



Postsecondary to Prosperity

Asian Californians

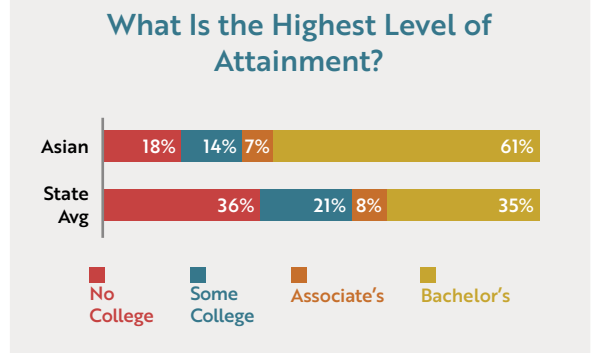
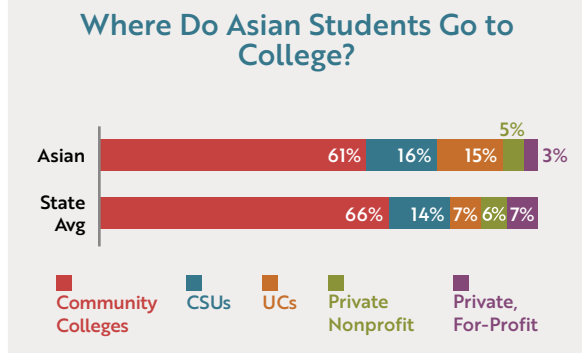
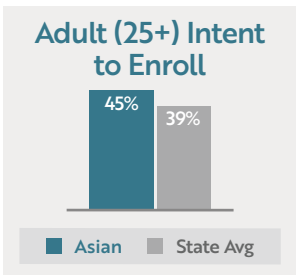
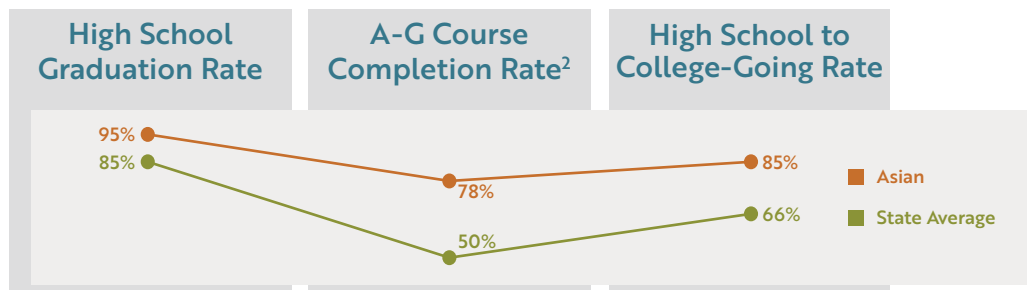
Asian Californians make up 14 percent of the state's population and primarily reside in the Bay Area region. The Asian diaspora includes those who are from Far East, Southeast Asia, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. Today, Asian Californians show some of the highest rates of college going and employment in the state, though substantial differences exist by region.

ABOUT THE DATA¹

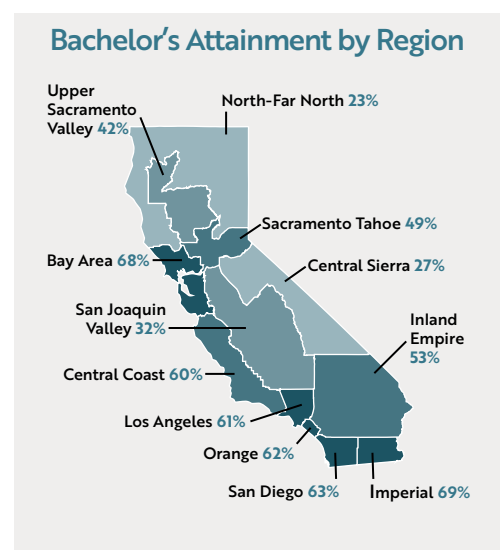
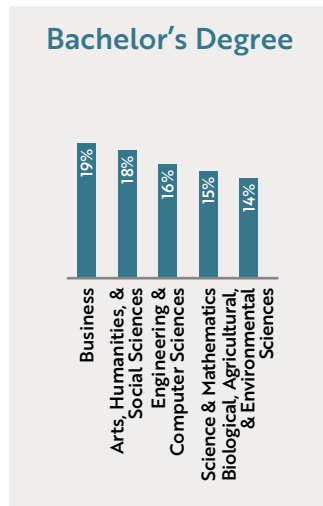
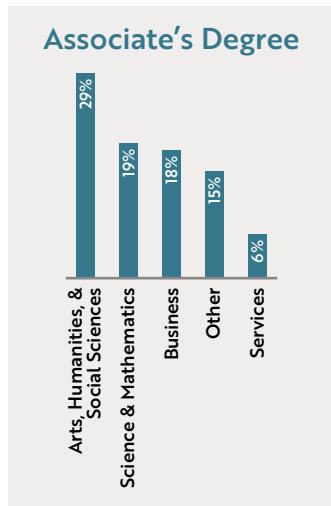
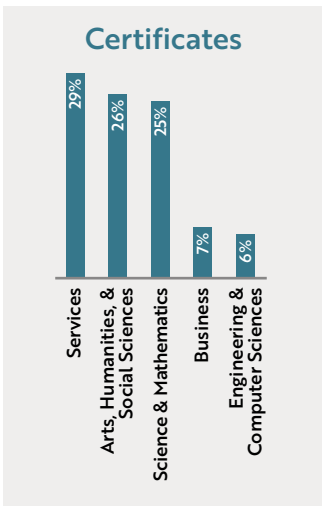
This factsheet uses 8 primary datasets (2017–2020)

POSTSECONDARY

Asian Californians typically demonstrate greater access to postsecondary education compared to the state. They are more likely to graduate from high school, complete A-G courses, and enroll in college. Asian Californians are more likely to enroll in a UC or CSU compared to other groups, and fewer Asian Californians attend a CCC. Asian Californians are twice as likely hold bachelor's degrees compared to the state average.



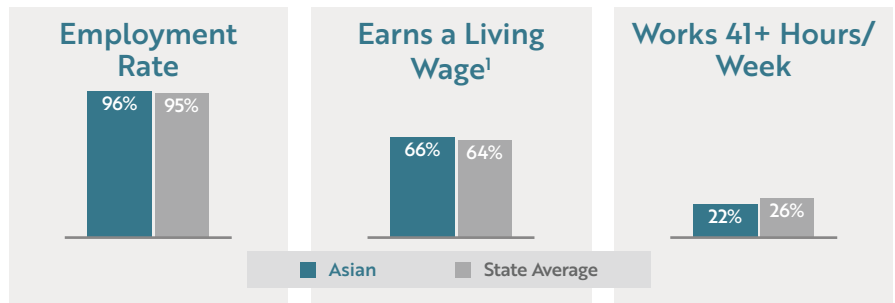
What Programs Do Asian Students Most Commonly Complete?



