

Marginal Young Adults?

Millennials and the Immigrant Generation Story

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THE THREE M's

MARGINAL

MILLENIALS

MIGRANT (DESCENT)

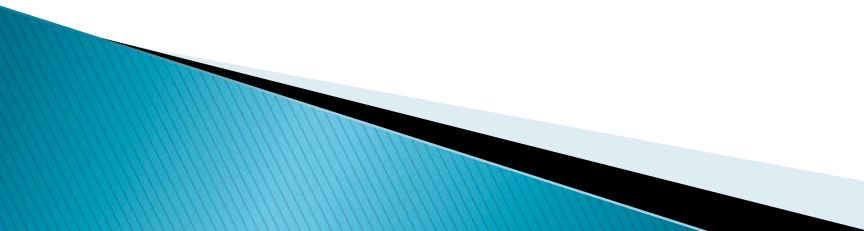
JENSON (2000)

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**

MILLENIALS

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**

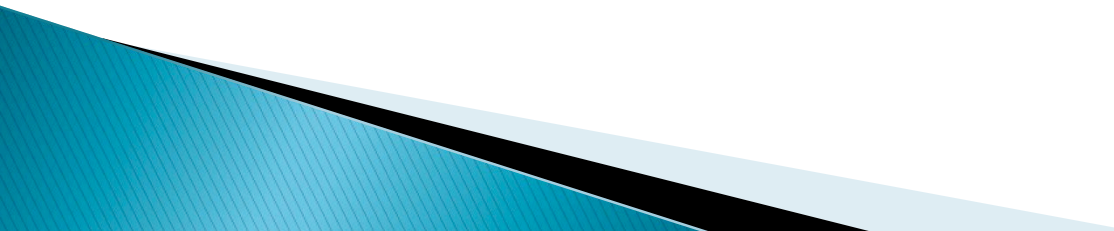
**Migration fuels population
growth and diversity**



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 millennial definitions

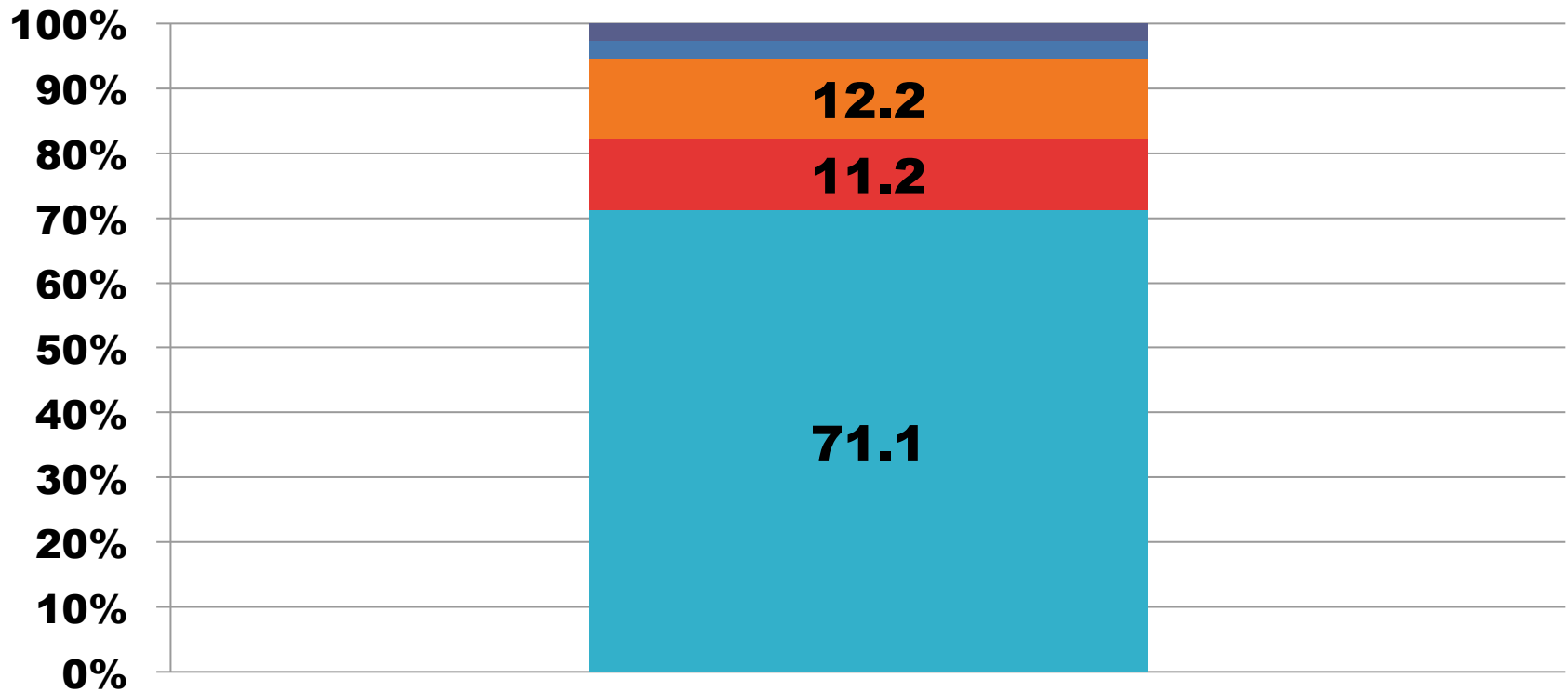
Children of immigrants:

