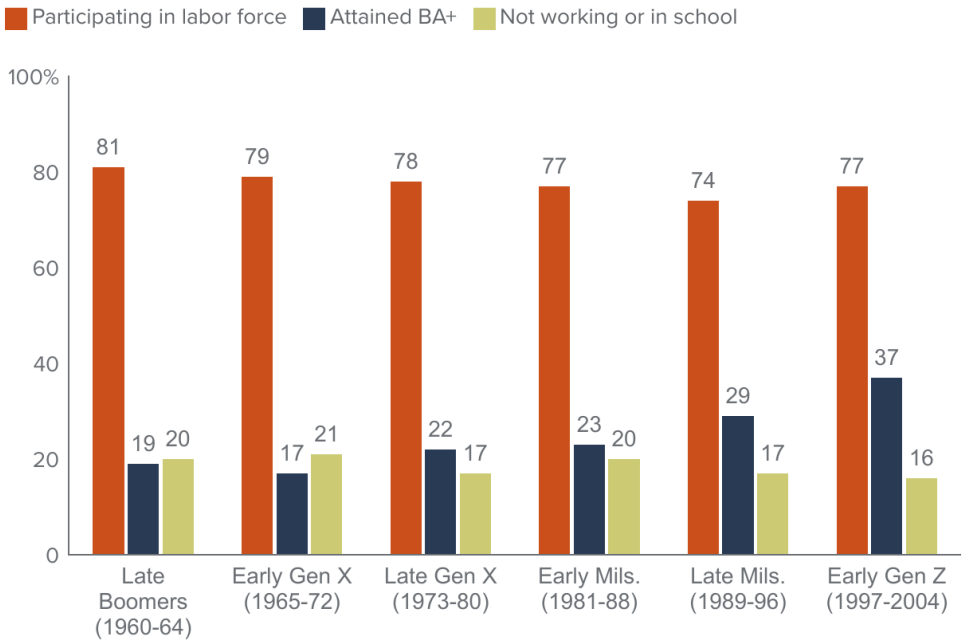
SOURCES: Current Population Survey Basic Monthly micro-data for California (1976-2024); Authors' calculations.

NOTES: Labor force participation includes those who are unemployed and seeking work.

FIGURE C9

Longer term trends show rates of disconnection decreasing and educational attainment increasing over time

Share of 24-year-olds

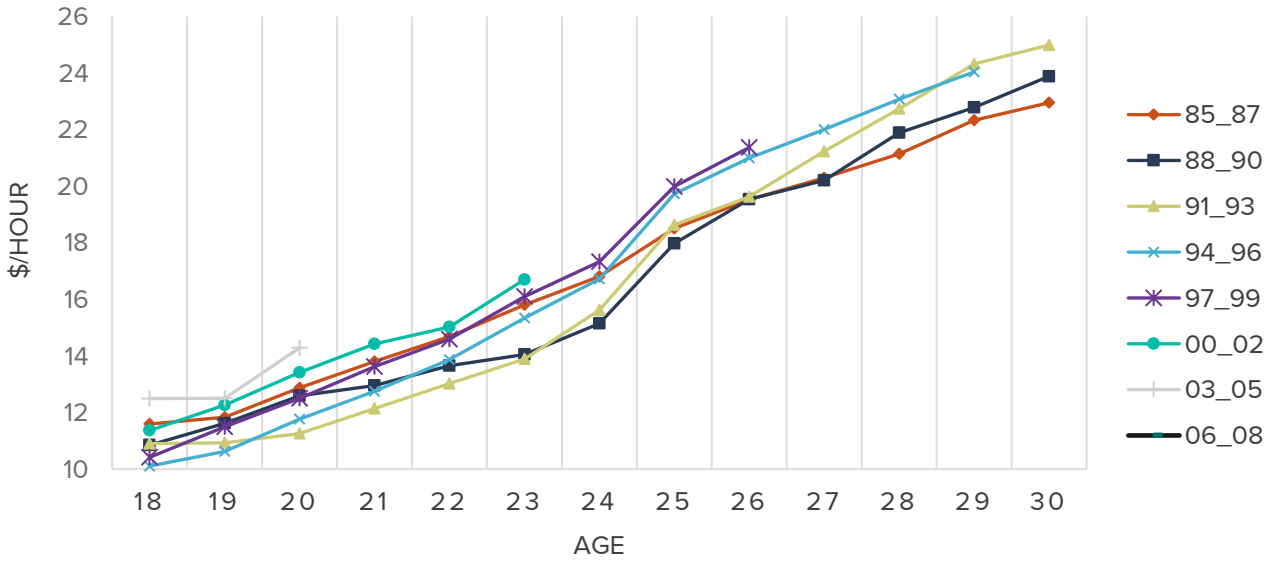


SOURCES: Current Population Survey Basic Monthly micro-data for California (1976-2024); Authors' calculations.

NOTES: Not working and not in school included people who are unemployed.

FIGURE C10

Most recent cohorts have slightly higher median hourly wages

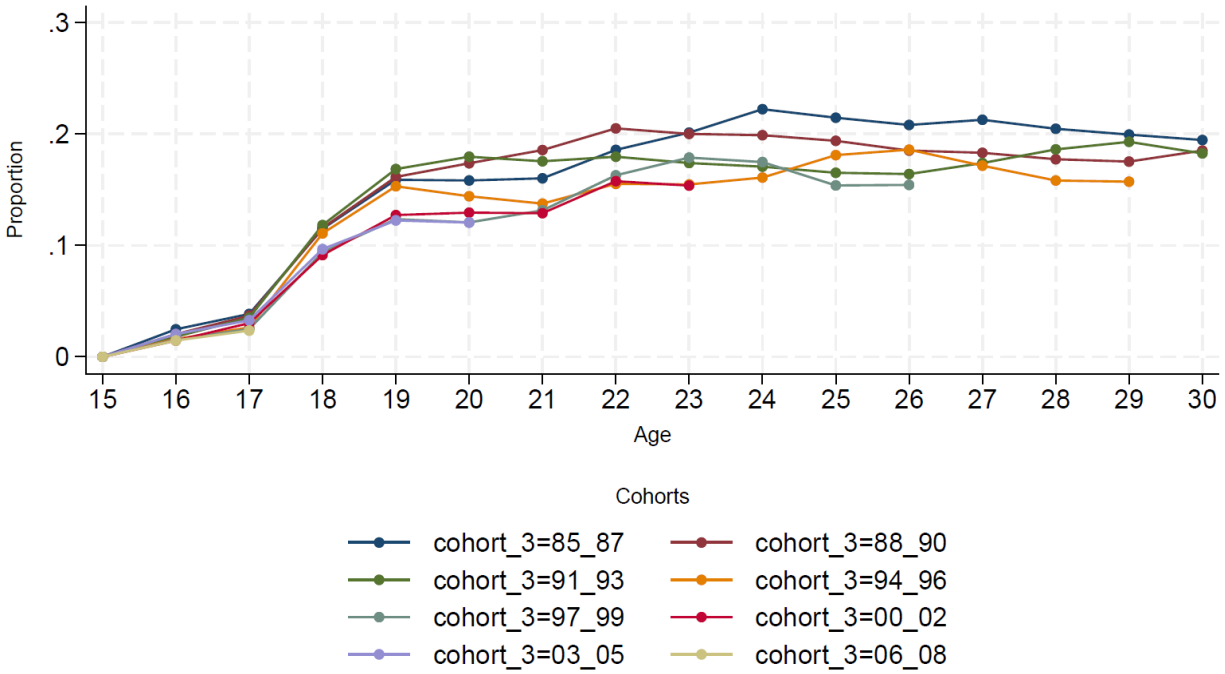


SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California and California Department of Industrial Relations - California Consumer Price Index

NOTES: Lines trace median wage by birth cohort (e.g. 85_87= 1985 to 1987 birth years) among those working at the given age (x-axis).

FIGURE C11

Neither in work nor school, by age and cohort

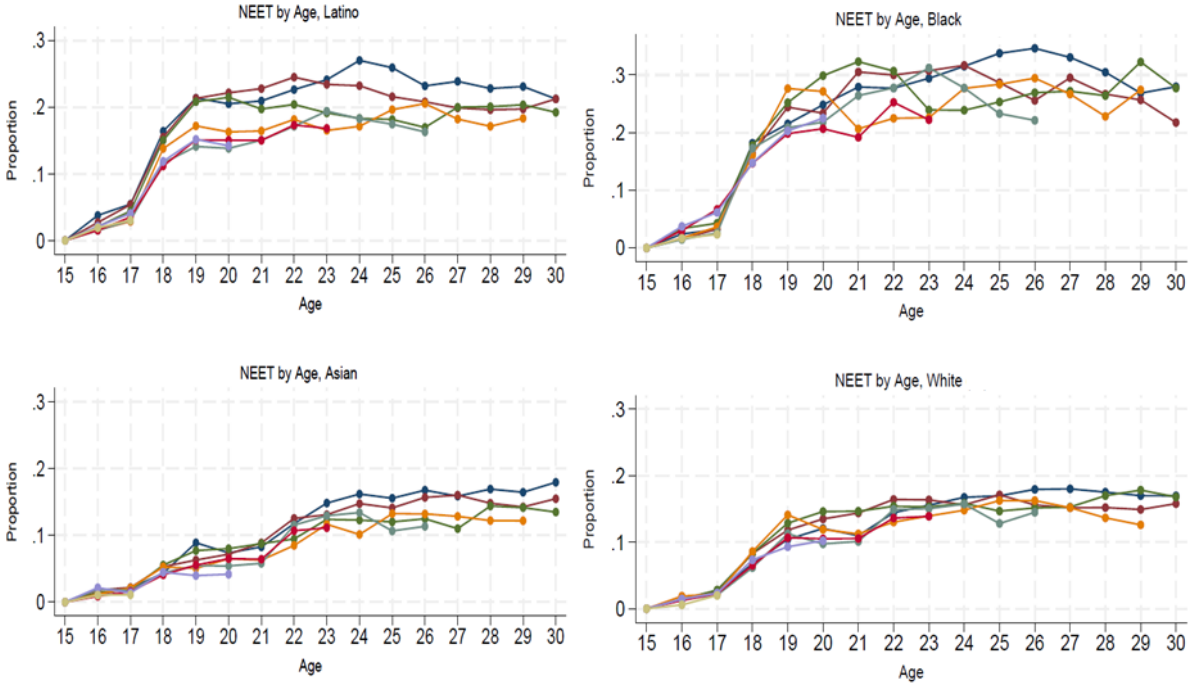


SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Lines trace outcomes by birth cohort (e.g. 85_87= 1985 to 1987 birth years). Charts shows share of the cohort that is not in school and not in the labor force (working or looking for work).