1. For more detailed information on how metrics are calculated, please refer to the [technical appendix on californiacompetes.org/p2p](https://californiacompetes.org/p2p).
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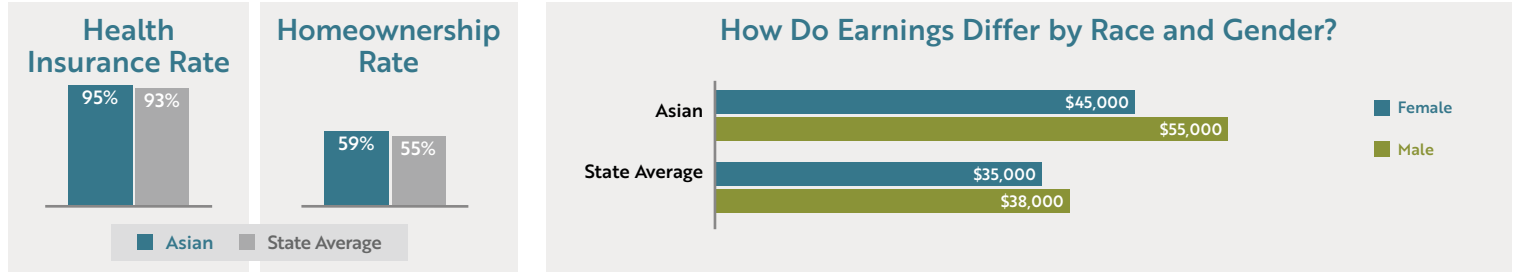
WORKFORCE

Gainful employment is critical for individual and community economic and social strength. Being employed is critical to economic stability for many Californians, but given our state's high cost of living, earning a living wage is also critically important. Asian Californians are more likely to have a job and earn a living wage than Californians as a whole. Ninety-six percent of Asian Californians are employed, compared to 95 percent of all Californians, and 66 percent of Asian Californians earn a living wage, compared to 64 percent of the state as a whole.



PROSPERITY

Though it is impossible to quantify prosperity, markers like health insurance, homeownership, and economic development signify pathways to prosperity. Asian Californians are more likely to have health insurance and own a home compared to the state average. However, male Asian Californians make \$10,000 more than female Asian Californians—a gender wage gap that is \$7,000 more than the average gender wage gap in the state.



1. Living wage is calculated as the median annual earnings that support a family of two adults and two school-aged children, adjusted by county-level cost of living, as determined by California's Employment Development Department.



More Info Online

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Postsecondary to Prosperity

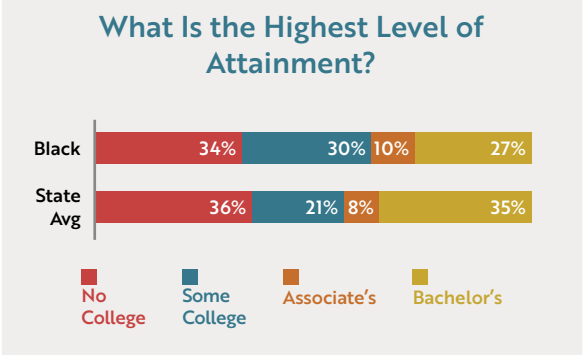
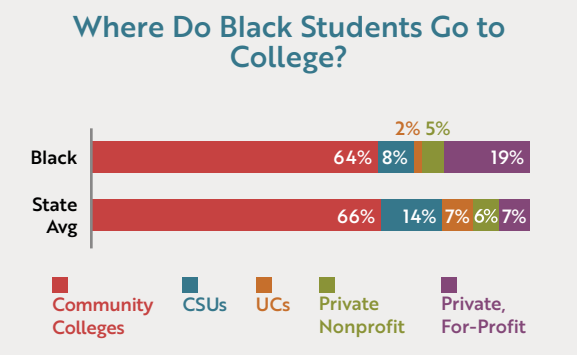
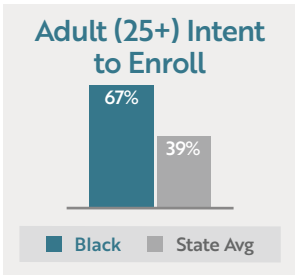
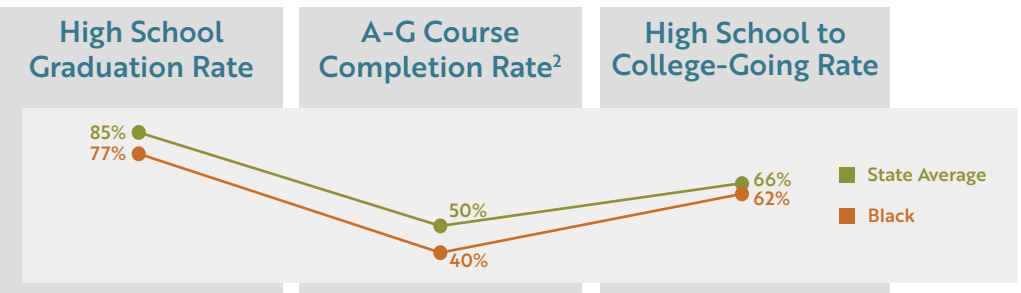
Black Californians

Black Californians make up 6 percent of the state’s population, a share that has remained steady for the past 17 years. Black Californians have made incremental gains in degree attainment but still lag behind the state average for postsecondary and workforce outcomes.

