

***Demographic, Social, and
Economic Trends for Young
Children in California***

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***Public
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Purpose

This study was presented to the California Children and Families Commission (CCFC) to better inform the Commission about the size, growth, racial/ethnic makeup, regional distribution, resources, and needs of the child population it was created to serve following the Children and Families Act of 1998. The Commission is charged with providing all California children (prenatal to age five) with a comprehensive, integrated system of early childhood development services. These services include health care, quality childcare, parent education, and effective intervention programs for families at risk.

We presented this study at the CCFC State Commission meeting on October 18, 2001. The presentation, selection of data sources, choice of indicators, and discussion are those of the authors and do not represent any position of the CCFC. This paper was reviewed and published solely by Public Policy Institute of California.¹

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Summary

This study provides a statistical portrait of children ages five and under in California. The study has several notable findings in the areas of population, family life, parental education, economic conditions, and health conditions.

Population

- There were over 3 million young children in California in 2000, of whom 48 percent were Hispanic, 32 percent were white, 9 percent were Asian, 7 percent were African American, and 4 percent were multiple race.
- Over the 1990s, the number of Hispanic and Asian children grew substantially while the number of white, African American, and Native American children declined.
- For most regions, Hispanic children are expected to be the largest group by 2020. In the northern and eastern regions of the state, whites are expected to remain the majority among young children.
- Nearly half of all children have at least one parent who was born outside of the United States.

Family Life

- Seventy percent of young children in California live in families with married parents. For African American children, the share is less than 30 percent.
- More than half of young children have a mother who works in the labor market. For children under age two with single mothers, about half have a mother who works.
- About one-fourth of young children have moved in the previous year. For children in low-income families, close to one-third have moved.
- More than 10 percent of births in California are to teen mothers. Of these births, more than half are to women ages 18 and 19, and more than one-third are to married women.

Parental Education

- Over 30 percent of births are to women who have not completed 12 years of education. In the Central Valley and the Central Coast regions, the share is closer to 40 percent. Among foreign-born Hispanics, the share is over 60 percent.
- Statewide, 70 percent of fathers have a high school diploma. The share is substantially lower for Southeast Asians and Hispanics.

Economic Conditions

- One in every five young children is poor. Poverty rates declined in the late 1990s, but remain particularly high in the Central Valley and among Hispanics and African Americans.
- The median income for families with young children increased over the last five years to reach \$34,000 for a family of four in 1999. However, this figure has declined from \$39,000 in 1979.
- Twelve percent of young children are in families receiving public assistance. In the mid-1990s, that figure was over 20 percent.

Health Conditions

- One in every five young children does not have health insurance. Lack of insurance is particularly common in the Inland Empire and among foreign-born Hispanics.
- One in every three children is not up-to-date for vaccinations at age two. Almost half of African American children are not up-to-date.

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1. Introduction

This study provides a statistical portrait of the conditions of California's children ages five and under. In addition to presenting population trends, we document several indicators of family life as well as educational, economic, and health conditions. The study describes detailed regional and racial/ethnic results where the data are sufficient to do so. Unless otherwise noted, all reported statistics are for children ages five and under in California.

Because this study is a statistical portrait, the text is meant to interpret and highlight information presented in tables and charts rather than explain underlying causes of trends, regional differences, or racial/ethnic disparities. Although we have chosen indicators that we believe are highly relevant to policymakers, we do not attempt to highlight policy implications or draw policy conclusions in this study.

The study begins with a description of the size of the young child population, its racial/ethnic makeup, its regional distribution, and its foreign-born status. The third chapter presents information on family life, including family structure, adult work participation, residential mobility, and births to teen mothers. The next chapters describe parental education, poverty, income, and public assistance. The final chapter presents health insurance and vaccination status. We do not provide information on childcare, pre-school, and kindergarten because PPIC has forthcoming research studies in those areas and because the CCFC has recently conducted a survey of those topics.

The study relies on data from many sources including the 2000 Census, the California Department of Finance (DOF) population projections, the Current Population Survey (March files), and Vital Statistics Birth Records (see Appendix B for further information on data sources). Population estimates for the year 2000 are based on the 2000 Census. However, socioeconomic indicators from the 2000 Census have not yet been released. For many of the topics covered in this study, the 2000 Census will provide an excellent resource for further investigation. In particular, the large sample size of the 2000 Census long-form will permit county-level measurement as well as racial/ethnic subgroup distinctions. The 2000 Census microdata is scheduled for release in 2003.

We use three different sets of geographical regions in this study. The first set sorts counties into ten regions as requested by the CCFC. We use these ten regions whenever the data are sufficient to do so. The second set of regions, "major regions," consists of parts of the six largest of the ten CCFC regions for which the sample in March Current Population Survey (CPS) is

large enough to draw reasonable conclusions. Because the CCFC was particularly interested in whether areas with under-performing elementary schools were notably different from other areas, the final set of regions is based on counties with low-performing school districts. Readers are referred to Appendix A for a fuller description of the regions used in this study.

Throughout the study, we use a consistent approach to racial/ethnic groups whereby Hispanics of any race are grouped together. For ease of presentation, we use the term “whites” when we literally mean “white non-Hispanics.” When reporting data from the 2000 Census, we use the eight major racial/ethnic groups used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. When reporting data from the California Department of Finance (DOF), we use the five groups used by the DOF. Further data and methodological issues are discussed in Appendix B.

2. Population Ages Five and Under

This chapter presents population estimates and projections for children ages five and under over the period 1980 to 2020. For the young child population, we present the racial/ethnic makeup, regional distribution, and foreign-born status.

Population Estimates from the 2000 Census

The 2000 Census showed just over 3 million children aged five and under living in California (Table 2.1, first row). The racial/ethnic makeup of young children was substantially different from that of the overall population. In the overall population, whites were the largest group at 47 percent and Hispanics the second largest at 32 percent. However, nearly half (48 percent) of California's young children were Hispanic, and close to one-third (32 percent) were white (see Table 2.2). Asians made up 9 percent of the young child population and blacks another 7 percent. Native Americans, Pacific Islanders,² and "other" races each comprised less than 1 percent of the young child population.³

The measurement and understanding of racial and ethnic categories have changed in the United States. The 2000 Census was the first decennial Census to permit multiple responses to the question about race. In California, the share of the overall population that identified itself as belonging to two or more races was 4.7 percent, but for children ages 5 and under, that figure was 8.3 percent. Just over half of these multiple-race children were Hispanic. Some 4.4 percent of non-Hispanic children were identified as belonging to two or more races (Table 2.2, final column). In a study of birth records, Tafoya (2000) found that 14 percent of newborns in California had one parent from one of the major racial or ethnic groups and the other parent from another group. Most data on young children in this report is tabulated based on a single racial or ethnic group. However, in this section, where we report data from the 2000 Census, we report the numbers of children identified as two or more races.

Across the major regions of California, the size and racial/ethnic makeup of the young child population varied considerably. More than 1.2 million young children, 40 percent of the state total, lived in the Los Angeles region, where 57 percent of the young children were Hispanic and 24 percent

² Pacific Islanders include persons with origins in Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. For a full definition of 2000 Census race groups see <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf> beginning on page B-13.

³ The population projections in this study have not been adjusted for Census undercount. See Appendix B for a brief discussion of Census undercount.

Table 2.1
Number of Children Ages Five and Under by Region and Race/Ethnicity, 2000

	Total	African American				Native American		Pacific Islander		Other	Multiple Race
		Hispanic	White	American	Other	Asian	Islander	Other			
California	3,018,386	1,436,172	960,614	197,028	14,178	261,002	9,579	8,385	131,428		
North State	46,707	8,457	31,716	571	2,017	1,401	58	98	2,389		
Sierra East	6,190	1,296	4,190	41	339	36	21	23	244		
Sacramento	245,178	83,302	105,059	17,927	1,557	21,070	952	739	14,572		
Gold Country	31,874	4,463	24,770	217	353	674	29	67	1,301		
Central Valley	237,269	138,350	67,534	10,684	1,693	11,143	197	417	7,251		
Central Coast	108,883	58,225	40,914	1,656	411	3,086	219	247	4,125		
S.F. Bay Area	538,947	161,743	200,251	40,540	2,067	94,555	3,162	2,176	34,453		
Los Angeles	1,226,739	701,917	288,161	84,707	2,761	101,857	3,143	3,174	41,019		
Inland Empire	322,950	170,314	102,422	25,499	1,680	9,518	835	657	12,025		
San Diego	253,649	108,105	95,597	15,186	1,300	17,662	963	787	14,049		

Source: Authors' calculations from the 2000 Census, Summary File 1.
Note: See Appendix A for definitions of regions.

Table 2.2
Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Children Ages Five and Under by Region, 2000

	Hispanic	White	African American		Native American		Pacific Islander		Other	Multiple Race
			American	American	American	Islander	Islander	Other		
California	47.6	31.8	6.5	0.5	8.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.4
North State	18.1	67.9	1.2	4.3	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	5.1
Sierra East	20.9	67.7	0.7	5.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	3.9
Sacramento	34.0	42.9	7.3	0.6	8.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	5.9
Gold Country	14.0	77.7	0.7	1.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	4.1
Central Valley	58.3	28.5	4.5	0.7	4.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.1
Central Coast	53.5	37.6	1.5	0.4	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.8
S.F. Bay Area	30.0	37.2	7.5	0.4	17.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	6.4
Los Angeles	57.2	23.5	6.9	0.2	8.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.3
Inland Empire	52.7	31.7	7.9	0.5	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.7
San Diego	42.6	37.7	6.0	0.5	6.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	5.5

Source: Authors' calculations from the 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

Notes: Percentages for each region may not sum to 100 due to rounding. See Appendix A for definitions of regions.

were white. The San Francisco Bay Area was the next largest region with over a half million young children. In this region, 37 percent of young children were white, 30 percent were Hispanic, and 18 percent were Asian. The Inland Empire had almost a third of a million young children, of whom over half were Hispanic and 32 percent were white. The San Diego region had just over a quarter-million young children, with 43 percent Hispanic and 38 percent white. In the Sacramento area, there were close to a quarter-million young children, with 43 percent white and 34 percent Hispanic. The Central Valley also had close to a quarter-million young children, of whom 58 percent were Hispanic and 29 percent were white. The Central Coast area had over 100,000 young children; 54 percent were Hispanic and 38 percent were white.

The northern and eastern regions of the state had much smaller populations and tended to have higher proportions of whites. In the North State and Sierra East regions, there were roughly 47,000 and 6,000 young children, respectively; 68 percent were white and about 20 percent were Hispanic. These were the only regions with substantial shares of Native Americans, at 4 and 6 percent. The Gold Country had almost 32,000 young children, of whom 78 percent were white and 14 percent were Hispanic. (See Appendix C for racial/ethnic populations by county.)

The share of the population comprised of young children varies by region. Statewide, 8.9 percent of all Californians were aged zero to five (Table 2.3), but the Central Valley and Inland Empire regions had larger than average shares of young children, while the Sierra East and Gold Country regions had smaller than average shares.

Table 2.3
Percentage of Children Ages Five and Under, by Region

	Percentage
California	8.9
North State	7.1
Sierra East	6.2
Sacramento	9.0
Gold Country	6.8
Central Valley	10.3
Central Coast	8.0
S.F. Bay Area	7.8
Los Angeles	9.4
Inland Empire	9.9
San Diego	8.6

Source: Authors' calculations from the Census 2000, Summary File 1.

Note: See Appendix A for definitions of regions.