FIGURE C12

Neither in work nor school, by race/ethnicity

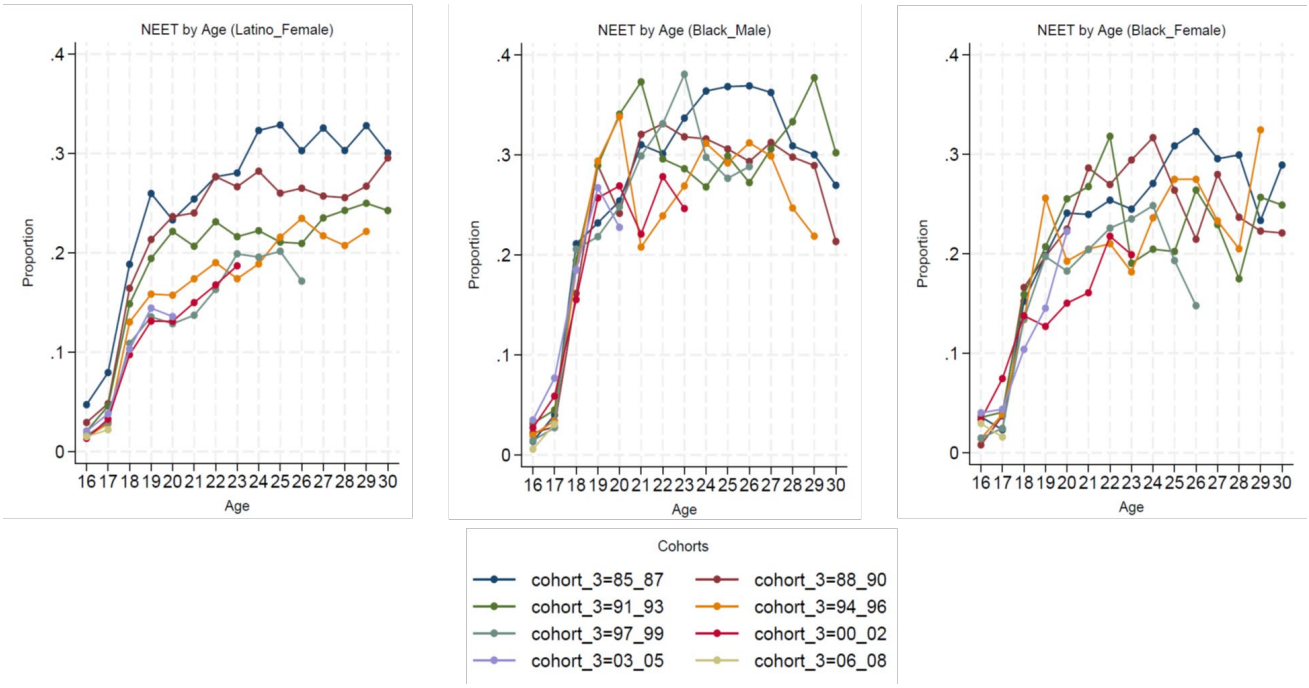


SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Disconnection counts those not in the labor force and not in school.

FIGURE C13

Black and Latino women have higher rates of being out of work and school across cohorts

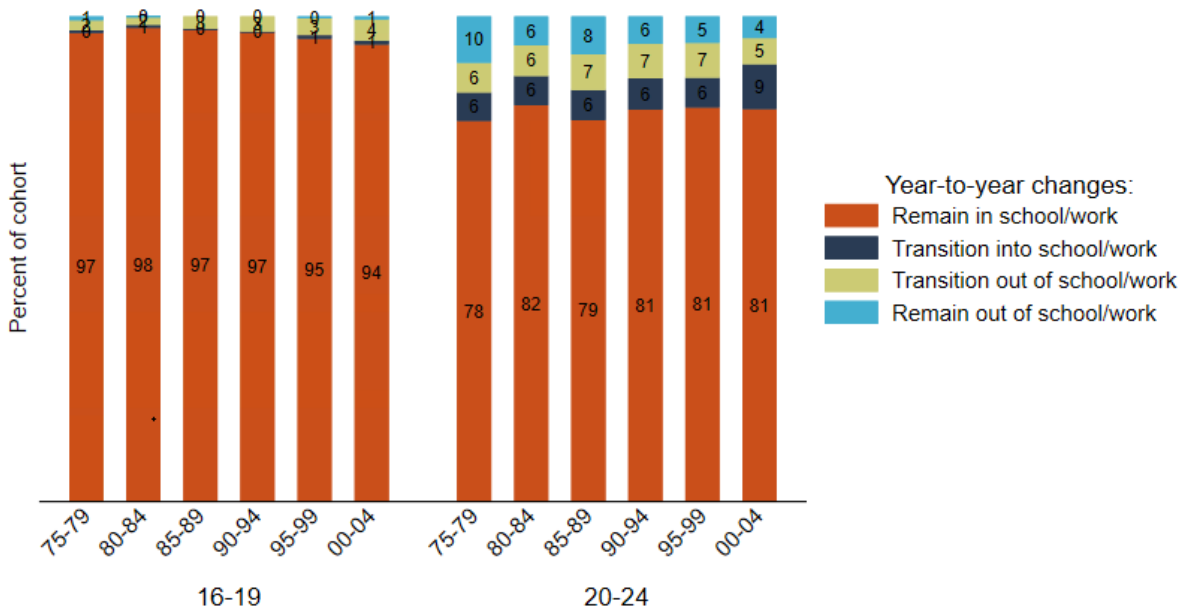


SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Lines trace outcomes by birth cohort (e.g. 85_87= 1985 to 1987 birth years). Charts shows share of the cohort that is not in school and not in the labor force (working or looking for work). These three race/ethnicity by gender groups have the highest rates of disconnection; see Technical Appendix Figures C2 and C5 for other groups.

FIGURE C14

Year-to-year transitions rates into the disconnection, by birth cohort

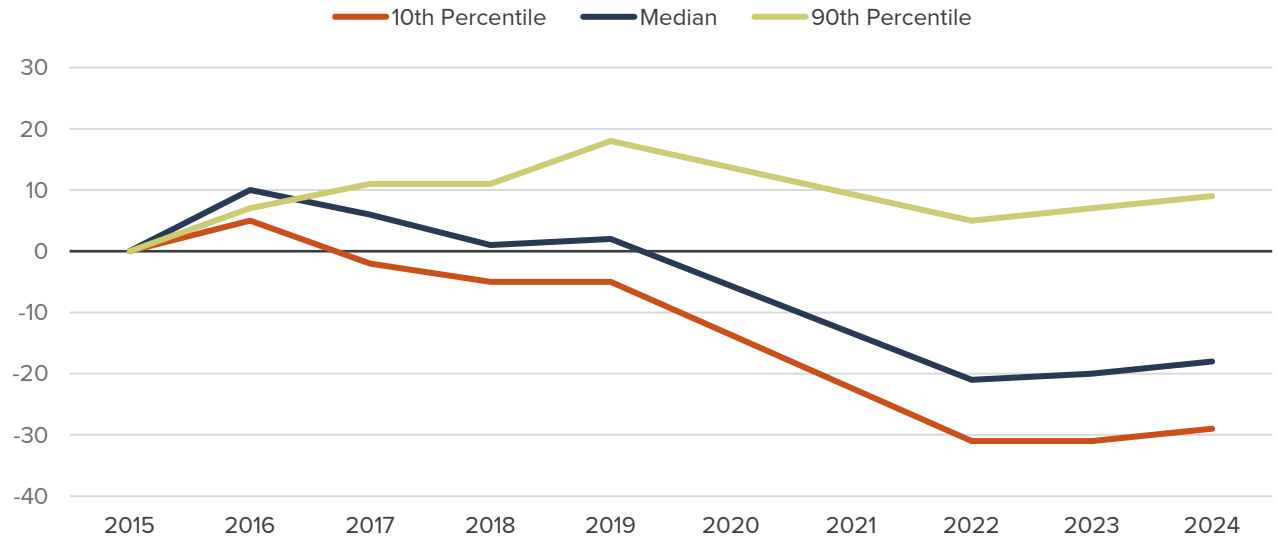


SOURCE: Current Population Survey

NOTES: Year-to-year transition rates estimated using matched responses across survey waves 12 months apart.

FIGURE C15

Grade 11 Math Test scores, by Percentile, in scale score points relative to 2015 scores.

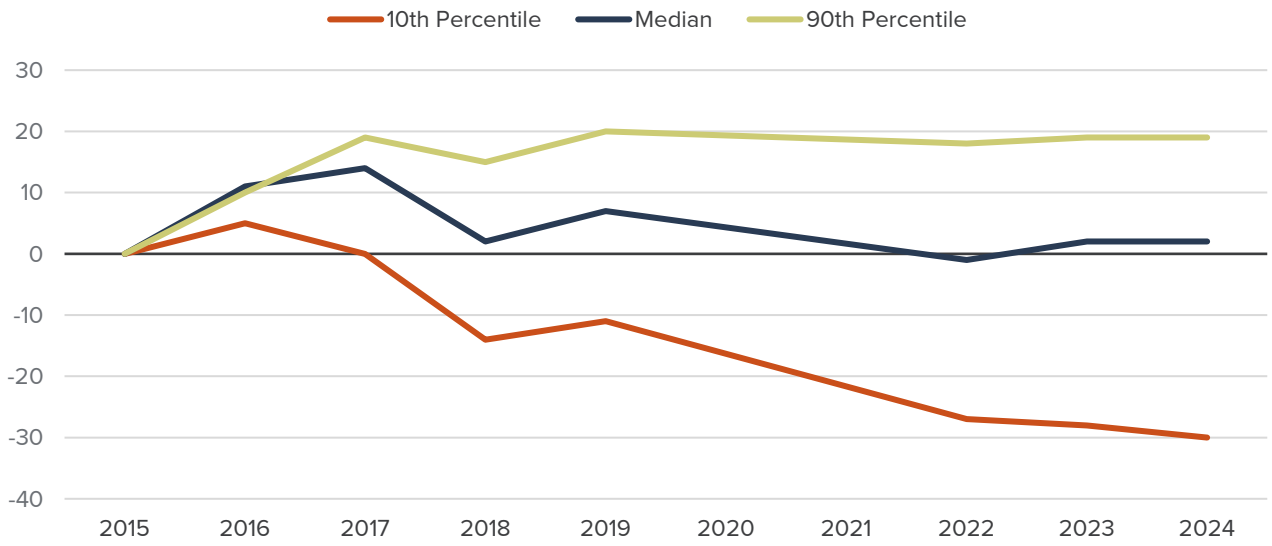


SOURCE: California Department of Education.

NOTE: Scale score points relative to 2015 levels. For context, the expected point gain (following proficiency standards) from grade 8 to grade 11 is 94 points in Math

FIGURE C16

Grade 11 ELA Test scores, by Percentile, in scale score points relative to 2015 scores.