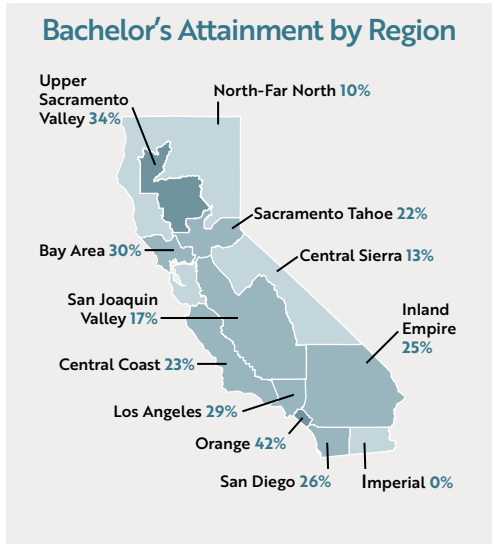
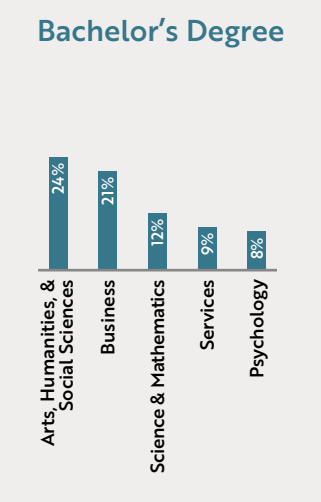
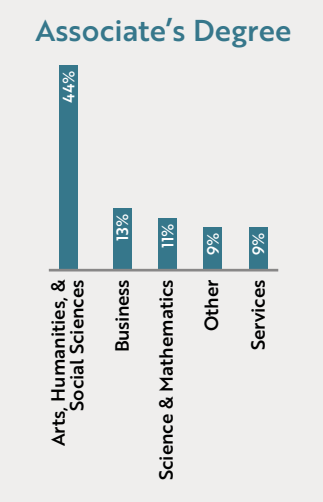
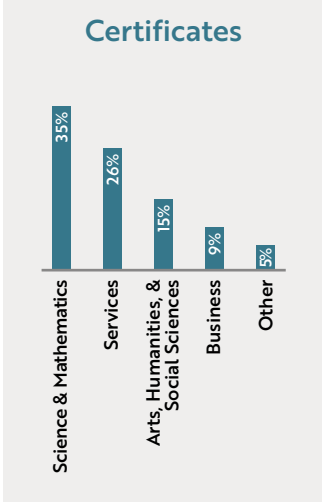
POSTSECONDARY

ABOUT THE DATA¹
This factsheet uses 8 primary datasets (2017–2020)

Fewer Black Californians graduate from high school, complete A-G courses, and enroll in college compared to the state. Black Californians enroll at the UC, CSU, and CCC at lower rates than other groups and are more likely to enroll in private, for-profit institutions. Black Californians are less likely to hold a bachelor’s degree but are more likely to have their highest degree be an associate’s degree and complete some college compared to other groups.



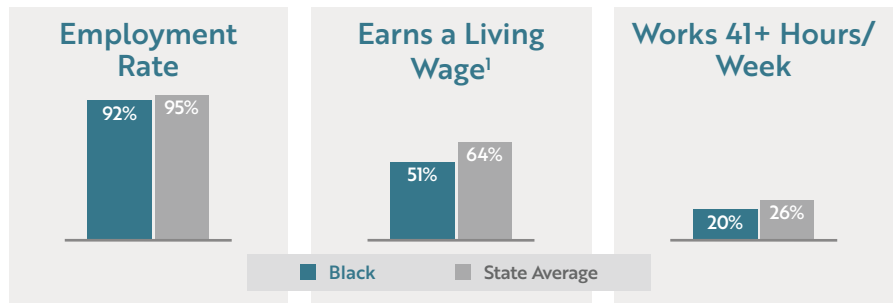
What Programs Do Black Students Most Commonly Complete?



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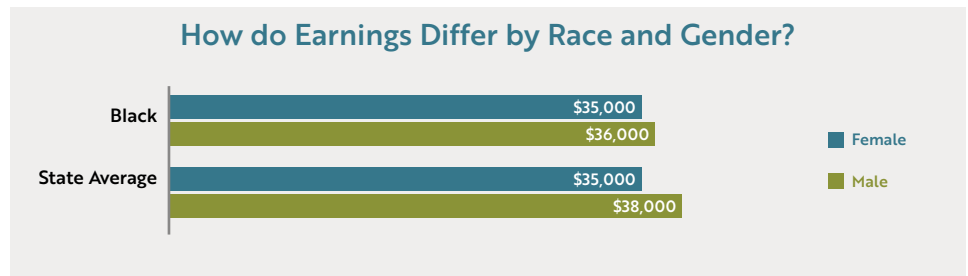
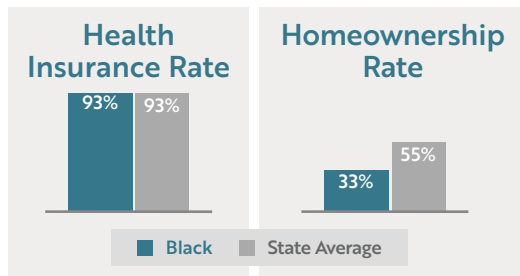
WORKFORCE

Gainful employment is critical for individual and community economic and social strength. Being employed is critical to economic stability for many Californians, but given our state's high cost of living, earning a living wage is also critically important. Black Californians are slightly more likely to face unemployment than Californians as a whole. Ninety-two percent of Black Californians are employed, compared to the state average of 95 percent. When employed, 51 percent of Black Californians earn a living wage, whereas 64 percent of all Californians do so.



PROSPERITY

Though it is impossible to quantify prosperity, markers like health insurance, homeownership, and economic development signify pathways to prosperity. Black Californians are equally likely to have health insurance compared to the state average but are less likely to own a home. However, male Black Californians make \$1,000 more than female Black Californians—a gender wage gap that is \$2,000 less than the average gender wage gap in the state.



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More Info Online

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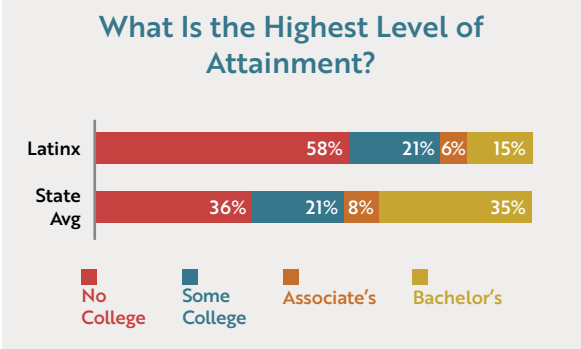
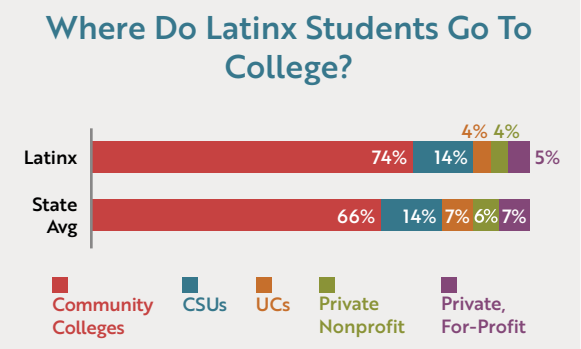
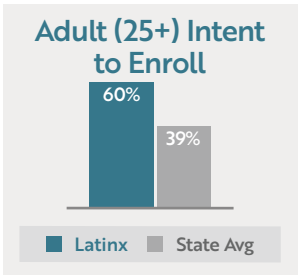
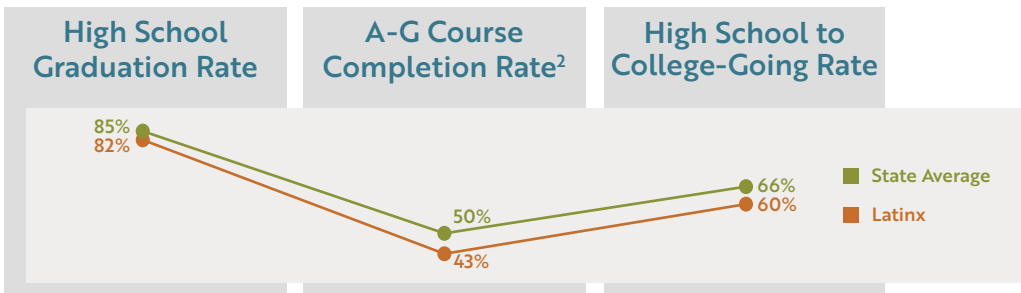
Latinx Californians