Population Trends and Projections

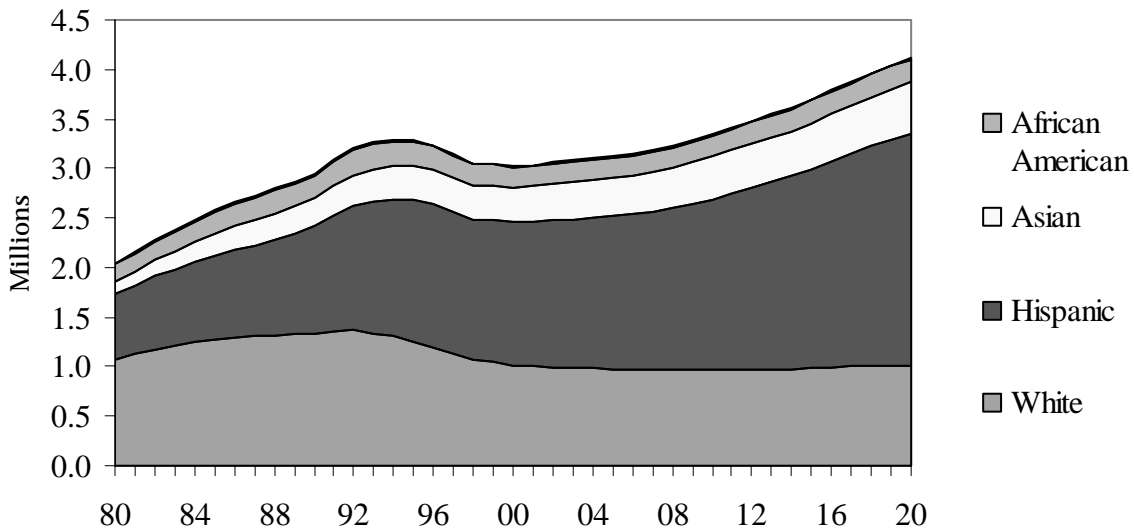
This section begins with a description of trends in the young child population by race and ethnicity. We then describe trends for the ten CCFC regions and the regions based on low-performing schools. We also describe the foreign-born status of children and families.

The young child population in California showed strong growth, increasing from 2 million in 1980 to 3 million in 2000 and a projected 4.1 million in 2020 (see Figure 2.1). During the 1980s, the young child population grew faster than the overall population. As a result, young children as a share of the population grew from 8.6 to 9.9 percent between 1980 and 1990. The share of young children declined to 8.9 percent in 2000.

For young children, the rise in population from 1990 to 1994 stands out, particularly for Hispanics. The timing of this population increase suggests that it was related to the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986, which granted legal status to undocumented immigrants living and working in the United States. Following IRCA, many spouses joined newly legalized immigrants in California which appears to have led to temporary growth in the Hispanic fertility rate and thus a rise in the young child population (Cornelius, 1989).⁴ The young child population declined in the late 1990s largely as a result of a decline in the number of white children.

⁴ Johnson, Hill, and Heim (2001) report a rise in the total fertility rate of foreign-born Hispanics between 1987 and 1991.

**Figure 2.1
Population Trends for Children Ages Five and Under**



Source: Authors' calculations based on California Department of Finance estimates and projections, adjusted by 2000 Census estimates (see Appendix B).
Notes: Chart shows groups in the order indicated in the legend. Native Americans are represented by the thickness of the black line at the top of the chart.

The racial/ethnic mix of the young child population has changed considerably over the last two decades, and this trend is expected to continue. In 1980, the largest group (53 percent) was white. By 2000, the number of young white children had actually declined, and the white share of the young child population dropped to 32 percent. This decline is attributed both to the aging of the "baby-boom" generation out of childbearing years and to migration to other states. Over the next two decades, the number of young white children is expected to stay fairly steady, but the share of the young child population is expected to fall to 25 percent. In contrast, the young Hispanic child population has grown substantially. That share, which increased from 32 percent in 1980 to 48 percent in 2000, is expected to reach 57 percent in 2020. The Asian child population also shows a strong growth trend; in 2000, Asian children were the third largest group, at 9 percent. That share is expected to rise in the next two decades. Growth in the Hispanic and Asian young child population was primarily the result of births to the relatively young immigrant population in both groups.⁵

The numbers of African American and Native American young children have not changed substantially in the last two decades and are expected to stay fairly stable through 2020. However, growth in the Hispanic

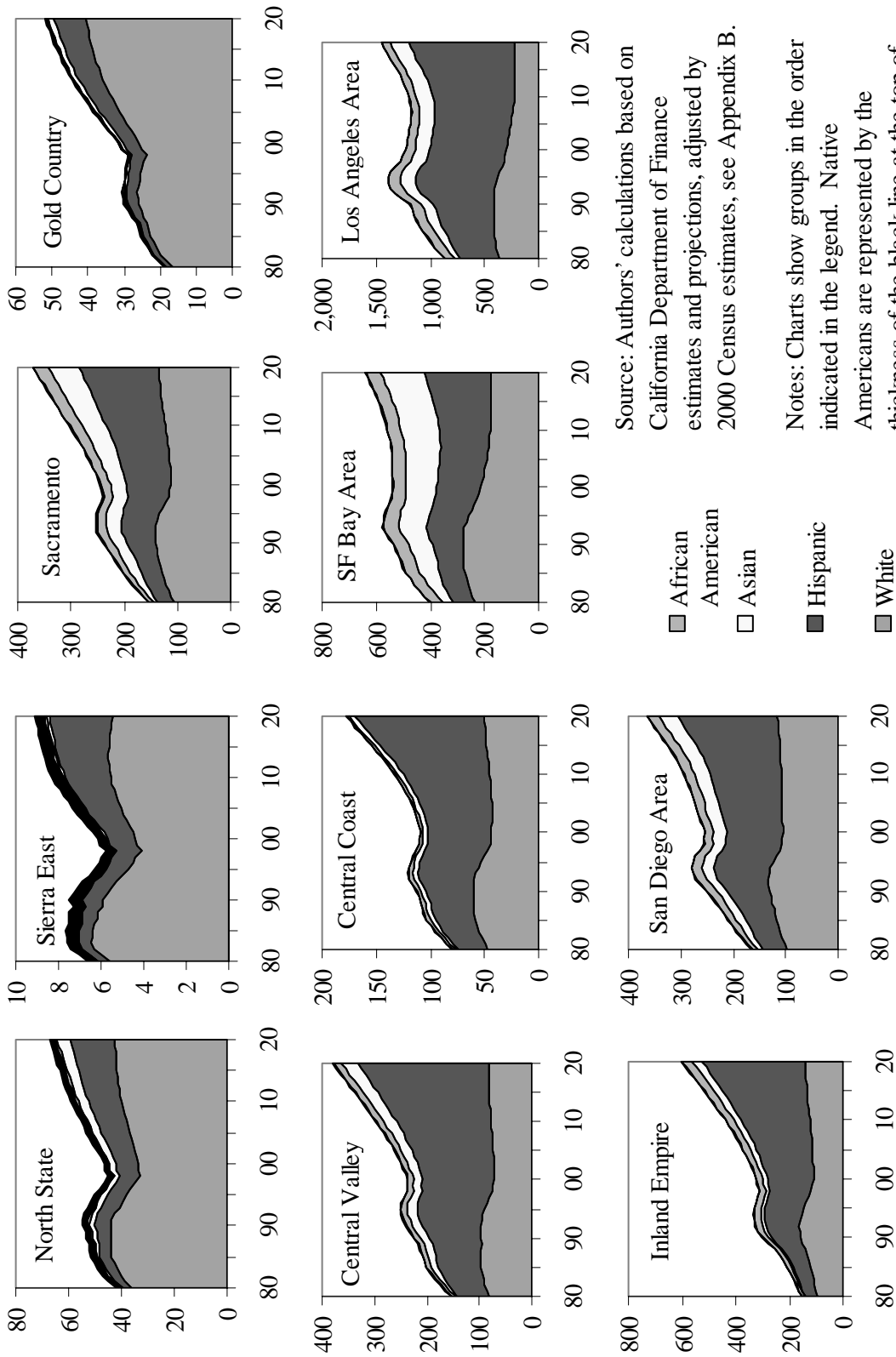
⁵ See Johnson, Hill and Heim (2001) for a description of fertility patterns in California.

and Asian populations has reduced the share of the African American and Native American young child populations. Between 1980 and 2020, the African American share is expected to decline from 9 to 6 percent, while the Native American share is projected to drop from 0.7 to 0.4 percent.

Most of the major regions of California show a strong growth trend in the number of young children between 1980 and 2020 (see Figure 2.2). Like the state as a whole, most regions show particularly strong growth in the early 1990s and some decline in the late 1990s. For most regions, the number of white children is expected to stay fairly stable over the next 20 years while the numbers of Hispanic and Asian children are expected to grow. By 2020, Hispanics are expected to be the largest group in seven of the ten major regions. The Los Angeles area shows the largest bulge in the young child population in the early 1990s; as noted earlier, this growth is probably the result of high fertility rates among young immigrant families following IRCA. There was also a substantial out-migration from Los Angeles to other regions and other states in the 1990s. The Central Coast, the Central Valley, and the Inland Empire also show strong effects of immigration. In 2020, the share of young Hispanic children is expected to be over 60 percent in each of these regions. The San Francisco Bay Area shows the strongest growth in the Asian population. In 2020, one in four young children in this region are expected to be Asian; 38 percent are expected to be Hispanic, and 28 percent are expected to be white.

Three regions stand out from the others. In the Gold Country, the young child population grew substantially during the 1980s but showed little growth over the 1990s. The child population is expected to grow, primarily fueled by growth in the number of white children. In 2020, white children are expected to make up 78 percent of the child population. In the North region, there was growth in the number of children between 1980 and 1990 but then substantial decline by 2000. The population is expected to grow by 2020, with the Hispanic share increasing to 25 percent and the Asian share increasing to 7 percent. In the Sierra East region, the young child population grew moderately in the 1980s but then declined by an even larger margin in the 1990s, primarily due to a shrinking number of young white children in the region. The child population is expected to grow in the next 20 years, especially among white and Hispanic children. By 2020, Hispanic children are expected to make up 33 percent of the child population. (See Appendix C for population trends by counties.)

Figure 2.2
Trend in the Number of Children Ages Five and Under by Region (thousands)

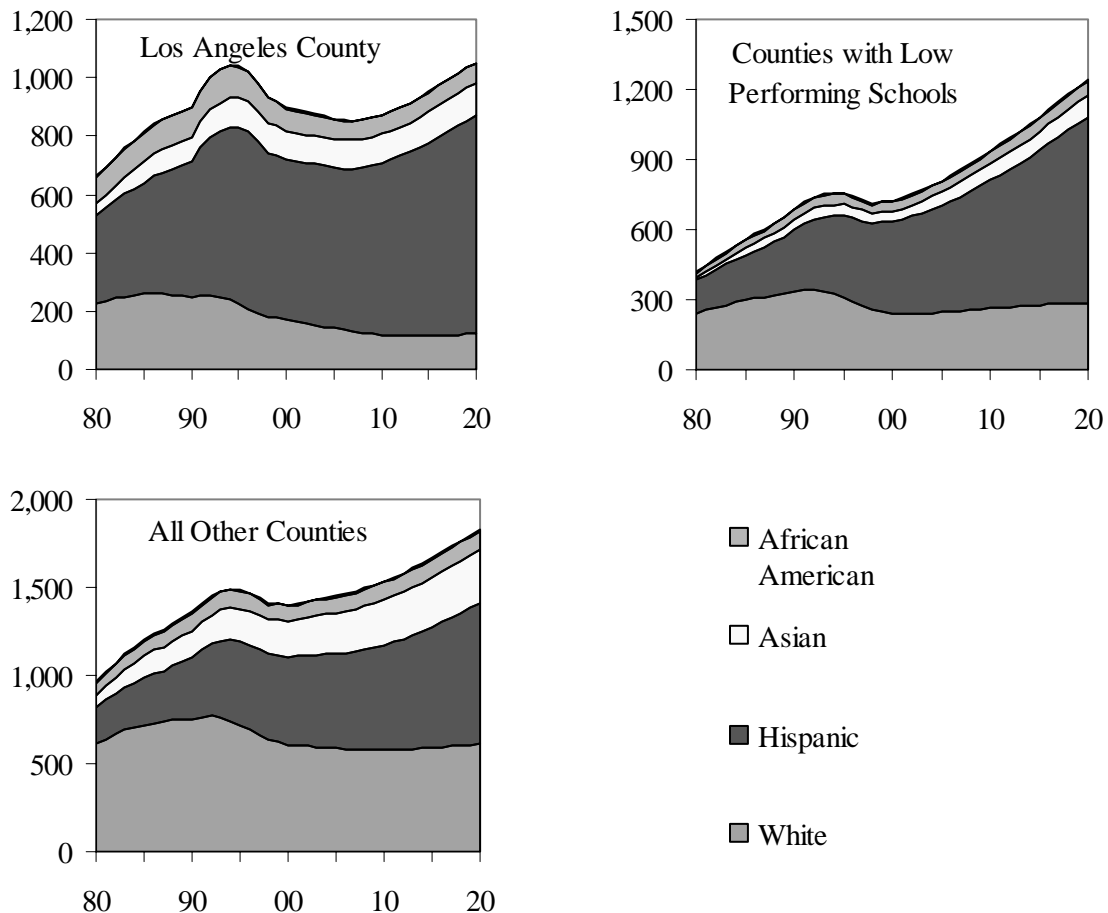


Source: Authors' calculations based on California Department of Finance estimates and projections, adjusted by 2000 Census estimates, see Appendix B.

