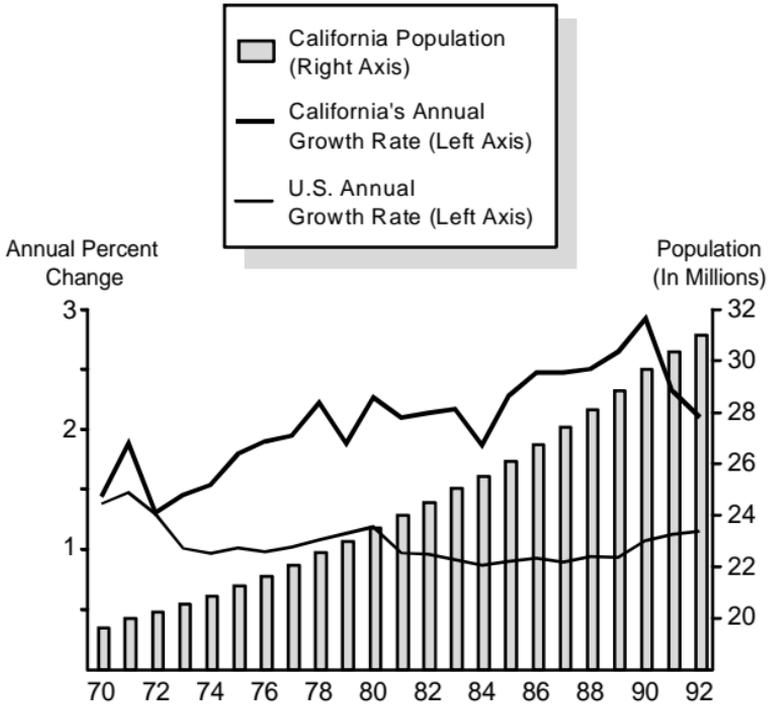
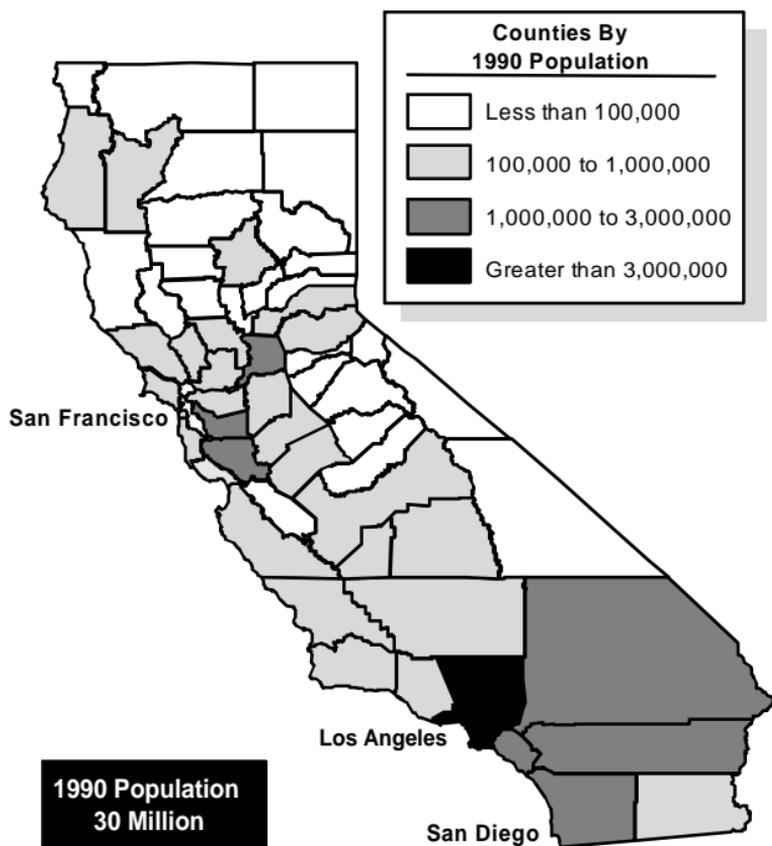