**Those born between 1976-1986
(age 25-34 in 2011)**

**Those born between 1987-1993
(age 18-24, now age 23-29)**

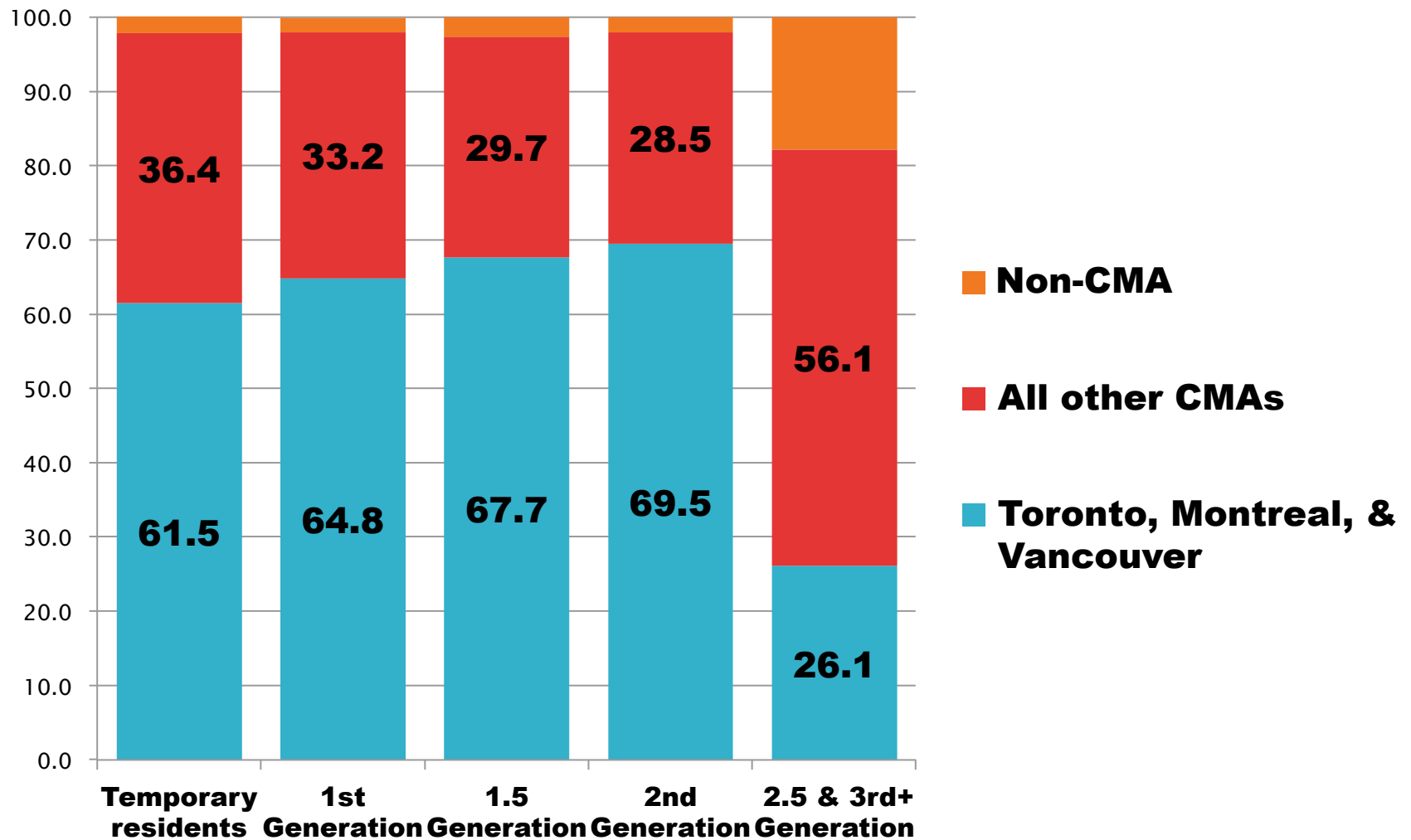


Generational Composition of Youth Age 18–24, Canada 2011



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