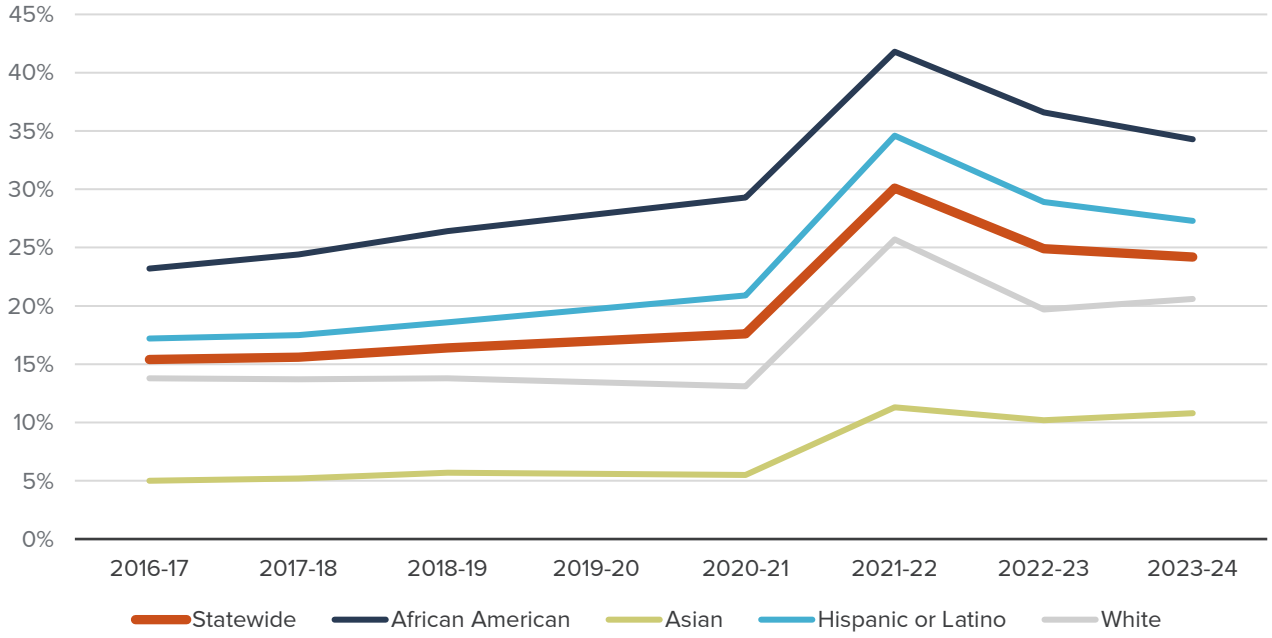


SOURCE: California Department of Education.

NOTE: Scale score points relative to 2015 levels. For context, the expected point gain (following proficiency standards) from grade 8 to grade 11 is 16 points in ELA.

FIGURE C17

High school chronic absenteeism rates by year and race



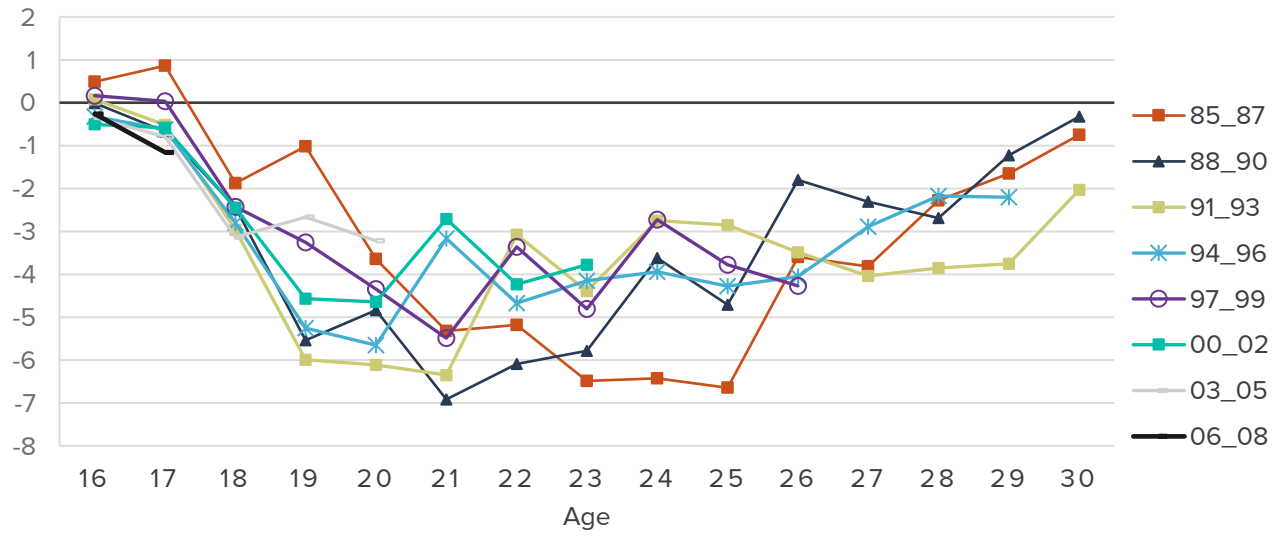
SOURCE: California Department of Education.

NOTE: Chronic absenteeism defined as missing 10% or more of the school year.

FIGURE C18

Gener gap in disconnection from school and work by age and cohort, between men and women without children

Percentage point difference in share neither in school nor work

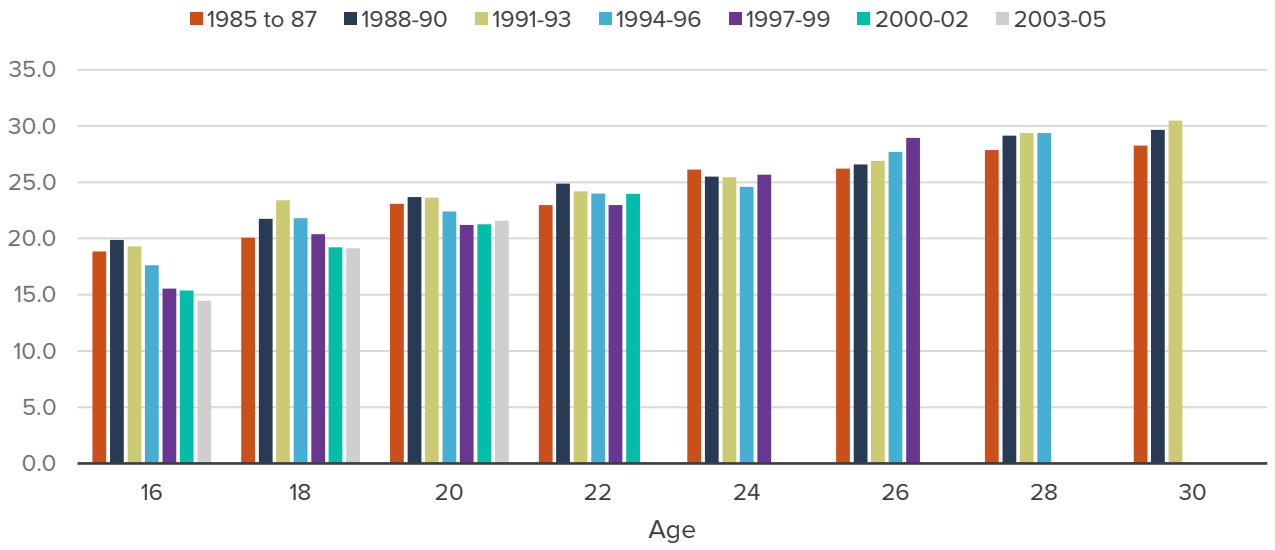


SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Lines trace outcomes by birth cohort (e.g. 85_87= 1985 to 1987 birth years). Shows the difference in odds of disconnection from school and the labor force for women who did not have a child as of the given age compared to men of the same age.

FIGURE C19

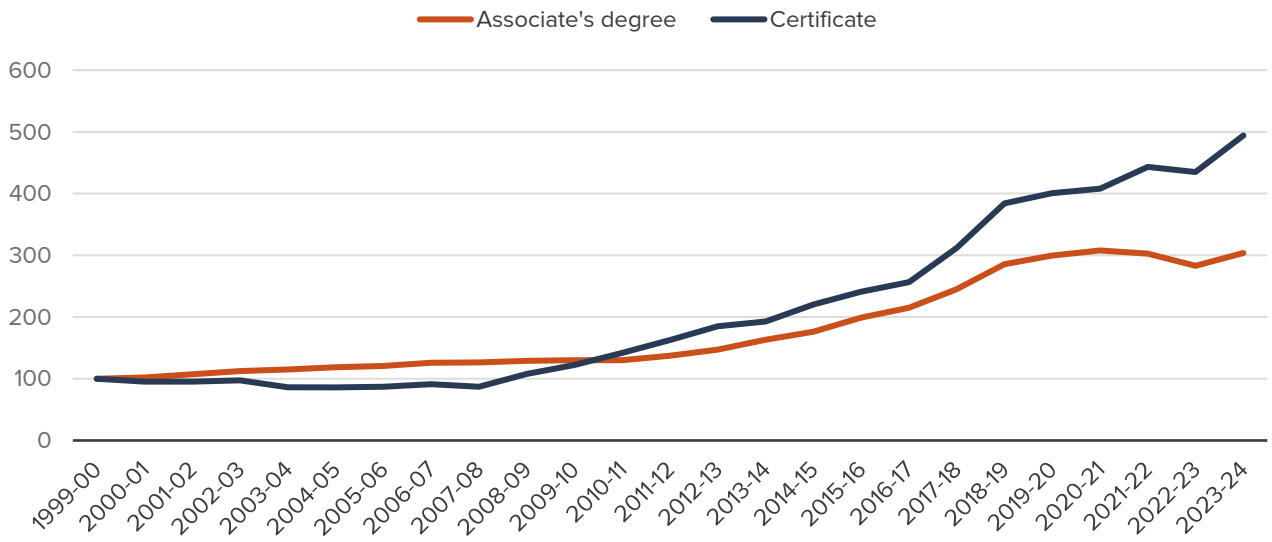
Share born in California and living in another state, by age and cohort



SOURCE: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

FIGURE C20

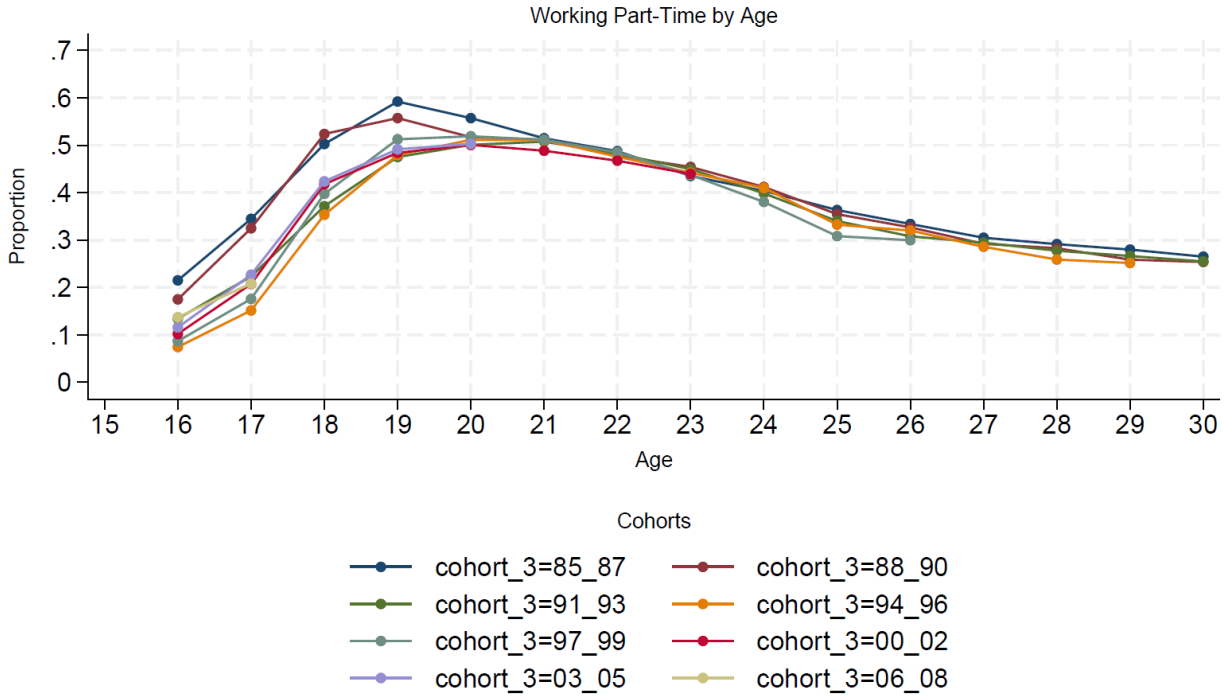
Program awards in California Community Colleges have increased significantly
Program awards (1999-00=100)



SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Management Information System Data Mart.