Notes: Charts show groups in the order indicated in the legend. Native Americans are represented by the thickness of the black line at the top of each chart.

As Figure 2.3 indicates, counties with low-performing schools tend to have a higher proportion of Hispanic children and a lower proportion of white and Asian children. (See Appendix A for a description of regions based on low-performing schools.) In Los Angeles County, the largest of the counties with low-performing schools, the young child population in 2000 was over 60 percent Hispanic and less than 20 percent white. In other counties with low performing schools, young children were more than half Hispanic and about one-third white. In the remainder of counties, young children were over 43 percent white, 36 percent Hispanic, and 15 percent Asian. The racial/ethnic make-up of low-performing schools does not imply any causal link between race/ethnicity and test scores. Studies by the California Department of

Figure 2.3
Population Trends for Regions by School Performance (thousands)



Source: Authors' calculations based on California Department of Finance estimates and projections, adjusted by 2000 Census estimates, see Appendix B.
 Notes: Regions defined by elementary school performance in county. See Appendix A. Chart shows groups in the order indicated in the legend. Native Americans are represented by the thickness of the black line at the top of the chart.

Education show a strong relationship between low-performing schools and socio-economic disadvantage.⁶

In 1999, very few (3.4 percent) of the state's children age five or under were foreign-born (see Table 2.3). However, nearly half of all young children had at least one foreign-born parent. This share increased substantially-- from 37 percent to 47 percent-- between 1980 and 1990 and increased modestly (to 49 percent) in 1999. In the Los Angeles region, 63 percent of children had at least one foreign-born parent. In the San Francisco Bay Area, San Diego, and the Central Valley, roughly 45 percent of young children had a foreign-born parent. In Sacramento and the Inland Empire, about 30 percent of young children had a foreign-born parent. (The dataset used for this analysis was too small to include other regions.) The share of young children in families with a foreign-born head showed the same trend, growing from 31 percent in 1980 to 45 percent in 1999.

Table 2.3
Percentage of Foreign-Born Residents: Trends and Regional Differences

	Child	Either Parent	Family Head
Statewide, 1980	5.6	36.7	31.1
Statewide, 1990	6.0	46.8	41.6
Statewide, 1999	3.4	49.2	44.7
Regions, 1999			
Sacramento Area	<1	30	28
SF Bay Area	5	46	40
Central Valley	6	45	40
Los Angeles Area	4	63	59
Inland Empire	1	31	29
San Diego County	2	44	37

Source: Authors' calculations from Census (1980, 1990), March CPS (1998-2000).

Notes: For regions not shown, the CPS sample was not large enough to calculate reliable statistics. See Appendix A for definitions of regions.

⁶ For recent reports on this topic, see the California Department of Education website at <http://www.cde.ca.gov/psaa/apiresearch.htm>.

3. Family Life

This chapter provides a statistical portrait of the family life of young children in California. We describe the marital status of parents, their workforce participation, residential mobility, and births to teens.

Family Structure

The share of young children living with married parents declined from 78 percent in 1980 to 74 percent in 1990 (see Table 3.1). By 1999, that figure stood at 70 percent while another 5 percent of young children lived with an unmarried but partnered parent.⁷ In that same year, 19 percent of young children lived with a single mother. The share of young children who lived with a single father was 3 percent. About 2 percent of young children lived with a relative but not a parent, and 1 percent lived with a non-relative.

Table 3.1
Family Structure: Trends, and Regional Differences (percentage)

	Married Parent	Partnered Parent	Single Mother	Single Father	Other Relative	Non-relative
Statewide, 1980	77.9		14.8	2.7	3.0	1.6
Statewide, 1990	73.5	4.5	15.4	2.4	1.9	2.3
Statewide, 1999	69.8	4.7	19.3	2.7	2.3	1.3
Regions, 1999						
Sacramento Area	61	5	29	2	2	1
SF Bay Area	77	3	15	2	1	1
Central Valley	66	5	23	3	2	1
Los Angeles Area	72	4	18	2	3	1
Inland Empire	66	8	18	6	1	1
San Diego County	62	7	22	5	2	1

Source: Authors' calculations from Census (1980, 1990) and March CPS (1998-2000).

Note: "Married parent" families include families with one biological parent and one step-parent. The CPS survey does not include children living in institutional settings. For regions not shown, the CPS sample was not large enough to calculate reliable statistics. See Appendix A for definitions of regions.

⁷ For heads of households, the CPS allows respondents to identify "unmarried partners." Reported statistics combine same sex and opposite sex domestic partnerships. The CPS does not identify whether the unmarried partner is the biological or adoptive parent of children in the household. Survey data from other sources suggest that the CPS measure of domestic partnerships may be too low (Casper, Cohen, and Simmons, 1999). The 1990 Census has similar information on domestic partnerships. The 1980 Census does not include information on domestic partnerships.

Of the major regions, the San Francisco Bay Area had the highest share (77 percent) of young children living with married parents. San Diego County and the Sacramento region had the lowest share at just over 61 percent. In each of the major regions, the vast majority of children who did not live with married parents lived with a single mother. Interestingly, San Diego County and the Inland Empire had relatively large shares of children living with single fathers (5 and 6 percent, respectively). Likewise, these regions also had higher shares of children living with partnered parents.

Table 3.2
Family Structure by Race/Ethnicity (percentage)

	Married Parent	Partnered Parent	Single Mother	Single Father	Other Relative	Non-relative
1999						
White	77	5	14	2	2	1
Hispanic, F -born	71	6	18	2	2	1
Hispanic, U.S.-born	56	6	29	4	2	2
Asian F.-born	84	0	9	4	2	1
African American	28	5	59	3	3	3
1990						
White	81	3	11	2	1	2
Hispanic, F.-born	71	5	10	4	4	6
Hispanic, U.S.-born	67	7	18	3	2	3
Asian F.-born	89	1	5	2	2	2
Asian U.S.-born	88	1	7	2	1	1
Southeast Asian	80	1	12	1	2	3
African American	39	6	43	3	5	3
Native American	58	9	24	3	3	2

Source: Authors' calculations from Census (1990) and March CPS (1998-2000).

Note: The table does not show 1999 levels for groups for whom the CPS sample was too small to calculate reliable statistics. Foreign-born groupings are based on the family head. Southeast Asians are included with other Asians for 1999 but separated for 1990.

The share of young children living with married parents varied substantially by race/ethnicity and foreign-born status. For young Asian and white children, the proportion of living with married parents was close to 80 percent in 1999 (see Table 3.2). For families with foreign-born Hispanic heads, the share was 71 percent. In families headed by U.S.-born Hispanics, 56 percent of young children lived with married parents and 29 percent lived with a single mother. Less than 30 percent of African American young children lived with married parents while almost 60 percent lived with a

single mother. In 1990, 58 percent of Native American children lived with married parents and 24 percent lived with a single mother.

Adult Workforce Participation

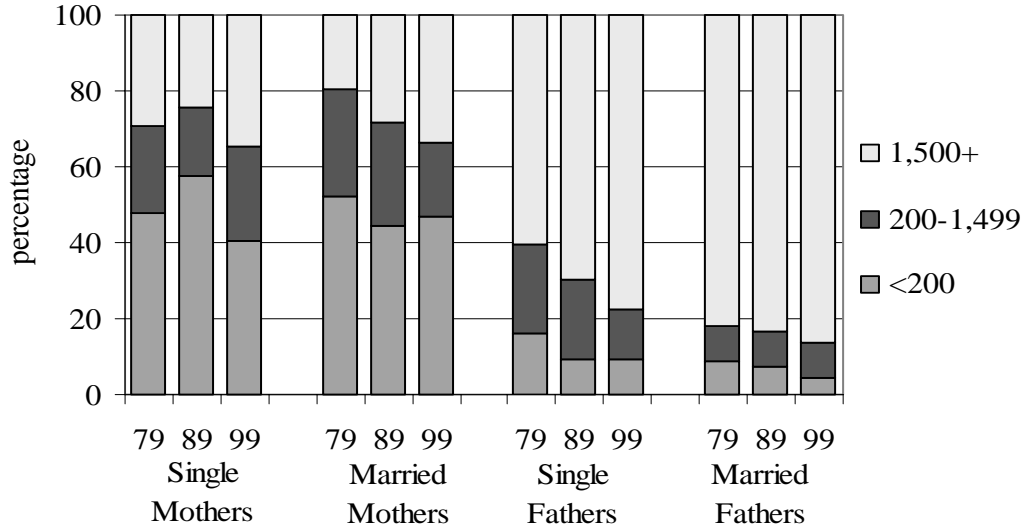
There are many ways to measure workforce participation depending on the definition of part-time work. We divide adults into three groups based on work participation in the previous year: those who worked very little or not at all (under 200 hours), those who worked a substantial amount but not close to full time (200-1,499 hours), and those who worked at least 1,500 hours. We chose 1,500 hours because it represents three-quarter-time work. For example, a person who worked full-time (i.e., 40 hours) for 37.5 weeks worked 1,500 hours. To meet the work requirements under the CalWorks welfare program, single parents must work 32 hours per week. With two weeks of vacation, this requirement translates to 1,600 hours annually.

Most fathers and more than half of mothers of young children in California worked outside the home. Thirty-five percent of children living with single mothers in 1999 had mothers who worked at least 1,500 hours. Another 25 percent of these children had mothers who worked at least 200 hours that year (see Figure 3.1). For about 41 percent of children with single mothers, the mothers worked less than 200 hours in 1999. The comparable figure for such mothers in 1989 was 57 percent. This decline is likely due, in part, to CalWorks program rules requiring work participation.⁸ Compared to children with single mothers, children with married mothers were more likely to have mothers who worked less than 200 hours in 1999. For children with married mothers, the proportion with a mother working at least 1,500 hours rose from 20 percent in 1979 to 34 percent in 1999.

For children living with single fathers, there has been a growing trend in fathers' workforce participation, with the share working at least 1,500 hours growing from 60 to 78 percent. The share of children with fathers working less than 200 hours fell from 16 to 9 percent between 1979 and 1999. Children with married fathers were the group most likely to have a working father: 86 percent had a father working at least 1,500 hours in 1999, and only 5 percent of children had a father working less than 200 hours.

⁸ For CalWorks program information, see the Department of Social Services website at <http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/getinfo/policypro.html>.

Figure 3.1
Percentage of Children with Parents Participating in the Workforce,
by Annual Hours of Work, 1979-1999

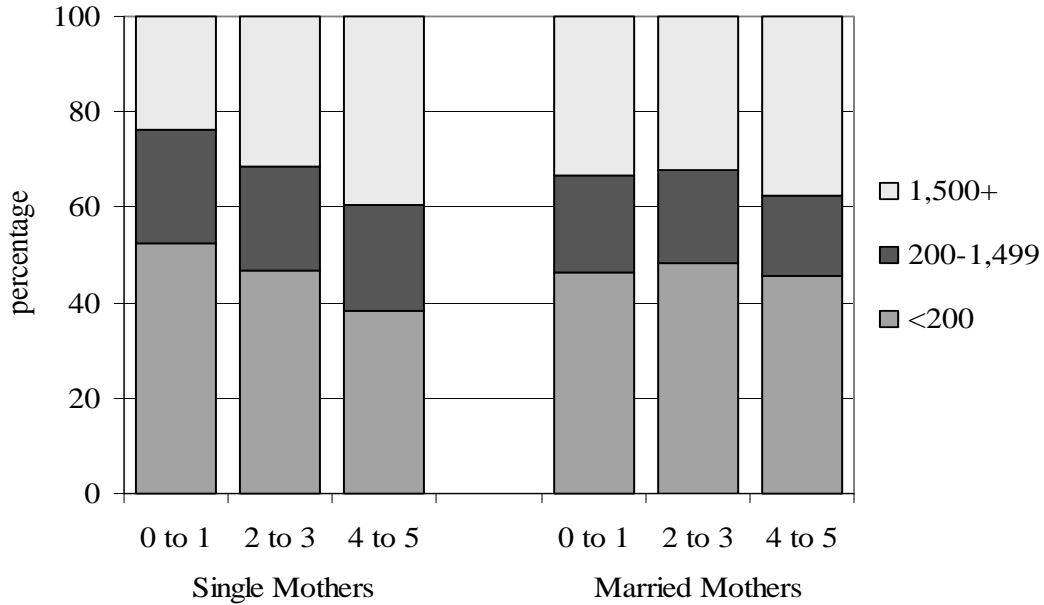


Source: Authors' calculations from March CPS (1979-1980, 1989-1990, 1999-2000).