California's Rapid Population Growth: Twice As Fast As The Nation 1970 to 1992



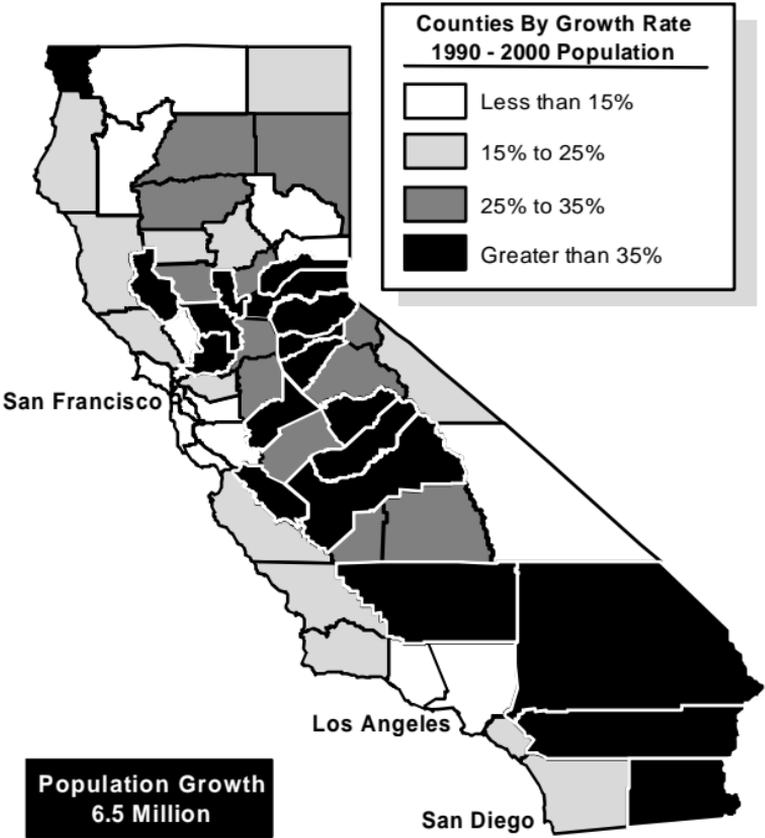
- After 1972, California's population growth accelerated, while the nation's growth rate stayed relatively flat.
- Since 1990, California's growth rate has slowed—probably due in part to lower net migration because of the states poor job situation. California still is growing faster than the nation, however, due to high fertility and continued foreign immigration.

Nearly Sixty Percent of the Population Is in Southern California



- Thirty percent of all Californians lived in Los Angeles in 1990.
- An equal number of persons live in the other seven southern-most counties.

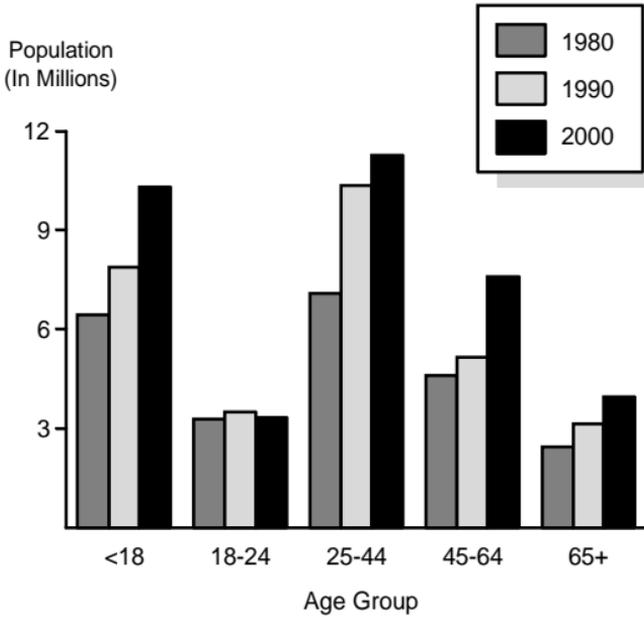
Rapid Growth in Inland and Foothill Counties



- The Department of Finance projects that rapid growth will continue in inland Southern California, the Central Valley, and Sierra foothills.
- Major coastal areas will grow more slowly, but will still account for almost half of the population increase.

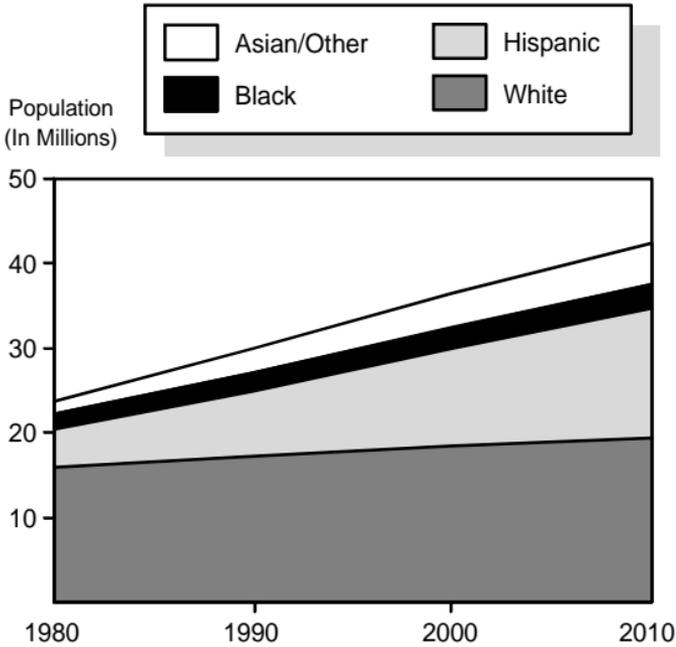


The Number of Children and Older Workers Increases Rapidly



- The number of children (under age 18) will grow by a projected 2.4 million (31 percent) during the 1990s.
- The overall working-age population (ages 18-64) will grow by 17 percent during the 1990s, but aging baby boomers will increase the number of older workers (ages 45-64) by 48 percent.
- The population in the college-age and entry-worker group (ages 18-24) will decline by 4.6 percent during this decade, but this group will grow rapidly after 2000.

Hispanics and Asians Will Account for Most of California's Population Growth



- By 2010, California's Hispanic population will have doubled, and the state's Asian population will have grown by two-thirds since 1990.
- The projected growth in the state's white (non-Hispanic) population is only 13 percent between 1990 and 2010, so that by that year 54 percent of California's population will be of other races or ethnic groups.