FIGURE C21

Part-time employment by birth cohort and age



SOURCE: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

TABLE C1

Share of young adults that have completed high school at age 19

Birth Cohort	Female (%)	Male (%)	Asian (%)	Black (%)	Latino (%)	White (%)
85_87	85	79	93	81	71	91
88_90	87	81	94	78	75	91
91_93	89	84	94	82	80	94
94_96	92	86	95	85	85	94
97_99	93	90	97	88	88	95
00_02	94	90	96	89	90	95
03_05	94	92	96	95	90	96

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Birth years are pooled for larger sample size.

TABLE C2

Share of young adults that have completed high school at age 19

Birth Cohort	Asian female (%)	Asian male (%)	Black female (%)	Black male (%)	Latino female (%)	Latino male (%)	White female (%)	White male (%)
85_87	95	90	85	77	75	66	93	88
88_90	95	93	83	74	80	70	92	90
91_93	96	92	87	78	83	77	94	93
94_96	96	94	87	83	89	81	95	92
97_99	97	97	90	87	90	85	96	94
00_02	96	95	92	87	93	87	97	93
03_05	96	95	94	96	92	88	96	95

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Birth years are pooled for larger sample size.

TABLE C3

Share of young adults that have completed at least a bachelor's degree at age 24

Birth Cohort	Female (%)	Male (%)	Asian (%)	Black (%)	Latino (%)	White (%)
85_87	24	18	38	14	9	30
88_90	26	21	46	14	10	32
91_93	28	21	43	16	12	36
94_96	32	25	47	22	17	38
97_99	35	26	53	22	18	42

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Birth years are pooled for larger sample size.

TABLE C4

Share of young adults that have completed at least a bachelor's degree at age 24

Birth Cohort	Asian female (%)	Asian male (%)	Black female (%)	Black male (%)	Latino female (%)	Latino male (%)	White female (%)	White male (%)
85_87	43	34	14	14	11	7	35	25
88_90	49	42	17	12	13	8	36	29
91_93	48	38	21	11	14	10	40	31
94_96	53	42	25	20	20	14	41	35
97_99	58	48	28	18	23	12	45	39

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Birth years are pooled for larger sample size.

TABLE C5

Labor force participation for young adults at ages 24 and 30

Birth Cohort	Female (%)	Male (%)	Asian (%)	Black (%)	Latino (%)	White (%)
Age 24						
85_87	75	82	71	71	78	82
88_90	75	81	72	70	78	81
91_93	76	80	71	76	79	80
94_96	79	81	75	73	81	82
97_99	78	81	74	76	81	80
Age 30						
85_87	75	89	81	77	82	84
88_90	77	88	84	81	81	86
91_93	80	87	86	78	83	85

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Birth years are pooled for larger sample size.

TABLE C6

Labor force participation for young adults at ages 24 and 30

Birth Cohort	Asian female (%)	Asian male (%)	Black female (%)	Black male (%)	Latino female (%)	Latino male (%)	White female (%)	White male (%)
Age 24								
85_87	70	72	75	65	71	84	80	85
88_90	71	73	73	68	72	85	80	83
91_93	71	70	80	72	74	85	80	80
94_96	75	75	75	71	79	83	81	84
97_99	76	73	73	77	79	84	77	81
Age 30								
85_87	75	87	75	78	72	91	78	88
88_90	78	90	80	82	72	89	82	89
91_93	81	91	83	73	77	89	83	87

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Birth years are pooled for larger sample size.

TABLE C7

Share of young adults working full time at ages 24 and 30

Birth Cohort	Female (%)	Male (%)	Asian (%)	Black (%)	Latino (%)	White (%)
Age 24						
85_87	33	40	31	28	38	39
88_90	32	40	29	27	37	40
91_93	35	43	33	33	42	40
94_96	38	45	38	33	44	42
97_99	39	45	39	36	44	43
Age 30						
85_87	47	65	59	49	56	57
88_90	51	66	64	52	58	60
91_93	53	64	65	51	57	60

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Birth years are pooled for larger sample size.

TABLE C8

Share of young adults working full time at ages 24 and 30

Birth Cohort	Asian female (%)	Asian male (%)	Black female (%)	Black male (%)	Latino female (%)	Latino male (%)	White female (%)	White male (%)
Age 24								
85_87	30	32	30	27	33	43	35	43
88_90	30	29	26	28	30	44	35	43
91_93	31	33	35	31	35	50	38	42
94_96	37	38	34	32	39	48	39	45
97_99	36	42	37	35	41	48	40	45
Age 30								
85_87	53	65	44	55	43	67	50	64
88_90	58	71	53	50	47	68	52	66
91_93	60	70	48	54	50	64	54	66

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Birth years are pooled for larger sample size.

TABLE C9

Share of young adults living with their parents at ages 20, 24, and 30

Birth Cohort	Female (%)	Male (%)	Asian (%)	Black (%)	Latino (%)	White (%)
Age 20						
85_87	57	58	59	66	58	55
88_90	62	62	60	61	67	57
91_93	65	68	57	67	73	60
94_96	63	68	55	64	73	58
97_99	64	67	53	65	73	58
00_02	64	69	58	60	74	58
03_05	63	66	49	65	71	59
Age 24						
85_87	42.0	44.3	52	45	46	37
88_90	44.9	48.1	48	48	52	39
91_93	49.2	51.5	48	47	58	42
94_96	49.9	52.7	50	55	58	41
97_99	48.3	51.5	49	51	56	40
Age 30						
85_87	21.4	25.8	25.1	24.4	27.8	17.9
88_90	23.1	27.3	24.0	28.5	30.2	19.2
91_93	23.7	26.7	21.3	27.3	31.7	18.2

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Birth years are pooled for larger sample size.

TABLE C10

Share of young adults living with their parents at ages 20, 24, and 30

Birth Cohort	Asian female (%)	Asian male (%)	Black female (%)	Black male (%)	Latino female (%)	Latino male (%)	White female (%)	White male (%)
Age 20								
85_87	57	60	63	67	59	57	53	56
88_90	56	63	61	61	68	66	57	58
91_93	54	60	72	62	72	74	58	62
94_96	54	57	65	63	71	75	54	61
97_99	50	56	67	64	72	75	55	60
00_02	56	59	57	64	72	75	54	62
03_05	48	50	61	70	71	72	56	61
Age 24								
85_87	50	55	46	43	45	46	35	38
88_90	48	48	48	48	51	53	35	42
91_93	50	46	44	50	58	58	39	45
94_96	50	49	58	53	55	60	40	43
97_99	51	47	47	54	53	58	38	42
Age 30								
85_87	21	30	25	24	26	29	15	20
88_90	21	27	30	27	28	32	17	22
91_93	19	24	26	29	30	33	17	19

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Birth years are pooled for larger sample size.

TABLE C11

Share of young adults ever married at ages 24 and 30

Birth Cohort	Female (%)	Male (%)	Asian (%)	Black (%)	Latino (%)	White (%)
Age 24						
85_87	25	16	13	16	25	17
88_90	21	14	10	10	21	17
91_93	19	11	10	11	18	12
94_96	15	10	8	12	14	12
97_99	16	10	9	8	14	9
Age 30						
85_87	52	40	50	31	47	42
88_90	49	37	47	27	44	42
91_93	44	35	44	24	39	36

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Birth years are pooled for larger sample size.

TABLE C12

Share of young adults ever married at ages 24 and 30

Birth Cohort	Asian female (%)	Asian male (%)	Black female (%)	Black male (%)	Latino female (%)	Latino male (%)	White female (%)	White male (%)
Age 24								
85_87	17	8	15	17	30	20	21	13
88_90	12	7	10	11	25	18	22	13
91_93	15	6	14	9	23	14	14	9
94_96	10	7	12	12	18	11	15	10
97_99	13	5	8	8	18	11	12	6
Age 30								
85_87	58	42	30	32	52	42	47	38
88_90	55	39	25	29	50	37	47	37
91_93	53	35	25	23	43	34	40	33

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Birth years are pooled for larger sample size.

TABLE C13

Share of young adult with children under 5 years old at ages 20, 24, and 30

Birth Cohort	Female (%)	Male (%)	Asian (%)	Black (%)	Latino (%)	White (%)
Age 20						
85_87	12	3	3	9	11	4
88_90	11	3	2	7	10	3
91_93	9	2	1	8	8	3
94_96	7	2	1	5	6	2
97_99	5	1	0	4	4	1
00_02	3	1	1	1	3	1
03_05	4	1	0	3	3	2
Age 24						
85_87	24	10	6	19	24	11
88_90	20	9	5	16	21	10
91_93	16	7	4	11	16	8
94_96	14	5	3	12	13	6
97_99	12	5	2	9	12	6
Age 30						
85_87	29	21	21	20	31	20
88_90	27	16	15	16	27	19
91_93	24	16	13	20	25	18

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Birth years are pooled for larger sample size.

TABLE C14

Share of young adult with children under 5 years old at ages 20, 24, and 30

Cohort	Asian female (%)	Asian male (%)	Black female (%)	Black male (%)	Latino female (%)	Latino male (%)	White female (%)	White male (%)
Age 20								
85_87	5	1	15	3	18	5	7	2
88_90	3	1	12	3	17	4	5	1
91_93	2	0	14	3	14	3	4	1
94_96	1	1	7	2	10	2	4	1
97_99	0	0	7	0	7	1	2	1
00_02	1	0	3	0	5	1	2	0
03_05	1	0	3	2	6	1	3	1
Age 24								
85_87	9	4	27	10	35	15	16	6
88_90	7	2	24	9	29	14	15	6
91_93	6	2	17	5	23	10	11	4
94_96	5	2	22	4	19	7	9	4
97_99	3	1	14	5	16	7	8	3
Age 30								
85_87	27	14	21	18	36	27	25	16
88_90	19	11	21	10	33	21	24	15
91_93	18	8	25	16	30	21	20	15

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Birth years are pooled for larger sample size.

TABLE C15

Share of cohort born outside the U.S.

Birth Cohort	Born outside the U.S. at age 16-19 (%)	Born outside the U.S. at age 25-30 (%)	Difference (p.p.)
85_87	18.5	28.3	9.8
88_90	15.1	24.1	8.9
91_93	12.1	20.4	8.3
94_96	11.6	19.0	7.4
97_99	11.6	18.8	7.2
00_02	10.0	-	-
03_05	8.3	-	-

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Birth years are pooled for larger sample size.

