Marginal Young Adults?
Millenials and the Immigrant Generation Story

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THE THREE M’s

MARGINAL
MILLENNIALS
MIGRANT (DESCENT)
JENSON (2000)

What is marginalization?

Who is being marginalized? (what groups; what indicators)

Why is marginalization occurring?

Responses & Remedies
Marginalization: Complex processes of relating specific groups of people to the margins of society

Cognates: social exclusion - Economic, political, cultural and social
MILLENNIALS

The generation of people born between the early 1980s and the early 2000s.

The most commonly used birth range for this group is 1982-2000.

EG: 2015, age 15-33
    2011, age 11-29

My focus   age 18-24
The MIGRATION “Backstory”

Two great migrations bookend the 20th century impoverished minority ethnic immigrants = marginal man

Migration fuels population growth and diversity
DIVERSITY

1) Migrant status – permanent, temporary

2) Altered source countries

3) Generational status
   Adult immigrants
   1.5 generation
   2nd, 3rd-plus
Generational status intersects with millenial definitions

Children of immigrants:
Those born between 1976-1986 (age 25-34 in 2011)

Those born between 1987-1993 (age 18-24, now age 23-29)
Generational Composition of Youth Age 18–24, Canada 2011

- 2.5 & 3rd+ Generation: 71.1%
- 2nd Generation: 12.2%
- 1.5 Generation: 11.2%
- 1st Generation: 0%
- Temporary residents: 0%
My talk today:

Who appears at risk of being marginal among young adults, age 18-24?
- Living with parents/single parents
- Attending school/ NEET
- HS drop out
- Poverty

EMPHASIS: across generations of Immigrants
Conclusion
– success for children of immigrants but also concern; Black, Latin American, SE Asian;

Caveats
1. avoid broad brush strokes; considerable within group variation
2. Today’s young millenials may already be paying/investing in their parents

Lessons from the past and future
% Living with Parents, Young Adults, Age 18–24 by Generational Status, Canada 2011

Living with one or both

Living with lone parents

Temporary residents
1st Generation
1.5 Generation
2nd Generation
2.5 & 3rd+ Generation
School Attendance and % NEET of Young Adults, Age 18–24 by Generational Status, Canada 2011

- Temporary residents
- 1st Generation
- 1.5 Generation
- 2nd Generation
- 2.5 & 3rd+ Generation

Attending School vs. NEET
Percent "HS Drop Out" of Young Adults, Age 20–24 by Generation Status, Canada 2011

Temporary residents
1st Generation
1.5 Generation
2nd Generation
2.5 & 3rd+ Generation

Male
Female
Percent in "Poor" Households, Young Adults Age 18–24, by Generation Status, Canada 2011
So far, 18-24 immigrant offspring (permanent residents) are:
1. More likely to live with parent(s)
2. More likely to be attending school
3. Slightly more likely, or equal re NEET
4. Declining gradient of low income family

BUT: Majors matter

Immigration brings diversity
% "HS Drop Out" of Young Adults, Age 20–24 by
Visible Minority and Generation Status, Canada 2011

- Chinese: 2.3
- Black: 10.6
- White: 8.9
- Other VISMIN n.i.e.: 7.3
- Latin American: 8.7
- West Asian: 5.1
- Arab: 4.2
- South Asian: 2.8
- SE Asian: 7.4
- Filipino: 3.9
- Korean: 1.4
- Chinese: 2.0
- Black: 6.0
% "HS Drop Out" 1.5 and 2nd Generation Young Adults Age 20–24 by Father's Place of Birth, Canada 2011

- The Democratic Republic of the Congo: 7.6%
- Trinidad and Tobago: 9.9%
- Ghana: 2.2%
- Somalia: 7.4%
- Haiti: 7.9%
- Jamaica: 6.1%
- Colombia: 7.5%
- El Salvador: 8.9%
- Vietnam: 6.0%
% Attending School, Young Adults Age 18–24 by Visible Minority and Generation Status, Canada 2011

- Chinese: 74.4%
- Black: 61.4%
- White: 57.7%
- Other VISMIN n.i.e.: 71.6%
- Latin American: 64.8%
- West Asian: 75.6%
- Arab: 76.8%
- South Asian: 78.0%
- SE Asian: 70.2%
- Filipino: 70.1%
- Korean: 84.7%
- Chinese: 81.6%
- Black: 71.0%
% Attending School, 1.5 and 2nd Generation Young Adults Age 18–24 by Father's Place of Birth, Canada 2011

- The Democratic Republic of the Congo: 78.4%
- Trinidad and Tobago: 62.8%
- Ghana: 76.2%
- Somalia: 73.9%
- Haiti: 75.3%
- Jamaica: 66.2%
- Colombia: 71.8%
- El Salvador: 61.9%
- Vietnam: 72.0%
Percent in "Poor" Households*, Young Adults Age 18–24, by Visible Minority and Generation Status, Canada 2011

* Defined as lowest 20% of economic family income (after tax)
Percent in "Poor" Households*, 1.5 and 2nd Generation Young Adults Age 20–24 by Father's Place of Birth, Canada 2011

* Defined as lowest 20% of economic family income (after tax)
Warnings:
Education:
Level of schooling and majors matter – policy issues begin much earlier

Poverty: associated with family well being; family projects with the young subsidizing the parents
Problems of parental integration affect the young; children as brokers and income contributors