The youngest children were less likely to have a mother working outside the home. For children under two, 52 percent of those with single mothers and 46 percent of those with married mothers had mothers who worked less than 200 hours in 1999 (see Figure 3.2). For these youngest children, only 24 percent with single mothers and 33 percent with married mothers had a mother who worked at least 1,500 hours. For children age four to five, almost 40 percent had mothers working at least 1,500 hours for both single and married mothers.⁹

⁹ Calculations of maternal workforce participation by child age are generally based on the age of the youngest child. Because we are interested in the family life of children, we calculate statistics for each young child in the family.

Figure 3.2
Percentage of Children with Mothers Participating in the Workforce,
by Age of Child, 1999



Source: Authors' calculations from March CPS (1998-2000).

In four of the six major regions, 48 to 58 percent of children with single mothers had mothers who worked less than 200 hours in 1999 (see Table 3.3). In five of the regions, 22 to 32 percent of these children had mothers who worked 1,500 hours or more. In the San Francisco Bay Area, 55 percent of children with single mothers had mothers who worked at least 1,500 hours and only 31 percent had mothers that worked less than 200 hours. Between 32 and 41 percent of children with married mothers had mothers who worked at least 1,500 hours in five of the six regions. In the Central Valley, the share was only 24 percent. The workforce participation of married fathers did not vary as substantially: 79 to 89 percent of children with married fathers had a father working at least 1,500 hours. There were too few single-father families to calculate reliable statistics by region.

Table 3.3
Parental Workforce Participation by Family Type
and Region, 1999 (percentage)

	<200 Hours	200-1499 Hours	1500+ Hours
Single Mothers			
Sacramento Area	36	42	22
SF Bay Area	31	14	55
Central Valley	55	20	25
Los Angeles Area	48	19	32
Inland Empire	58	17	25
San Diego County	56	20	24
Married Mothers			
Sacramento Area	39	20	41
SF Bay Area	48	19	32
Central Valley	52	24	24
Los Angeles Area	48	18	35
Inland Empire	44	15	41
San Diego County	43	17	40
Married Fathers			
Sacramento Area	12	9	80
SF Bay Area	3	9	88
Central Valley	4	17	79
Los Angeles Area	4	7	89
Inland Empire	8	5	87
San Diego County	2	10	87

Source: Authors' calculations from March CPS (1998-2000).

Note: Single father sample was too small to calculate reliable regional statistics. For regions not shown, the CPS sample was not large enough to calculate reliable statistics. See Appendix A for definitions of regions.

As Table 3.4 indicates, among children with single mothers, white children had the largest share of mothers working at least 1,500 hours (38 percent) and the smallest share with mothers working less than 200 hours (36 percent). For Hispanics and African Americans, the share with a mother working less than 200 hours was about half. Among children with married mothers, Hispanic children in families with foreign-born heads had the highest share of mothers working less than 200 hours (57 percent) and those in families with U.S.-born heads had the lowest share (37 percent). For children with married fathers, for all groups shown, 80 to 90 percent had fathers who worked at least 1,500 hours.

Table 3.4
Parental Work Participation by Family Type and Race/Ethnicity
(percentage)

	<200 Hours in 1999	200-1499 Hours in 1999	1500+ Hours in 1999	Avg. Hours in 1989
Single Mothers				
White	36	25	38	880
Hispanic, foreign-born	50	17	33	842
Hispanic, U.S.-born	49	22	28	675
Asian, foreign-born				879
Asian, U.S.-born				1050
Southeast Asian				196
African American	49	25	26	605
Native American				570
Married Mothers				
White	43	21	36	840
Hispanic, foreign-born	57	17	26	540
Hispanic, U.S.-born	37	22	41	802
Asian, foreign-born	46	16	38	663
Asian, U.S.-born				1165
Southeast Asian				442
African American				1078
Native American				829
Married Fathers				
White	4	6	90	2191
Hispanic, foreign-born	3	13	84	1727
Hispanic, U.S.-born	5	10	85	1901
Asian, foreign-born	10	10	80	1766
Asian, U.S.-born				2053
Southeast Asian				866
African American				1850
Native American				1941

Source: Authors' calculations from March CPS (1998-2000) and the Census (1990).
Notes: The table does not show 1999 levels for groups for whom the CPS sample was too small to calculate reliable statistics. Foreign-born groupings are based on the family head. The single father sample in the CPS was too small to calculate reliable statistics for all groups. Southeast Asians are included with other Asians for 1999 but separated for 1990.

Because of the small size of the CPS sample, we need to rely on 1990 Census data to estimate parental workforce participation for many groups (final column, Table 3.4). For Asian children, those in families with U.S.-born heads had substantially higher average maternal work hours than did white children. However, Southeast Asians had particularly low workforce participation. Among Southeast Asians, for children with married fathers, the average annual hours worked was less than 900. For Native Americans,

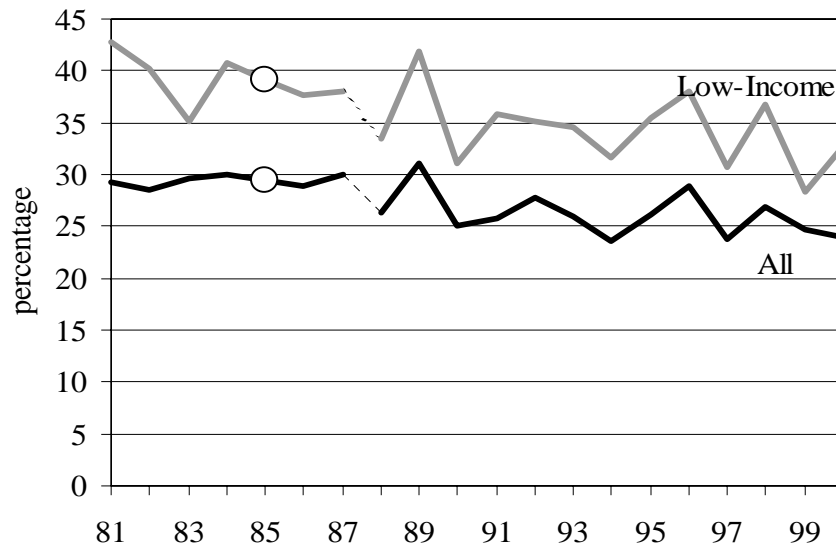
workforce participation was similar to that of whites; the exception was the case of children with single mothers, for whom workforce participation was lower among Native Americans.

Childcare cost, quality, and availability are important factors related to trends and differences in adult workforce participation. In this study, we do not cover childcare topics because PPIC has forthcoming research on that subject and the CCFC has a recent survey of childcare in the state.

Residential Mobility

In 2000, about one-fourth of all young children moved households in the previous year. For low-income children, the share that moved was close to one-third (see Figure 3.3).¹⁰ Residential mobility for young children varies

Figure 3.3
Percentage of Young Children who Moved in the
Previous Year, 1981-2000



Source: Authors' calculations from March CPS (1981-2000).

Notes: Information refers to moving in the previous year. For 1987 and earlier, children are categorized by the mobility status of their mothers due to the nature of the survey question. In all years, children under one are categorized by the mobility status of their mothers. We use mobility status of fathers for children not living with their mothers. The CPS survey does not contain comparable mobility information in 1985.

¹⁰ See Chapter 5 for the definition of "low-income" used in this study.

significantly from year to year, but the general trend has been downward over the last two decades. In 1981, the share that had moved in the previous year was 30 percent for all young children and over 40 percent for low-income children.

Children from all regions of California were highly mobile in the late 1990s, especially children in low-income families (see Table 3.5). Of the major regions, San Diego County had children with the highest mobility, with 34 percent of young children having moved in the previous year. (The figure for low-income children was 45 percent.)

Table 3.5
Percentage of Children Who Moved in 1999, by Region

	All children	Low- income children
Sacramento Area	30	37
SF Bay Area	20	25
Central Valley	25	32
Los Angeles Area	23	28
Inland Empire	27	37
San Diego County	34	45

Sources: Authors' calculations from March CPS (1998-2000).

Notes: See notes to Figure 3.3. For regions not shown, the CPS sample was not large enough to calculate reliable statistics. See Appendix A for definitions of regions.

Residential mobility was particularly high for African American children in 1999; 34 percent had moved in the previous year (48 percent of low-income African American children). However, data from the 1990 Census provides a somewhat different measure of mobility--movement in the previous five years--and showed a particularly high level of residential mobility for foreign-born Asian and Hispanic children (Table 3.6, final column).

Table 3.6
Percentage of Children Who Moved by Race/Ethnicity

	All children (1999)	Low income children (1999)	All children, 1990
White	23	37	73
Hispanic, foreign-born	26	29	82
Hispanic, U.S.-born	28	32	69
Asian, foreign-born	25		89
Asian, U.S.-born			72
Southeast Asian			82
African American	34	48	70
Native American			69

Sources: Authors' calculations from Census (1990) and March CPS (1998-2000).
Notes: Information for 1999 refers to moving in the previous year. Information for 1990 refers to mother moving since 1985. See notes to Figure 3.3. The table does not show 1999 levels for groups for whom the CPS sample was too small to calculate reliable statistics. Foreign-born groupings are based on the family head. Southeast Asians are included with other Asians for 1999 but separated for 1990.

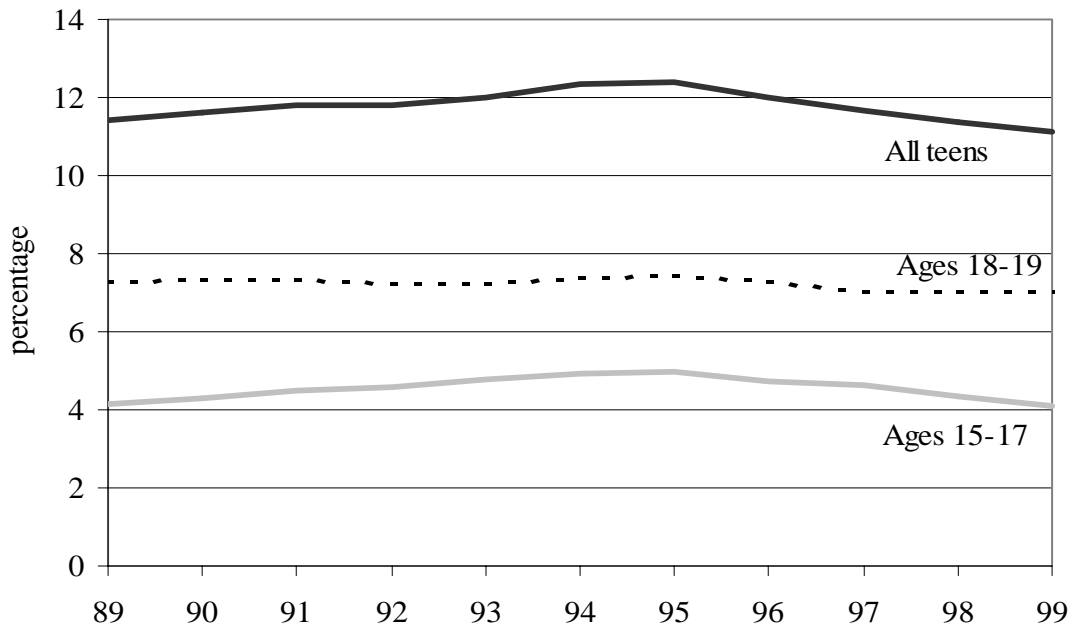
Births to Teenage Mothers

The typical measure of births to teenage mothers is the "teen birth rate" which is generally defined as the number of births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19. The teen birth rate in California was roughly 60 births per 1,000 teen women in the late 1990s (Johnson, Hill, and Heim, 2001). For this report, we are interested in the characteristics of the families of young children. Therefore, we measure the share of births to teen mothers as a percentage of all births. For populations that have a high proportion of women ages 15-19, the share of births to teen mothers may be high even when the teen birth rate is not particularly high. Readers should keep in mind that the trends and racial/ethnic differences reported here are indicative of the families of young children and not the conditions of teenagers.