Latinx Californians make up 39 percent of the state's population and are a major driver of California's overall population growth. The Latinx diaspora includes those who are from Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico, South America, or Central America. Latinx Californians have made incremental gains in degree attainment and wages over time, but still lag behind the state average.

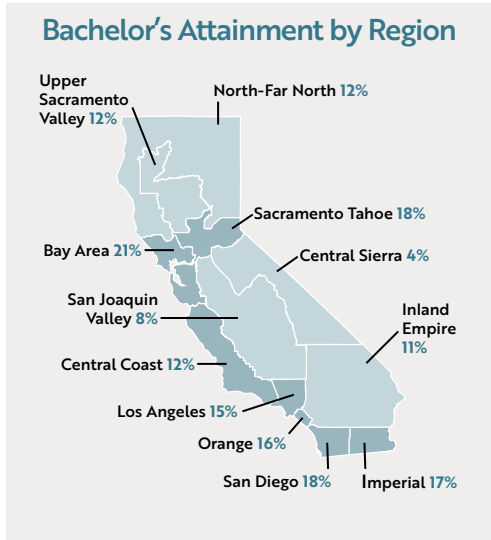
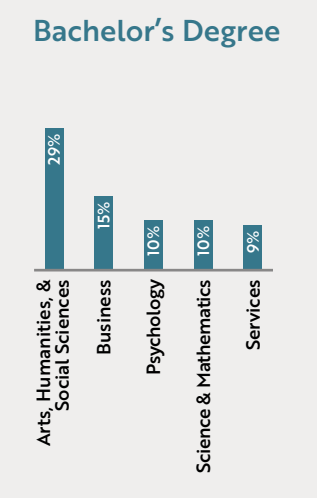
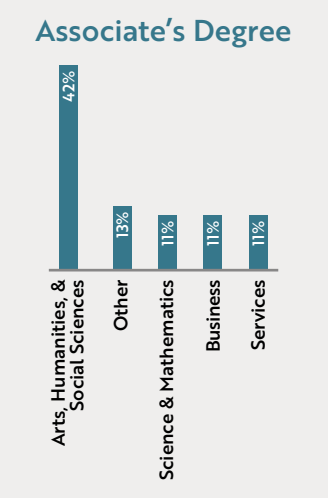
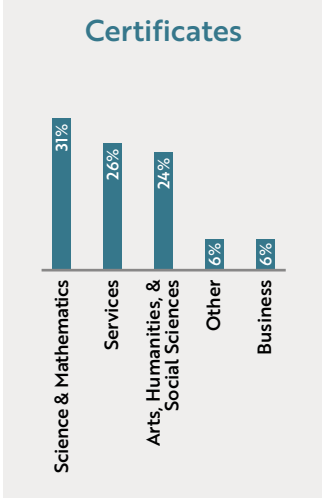
POSTSECONDARY

ABOUT THE DATA¹
This factsheet uses 8 primary datasets (2017–2020)

Fewer Latinx Californians graduate from high school, complete A-G courses, and enroll in college than the state average. For those who do enroll in college, they are 12 percent more likely to enroll in community college and 42 percent less likely to enroll in a UC compared to all Californians. Moreover, Latinx Californians are 61 percent more likely to have never gone to college and 57 percent less likely to hold a bachelor's degree compared to the state.



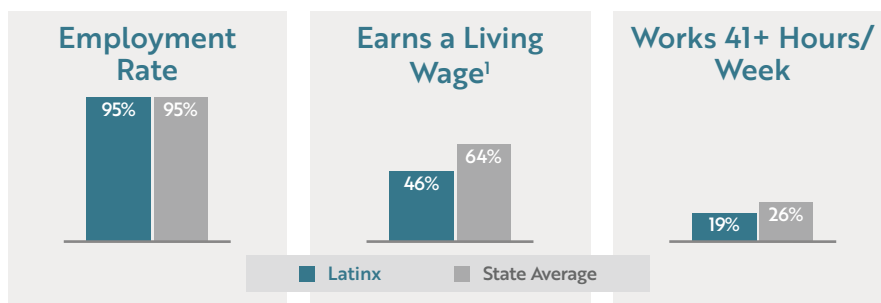
What Programs Do Latinx Students Most Commonly Complete?



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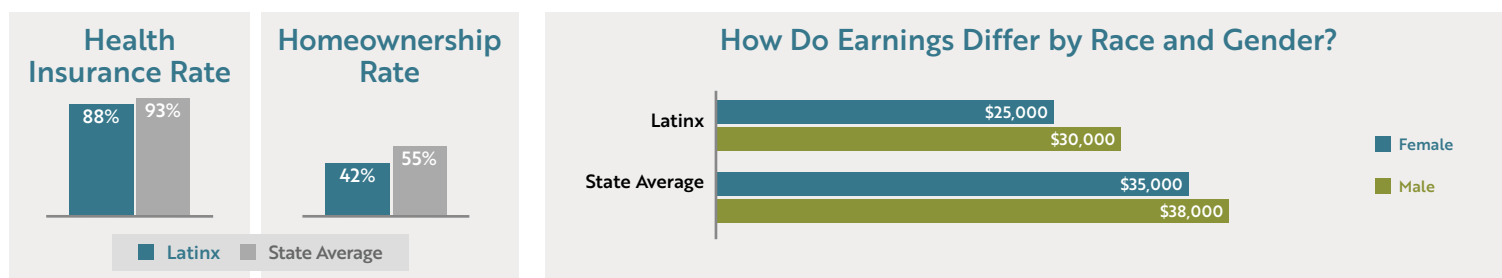
WORKFORCE

Gainful employment is critical for individual and community economic and social strength. Being employed is critical to economic stability for many Californians, but given our state's high cost of living, earning a living wage is also critically important. Latinx Californians are equally likely to have a job but are less likely to earn a living wage than Californians as a whole. Ninety-five percent of Latinx Californians are employed, and 46 percent of Latinx Californians earn a living wage, compared to 64 percent of the state as a whole.