TABLE C16

Share of cohort that moved out of California within the last year

Birth Cohort	Moved at age 16-19 (%)	Moved at age 20-24 (%)	Moved at age 25-30 (%)
85_87	2.6	4.8	2.2
88_90	2.7	4.5	1.8
91_93	2.3	4.3	1.9
94_96	2.4	4.1	1.7
97_99	2.9	4.1	1.2
00_02	2.7	4.1	
03_05	2.3	3.9	

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Moved includes from other countries or other states to California, between the year of survey and year prior. Averaged across age ranges for each birth cohort.

TABLE C17

Young adults disconnected from labor force and education by age and gender

Birth Cohort	All	Male (%)	Female	Difference (Female - Male)
Age 20				
85_87	16	15	17	2
88_90	17	17	18	1
91_93	18	19	17	-2
94_96	14	16	13	-3
97_99	12	13	11	-2
00_02	13	15	11	-4
03_05	12	13	11	-2
Age 24				
85_87	22	20	24	4
88_90	20	17	23	6
91_93	17	16	19	3
94_96	16	16	17	1
97_99	18	17	18	1

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Birth years are pooled for larger sample size.

TABLE C18

Demographic characteristics of young adults neither in work nor school, by age and cohort

	Recent cohorts by age and year of birth				Earliest cohorts born in 1985–87			
Age	**16** (2006–08)	**20** (2003–05)	**24** (1997–99)	**30** (1991–93)	**16**	**20**	**24**	**30**
Gender								
Male	56%	54%	50%	43%	43%	50%	48%	38%
Female	44	46	50	57	57	50	52	62
Race/ethnicity								
Latino	65	57	49	44	55	51	51	44
Asian	8	5	10	12	5	6	9	14
Black	5	10	9	9	7	10	9	8
White	10	22	25	26	25	28	27	30
Other	12	7	7	8	9	4	4	4
Household milestones								
With children under 5	1	6	2	27	6	18	27	33
Ever married	3	5	16	38	11	16	27	49
Not living with parents	13	25	43	67	21	44	53	72

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Shows makeup of each column and group of variables. Sums to 100 within each category.

TABLE C19

Course enrollment and successful completion has increased for most age groups and course types

Average course enrollment per FTES					
Course type	**Term**	**19 or less**	**20 to 24**	**25 to 29**	**30 to 34**
Credit	Fall 1999	8.3	7.9	7.4	7.3
	Fall 2023	7.7	7.2	6.7	6.6
Transferable	Fall 1999	6.4	6.5	5.5	5.1
	Fall 2023	7.3	6.7	5.9	5.6
Degree applicable	Fall 1999	7.4	7.3	6.7	6.4
	Fall 2023	7.6	7.0	6.5	6.4
Vocational	Fall 1999	1.4	3.3	8.1	7.8
	Fall 2023	1.5	3.6	8.2	7.2
Average course success per FTES					
Course type	**Term**	**19 or less**	**20 to 24**	**25 to 29**	**30 to 34**
Credit	Fall 1999	5.2	4.8	4.8	5.1
	Fall 2023	5.6	5.1	4.8	4.8
Transferable	Fall 1999	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.5
	Fall 2023	5.2	4.8	4.1	3.9
Degree applicable	Fall 1999	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5
	Fall 2023	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.6
Vocational	Fall 1999	0.9	2.1	5.4	5.6
	Fall 2023	1.1	2.7	6.3	5.6
Success rate (%)					
Course type	**Term**	**19 or less**	**20 to 24**	**25 to 29**	**30 to 34**
Credit	Fall 1999	62	61	65	69
	Fall 2023	72	72	72	72
Transferable	Fall 1999	64	62	66	69
	Fall 2023	72	71	70	70
Degree applicable	Fall 1999	63	62	66	70
	Fall 2023	72	72	72	72
Vocational	Fall 1999	60	63	67	72
	Fall 2023	74	75	77	78

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Management Information System Data Mart.

Appendix D: Decomposing Cohort Differences

We use regression techniques to estimate cross-cohort differences in economic and social outcomes across multiple dependent variables described in Technical Appendix A. Our unit of observation is the person being surveyed in the ACS on a given year. We employ a linear regression approach, as follows:

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \delta_1 cohort_i + Age_{it} + \delta_2 X_{it} + \delta_3 reg_{unemp_{it}} + \delta_4 time_t + e_{it} \quad (1)$$

In the above equation, Y_{it} is the binary outcome of interest for person *i* in year *t*, $cohort_i$ is the 3-year birth cohort assigned to the person, Age_i refers to the age of the person, X_{it} represents a vector of the person's individual characteristics, reg_unemp_{it} is the regional unemployment rate for the person's California region at the time of answering the survey, and $time_t$ is a 3-year period variable that controls for time-effects. Our use of 3-year birth cohorts and 3-year survey periods helps mitigate the age-period-cohort identification problem, following the approach of Lofstrom et al. 2023. Our identification strategy relies on the variation created by grouping and, where necessary, focuses on specific age ranges to isolate cohort effects.

Our list of dependent variables include:

- Completion of bachelor's degree (Tables D1 and D8)
- Labor force participation status (Tables D2 and D9)
- Full-time worker status (Tables D3 and D10)
- Out of school and work ("disconnected") status (Tables D4 and D11)
- Ever married (Tables D5 and D12)
- Living with parents (Tables D6 and D13)
- With child under age 5 (Tables D7 and D14)

In the analysis we employ a sequential model building approach, progressively adding control variables to assess the robustness of cross-cohort differences and identify the relationship between different variables of interest. This staged approach allows us to assess coefficient stability across specifications and facilitates interpretation by revealing which categories of variables most strongly mediate observed cross-cohort patterns. In some cases, we focus on a specific age (e.g., completion of high school diploma at age 19) and in others we use an age range (e.g., school and work status between age 16 and 30). In general, we use the following approach:

- Baseline models: The initial specification includes only the 3-year birth cohort and age variables (2); then we add time effects (3)

  $$Y_{it} = \alpha + \delta_1 cohort_i + Age_{it} + e_{it} \quad (2)$$

  $$Y_{it} = \alpha + \delta_1 cohort_i + Age_{it} + \delta_4 time_t + e_{it} \quad (3)$$

- Demographic expansion: We add to (2) a set of controls for demographics characteristics, including race, sex, group quarter, birthplace, migration status, years since immigration, English speaking ability, California region. For some dependent variables we also include the ever married, living with parents, and children under age 5 variables, and some interaction terms.

  $$Y_{it} = \alpha + \delta_1 cohort_i + Age_{it} + \delta_2 X_{it} + e_{it} \quad (4)$$

- Regional unemployment rate expansion: We add the regional unemployment rate to the models with demographic controls:

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \delta_1 cohort_i + Age_{it} + \delta_2 X_{it} + \delta_3 reg_{unemp_{it}} + e_{it} \quad (5)$$

- Full specification model: The final model includes all the above and reintroduces the period-effects variable, as specified in (1).

Tables D1-D7 report estimates for linear probability models. For brevity, we only report coefficients for our primary outcomes: cohort effects, gender, and race (though models use the full set of demographic, age, and period controls described above). Tables with complete results are available upon request.

For robustness, due to the binary nature of each outcome, we also estimate logit models. Results are quantitatively and qualitatively similar for most variables. Logit results are reported in Tables D8-D14.

TABLE D1

Bachelor's degree completion for those older than age 24

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3*	Model 4*	Model 5*	Model 6*	Model 7*	Model 8=Full model*
Cohort effects								
1985-87 (omitted reference)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
1988-90	0.0116***	0.0029*	0.0252***	0.0234***	0.0216***	0.0216***	0.0260***	0.0180**
	(0.0012)	(0.0017)	(0.0059)	(0.0055)	(0.0055)	(0.0054)	(0.0060)	(0.0087)
1991-93	0.0201***	0.0019	0.0354***	0.0370***	0.0342***	0.0332***	0.0437***	0.0143
	(0.0012)	(0.0026)	(0.0059)	(0.0056)	(0.0055)	(0.0054)	(0.0086)	(0.0128)
1994-96	0.0377***	0.0103***	0.0765***	0.0830***	0.0795***	0.0792***	0.0886***	0.0385**
	(0.0014)	(0.0036)	(0.0063)	(0.0061)	(0.0060)	(0.0059)	(0.0087)	(0.0159)
1997-99	0.0563***	0.0199***	0.0915***	0.1056***	0.1012***	0.1018***	0.1129***	0.0415**
	(0.0018)	(0.0049)	(0.0064)	(0.0061)	(0.0061)	(0.0060)	(0.0091)	(0.0181)
2000-02	0.0726***	0.0300***						
	(0.0033)	(0.0065)						
2003-05	0.0952***	0.0449**						
	(0.0204)	(0.0201)						
2006-08	0.0000	0.0000						
	(.)	(.)						
Gender								
Male (omitted reference)				0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
				(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3*	Model 4*	Model 5*	Model 6*	Model 7*	Model 8=Full model*
Female				0.0689***	0.0627***	0.0630***	0.0630***	0.0830***
				(0.0038)	(0.0038)	(0.0037)	(0.0037)	(0.0038)
Race								
Latino (omitted reference)				0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
				(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Asian				0.3088***	0.3201***	0.2879***	0.2878***	0.2500***
				(0.0063)	(0.0066)	(0.0066)	(0.0066)	(0.0064)
Black				0.0441***	0.0333***	0.0244***	0.0244***	0.0214**
				(0.0086)	(0.0086)	(0.0083)	(0.0083)	(0.0085)
White				0.2177***	0.1895***	0.1901***	0.1901***	0.1705***
				(0.0045)	(0.0047)	(0.0048)	(0.0048)	(0.0048)
N	940,175	938,707	70,200	70,200	70,194	70,194	70,194	70,194
R-squared								
Age effects	X	X						
Period effects		X						X
Demographic controls				X	X	X	X	X
Expanded demographic controls				X	X	X	X	X
Migration controls					X	X	X	X
Region effects						X	X	X
Unemployment controls							X	X
Children and marriage controls								X

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Linear regression results following variations of equation (1), with different variables included as specified in each column footer. Robust standard errors in parentheses (** p<.05 ***p<.01). Models with * Include only those age 24.