Area of Residence for Young Adults, Age 18–24 by Generational Status, Canada 2011



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;

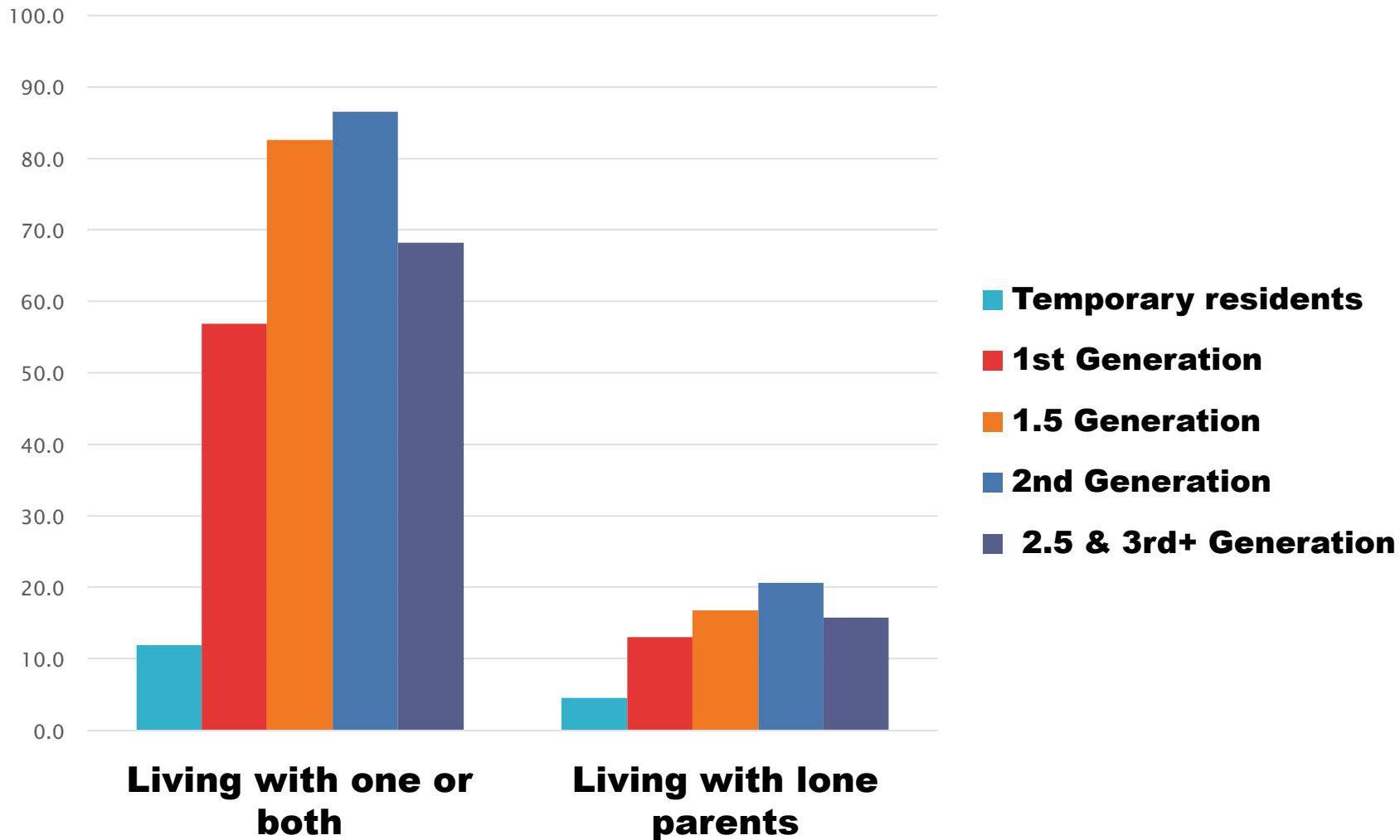
Caveats

- 1. avoid broad brush strokes; considerable within group variation**
- 2. Today's young millennials may already be paying/investing in their parents**