PROSPERITY

Though it is impossible to quantify prosperity, markers like health insurance, homeownership, and economic development signify pathways to prosperity. Latinx Californians are less likely to have health insurance or own a home compared to the state average. However, male Latinx Californians make \$5,000 more than female Latinx Californians—a gender wage gap that is \$2,000 more than the average gender wage gap in the state.



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Postsecondary to Prosperity

Native American and Alaska Native Californians

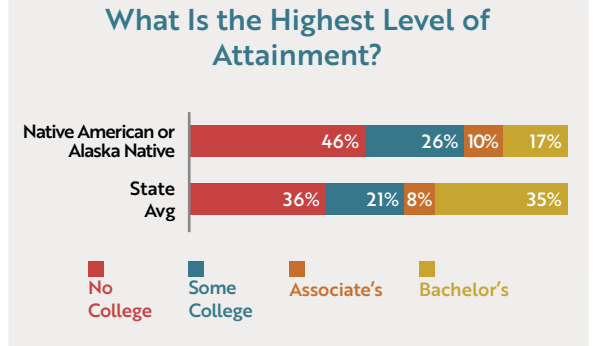
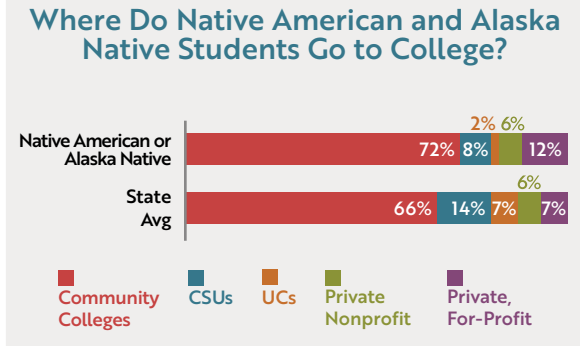
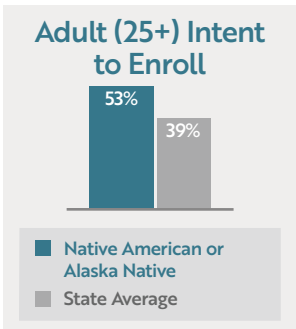
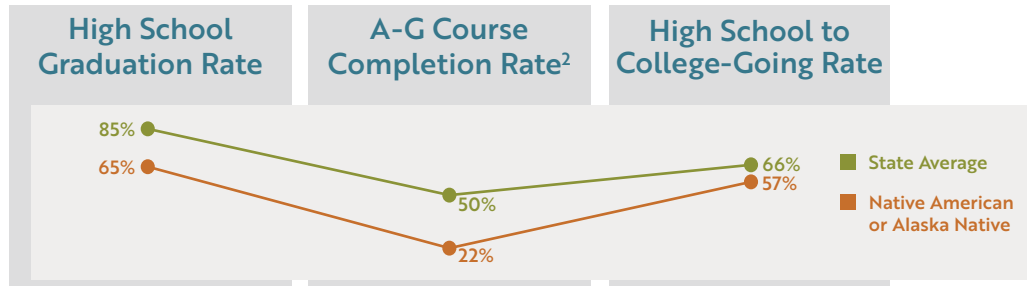
Native American and Alaska Native Californians make up less than 1 percent of the state's population, a steady share over the last 17 years. The largest numbers of Native Americans and Alaska Natives are in the Bay Area, San Joaquin Valley, Inland Empire, and North-Far North. These communities have experienced stagnating progress in educational and economic outcomes.

ABOUT THE DATA¹

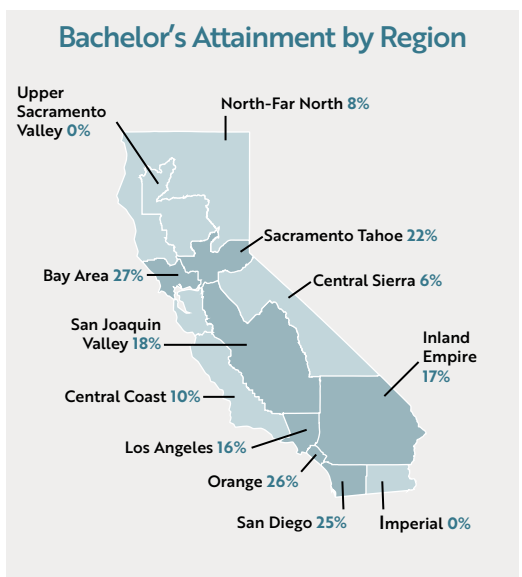
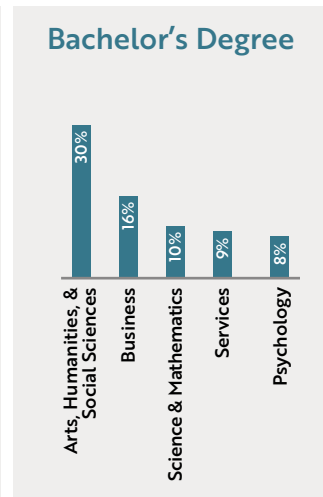
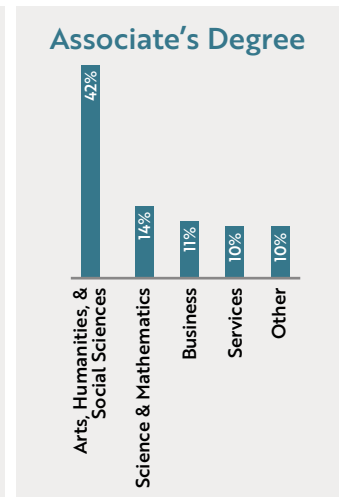
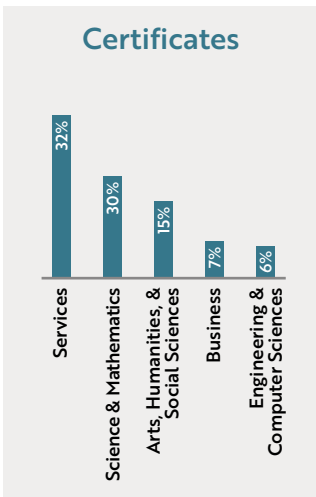
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POSTSECONDARY

Fewer Native American and Alaska Native Californians graduate from high school, complete A-G courses, and enroll in college compared to the state average. Native American and Alaska Native Californians are more likely to enroll in a CCC or private, for-profit and less likely to enroll at a UC or CSU than Californians as a whole. This population is 26 percent more likely to not have a degree and are half as likely to attain a bachelor's degree than the state as a whole.



What Programs Do Native American and Alaskan Native Students Most Commonly Complete?