TABLE D2

Labor force participation for those older than age 24

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6	Model 7	Model 8	Model 9=Full model
Cohort effects									
1985-87 (omitted reference)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)

1988-90	0.0044*	0.0014	0.0055**	0.0045**	0.0039*	-0.0002	-0.0020	-0.0053**	-0.0001
	(0.0023)	(0.0033)	(0.0022)	(0.0022)	(0.0022)	(0.0024)	(0.0023)	(0.0023)	(0.0031)
1991-93	0.0154***	0.0063	0.0183***	0.0163***	0.0161***	0.0120***	0.0065***	-0.0009	0.0024
	(0.0022)	(0.0050)	(0.0022)	(0.0022)	(0.0022)	(0.0024)	(0.0023)	(0.0023)	(0.0047)
1994-96	0.0202***	0.0048	0.0266***	0.0236***	0.0239***	0.0197***	0.0111***	0.0003	0.0004
	(0.0026)	(0.0070)	(0.0025)	(0.0025)	(0.0025)	(0.0027)	(0.0027)	(0.0027)	(0.0065)
1997-99	0.0392***	0.0142	0.0491***	0.0471***	0.0485***	0.0407***	0.0296***	0.0164***	0.0110
	(0.0043)	(0.0094)	(0.0043)	(0.0043)	(0.0043)	(0.0047)	(0.0047)	(0.0047)	(0.0088)
Gender									
Male (omitted reference)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
			(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Female			-0.0832***	-0.0955***	-0.0952***	-0.0952***	-0.0019	-0.0173***	-0.0174***
			(0.0016)	(0.0016)	(0.0016)	(0.0016)	(0.0019)	(0.0019)	(0.0019)
Race									
Latino (omitted reference)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
			(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Asian			-0.0135***	0.0066***	-0.0047*	-0.0047*	-0.0226***	-0.0691***	-0.0690***
			(0.0024)	(0.0024)	(0.0025)	(0.0025)	(0.0025)	(0.0026)	(0.0026)
Black			-0.0487***	-0.0391***	-0.0390***	-0.0390***	-0.0495***	-0.0597***	-0.0596***
			(0.0041)	(0.0041)	(0.0041)	(0.0041)	(0.0041)	(0.0040)	(0.0040)
White			0.0193***	0.0102***	0.0126***	0.0126***	-0.0060***	-0.0363***	-0.0362***
			(0.0018)	(0.0019)	(0.0019)	(0.0019)	(0.0020)	(0.0020)	(0.0020)
N	340,508	340,508	340,508	340,481	340,508	340,508	340,481	340,481	340,481
R-squared	0.0011	0.0012	0.0525	0.0886	0.0929	0.093	0.1289	0.1484	0.1486
Age effects	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Period effects		X							X
Demographic controls			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Expanded demograhpic controls			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Migration controls				X	X	X	X	X	X
Region effects					X	X	X	X	X
Unemployment controls						X	X	X	X

Children and marriage controls							X	X	X
Educational attainment								X	X

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Linear regression results following variations of equation (1), with different variables included as specified in each column footer. Robust standard errors in parentheses (** p<.05 ***p<.01)

TABLE D3

Full-time employment for those older than age 24

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6	Model 7	Model 8	Model 9=Full model
Cohort effects									
1985-87 (omitted reference)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
1988-90	0.0177***	-0.0039	0.0181***	0.0183***	0.0179***	0.0102***	0.0112***	0.0083**	-0.0056
	(0.0031)	(0.0045)	(0.0031)	(0.0031)	(0.0031)	(0.0034)	(0.0034)	(0.0034)	(0.0045)
1991-93	0.0292***	-0.0111	0.0308***	0.0309***	0.0309***	0.0233***	0.0242***	0.0185***	-0.0118*
	(0.0031)	(0.0069)	(0.0031)	(0.0031)	(0.0031)	(0.0034)	(0.0034)	(0.0034)	(0.0067)
1994-96	0.0368***	-0.0194**	0.0408***	0.0399***	0.0402***	0.0323***	0.0328***	0.0238***	-0.0196**
	(0.0037)	(0.0095)	(0.0036)	(0.0036)	(0.0036)	(0.0039)	(0.0039)	(0.0039)	(0.0094)
1997-99	0.0696***	-0.0011	0.0761***	0.0749***	0.0763***	0.0617***	0.0617***	0.0502***	-0.0015
	(0.0063)	(0.0130)	(0.0063)	(0.0062)	(0.0062)	(0.0068)	(0.0068)	(0.0068)	(0.0128)
Gender									
Male (omitted reference)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
			(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Female			-0.0848***	-0.0830***	-0.0832***	-0.0832***	-0.0377***	-0.0472***	-0.0472***
			(0.0022)	(0.0023)	(0.0023)	(0.0023)	(0.0028)	(0.0028)	(0.0028)
Race									
Latino (omitted reference)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
			(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Asian			0.0182***	0.0227***	0.0163***	0.0163***	0.0139***	-0.0162***	-0.0161***
			(0.0032)	(0.0033)	(0.0034)	(0.0034)	(0.0035)	(0.0036)	(0.0036)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6	Model 7	Model 8	Model 9=Full model
Black			-0.0190***	-0.0286***	-0.0270***	-0.0271***	-0.0288***	-0.0346***	-0.0344***
			(0.0060)	(0.0061)	(0.0061)	(0.0061)	(0.0061)	(0.0060)	(0.0060)
White			-0.0004	-0.0087***	-0.0039	-0.0039	-0.0139***	-0.0335***	-0.0332***
			(0.0026)	(0.0028)	(0.0028)	(0.0028)	(0.0029)	(0.0030)	(0.0030)
N	253,564	253,564	253,564	253,544	253,564	253,564	253,544	253,544	253,544
R-squared	0.0076	0.0078	0.0208	0.0243	0.0253	0.0254	0.0342	0.0409	0.041
Age effects	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Period effects		X							X
Demographic controls			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Expanded demographic controls			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Migration controls				X	X	X	X	X	X
Region effects					X	X	X	X	X
Unemployment controls						X	X	X	X
Children and marriage controls							X	X	X
Educational attainment								X	X

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Linear regression results following variations of equation (1), with different variables included as specified in each column footer. Robust standard errors in parentheses (** p<.05 ***p<.01)

TABLE D4

Out of school and work ("disconnected")

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6	Model 7=Full model
Cohort effects							
1985-87 (omitted reference)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
1988-90	-0.0073***	-0.0016	-0.0062***	-0.0065***	-0.0092***	-0.0056***	0.0015
	(0.0014)	(0.0019)	(0.0014)	(0.0014)	(0.0015)	(0.0015)	(0.0018)
1991-93	-0.0149***	-0.0038	-0.0145***	-0.0146***	-0.0178***	-0.0149***	-0.0006
	(0.0014)	(0.0026)	(0.0014)	(0.0014)	(0.0015)	(0.0015)	(0.0026)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6	Model 7=Full model
1994-96	-0.0277***	-0.0079**	-0.0281***	-0.0279***	-0.0313***	-0.0236***	-0.0043
	(0.0015)	(0.0036)	(0.0015)	(0.0015)	(0.0015)	(0.0016)	(0.0036)
1997-99	-0.0347***	-0.0038	-0.0362***	-0.0363***	-0.0401***	-0.0258***	-0.0014
	(0.0016)	(0.0047)	(0.0016)	(0.0016)	(0.0016)	(0.0017)	(0.0046)
2000-02	-0.0359***	0.0028	-0.0384***	-0.0384***	-0.0429***	-0.0265***	0.0025
	(0.0017)	(0.0058)	(0.0017)	(0.0017)	(0.0018)	(0.0019)	(0.0057)
2003-05	-0.0294***	0.0142**	-0.0328***	-0.0326***	-0.0380***	-0.0225***	0.0096
	(0.0018)	(0.0068)	(0.0018)	(0.0018)	(0.0019)	(0.0020)	(0.0067)
2006-08	-0.0269***	0.0287***	-0.0312***	-0.0304***	-0.0379***	-0.0146***	0.0223***
	(0.0018)	(0.0077)	(0.0019)	(0.0019)	(0.0021)	(0.0022)	(0.0076)
Gender							
Male (omitted reference)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
			(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Female			0.0201***	0.0212***	0.0213***	0.0217***	-0.0271***
			(0.0008)	(0.0008)	(0.0008)	(0.0008)	(0.0008)
Race							
Latino (omitted reference)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
			(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Asian			-0.0629***	-0.0702***	-0.0586***	-0.0588***	-0.0468***
			(0.0011)	(0.0011)	(0.0012)	(0.0012)	(0.0012)
Black			0.0525***	0.0548***	0.0581***	0.0606***	0.0646***
			(0.0022)	(0.0022)	(0.0022)	(0.0023)	(0.0023)
White			-0.0431***	-0.0390***	-0.0345***	-0.0344***	-0.0265***
			(0.0009)	(0.0010)	(0.0010)	(0.0010)	(0.0010)
N	1,143,653	1,143,653	1,143,653	1,143,546	1,143,546	1,128,476	1,128,476
R-squared	0.0295	0.0303	0.0606	0.0636	0.0708	0.0702	0.0991
Age effects	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Period effects		X					X
Demographic controls			X	X	X	X	X

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6	Model 7=Full model
Expanded demographic controls			X	X	X	X	X
Migration controls				X	X	X	X
Region effects					X	X	X
Unemployment controls						X	X
Children and marriage controls							X

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Linear regression results following variations of equation (1), with different variables included as specified in each column footer. Robust standard errors in parentheses (** p<.05 ***p<.01)

TABLE D5

Ever married for those older than age 20

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6=Full model
Cohort effects						
1985-87 (omitted reference)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
1988-90	-0.0313***	-0.0230***	-0.0293***	-0.0242***	-0.0239***	-0.0179***
	(0.0019)	(0.0026)	(0.0019)	(0.0019)	(0.0019)	(0.0025)
1991-93	-0.0609***	-0.0406***	-0.0580***	-0.0482***	-0.0486***	-0.0328***
	(0.0019)	(0.0038)	(0.0019)	(0.0019)	(0.0019)	(0.0037)
1994-96	-0.0722***	-0.0398***	-0.0696***	-0.0589***	-0.0599***	-0.0338***
	(0.0020)	(0.0052)	(0.0020)	(0.0019)	(0.0019)	(0.0050)
1997-99	-0.0783***	-0.0330***	-0.0757***	-0.0653***	-0.0665***	-0.0290***
	(0.0021)	(0.0067)	(0.0021)	(0.0021)	(0.0021)	(0.0065)
2000-02	-0.0812***	-0.0243***	-0.0792***	-0.0687***	-0.0710***	-0.0220***
	(0.0024)	(0.0081)	(0.0024)	(0.0024)	(0.0024)	(0.0079)
Gender						
Male (omitted reference)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
			(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Female			0.0821***	0.0859***	0.0861***	0.0861***
			(0.0012)	(0.0012)	(0.0012)	(0.0012)
Race						
Latino (omitted reference)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
			(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Asian			-0.0521***	-0.0949***	-0.0851***	-0.0851***
			(0.0017)	(0.0017)	(0.0018)	(0.0018)
Black			-0.0968***	-0.0901***	-0.0824***	-0.0824***
			(0.0026)	(0.0025)	(0.0025)	(0.0025)
White			-0.0235***	-0.0175***	-0.0223***	-0.0223***
			(0.0014)	(0.0015)	(0.0015)	(0.0015)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6=Full model
N	649,653	649,653	649,653	649,596	649,596	649,596
R-squared	0.0787	0.0789	0.0967	0.1142	0.1255	0.1257
Age effects	X	X	X	X	X	X
Period effects		X				X
Demographic controls			X	X	X	X
Expanded demographic controls			X	X	X	X
Migration controls				X	X	X
Region effects					X	X

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Linear regression results following variations of equation (1), with different variables included as specified in each column footer. Robust standard errors in parentheses (** p<.05 ***p<.01)