In 1999, 11 percent of all births in California were to teen mothers, with 4 percent to young women ages 15 to 17 and 7 percent to young women ages 18 and 19 (see Figure 3.4). The percentage of births to teen mothers has been fairly stable over the last decade, showing a slight increase in the early 1990s and a slight decline in the late 1990s. Many teen mothers were married at the time of their children's births. In 1999, 32 percent of births to women ages 15 to 17 were to married women; the corresponding figure for

women ages 18 and 19 was 43 percent. By comparison, 72 percent of births to women ages 20 and older were to married women.

Figure 3.4
Percentage of Births that Were to Teenage Mothers, 1989-1999



Source: Authors' calculations from Vital Statistics Birth Records, 1989-1999.

In nine of the ten regions of California, the share of births to mothers age 15 to 17 was 5 percent or less (see Table 3.7). In the Central Valley, the share was 7 percent. In all regions, a substantial share of births to women of this age was to married women. The Sierra East had the highest share to married women at 54 percent; the Central Valley had the lowest share at 26 percent. The share of births to women ages 18 to 19 ranged from a low of 5 percent in the San Francisco Bay Area to a high of 11 percent in the Central Valley.

Table 3.7
Percentage of Births to Teenage Mothers by Region, 1999

	<u>Ages 15-17</u>		<u>Ages 18-19</u>	
	As a share of births	Share to married mothers	As a share of births	Share to married mothers
North State	5	46	10	55
Sierra East	3	54	9	45
Sacramento	5	33	8	41
Gold Country	3	36	6	45
Central Valley	7	26	11	39
Central Coast	4	44	8	55
S.F. Bay Area	3	40	5	49
Los Angeles	4	33	7	40
Inland Empire	5	28	9	42
San Diego County	4	37	7	51

Source: Authors' calculations from Vital Statistics Birth Records, 1999.

Notes: See Appendix A for definitions of regions.

Foreign-born Asians had a very small share of births to women ages 15 to 17, less than 1 percent (see Table 3.8). For Southeast Asians and whites, the share was 2 percent. (Most teen births to Southeast Asian women were to married women.) For U.S.-born Hispanics, the share was 10 percent, and only 29 percent of these were to married women. Births to women ages 18 and 19 were also particularly low for foreign-born Asian women (2 percent) and high for foreign-born Hispanic women (14 percent).¹¹

¹¹ See Johnson, Hill, and Heim (2001) for teenage birth rates by race and ethnicity.

Table 3.8
Percentage of Births to Teenage Mothers by Race/Ethnicity, 1999

	<u>Ages 15-17</u>		<u>Ages 18-19</u>	
	As a share of births	Share to married mothers	As a share of births	Share to married mothers
White	2	31	5	45
Hispanic, foreign- born	4	43	6	52
Hispanic, U.S.-born	10	29	14	38
Asian, foreign-born	1	32	2	48
Asian, U.S.-born	5	34	8	42
Southeast Asian	2	61	4	84
African American	6	23	10	29
Native American	7	35	12	36

Source: Authors' calculations from Vital Statistics Birth Records, 1999.

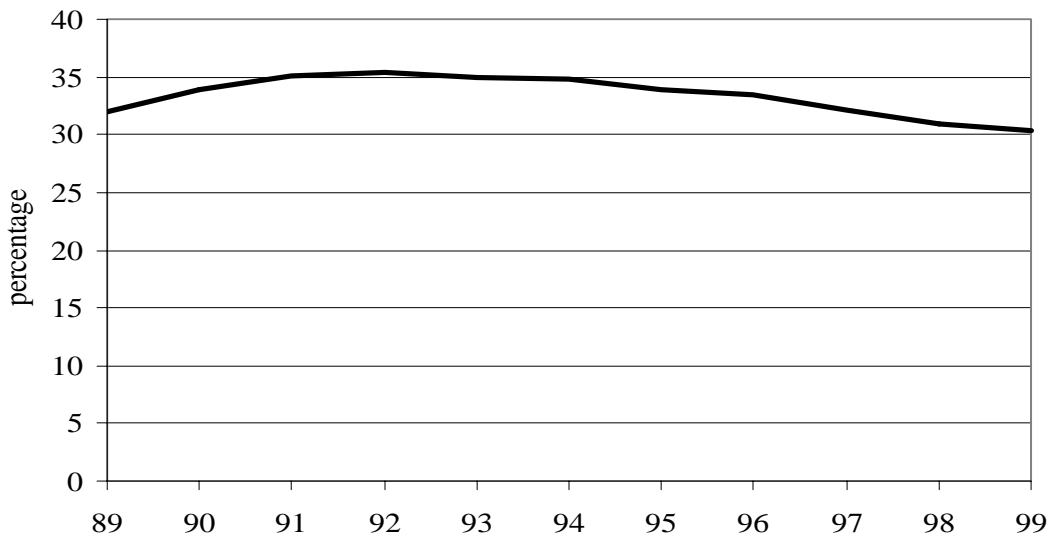
4. Parental Education

This chapter describes education levels for parents of children ages five and under. The earliest educators of young children are their family members. Parental education is strongly associated with a child's educational achievement (Manski *et al.*, 1992). Early childhood development programs also contribute to educational achievement. However, in this study we do not investigate preschool, kindergarten, or other educational conditions for young children. The Public Policy Institute of California will publish studies of these topics in the coming year, and the California Children and Families Commission has recently fielded a survey of these topics.

Maternal Education

In 1999, roughly 30 percent of births in California were to women who had not completed 12 years of schooling, the usual time required for a high school diploma.¹² This figure has fallen from its peak of 35 percent in 1992 to 30 percent in 1999 (see Figure 4.1). Seventy percent of these births were to foreign-born women.

Figure 4.1
Percentage of Births to Women with Less than 12 Years of Schooling, 1989-1999



Source: Authors' calculations from Vital Statistics Birth Records, 1989-1999.

¹² By way of comparison, 26 percent of women ages 20 to 45 have less than 12 years of education. Fertility rates tend to be higher than average among women with low levels of education; as a result, their share of births tends to exceed their share of the population.

In the Gold Country, the share of births to women with less than 12 years of schooling was relatively low at only 11 percent (see Table 4.1). In the Sierra East and the San Francisco Bay Area, the share was 20 percent. At the other extreme--in Los Angeles, the Central Coast, and the Central Valley--the shares were between 35 and 40 percent. (See Appendix C for county-level statistics.)

Table 4.1
Percentage of Births to Women with Less than 12 Years of Schooling, 1999

	Percentage of overall births
North State	24
Sierra East	21
Sacramento	26
Gold Country	11
Central Valley	39
Central Coast	38
S.F. Bay Area	20
Los Angeles	35
Inland Empire	31
San Diego	25

Source: Authors' calculations from Vital Statistics Birth Records, 1999.

In most regions, the majority of births to women with less than 12 years of schooling were to foreign-born women. However, in the Sierra East, 57 percent of these births were to U.S.-born women. In the North and the Gold Country, more than 65 percent of these births were to U.S.-born women.

For whites and Asians, about 10 percent of births were to women with less than 12 years of schooling (see Table 4.2). For African Americans, the share was 18 percent; for Southeast Asians, 23 percent. Hispanics had the highest share of births to women with less than 12 years of schooling. The share for U.S.-born Hispanics was 30 percent; for foreign-born Hispanics, the share was more than 63 percent.

Table 4.2
Percentage of Births to Women with Less than 12 Years of Schooling
by Race/Ethnicity, 1999

	As a share of births
White	8
Hispanic, foreign-born	63
Hispanic, U.S.-born	30
Asian, foreign-born	8
Asian, U.S.-born	9
Southeast Asian	23
African American	18
Native American	28

Source: Authors' calculations from Vital Statistics Birth Records, 1999.

Paternal Education

Unlike information on maternal education, information on paternal education is not available on birth records. We therefore use survey data to measure the percentage of young children with fathers who have not completed high school. In these measures, we consider only fathers who live with children ages five and under. Statewide, 28 percent of young children had fathers who lacked a high school diploma in 1999. This share has increased slightly over the last two decades from 26 percent in 1980 (see Table 4.3). Regionally, the share of children with fathers without a high school diploma went from a low of 14 percent in the San Francisco Bay Area to a high of 38 percent in the Central Valley. In the Los Angeles region, 34 percent of children had fathers who had not completed high school.

Table 4.3
Trends and Regional Differences in Paternal Education
(percentage of children)

	Less than HS diploma	Bachelor's or more
Statewide, 1980	25.6	22.8
Statewide, 1990	26.6	24.3
Statewide, 1999	27.7	24.8
Regions, 1999		
Sacramento Area	22	14
SF Bay Area	14	41
Central Valley	38	17
Los Angeles Area	34	25
Inland Empire	29	9
San Diego County	19	28

Source: Authors' calculations from Census (1980, 1990) and March CPS (1998-2000).
Notes: Calculations are based on children living with their fathers. In 1980, the Census reported years of completed schooling. For 1980, Table 4.1 shows the percentage not completing 12 years and the percentage completing 16 or more years. For regions not shown, the CPS sample was not large enough to calculate reliable statistics. See Appendix A for definitions of regions.

Hispanic fathers of young children had the lowest levels of paternal educational attainment. Among Hispanic children with fathers born in the United States, the share of fathers who had not completed high school was 28 percent; for children with foreign-born Hispanic fathers, that share was 64 percent. For the other three major racial/ethnic groups, less than 10 percent of young children had fathers who had not completed high school.

There was significant variation in the proportions of young children whose fathers had completed a bachelor's degree. Among African Americans, that figure was 26 percent; for whites, the figure was 38 percent; and for Asians, the figure was 50 percent and higher. The high figure for Asians masks substantial variation among subgroups. Information from 1990 shows that less than 13 percent of young Asian children had fathers who lacked a high school diploma; but the corresponding figure among Southeast Asians was 47 percent.

Table 4.4
Paternal Education by Race/Ethnicity (percentage of children)

	Less than HS diploma 1999	Bachelors' or more 1999	Less than HS diploma 1990
White	5	38	9
Hispanic, foreign-born	64	4	74
Hispanic, U.S.-born	28	9	54
Asian, foreign-born	8	50	13
Asian, U.S.-born			11
Southeast Asian			47
African American	8	26	14
Native American			23

Sources: Authors' calculations from Census (1990) and March CPS (1998-2000).

Notes: Calculations are based on children living with their fathers. The table does not show 1999 levels for groups for whom the CPS sample was too small to calculate reliable statistics. Foreign-born groupings are based on the family head. Southeast Asians are included with other Asians for 1999 but separated for 1990.

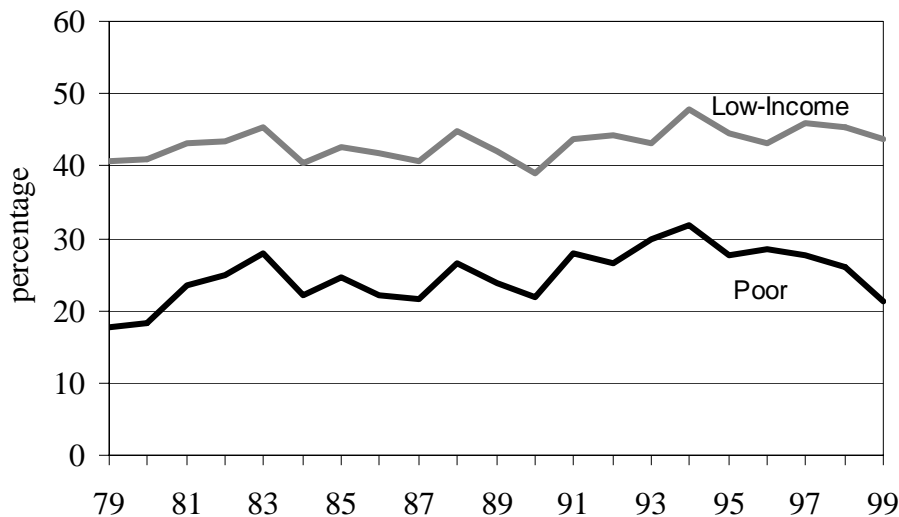
5. Economic Conditions

This chapter describes economic conditions in the families of young children in California. We measure the share of children who are in poor and low-income families, the median incomes for families with young children, and the share of those families that receive public assistance.

