

➤ **By 2025, California will add 7-to-11 million new residents.**

Between 2005 and 2025, the state's population will increase from 37 million people to between 44 million and 48 million. Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and immigration will be the key drivers of this growth. The foreign-born population will grow slightly faster than the U.S-born population. By 2025, 30 percent of the state's residents will be foreign born.

➤ **As the population grows, Latinos will account for an increasingly larger share.**

The Latino and Asian populations will continue to grow, while the white population will either increase very slowly or decline. Latinos are projected to become the largest racial or ethnic group by 2011 and to constitute a majority by 2040. They are now the largest group of residents under age 30, and almost half of births are to Latina women.

➤ **The population will change on other dimensions as well.**

California's population will continue to age as life expectancies increase and baby boomers begin to reach retirement age in 2011. By 2030, the number of seniors will double and one in every six Californians will be over age 65. At the same time, the number of children will increase slowly as the baby bust enters childbearing years. Fertility rates will decline, especially for second-generation Latinas. However, the number of college-age young adults will increase dramatically between 2005 and 2010 and between 2020 and 2025. Their growth reflects the aging of baby boomers' children and the children of the large influx of immigrants in the 1980s.

➤ **Inland areas will grow faster than coastal areas of the state.**

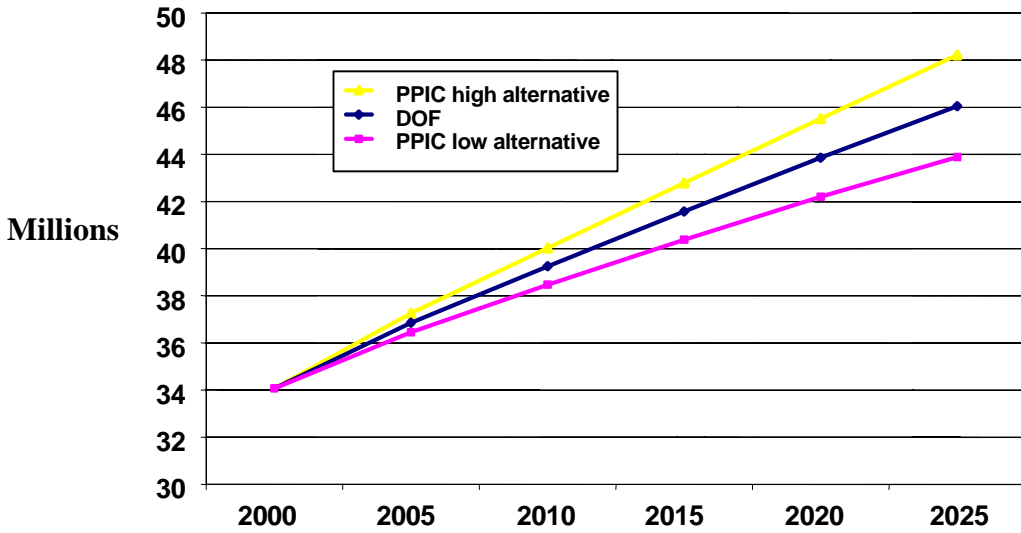
In the next two decades, populations are projected to increase by 45 percent in inland counties, compared to 17 percent in coastal counties. Absolute growth will also be greater in the inland than the coastal counties (4.8 million compared to 4.4 million). The fastest growth rates will be in the Inland Empire (Riverside and San Bernardino counties), the San Joaquin Valley, and the Sacramento metropolitan areas. Despite these uneven growth rates, even by 2040, 60 percent of the state's residents will still live in coastal counties.

➤ **Education levels are expected to rise but might not keep pace with economic demand.**

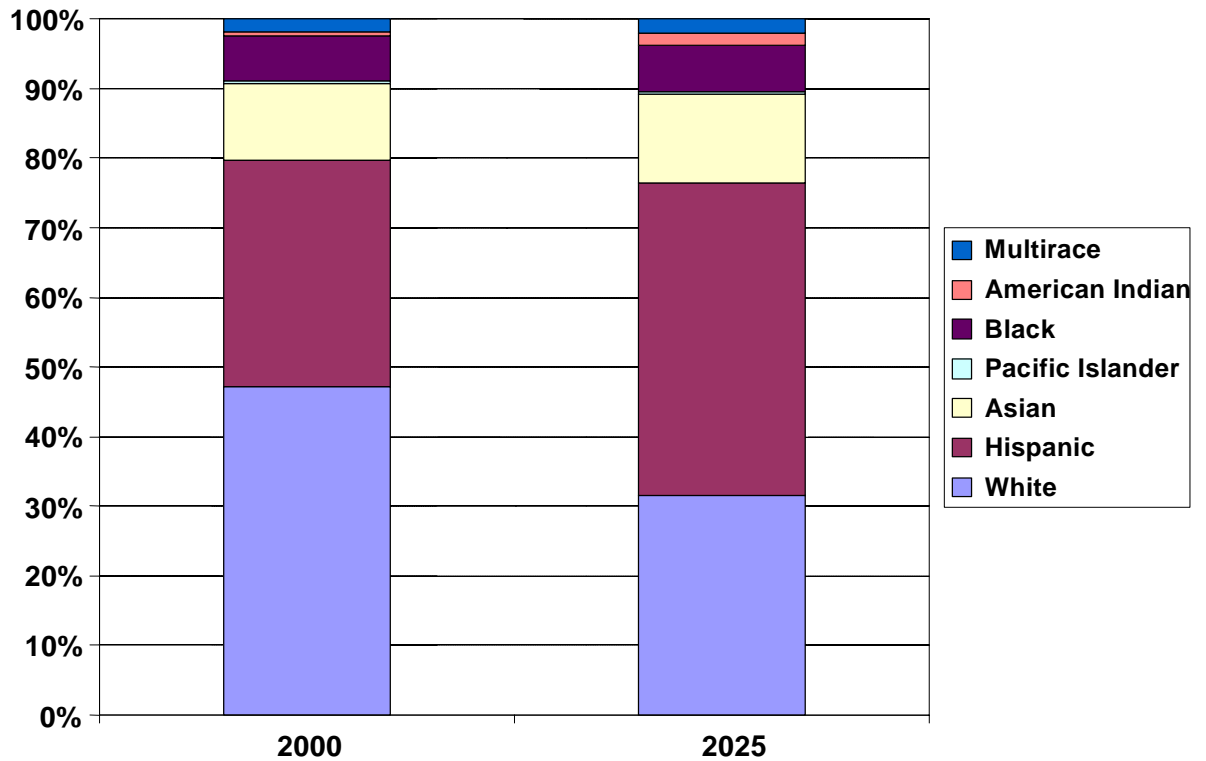
How much educational attainment will rise depends on what the projections assume about the educational progress for age and ethnic groups and whether the state will continue to attract a large percentage of highly educated people from other states and countries. Dynamic projections assume that past improvements for these groups will continue. However, projections of the state's economy suggest that employers will require even more college graduates than the state's population seems likely to supply. By 2020, population projections suggest that 33 percent of 25-to-64 year olds will have college degrees, but projections of the state's economy suggest that demand for college graduates will be even higher (39 percent of all workers).

Population Projections for California

California Department of Finance and
PPIC Alternative Population Projections,
2000-2025



Ethnic Composition of California, 2000 and 2025



Source: California Department of Finance and PPIC projections.