TABLE D6

Living with their parents after age 20

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6=Full model
Cohort effects						
1985-87 (omitted reference)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
1988-90	0.0374***	0.0159***	0.0316***	0.0236***	0.0234***	0.0087***
	(0.0022)	(0.0030)	(0.0022)	(0.0021)	(0.0021)	(0.0028)
1991-93	0.0646***	0.0306***	0.0526***	0.0386***	0.0386***	0.0155***
	(0.0022)	(0.0045)	(0.0022)	(0.0021)	(0.0021)	(0.0042)
1994-96	0.0643***	0.0228***	0.0482***	0.0355***	0.0359***	0.0086
	(0.0024)	(0.0063)	(0.0024)	(0.0023)	(0.0023)	(0.0059)
1997-99	0.0773***	0.0300***	0.0585***	0.0491***	0.0495***	0.0201***
	(0.0030)	(0.0082)	(0.0029)	(0.0028)	(0.0028)	(0.0078)
2000-02	0.0657***	0.0205**	0.0447***	0.0374***	0.0393***	0.0138
	(0.0043)	(0.0104)	(0.0042)	(0.0041)	(0.0040)	(0.0098)
Gender						
Male (omitted reference)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
			(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Female			-0.0395***	-0.0593***	-0.0596***	-0.0596***

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6=Full model
			(0.0015)	(0.0014)	(0.0014)	(0.0014)
Race						
Latino (omitted reference)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
			(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Asian			-0.0769***	-0.0005	0.0119***	0.0118***
			(0.0022)	(0.0022)	(0.0022)	(0.0022)
Black			-0.0846***	-0.0405***	-0.0371***	-0.0370***
			(0.0036)	(0.0035)	(0.0035)	(0.0035)
White			-0.1501***	-0.1103***	-0.0913***	-0.0911***
			(0.0017)	(0.0018)	(0.0018)	(0.0018)
N	649,653	649,653	649,653	649,596	649,596	649,596
R-squared	0.0552	0.0559	0.0804	0.1625	0.1697	0.1701
Age effects	X	X	X	X	X	X
Period effects		X				X
Demographic controls			X	X	X	X
Expanded demographic controls			X	X	X	X
Migration controls				X	X	X
Region effects					X	X

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Linear regression results following variations of equation (1), with different variables included as specified in each column footer. Robust standard errors in parentheses (** p<.05 ***p<.01)

TABLE D7

Having children under 5 years old after age 20

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6=Full model
Cohort effects						
1985-87 (omitted reference)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
1988-90	-0.0277***	-0.0197***	-0.0265***	-0.0245***	-0.0241***	-0.0169***
	(0.0017)	(0.0023)	(0.0017)	(0.0017)	(0.0017)	(0.0022)
1991-93	-0.0528***	-0.0326***	-0.0524***	-0.0485***	-0.0488***	-0.0304***
	(0.0017)	(0.0033)	(0.0016)	(0.0016)	(0.0016)	(0.0032)
1994-96	-0.0691***	-0.0375***	-0.0702***	-0.0654***	-0.0661***	-0.0370***
	(0.0017)	(0.0046)	(0.0017)	(0.0017)	(0.0017)	(0.0044)
1997-99	-0.0829***	-0.0404***	-0.0847***	-0.0795***	-0.0805***	-0.0410***
	(0.0019)	(0.0059)	(0.0018)	(0.0018)	(0.0018)	(0.0057)
2000-02	-0.0904***	-0.0416***	-0.0932***	-0.0875***	-0.0895***	-0.0431***
	(0.0021)	(0.0072)	(0.0021)	(0.0021)	(0.0021)	(0.0069)
Gender						
Male (omitted reference)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
			(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Female			0.0944***	0.0936***	0.0937***	0.0937***
			(0.0010)	(0.0010)	(0.0010)	(0.0010)
Race						
Latino (omitted reference)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
			(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Asian			-0.1222***	-0.1324***	-0.1189***	-0.1188***
			(0.0013)	(0.0014)	(0.0014)	(0.0014)
Black			-0.0449***	-0.0323***	-0.0244***	-0.0244***
			(0.0026)	(0.0026)	(0.0026)	(0.0026)
White			-0.0860***	-0.0737***	-0.0751***	-0.0751***
			(0.0012)	(0.0013)	(0.0013)	(0.0013)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6=Full model
N	649,653	649,653	649,653	649,596	649,596	649,596
R-squared	0.027	0.0273	0.07	0.0747	0.0919	0.0921
Age effects	X	X	X	X	X	X
Period effects		X				X
Demographic controls			X	X	X	X
Expanded demographic controls			X	X	X	X
Migration controls				X	X	X
Region effects					X	X

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Linear regression results following variations of equation (1), with different variables included as specified in each column footer. Robust standard errors in parentheses (** p<.05 ***p<.01)

TABLE D8

Logit: Bachelor's degree completion for those older than age 24

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3*	Model 4*	Model 5*	Model 6*	Model 7*	Model 8=Full model*
Cohort effects								
1985-87 (omitted reference)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
1988-90	0.0116***	0.0029*	0.0252***	0.0234***	0.0216***	0.0216***	0.0260***	0.0180**
	(0.0012)	(0.0017)	(0.0059)	(0.0055)	(0.0055)	(0.0054)	(0.0060)	(0.0087)
1991-93	0.0201***	0.0019	0.0354***	0.0370***	0.0342***	0.0332***	0.0437***	0.0143
	(0.0012)	(0.0026)	(0.0059)	(0.0056)	(0.0055)	(0.0054)	(0.0086)	(0.0128)
1994-96	0.0377***	0.0103***	0.0765***	0.0830***	0.0795***	0.0792***	0.0886***	0.0385**
	(0.0014)	(0.0036)	(0.0063)	(0.0061)	(0.0060)	(0.0059)	(0.0087)	(0.0159)
1997-99	0.0563***	0.0199***	0.0915***	0.1056***	0.1012***	0.1018***	0.1129***	0.0415**
	(0.0018)	(0.0049)	(0.0064)	(0.0061)	(0.0061)	(0.0060)	(0.0091)	(0.0181)
2000-02	0.0726***	0.0300***						
	(0.0033)	(0.0065)						
2003-05	0.0952***	0.0449**						
	(0.0204)	(0.0201)						
2006-08	0.0000	0.0000						
	(.)	(.)						

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3*	Model 4*	Model 5*	Model 6*	Model 7*	Model 8=Full model*
Gender								
Male (omitted reference)				0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
				(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Female				0.0689***	0.0627***	0.0630***	0.0630***	0.0830***
				(0.0038)	(0.0038)	(0.0037)	(0.0037)	(0.0038)
Race								
Latino (omitted reference)				0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
				(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Asian				0.3088***	0.3201***	0.2879***	0.2878***	0.2500***
				(0.0063)	(0.0066)	(0.0066)	(0.0066)	(0.0064)
Black				0.0441***	0.0333***	0.0244***	0.0244***	0.0214**
				(0.0086)	(0.0086)	(0.0083)	(0.0083)	(0.0085)
White				0.2177***	0.1895***	0.1901***	0.1901***	0.1705***
				(0.0045)	(0.0047)	(0.0048)	(0.0048)	(0.0048)
N	940,175	938,707	70,200	70,200	70,194	70,194	70,194	70,194
Age effects	X	X						
Period effects		X						X
Demographic controls				X	X	X	X	X
Expanded demographic controls				X	X	X	X	X
Migration controls					X	X	X	X
Region effects						X	X	X
Unemployment controls							X	X
Children and marriage controls								X

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Logit marginal effects following variations of equation (1), with different variables included as specified in each column footer. Robust standard errors in parentheses (** p<.05 ***p<.01). Models with * Include only those age 24.

TABLE D9

Logit: Labor force participation for those older than age 24

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6	Model 7	Model 8	Model 9=Full model
Cohort effects									
1985-87 (omitted reference)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6	Model 7	Model 8	Model 9=Full model
1988-90	0.0044*	0.0018	0.0056**	0.0046**	0.0040*	0.0001	-0.0021	-0.0051**	0.0003
	-0.0023	-0.0033	-0.0022	-0.0022	-0.0022	-0.0025	-0.0024	-0.0023	-0.0031
1991-93	0.0155***	0.0066	0.0185***	0.0165***	0.0161***	0.0121***	0.0063***	-0.0007	0.0027
	-0.0023	-0.005	-0.0022	-0.0022	-0.0022	-0.0025	-0.0024	-0.0024	-0.0047
1994-96	0.0200***	0.0048	0.0265***	0.0235***	0.0236***	0.0196***	0.0106***	0.0003	0.0006
	-0.0026	-0.007	-0.0025	-0.0025	-0.0025	-0.0028	-0.0027	-0.0027	-0.0065
1997-99	0.0375***	0.0131	0.0466***	0.0445***	0.0455***	0.0387***	0.0278***	0.0153***	0.0099
	-0.0041	-0.0093	-0.0039	-0.004	-0.0039	-0.0045	-0.0045	-0.0046	-0.0087
Gender									
Male (omitted reference)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
			(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Female			-0.0833***	-0.0964***	-0.0962***	-0.0962***	-0.0871***	-0.0997***	-0.0997***
			-0.0016	-0.0016	-0.0016	-0.0016	-0.0015	-0.0015	-0.0015
Race									
Latino (omitted reference)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
			(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Asian			-0.0138***	0.0070***	-0.0043*	-0.0043*	-0.0219***	-0.0698***	-0.0696***
			-0.0024	-0.0024	-0.0025	-0.0025	-0.0025	-0.0027	-0.0027
Black			-0.0480***	-0.0386***	-0.0385***	-0.0385***	-0.0483***	-0.0539***	-0.0538***
			-0.0041	-0.0041	-0.0041	-0.0041	-0.004	-0.0038	-0.0038
White			0.0194***	0.0108***	0.0134***	0.0134***	-0.0044**	-0.0321***	-0.0321***
			-0.0018	-0.002	-0.0019	-0.0019	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002
N	340,508	340,508	340,508	340,481	340,508	340,508	340,481	340,481	340,481
Age effects	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Period effects		X							X
Demographic controls			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Expanded demographic controls				X	X	X	X	X	X
Migration controls				X	X	X	X	X	X
Region effects					X	X	X	X	X
Unemployment controls						X	X	X	X

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6	Model 7	Model 8	Model 9=Full model
Children and marriage controls							X	X	X
Educational attainment								X	X

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Logit marginal effects following variations of equation (1), with different variables included as specified in each column footer. Robust standard errors in parentheses (** p<.05 ***p<.01)

TABLE D10

Logit: Full-time employment for those older than age 24

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6	Model 7	Model 8	Model 9=Full model
Cohort effects									
1985-87 (omitted reference)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
1988-90	0.0179***	-0.0031	0.0183***	0.0186***	0.0182***	0.0106***	0.0116***	0.0087**	-0.0049
	-0.0032	-0.0045	-0.0031	-0.0031	-0.0031	-0.0035	-0.0035	-0.0034	-0.0044
1991-93	0.0295***	-0.0109	0.0311***	0.0312***	0.0312***	0.0234***	0.0243***	0.0186***	-0.0121*
	-0.0032	-0.0069	-0.0031	-0.0031	-0.0031	-0.0035	-0.0035	-0.0035	-0.0068
1994-96	0.0365***	-0.0208**	0.0404***	0.0396***	0.0399***	0.0322***	0.0327***	0.0238***	-0.0215**
	-0.0036	-0.0098	-0.0036	-0.0036	-0.0036	-0.0039	-0.0039	-0.0039	-0.0096
1997-99	0.0654***	-0.0051	0.0715***	0.0705***	0.0718***	0.0583***	0.0582***	0.0472***	-0.0063
	-0.0057	-0.0131	-0.0056	-0.0057	-0.0057	-0.0063	-0.0063	-0.0064	-0.0129
Gender									
Male (omitted reference)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
			(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Female			-0.0849***	-0.0829***	-0.0831***	-0.0831***	-0.0841***	-0.0927***	-0.0927***
			-0.0023	-0.0023	-0.0023	-0.0023	-0.0022	-0.0023	-0.0023
Race									
Latino (omitted reference)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
			(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Asian			0.0183***	0.0226***	0.0166***	0.0166***	0.0142***	-0.0151***	-0.0150***
			-0.0032	-0.0033	-0.0034	-0.0034	-0.0034	-0.0036	-0.0036