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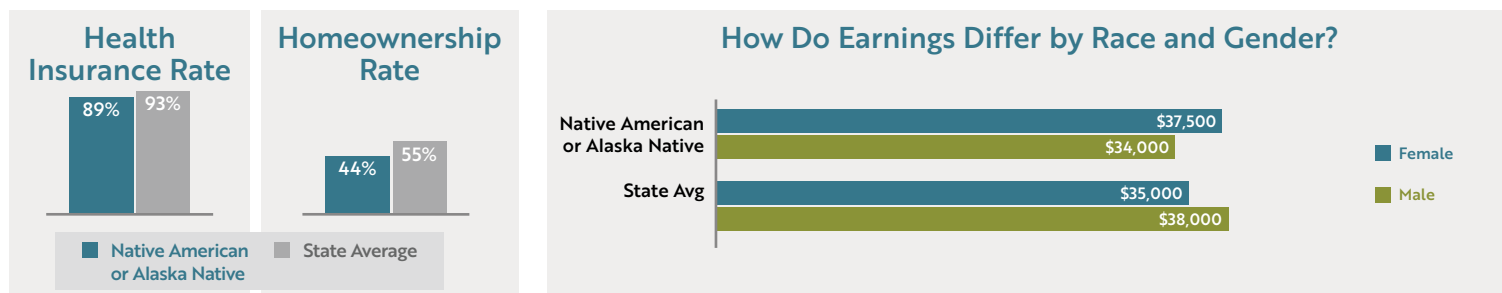
WORKFORCE

Gainful employment is critical for individual and community economic and social strength. Being employed is critical to economic stability for many Californians, but given our state's high cost of living, earning a living wage is also critically important. Native American and Alaska Native Californians are less likely to have a job and earn a living wage than Californians as a whole. Ninety-two percent of Native American and Alaska Native Californians are employed, compared to 95 percent of all Californians, and 45 percent of Native American and Alaska Native Californians earn a living wage, compared to 64 percent of the state as a whole.



PROSPERITY

Though it is impossible to quantify prosperity, markers like health insurance, homeownership, and economic development signify pathways to prosperity. Native American and Alaska Native Californians are less likely to have health insurance or own a home compared to the state average. Female Native American and Alaska Native Californians make \$3,500 more than male Native American and Alaska Native Californians—a gender wage gap that is \$500 more than the average gender wage gap in the state and the only wage gap where females lead.



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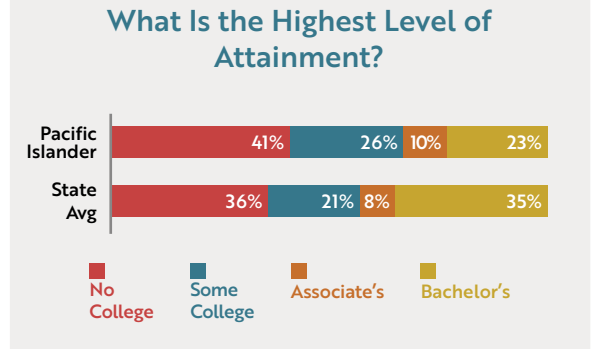
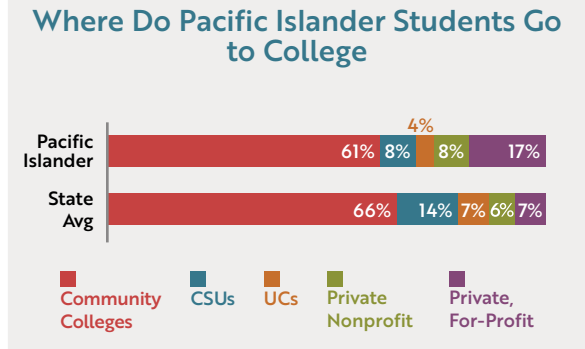
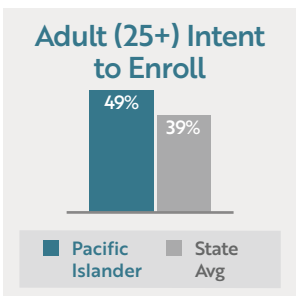
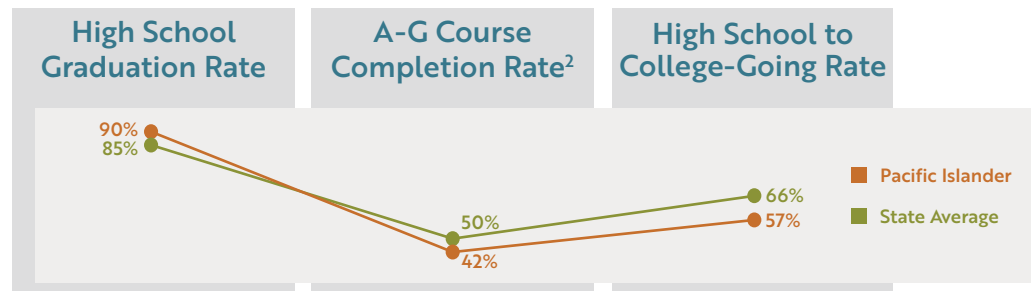
Pacific Islander Californians

Pacific Islander Californians make up less than 1 percent of the state's population and largely reside in the Bay Area and Los Angeles. California's Pacific Islanders show improved high school graduation rates over time that have yet to translate into improved college and employment outcomes.

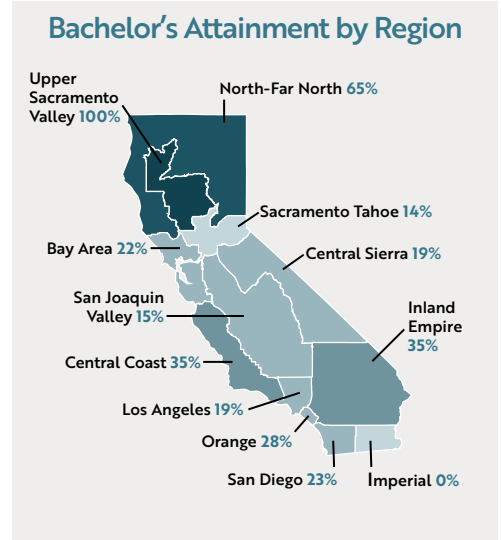
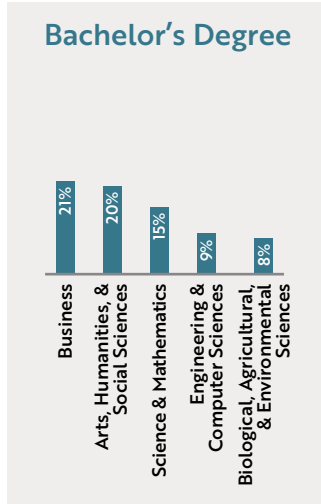
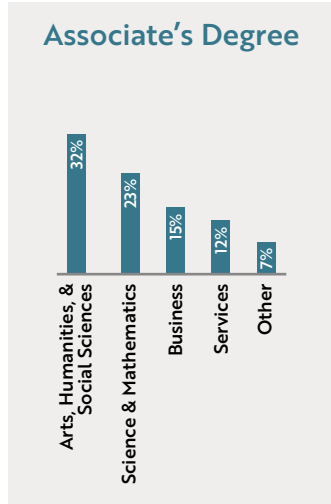
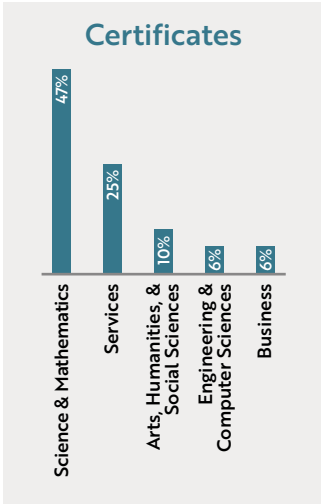
POSTSECONDARY