Poverty and Low Income

The poverty rate is the percentage of people who live in families with incomes below a threshold set by the federal government. In 2000, the threshold for a family of four was \$17,463. In 1999, 21 percent of young children in California were poor by this definition (see Figure 5.1, black line). In recent years, the poverty rate for young children has fallen from a high of 32 percent in 1994 to 21 percent in 1999. However, the 1999 rate still exceeds the poverty rate for young children in 1979, which was 18 percent.

Figure 5.1
Percentage of Children in Poor and Low-Income Families, 1979-1999



Source: Authors' calculations from March CPS (1980-2000).

The official definition of poverty has been criticized because it does not account for regional prices and income needs. To supplement this measure of poverty, we measured the share of children in low-income families using 75 percent of median income in California as the low-income threshold. We chose this income level because it is the standard for eligibility for childcare

subsidies in the state.¹³ By this measure, 44 percent of young children were in low-income families in 1999 (see Figure 5.1, gray line). This rate was lower than that in the peak year of 1994 but higher than the 1979 rate.

Regionally, the young child poverty rate in 1999 ranged from a low of 9 percent in the San Francisco Bay Area to a high of 40 percent in the Central Valley (see Table 5.1). The share of young children in low-income families followed a similar regional pattern, with a low of 24 percent in the San Francisco Bay Area and a high of 60 percent in the Central Valley. In Los Angeles County, the largest county with low-performing schools, the poverty rate was 32 percent and the low-income rate was 52 percent. Other counties with low-performing schools had similar poverty and low-income levels. For all other counties, the poverty rate was substantially lower (17 percent), as was the low-income rate (36 percent).

Table 5.1
Percentage of Children in Poor and Low-Income Families by Region, 1999

	Poor	Low-income
Regions		
Sacramento Area	31	53
SF Bay Area	9	24
Central Valley	40	60
Los Angeles Area	27	47
Inland Empire	23	45
San Diego County	26	46
School-based regions		
LA County	32	52
Low-performing	32	54
All other counties	17	36

Sources: Authors' calculations from March CPS (1998-2000).

Notes: For regions not shown, the CPS sample was not large enough to calculate reliable statistics. See Appendix A for definitions of regions.

In 1999, white and Asian children had the lowest poverty rates at almost 13 percent. African American and Hispanic children had poverty rates of 30 percent and higher. Low-income rates in 1999 show essentially the same pattern. In 1989, almost half of Southeast Asian children were poor. The foreign-born Hispanic poverty rate was also very high at 44 percent. Income data from the Census are not directly comparable to data

¹³ For consistency over time, we calculate the threshold in each year using the median presented later in this chapter. See Appendix B for methodological details.

from the CPS, and the columns of Table 5.2 should not be interpreted as reflecting a change in poverty and low-income during the 1990s.

Table 5.2
Percentage of Children in Poor and Low-Income Families by Race/Ethnicity

	Poor 1999	Low-income 1999	Poor 1989	Low-income 1989
White	13	27	11	27
Hispanic, foreign-born	39	68	44	68
Hispanic, U.S.-born	30	50	28	54
Asian, foreign-born	12	25	21	42
Asian, U.S.-born			9	23
Southeast Asian			49	62
African American	38	58	37	60
Native American			28	54

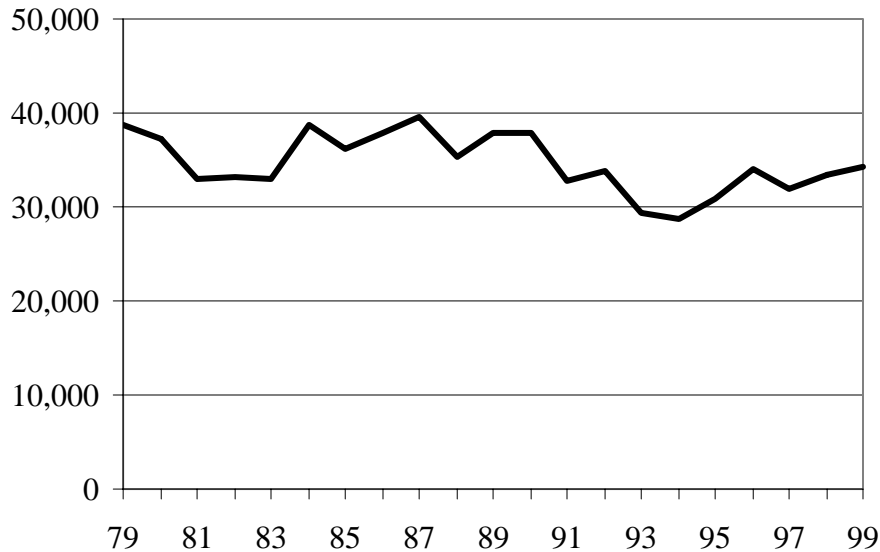
Sources: Authors' calculations from Census (1990) and March CPS (1998-2000).

Notes: Income data for 1989 are not directly comparable to data for 1999. The table does not show 1999 levels for groups for whom the CPS sample was too small to calculate reliable statistics. Foreign-born groupings are based on the family head. Southeast Asians are included with other Asians for 1999 but separated for 1990.

Median Income for Families with Young Children

Median income for families with young children has improved from a low of less than \$29,000 in 1994 to just over \$34,000 in 1999 (see Figure 5.2). However, the 1999 figure was lower than the inflation-adjusted medians for 1989 (\$38,000) and 1979 (\$39,000).

Figure 5.2
Median Income for Families with Young Children, 1979-1999



Source: Authors' calculations from March CPS (1980-2000).

Notes: The median is the level of income at which half of children live in families with higher income and half of children live in families with lower income. Income reported in inflation-adjusted 1999 dollars. Income adjusted for family size. See Appendix B for details.

In 1999, the San Francisco Bay Area had the highest median income for families with young children at almost \$62,000 (see Table 5.3). In other regions, the median was about half of that or less. The Central Valley had the lowest median at \$22,000. (See Appendix C for estimates of per capita and median income by county.)

Table 5.3
Median Income for Families with Young Children by Region, 1999

	Median
Sacramento Area	25,748
SF Bay Area	61,791
Central Valley	21,739
Los Angeles Area	30,604
Inland Empire	34,050
San Diego County	30,279

Sources: Authors' calculations from March CPS (1998-2000).

Notes: See notes to Figure 5.2. For regions not shown, the CPS sample was not large enough to calculate reliable statistics. See Appendix A for definitions of regions.

A comparison of the major racial and ethnic groups shows that young white children had the highest median family incomes at over \$56,500 in 1999 (see Table 5.4). Foreign-born Hispanics had the lowest median at just under \$20,500. For 1989, when information is available at a more detailed level, we see that Southeast Asians had the lowest median of less than \$18,500. Income data from the Census are not directly comparable to data from the CPS, and the columns of Table 5.4 should not be interpreted as showing an increase in median income during the 1990s.

Table 5.4
Median Income for Families with Young Children by Race/Ethnicity

	Median 1999	Median 1989
White	56,594	54,824
Hispanic, foreign-born	20,492	19,130
Hispanic, U.S.-born	29,757	27,505
Asian, foreign-born	49,740	37,955
Asian, U.S.-born		56,372
Southeast Asian		18,438
African American	26,234	21,442
Native American		29,963

Sources: Authors' calculations from the Census (1990) and March CPS (1998-2000).

Notes: See notes to Figure 5.2. Income data for 1989 are not directly comparable to data for 1999. The table does not show 1999 levels for groups for whom the CPS sample was too small to calculate reliable statistics. Foreign-born groupings are based on the family head. Southeast Asians are included with other Asians for 1999 but separated for 1990.

Public Assistance

Over the last two decades, the share of young children living in families that received public assistance fluctuated between 14 and 21 percent (see Figure 5.3). In the late 1990s, the share fell from over 20 percent to 12 percent, the lowest level in the last 20 years. The recent decline in public assistance use reflects both welfare reform and the strength of the economy (MaCurdy *et al.*, 2000).

Figure 5.3
Percentage of Young Children in Families Receiving Public Assistance, 1979-1999



Sources: Authors' calculations from March CPS (1980-2000).

In Sacramento and the Central Valley, roughly one-fourth of young children were in families receiving public assistance in 1999 (see Table 5.5). In the Los Angeles area and the Inland Empire, only 11 percent of young children were in families that received public assistance; in the San Francisco Bay Area, less than 5 percent did. In San Diego County, the figure was 16 percent.

Table 5.5
Percentage of Young Children in Families Receiving Public Assistance by Region

	Public Asst. (%)
Sacramento Area	26
SF Bay Area	4
Central Valley	23
Los Angeles Area	11
Inland Empire	11
San Diego County	16

Sources: Authors' calculations from March CPS (1998-2000).

Notes: For regions not shown, the CPS sample was not large enough to calculate reliable statistics. See Appendix A for definitions of regions.

There were substantial differences in public assistance use across the major racial/ethnic groups (see Table 5.6). Almost 30 percent of young African American children were in families that received public assistance in 1999. For young children in families headed by a U.S.-born Hispanic, the share was 19 percent; for those headed by a foreign-born Hispanic, the share was 14 percent. Whites and Asians had lower overall public assistance use; among Southeast Asians, however, the share of children living in families receiving public assistance stood at 50 percent in 1989. To measure the rates of public assistance use for smaller racial/ethnic groups, we use the 1990 Census (Table 5.6, column 2). Public assistance data from the Census are not directly comparable to data from the CPS, and the columns of Table 5.6 should not be interpreted as showing an increase in public assistance use during the 1990s.

Table 5.6
Percentage of Young Children in Families Receiving Public Assistance by Race/Ethnicity

	Public Asst. 1999	Public Asst. 1989
White	9	6
Hispanic, foreign-born	14	5
Hispanic, U.S.-born	19	11
Asian, foreign-born	8	5
Asian, U.S.-born		4
Southeast Asian		50
African American	29	28
Native American		20

Sources: Authors' calculations from Census (1990) and March CPS (1998-2000).
 Note: Public assistance data for 1989 are not directly comparable to data for 1999. The table does not show 1999 levels for groups for whom the CPS sample was too small to calculate reliable statistics. Foreign-born groupings are based on the family head. Southeast Asians are included with other Asians for 1999 but separated for 1990.

6. Health Conditions

This chapter describes health insurance rates and vaccinations for young children. For a more exhaustive investigation of health status by racial or ethnic group in California, see Reyes (2001).

Health Insurance

Twenty percent of California's young children had no health insurance in 2000 (see Figure 6.1). This is roughly the same share as in the late 1980s. During the mid-1990s, the share of children without health insurance declined to 15 percent but then increased to a peak of 22 percent in 1999.

Figure 6.1
Percentage of Uninsured Children, 1989-2000



Source: Authors' calculations from March CPS (1989-2000).

Regionally, the share of young children without health insurance was highest in the Inland Empire at 29 percent (see Table 6.1). In San Diego County and the Los Angeles area, about one-fourth of young children had no health insurance. In the Central Valley, the share was 16 percent. Sacramento and the San Francisco Bay Area had the lowest shares of uninsured children at about 12 percent. For information on child health insurance rates by county, see Brown, Ponce, and Rice (2001).

Table 6.1
Percentage of Uninsured Children by Region, 1999

	Uninsured (%)
Sacramento Area	12
SF Bay Area	11
Central Valley	16
Los Angeles Area	24
Inland Empire	29
San Diego County	25

Sources: Authors' calculations from March CPS (1998-2000).

Notes: For regions not shown, the CPS sample was not large enough to calculate reliable statistics. See Appendix A for definitions of regions.