Black			-0.0190***	-0.0287***	-0.0272***	-0.0274***	-0.0287***	-0.0339***	-0.0338***
			-0.006	-0.0061	-0.0061	-0.0061	-0.0061	-0.006	-0.006
White			-0.0004	-0.0085***	-0.0038	-0.0038	-0.0137***	-0.0329***	-0.0326***
			-0.0026	-0.0028	-0.0028	-0.0028	-0.0029	-0.0029	-0.0029
N	253,564	253,564	253,564	253,544	253,564	253,564	253,544	253,544	253,544
Age effects	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Period effects		X							X
Demographic controls			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Expanded Demographic controls				X	X	X	X	X	X
Migration controls				X	X	X	X	X	X
Region effects					X	X	X	X	X
Unemployment controls						X	X	X	X
Children and marriage controls							X	X	X
Educational attainment								X	X

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Logit marginal effects following variations of equation (1), with different variables included as specified in each column footer. Robust standard errors in parentheses (** p<.05 ***p<.01)

TABLE D11

Logit: Out of school and work ("disconnected")

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6	Model 7=Full model
Cohort effects							
1985-87 (omitted reference)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
1988-90	-0.0068***	0.0012	-0.0058***	-0.0058***	-0.0057***	-0.0033**	0.0037**
	-0.0014	-0.0016	-0.0013	-0.0013	-0.0013	-0.0013	-0.0016
1991-93	-0.0139***	0.0009	-0.0140***	-0.0136***	-0.0138***	-0.0097***	0.0041*
	-0.0013	-0.0025	-0.0013	-0.0013	-0.0013	-0.0013	-0.0024
1994-96	-0.0264***	-0.0021	-0.0275***	-0.0268***	-0.0269***	-0.0171***	0.0024
	-0.0014	-0.0034	-0.0014	-0.0014	-0.0014	-0.0015	-0.0033

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6	Model 7=Full model
1997-99	-0.0347***	-0.0021	-0.0368***	-0.0364***	-0.0367***	-0.0230***	0.0024
	-0.0016	-0.0045	-0.0015	-0.0015	-0.0015	-0.0017	-0.0044
2000-02	-0.0388***	-0.0019	-0.0419***	-0.0416***	-0.0419***	-0.0286***	0.001
	-0.0019	-0.0056	-0.0018	-0.0018	-0.0018	-0.002	-0.0054
2003-05	-0.0356***	0.0097	-0.0396***	-0.0393***	-0.0398***	-0.0230***	0.0109
	-0.0027	-0.0071	-0.0026	-0.0026	-0.0026	-0.0029	-0.0069
2006-08	-0.0502***	0.0012	-0.0537***	-0.0526***	-0.0544***	-0.0325***	0.0045
	-0.0075	-0.0118	-0.0071	-0.0072	-0.007	-0.0081	-0.0113
Gender							
Male (omitted reference)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
			(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Female			0.0201***	0.0214***	0.0217***	0.0221***	0.0147***
			-0.0008	-0.0008	-0.0008	-0.0008	-0.0008
Race							
Latino (omitted reference)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
			(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Asian			-0.0632***	-0.0692***	-0.0596***	-0.0598***	-0.0499***
			-0.0011	-0.0011	-0.0011	-0.0012	-0.0012
Black			0.0512***	0.0543***	0.0577***	0.0600***	0.0637***
			-0.0022	-0.0022	-0.0022	-0.0023	-0.0022
White			-0.0435***	-0.0395***	-0.0350***	-0.0347***	-0.0280***
			-0.0009	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
N	1,143,653	1,143,653	1,143,653	1,143,546	1,143,546	1,128,476	1,128,476
Age effects	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Period effects		X					X
Demographic controls			X	X	X	X	X
Expanded demographic controls			X	X	X	X	X
Migration controls				X	X	X	X
Region effects					X	X	X
Unemployment controls						X	X

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6	Model 7=Full model
Children and marriage controls							X

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Logit marginal effects following variations of equation (1), with different variables included as specified in each column footer. Robust standard errors in parentheses (** p<.05 ***p<.01)

TABLE D12

Logit: Ever married for those older than age 20

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6=Full model
Cohort effects						
1985-87 (omitted reference)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
1988-90	-0.0293***	-0.0116***	-0.0271***	-0.0213***	-0.0209***	-0.0070***
	-0.0018	-0.0025	-0.0018	-0.0017	-0.0017	-0.0024
1991-93	-0.0570***	-0.0285***	-0.0539***	-0.0435***	-0.0439***	-0.0210***
	-0.0018	-0.0037	-0.0018	-0.0017	-0.0017	-0.0036
1994-96	-0.0717***	-0.0347***	-0.0690***	-0.0577***	-0.0586***	-0.0280***
	-0.002	-0.0051	-0.002	-0.002	-0.0019	-0.0049
1997-99	-0.0889***	-0.0425***	-0.0862***	-0.0750***	-0.0759***	-0.0370***
	-0.0026	-0.0066	-0.0026	-0.0025	-0.0025	-0.0064
2000-02	-0.1101***	-0.0567***	-0.1074***	-0.0962***	-0.0973***	-0.0514***
	-0.0042	-0.0086	-0.0041	-0.0041	-0.004	-0.0083
Gender						
Male (omitted reference)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
			(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Female			0.0822***	0.0865***	0.0866***	0.0866***
			-0.0012	-0.0012	-0.0012	-0.0012
Race						
Latino (omitted reference)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
			(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Asian			-0.0521***	-0.0900***	-0.0819***	-0.0818***
			-0.0017	-0.0016	-0.0017	-0.0017
Black			-0.0989***	-0.0947***	-0.0882***	-0.0882***
			-0.0026	-0.0027	-0.0027	-0.0027
White			-0.0241***	-0.0185***	-0.0219***	-0.0220***
			-0.0014	-0.0015	-0.0015	-0.0015

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6=Full model
N	649,653	649,653	649,653	649,596	649,596	649,596
Age effects	X	X	X	X	X	X
Period effects		X				X
Demographic controls			X	X	X	X
Expanded demographic controls			X	X	X	X
Migration controls				X	X	X
Region effects					X	X

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Logit marginal effects following variations of equation (1), with different variables included as specified in each column footer. Robust standard errors in parentheses (** p<.05 ***p<.01)

TABLE D13

Logit: Living with their parents after age 20

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6=Full model
Cohort effects						
1985-87 (omitted reference)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
1988-90	0.0382***	0.0177***	0.0325***	0.0246***	0.0244***	0.0092***
	-0.0022	-0.003	-0.0022	-0.0022	-0.0022	-0.003
1991-93	0.0658***	0.0316***	0.0537***	0.0398***	0.0397***	0.0154***
	-0.0022	-0.0046	-0.0022	-0.0022	-0.0022	-0.0045
1994-96	0.0644***	0.0224***	0.0480***	0.0352***	0.0357***	0.0071
	-0.0024	-0.0063	-0.0024	-0.0024	-0.0024	-0.0062
1997-99	0.0762***	0.0287***	0.0569***	0.0489***	0.0494***	0.0194**
	-0.0029	-0.0083	-0.0028	-0.0029	-0.0029	-0.0081
2000-02	0.0650***	0.0195*	0.0436***	0.0381***	0.0403***	0.0146
	-0.0042	-0.0104	-0.0041	-0.0044	-0.0043	-0.0103
Gender						
Male (omitted reference)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
			(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Female			-0.0396***	-0.0598***	-0.0599***	-0.0598***
			-0.0015	-0.0015	-0.0015	-0.0015

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6=Full model
Race						
Latino (omitted reference)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
			(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Asian			-0.0760***	0.0044*	0.0172***	0.0172***
			-0.0022	-0.0023	-0.0023	-0.0023
Black			-0.0838***	-0.0366***	-0.0339***	-0.0338***
			-0.0036	-0.0037	-0.0037	-0.0037
White			-0.1486***	-0.1106***	-0.0896***	-0.0895***
			-0.0017	-0.0018	-0.0018	-0.0018
N	649,653	649,653	649,653	649,596	649,596	649,596
Age effects	X	X	X	X	X	X
Period effects		X				X
Demographic controls			X	X	X	X
Expanded demographic controls			X	X	X	X
Migration controls				X	X	X
Region effects					X	X

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Logit marginal effects following variations of equation (1), with different variables included as specified in each column footer. Robust standard errors in parentheses (** p<.05 ***p<.01)

TABLE D14

Logit: Having children under 5 years old after age 20

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6=Full model
Cohort effects						
1985-87 (omitted reference)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
1988-90	-0.0265***	-0.0100***	-0.0253***	-0.0224***	-0.0223***	-0.0077***
	-0.0016	-0.0022	-0.0016	-0.0016	-0.0016	-0.0021
1991-93	-0.0504***	-0.0225***	-0.0505***	-0.0452***	-0.0459***	-0.0203***
	-0.0016	-0.0034	-0.0016	-0.0016	-0.0016	-0.0032
1994-96	-0.0690***	-0.0341***	-0.0704***	-0.0643***	-0.0654***	-0.0326***
	-0.0017	-0.0045	-0.0017	-0.0017	-0.0017	-0.0044
1997-99	-0.0909***	-0.0512***	-0.0923***	-0.0861***	-0.0875***	-0.0497***
	-0.0021	-0.0055	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.0053
2000-02	-0.1124***	-0.0737***	-0.1135***	-0.1074***	-0.1090***	-0.0714***
	-0.0028	-0.0063	-0.0027	-0.0028	-0.0027	-0.0061
Gender						
Male (omitted reference)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
			(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Female			0.0947***	0.0933***	0.0932***	0.0932***
			-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Race						
Latino (omitted reference)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
			(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Asian			-0.1220***	-0.1246***	-0.1159***	-0.1159***
			-0.0013	-0.0013	-0.0013	-0.0013
Black			-0.0466***	-0.0310***	-0.0210***	-0.0210***
			-0.0026	-0.0028	-0.0029	-0.0029
White			-0.0874***	-0.0747***	-0.0750***	-0.0751***
			-0.0012	-0.0013	-0.0013	-0.0013

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6=Full model
N	649,653	649,653	649,653	649,596	649,596	649,596
Age effects	X	X	X	X	X	X
Period effects		X				X
Demographic controls			X	X	X	X
Expanded demographic controls			X	X	X	X
Migration controls				X	X	X
Region effects					X	X

SOURCES: PPIC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) – IPUMS for California.

NOTES: Notes: Linear regression results following variations of equation (1), with different variables included as specified in each column footer. Robust standard errors in parentheses (** p<.05 ***p<.01)

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