ABOUT THE DATA¹
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While more Pacific Islander students graduate from high school compared to the state average, fewer complete A-G courses or enroll directly to college. Pacific Islander students are more likely to enroll in a private, for-profit institution, but less likely to enroll in a CCC, CSU, or UC than California as a whole. Pacific Islander Californians are 17 percent more likely to not hold any degree, 20 percent more likely to hold an associate's degree, and 34 percent less likely to hold a bachelor's degree, compared to the state.



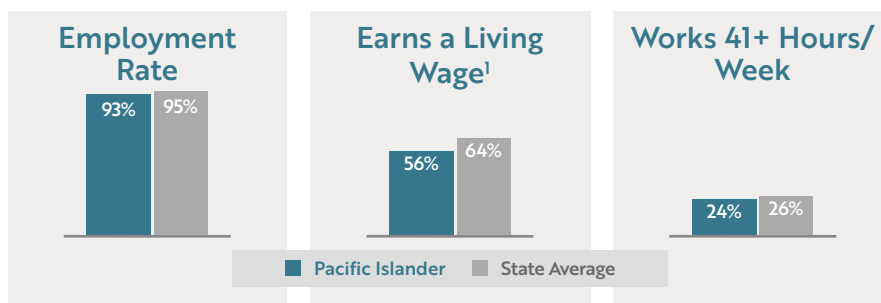
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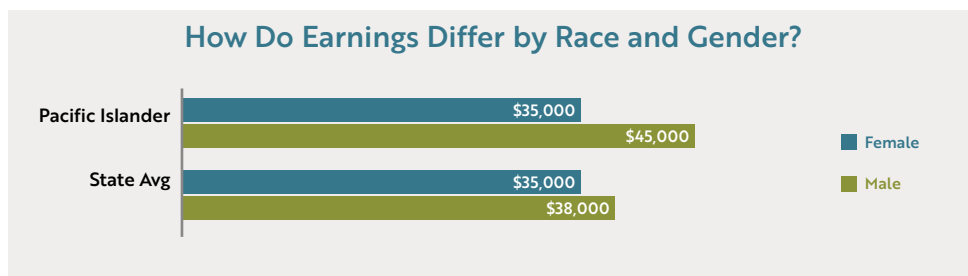
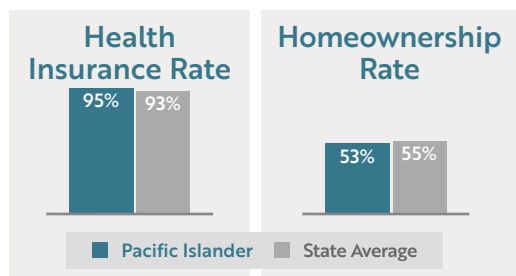
WORKFORCE

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PROSPERITY

Though it is impossible to quantify prosperity, markers like health insurance, homeownership, and economic development signify pathways to prosperity. Pacific Islander Californians are more likely to have health insurance compared to the state but less likely to own a home. Male Pacific Islander Californians make \$10,000 more than female Pacific Islander Californians—a gender wage gap that is \$7,000 more than the average gender wage gap in the state.



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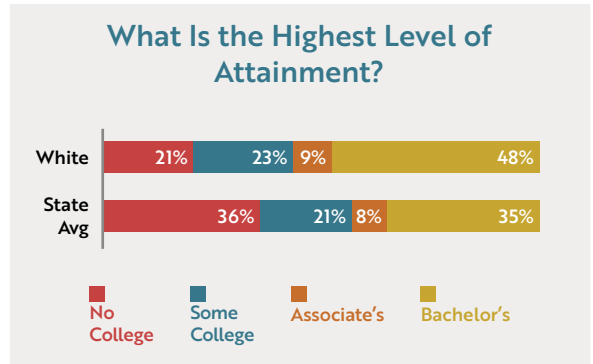
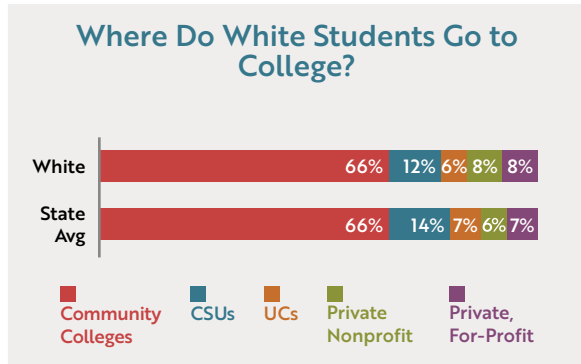
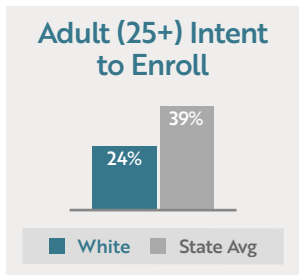
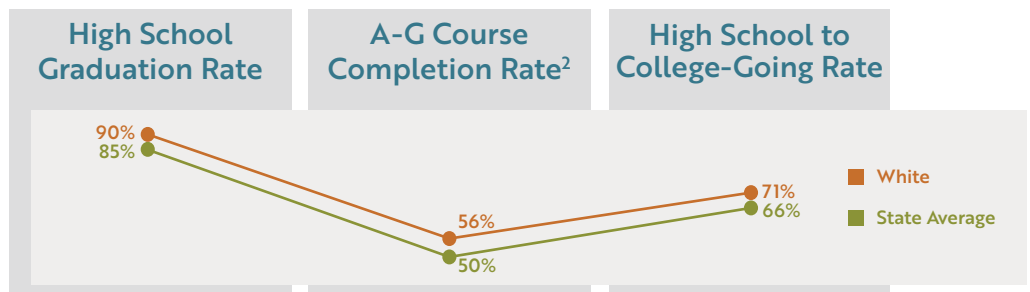
White Californians

Whites in California make up 37 percent of the state's population, and this share has been decreasing over time. White Californians have experienced strong educational and career outcomes overall, but the data reveal large variations by region.