For most of the major racial and ethnic groups, the share of young children without health insurance was around 20 percent. For young children in families headed by a foreign-born Hispanic, the uninsured share was close to 30 percent. For white children, that share was 12 percent.

Table 6.2
Percentage of Uninsured Children by Race/Ethnicity

	Uninsured 1999
White	12
Hispanic, foreign-born	29
Hispanic, U.S.-born	20
Asian, foreign-born	19
African American	19

Sources: Authors' calculations from March CPS (1998-2000).

Note: The table does not show 1999 levels for groups for whom the CPS sample was too small to calculate reliable statistics. The 1990 Census did not include information on health insurance. Foreign-born groupings are based on the family head. Southeast Asians are included with other Asians.

Vaccinations

Information on vaccinations comes from the California Department of Health Services (DHS). The DHS measures the share of kindergarten children who had up-to-date vaccinations at age two. The figures discussed here are based on the regions and racial and ethnic groups presented by the DHS.

In 2000, 33 percent of kindergarteners in California were not up-to-date on vaccinations at the time of their second birthday (Table 6.3, first row). Most regions fell between 30 and 35 percent of children not up-to-date. In the Central Valley, the share was 33 percent, a marked improvement from only two years prior when about half of children were not up-to-date. At 24 percent not up-to-date, the Central Coast stands out as the region with the lowest share of unvaccinated children.

Table 6.3
Percentage of Kindergarten Children Not Up-to-Date at Age Two by
Region, 2000

	Not up-to- date (%)
State overall	33
Regions	
Rural North	37
Central Valley North	35
SF Bay Area	31
Central Coast	24
Central Valley	33
Los Angeles County	35
Other Southern CA	34

Source: California Department of Health Services, 2000 Kindergarten Retrospective Survey, available at www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/dcdc/izgroup/pdf/krtab00.pdf.

Almost half of African American kindergarten children in 2000 were not up-to-date on vaccinations at age two (see Table 6.4). For Hispanics, that share was 34 percent. Among Asians and whites, the corresponding figures were close to 30 percent.

Table 6.4
Percentage of Kindergarten Children Not Up-to-Date at Age Two by
Race/Ethnicity, 2000

	Not up-to- date (%)
White	30
Hispanic	34
Asian	27
African American	46

Source: California Department of Health Services, 2000 Kindergarten Retrospective Survey, available at www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/dcdc/izgroup/pdf/krtab00.pdf.

References

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MaCurdy, Thomas, David Mancuso, and Margaret O'Brien-Strain, *The Rise and Fall of California's Welfare Caseload: Types and Regions, 1980-1999*, Public Policy Institute of California, San Francisco, California, 2000.

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Reyes, Belinda I., ed., *A Portrait of Race and Ethnicity in California: An Assessment of Social and Economic Well-Being*, Public Policy Institute of California, San Francisco, California, 2001.

Tafoya, Sonya M., "Check One or More... Mixed Race and Ethnicity in California," *California Counts* Vol. 1, No. 2, Public Policy Institute of California, San Francisco, California, January 2000.

Other information resources on children in California

U.S. Bureau of the Census website, www.census.gov.

"Kids Count," from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, www.aecf.org/kidscount/kc2001/.

"California: State of Our Children 2000," from Children Now at www.childrennow.org.

County Fact Book, California State Association of Counties, www.cicg.org.

Conditions of Children in California (1989), from Policy Analysis for California Education (PACE).

Appendix A. Region Definitions

This appendix describes the three main regional divisions used in this study.

CCFC Regions

The CCFC requested the following ten regions. These regions were used whenever the data was sufficient to do so.

North State: Butte, Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity

Sierra East: Alpine, Inyo, Lassen, Modoc, Mono, Plumas, Sierra

Sacramento: Colusa, El Dorado, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba

Gold Country: Amador, Calaveras, Nevada, Placer, Tuolumne

Central Valley: Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Tulare

Central Coast: Monterey, San Benito, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo

San Francisco Bay Area: Alameda, Contra Costa, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma

Los Angeles: Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura

Inland Empire: Riverside, San Bernardino

San Diego: Imperial, San Diego

The CCFC regions differ from those used in other PPIC studies. In particular, PPIC studies typically include Placer County in the Sacramento region; Lake and Mendocino Counties are usually included in the North region.

CPS Regions

Because the CPS identifies only the 24 metropolitan counties in California, its data are not sufficient to estimate statistics for each of the regions identified above. Furthermore, the sample size of the CPS is not large enough to create reliable estimates for many counties and regions. We

created a subset of the ten CCFC regions using only identified counties where the regional samples were large enough to create reliable estimates (see Appendix B for a discussion of estimate reliability). Regions were created using CPS county codes. For families with no county code, MSA code was used.

Sacramento: El Dorado, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Yolo counties, plus the metropolitan areas of Stockton-Lodi, Yolo, Yuba City, and Chico-Paradise (in Butte County)

San Francisco Bay Area: Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma counties

Central Valley: Fresno, Kern, Merced, and Tulare counties, plus the metropolitan area of Fresno

Los Angeles: Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura counties

Inland Empire: Riverside and San Bernardino counties

San Diego: San Diego County

Regions with Low-Performing Schools

The CCFC asked that some indicators be provided for regions with low-performing schools, where "low-performing" is defined as an Academic Performance Index (API) of 3 or less. To implement this request in county-level data, for each county we computed the share of elementary students in a school with an API of 3 or less. We identified 18 counties where more than 30 percent of students were in a low-performing school.¹⁴ These counties were Colusa, Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Lake, Madera, Merced, Monterey, Riverside, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Tulare, and Yuba. Due to its large size, Los Angeles would dominate any statistics created for these 18 counties. We therefore report statistics for Los Angeles County, the 17 other counties with low performing schools, and all other counties.

Poverty and income data for low-performing schools came from the CPS (Table 5.1). For these statistics, the analysis is limited to Los Angeles County plus the ten other counties with low-performing schools that were identified in the CPS: Fresno, Kern, Madera, Merced, Monterey, Riverside,

¹⁴ There were four counties where school API scores were missing for more than half of the students: Alpine, Modoc, Mono and Sierra. These counties appeared to have relatively high average scores and they are included in the "all other counties" category.

San Bernardino, San Joaquin, Santa Barbara, and Tulare. The category "all other counties" includes all California children not identified as living in one of these eleven counties.

Appendix B. Data and Methodology

This appendix describes the data sources and methodological approach used in this study.

Data Sources

The decennial Census data (1980, 1990, 2000) and the March Annual Demographic File of the Current Population Survey (CPS) are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These surveys are described more fully in Reed, Glenn Haber, and Mameesh (1996), Appendix A, at www.ppic.org/publications/PPIC000/PPIC000.pdf/index.html.

Population estimates and projections from the California Department of Finance can be found at www.dof.ca.gov/html/Demograp/race.htm.

The Vital Statistics Birth Records are provided by the California Department of Health Services. More information on this data set can be found at www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/vsdatatablesindex.htm.

Adjustments to Population Estimates and Projections

We rely on California Department of Finance (DOF) population projections by county and racial/ethnic group. The DOF projections of children aged five and under for July of 2000 were roughly 11 percent higher than the 2000 Census estimates for April 2000. The DOF expects to release population projections with adjustments based on the 2000 Census in the summer of 2003. In the interim, the DOF has calculated some crude adjustments, but these have not been done by age group. We use a strategy similar to that of the DOF to create crude adjustments for the California population aged five and under.

Using data from 2000 Census Summary File 1, for each county we divide the 2000 Census young child population into two groups: Hispanics and non-Hispanics. Further division into racial groups is not possible without assigning all children described in the 2000 Census as "other race" or "multiple race" to one or another DOF racial/ethnic group. For each of the two groups, we calculate a county adjustment factor such that when the DOF population projection for 2000 is multiplied by the adjustment factor, the result is equivalent to the 2000 Census estimate of county population for that group (i.e., for Hispanics and for combined non-Hispanics). The county adjustment factor is then multiplied by DOF population projections for 2000 to 2020. For the period 1991 to 1999, we implement a smooth adjustment of 10 percent of the full adjustment per year (i.e., 10 percent in 1991, 90 percent in 1999, and full adjustment in 2000).

The population estimates in this study, the DOF projections, and the 2000 Census Summary File 1 do not adjust for Census undercount. The Bureau of the Census has released national estimates of 2000 Census undercount by race and ethnicity. The DOF has used the national data to develop estimates of the total population in each California county (see <http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/repndat.htm>, report E-4). The DOF county undercount-adjusted estimates are not available by age group.¹⁵

Estimate Reliability

The CPS data sample includes roughly 5,000 households in California each year. To calculate reliable estimates for regions and racial/ethnic groups, we combined three years of CPS data (1998-2000). For each region and racial/ethnic group, we calculated the number of families and the standard errors of estimates.¹⁶ We did not report CPS-based statistics for regions and groups for whom estimates had excessively large standard errors. Typically, each region or group had more than 100 observations in the sample. For regions, we also checked that the racial/ethnic distribution of young children in the CPS sample roughly matched that of DOF estimates for the region.

Calculation of Median Income

The median family income figures reported in Chapter 5 are based on income adjusted for family size. Because large families require more resources than do small families to have the same level of well-being, we adjust for family size to create equivalent income for a family of four. We adjust by dividing income for each family by the 1999 poverty line for families of the same size and age-structure, and then multiplying by the 1999 poverty line for a family of four. The median is calculated such that 50 percent of young children live in families with less income than the median (i.e., child-weighted).

¹⁵ For a description of 1990 Census undercount in California by race and ethnicity, see Reyes (2001), p. 30. For a study of undercount issues for children, see O'Hare (web publication: <http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/census.pdf>).

¹⁶ Our estimates of standard errors were too low because we did not take into account sample design effects.

Appendix C: Indicators by County

**Table C.1
Population Estimates by Race/Ethnicity for Children Ages 5 and Under, 2000**

	Total	Hispanic	White	African American	Native American	Asian	Pacific Islander	Other	Multiple Race
ALAMEDA	119,124	34,542	33,167	17,637	372	23,490	827	570	8,519
ALPINE	74	13	35	1	20	0	0	0	5
AMADOR	1,821	230	1,463	3	44	13	0	7	61
BUTTE	14,180	2,809	9,274	264	327	754	22	24	706
CALAVERAS	2,266	265	1,809	16	53	18	3	2	100
COLUSA	1,851	1,197	561	7	42	12	2	3	27
CONTRA COSTA	80,169	22,240	36,336	8,251	217	7,127	321	334	5,343
DEL NORTE	1,864	350	1,124	11	180	62	1	2	134
EL DORADO	11,048	1,883	8,322	55	90	240	6	13	439
FRESNO	82,124	47,496	20,050	4,569	551	6,492	58	179	2,729
GLENN	2,435	1,138	1,087	7	46	93	3	5	56
HUMBOLDT	8,620	1,114	5,880	95	742	176	16	24	573
IMPERIAL	13,224	10,955	1,556	183	175	201	6	11	137
INYO	1,173	330	624	2	142	8	4	3	60
KERN	67,681	36,022	23,376	3,940	460	1,679	71	91	2,042
KINGS	12,489	7,064	3,776	618	162	316	15	18	520
LAKE	3,789	823	2,564	69	142	18	6	2	165
LASSEN	2,061	331	1,502	22	86	11	15	5	89
LOS ANGELES	896,143	547,865	162,425	80,080	2,001	70,718	2,302	2,414	28,338
MADERA	11,469	7,382	3,256	243	121	110	7	21	329
MARIN	16,106	2,978	11,098	350	22	645	11	68	934
MARIPOSA	910	119	705	4	41	3	1	0	37
MENDOCINO	6,314	2,094	3,452	43	389	48	8	6	274
MERCED	22,744	13,436	5,989	767	83	1,648	24	53	744
MODOC	669	160	446	0	32	5	0	4	22

Table C.1 (continued)
Population Estimates by Race/Ethnicity for Children Ages 5 and Under, 2000