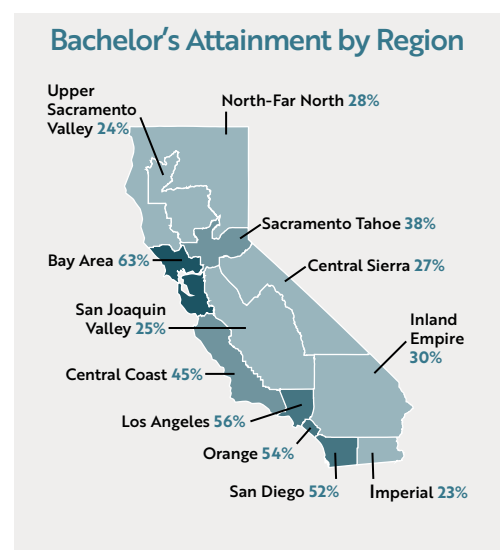
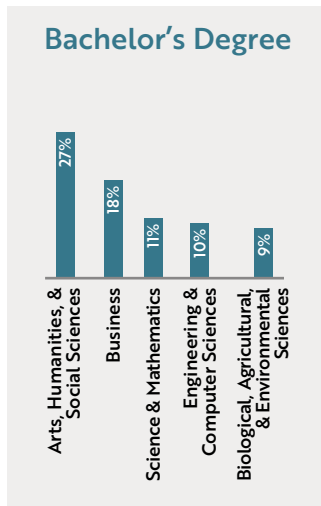
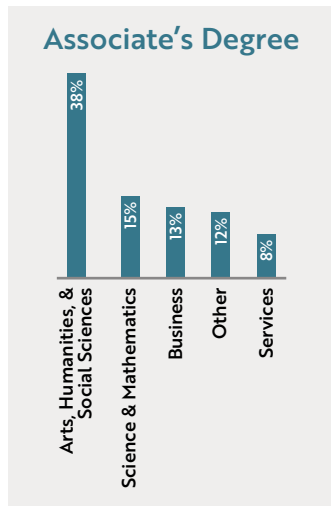
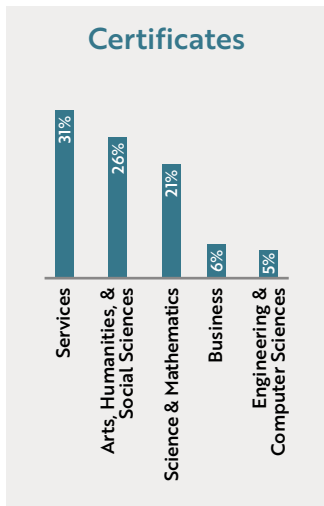
POSTSECONDARY

ABOUT THE DATA¹
This factsheet uses 8 primary datasets (2017–2020)

White Californians typically demonstrate greater access to postsecondary education compared to the state. They are more likely to graduate from high school, complete A-G courses, and enroll in college. White Californians enroll in CCC, UC, CSU and private institutions at similar rates to the state. Fewer White Californians have no college degree compared to the state, and they are 37 percent more likely to earn a bachelor's degree.



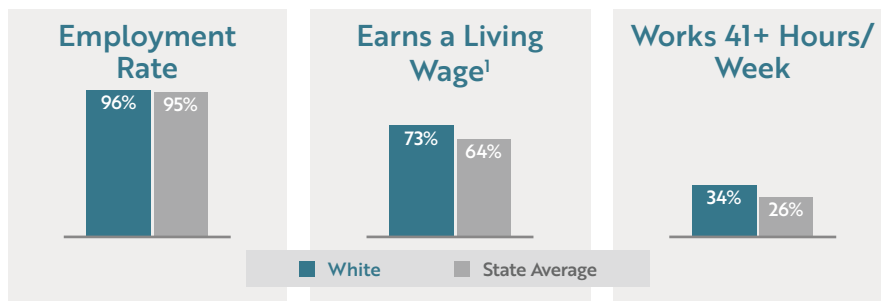
What Programs Do White Students Most Commonly Complete?



1. For more detailed information on how metrics are calculated, please refer to the [technical appendix on californiacompetes.org/p2p](https://californiacompetes.org/p2p).
2. High school students must complete a set of courses known as "A-G" to be eligible for admission to the California State University and University of California.

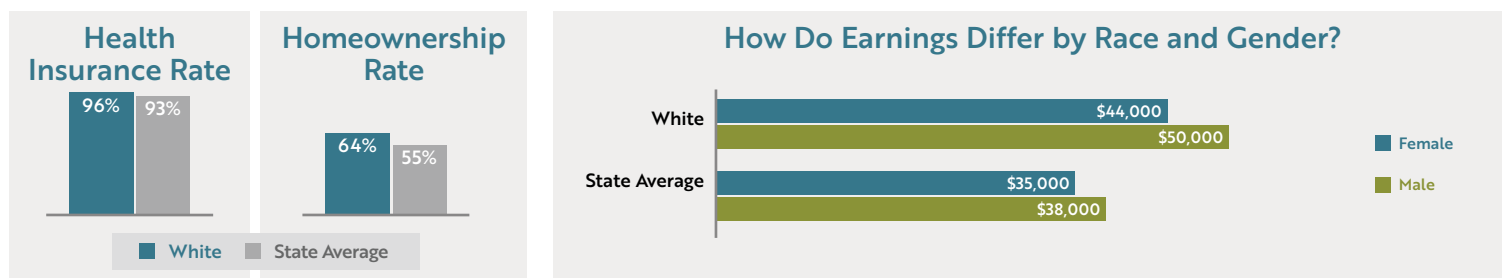
WORKFORCE

Gainful employment is critical for individual and community economic and social strength. Being employed is critical to economic stability for many Californians, but given our state's high cost of living, earning a living wage is also critically important. White Californians are more likely to have a job and earn a living wage than Californians as a whole. Ninety-six percent of White Californians are employed, compared to 95 percent of all Californians, and 73 percent of White Californians earn a living wage, compared to 64 percent of the state as a whole.



PROSPERITY

Though it is impossible to quantify prosperity, markers like health insurance, homeownership, and economic development signify pathways to prosperity. White Californians are more likely to have health insurance and own a home compared to the state average. However, male White Californians make \$6,000 more than female White Californians—a gender wage gap that is \$3,000 more than the average gender wage gap in the state.



1. Living wage is calculated as the median annual earnings that support a family of two adults and two school-aged children, adjusted by county-level cost of living, as determined by California's Employment Development Department.



More Info Online

Visit californiacompetes.org/p2p for more data that highlights opportunity for all Californians.