	Total	Hispanic	White	African American	Native American	Asian	Pacific Islander	Other	Multiple Race
MONO	876	309	516	1	15	9	1	4	21
MONTEREY	37,777	24,827	8,941	824	110	1,436	135	78	1,426
NAPA	9,198	3,910	4,600	112	40	214	10	25	287
NEVADA	5,322	599	4,387	21	51	35	4	15	210
ORANGE	262,229	122,156	96,107	3,576	564	28,350	747	599	10,130
PLACER	19,494	3,013	14,705	157	136	589	16	40	838
PLUMAS	1,144	129	907	13	43	3	1	7	41
RIVERSIDE	148,643	77,921	51,015	9,168	893	3,680	308	285	5,373
SACRAMENTO	108,055	26,799	47,672	12,246	652	11,556	634	404	8,092
SAN BENITO	5,687	3,339	2,019	40	11	98	9	8	163
SAN BERNARDINO	174,307	92,393	51,407	16,331	787	5,838	527	372	6,652
SAN DIEGO	240,425	97,150	94,041	15,003	1,125	17,461	957	776	13,912
SAN FRANCISCO	37,890	8,764	10,270	3,632	71	12,073	339	237	2,504
SAN JOAQUIN	54,676	23,817	18,057	3,808	223	5,569	143	139	2,920
SAN LUIS OBISPO	15,134	4,360	9,629	146	75	262	7	30	625
SAN MATEO	54,525	17,533	20,983	1,477	83	9,649	951	248	3,601
SANTA BARBARA	31,546	17,229	11,556	516	148	893	51	58	1,095
SANTA CLARA	143,338	48,737	45,140	3,349	366	36,836	389	479	8,042
SANTA CRUZ	18,739	8,470	8,769	130	67	397	17	73	816
SHASTA	11,820	1,264	9,056	128	476	242	11	30	613
SIERRA	193	24	160	2	1	0	0	0	6
SISKIYOU	2,742	426	1,971	39	149	33	3	3	118
SOLANO	34,964	9,445	13,311	5,143	132	3,461	237	121	3,114
SONOMA	33,530	10,677	19,330	477	233	994	63	86	1,670
STANISLAUS	43,223	20,043	18,135	1,220	277	1,550	112	116	1,770
SUTTER	6,969	2,383	3,186	148	83	820	10	17	322

**Table C.1 (continued)
Population Estimates by Race/Ethnicity for Children Ages 5 and Under, 2000**

	Total	Hispanic	White	African American	Native American	Asian	Pacific Islander	Other	Multiple Race
TEHAMA	4,350	1,297	2,778	25	66	39	1	9	135
TRINITY	696	59	546	2	31	2	1	1	54
TULARE	39,852	26,831	10,382	543	275	895	21	55	850
TUOLUMNE	2,971	356	2,406	20	69	19	6	3	92
VENTURA	68,367	31,896	29,629	1,051	196	2,789	94	161	2,551
YOLO	13,354	5,562	5,983	246	77	792	35	37	622
YUBA	6,002	1,618	3,143	197	113	531	10	10	380

Source: Census 2000, Summary Tape File 1.

**Table C.2
County Population Estimates and Projections for Children Ages 5 and Under, 1980-2020**

	Population					Percentage change	
	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2000-2010	2000-2020
ALAMEDA	86,371	117,430	119,124	122,297	139,772	17.3	17.3
ALPINE	74	82	75	97	102	35.8	35.8
AMADOR	1,325	2,024	1,821	2,326	2,441	34.0	34.0
BUTTE	10,733	16,158	14,180	18,230	22,191	56.5	56.5
CALAVERAS	1,422	2,630	2,266	3,368	3,896	71.9	71.9
COLUSA	1,247	1,672	1,851	3,027	3,924	112.0	112.0
CONTRA COSTA	52,603	74,396	80,169	83,074	95,594	19.2	19.2
DEL NORTE	1,812	2,252	1,864	2,540	2,668	43.1	43.1
EL DORADO	6,749	11,686	11,048	16,039	19,220	74.0	74.0
FRESNO	51,300	78,243	82,124	94,373	116,729	42.1	42.1
GLENN	2,109	2,618	2,435	3,748	4,753	95.2	95.2
HUMBOLDT	9,104	10,688	8,620	9,094	9,306	8.0	8.0
IMPERIAL	10,097	12,571	13,224	20,259	27,767	110.0	110.0
INYO	1,429	1,504	1,173	1,511	1,668	42.2	42.2
KERN	43,325	65,220	67,681	90,810	120,284	77.7	77.7
KINGS	8,700	11,590	12,489	15,524	19,628	57.2	57.2
LAKE	2,533	4,273	3,789	5,511	6,656	75.7	75.7
LASSEN	1,914	2,231	2,061	2,840	3,151	52.9	52.9
LOS ANGELES	663,701	901,095	896,143	873,093	1,050,311	17.2	17.2
MADERA	6,933	9,290	11,469	16,212	21,615	88.5	88.5
MARIN	13,072	16,511	16,106	16,248	18,425	14.4	14.4
MARIPOSA	714	1,111	910	1,294	1,506	65.5	65.5
MENDOCINO	6,196	7,427	6,314	8,395	9,626	52.5	52.5
MERCED	15,314	22,816	22,744	29,562	37,049	62.9	62.9
MODOC	773	791	670	895	924	38.0	38.0
MONO	717	998	876	1,051	1,423	62.5	62.5

Table C.2 (continued)
County Population Estimates and Projections for Children Ages 5 and Under, 1980-2020

						Percentage change	
	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2000-2020	
MONTEREY	29,226	38,457	37,777	47,630	65,572		73.6
NAPA	6,856	9,165	9,198	10,886	12,918		40.4
NEVADA	4,066	6,121	5,322	7,818	8,675		63.0
ORANGE	156,059	224,716	262,229	256,064	311,060		18.6
PLACER	9,271	15,751	19,494	26,496	32,224		65.3
PLUMAS	1,534	1,611	1,144	1,626	1,551		35.6
RIVERSIDE	60,759	131,133	148,643	211,176	296,350		99.4
SACRAMENTO	67,734	103,853	108,055	126,583	151,799		40.5
SAN BENITO	2,742	4,015	5,687	7,338	8,637		51.9
SAN BERNARDINO	91,361	170,789	174,307	229,901	308,111		76.8
SAN DIEGO	154,463	237,883	240,425	274,793	337,052		40.2
SAN FRANCISCO	37,126	43,895	37,890	30,270	29,323		-22.6
SAN JOAQUIN	32,747	52,795	54,676	69,396	87,931		60.8
SAN LUIS OBISPO	10,904	17,133	15,134	21,560	27,663		82.8
SAN MATEO	41,194	54,923	54,525	53,053	59,639		9.4
SANTA BARBARA	22,086	32,826	31,546	35,140	47,911		51.9
SANTA CLARA	106,936	137,211	143,338	147,784	169,318		18.1
SANTA CRUZ	14,754	20,447	18,739	21,493	28,623		52.7
SHASTA	10,176	14,073	11,820	15,130	16,723		41.5
SIERRA	229	290	196	287	273		39.3
SISKIYOU	3,627	3,674	2,742	3,601	3,659		33.4
SOLANO	24,249	36,794	34,964	42,755	50,049		43.1
SONOMA	24,371	35,083	33,530	40,226	48,384		44.3
STANISLAUS	26,194	42,199	43,223	56,877	71,251		64.8
SUTTER	4,747	6,746	6,969	8,624	10,172		46.0
TEHAMA	3,318	4,523	4,350	5,920	7,163		64.7

Table C.2 (continued)
County Population Estimates and Projections for Children Ages 5 and Under, 1980-2020

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	Percentage change 2000-2020
TRINITY	1,087	1,073	696	921	952	36.8
TULARE	26,961	36,520	39,852	50,522	63,815	60.1
TUOLUMNE	2,637	3,486	2,971	4,503	4,760	60.2
VENTURA	51,643	65,859	68,367	74,049	90,809	32.8
YOLO	9,085	12,797	13,354	16,213	19,734	47.8
YUBA	5,354	7,427	6,002	7,583	8,764	46.0

Source: Authors' calculations based on California Department of Finance estimates and projections, adjusted by 2000 Census estimates, see Appendix B.

**Table C.3
County Socioeconomic Indicators**

	Median household income, 1997 (dollars)	Per capita personal income, 1999 (dollars)	Child poverty, ages 0-17, 1997 (%)	Share of births to women with less than a H.S. diploma, 1999 (%)
CALIFORNIA	39,595	29,856	24.6	30.4
ALAMEDA	46,795	34,131	17.6	18.5
ALPINE	31,080	25,480	30.6	25.0
AMADOR	37,829	20,915	17.1	14.6
BUTTE	29,367	22,012	30.9	23.9
CALAVERAS	34,672	20,719	20.8	15.1
COLUSA	30,464	23,085	29.4	46.1
CONTRA COSTA	54,275	37,994	13.6	15.7
DEL NORTE	29,044	17,722	31.8	32.9
EL DORADO	44,954	28,487	13.2	15.1
FRESNO	31,587	21,146	38.0	40.6
GLENN	28,649	18,015	29.2	40.8
HUMBOLDT	30,426	22,871	26.0	19.1
IMPERIAL	23,359	17,550	43.8	32.8
INYO	32,871	24,212	21.5	26.3
KERN	32,359	19,886	30.2	32.5
KINGS	30,577	15,732	31.3	35.1
LAKE	27,295	22,925	33.2	31.7
LASSEN	36,819	17,506	22.9	16.4
LOS ANGELES	36,441	28,276	30.5	37.3
MADERA	30,804	18,358	35.5	46.8
MARIN	60,967	57,982	9.5	14.8
MARIPOSA	31,178	22,452	27.1	15.2

Table C.3 (continued)
County Socioeconomic Indicators

	Median household income, 1997 (dollars)	Per capita personal income, 1999 (dollars)	Child poverty, ages 0-17, 1997 (%)	Share of births to women with less than a H.S. diploma, 1999 (%)
MENDOCINO	32,306	23,758	28.5	25.6
MERCED	29,178	18,367	37.4	40.6
MODOC	28,174	21,427	33.3	21.1
MONO	36,276	25,477	17.8	33.6
MONTEREY	38,341	29,393	24.1	46.4
NAPA	44,667	34,935	14.4	29.8
NEVADA	40,347	26,341	15.3	11.5
ORANGE	49,583	33,805	17.4	31.2
PLACER	49,638	34,972	11.0	9.7
PLUMAS	35,154	24,945	20.1	12.4
RIVERSIDE	36,368	23,271	22.7	30.7
SACRAMENTO	39,461	27,485	27.3	20.9
SAN BENITO	42,578	22,402	17.9	32.6
SAN BERNARDINO	36,876	20,949	25.7	31.4
SAN DIEGO	39,427	29,489	22.0	24.3
SAN FRANCISCO	43,405	49,464	21.7	20.5
SAN JOAQUIN	35,629	21,544	27.3	30.0
SAN LUIS OBISPO	38,597	25,888	18.5	19.8
SAN MATEO	57,267	47,146	9.5	20.5
SANTA BARBARA	40,232	30,218	22.5	36.6
SANTA CLARA	59,639	46,649	13.6	20.6
SANTA CRUZ	44,607	33,539	21.3	33.4
SHASTA	32,109	22,880	28.2	20.2

Table C.3 (continued)
County Socioeconomic Indicators

	Median household income, 1997 (dollars)	Per capita personal income, 1999 (dollars)	Child poverty, ages 0-17, 1997 (%)	Share of births to women with less than a H.S. diploma, 1999 (%)
SIERRA	34,941	24,585	15.2	16.7
SISKIYOU	28,178	21,092	30.1	22.5
SOLANO	46,115	25,176	17.0	17.7
SONOMA	43,770	32,492	13.6	26.0
STANISLAUS	35,913	21,790	27.2	31.0
SUTTER	33,775	24,223	26.5	30.4
TEHAMA	28,030	18,879	30.9	32.8
TRINITY	27,042	19,264	28.2	30.0
TULARE	27,622	19,329	39.9	44.4
TUOLUMNE	33,810	20,910	23.6	16.2
VENTURA	49,763	29,639	16.6	27.5
YOLO	38,751	27,037	23.6	26.1
YUBA	26,842	17,485	38.1	35.3

Sources and Notes: Median household income and child poverty statistics are based on small area estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html>). These estimates are based on predictions from models of income and poverty. Per capita income statistics are from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (<http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/reis/>). Maternal education statistics are based on authors' calculations from the California Vital Statistics Birth Records (1999).

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