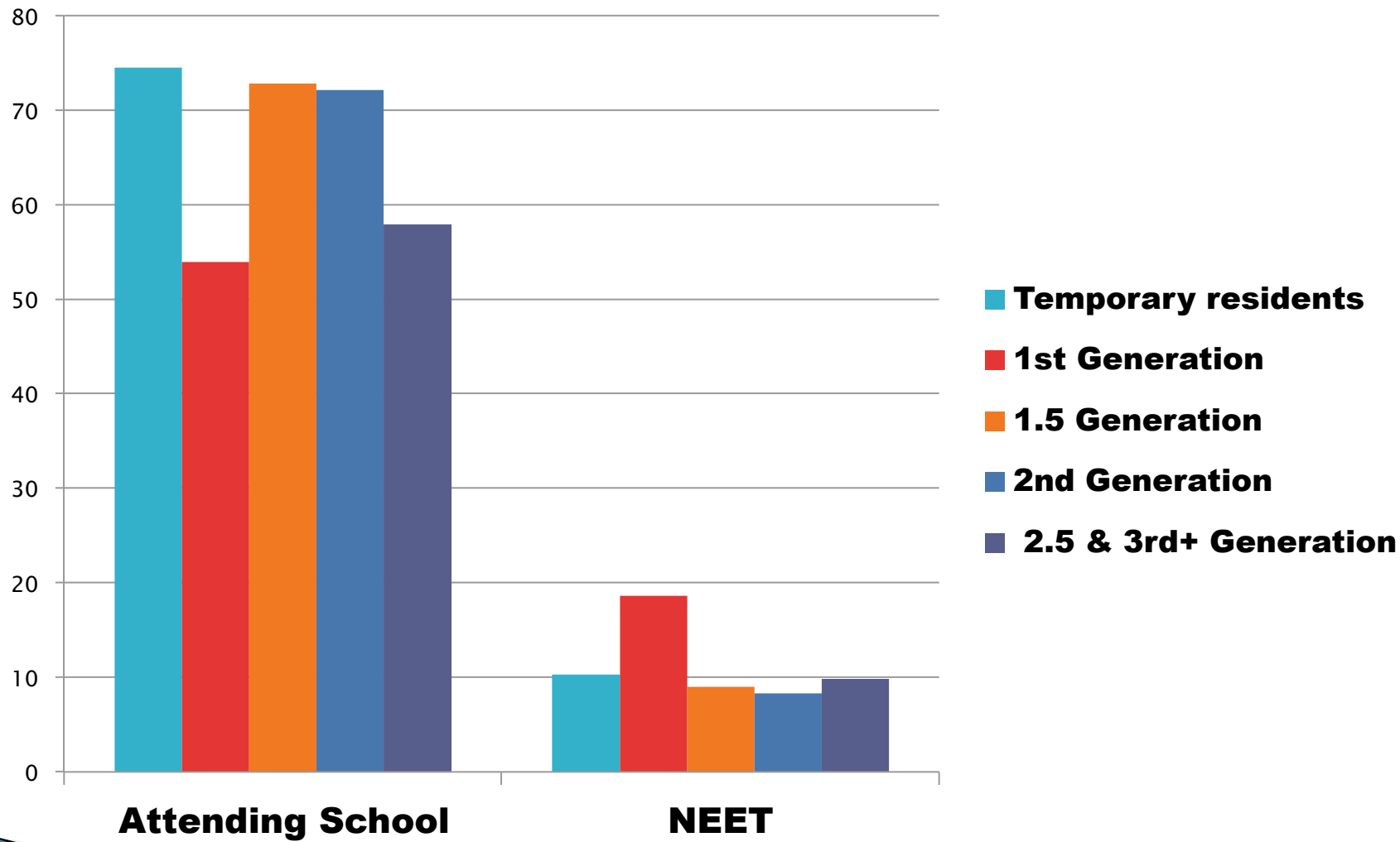
Lessons from the past and future



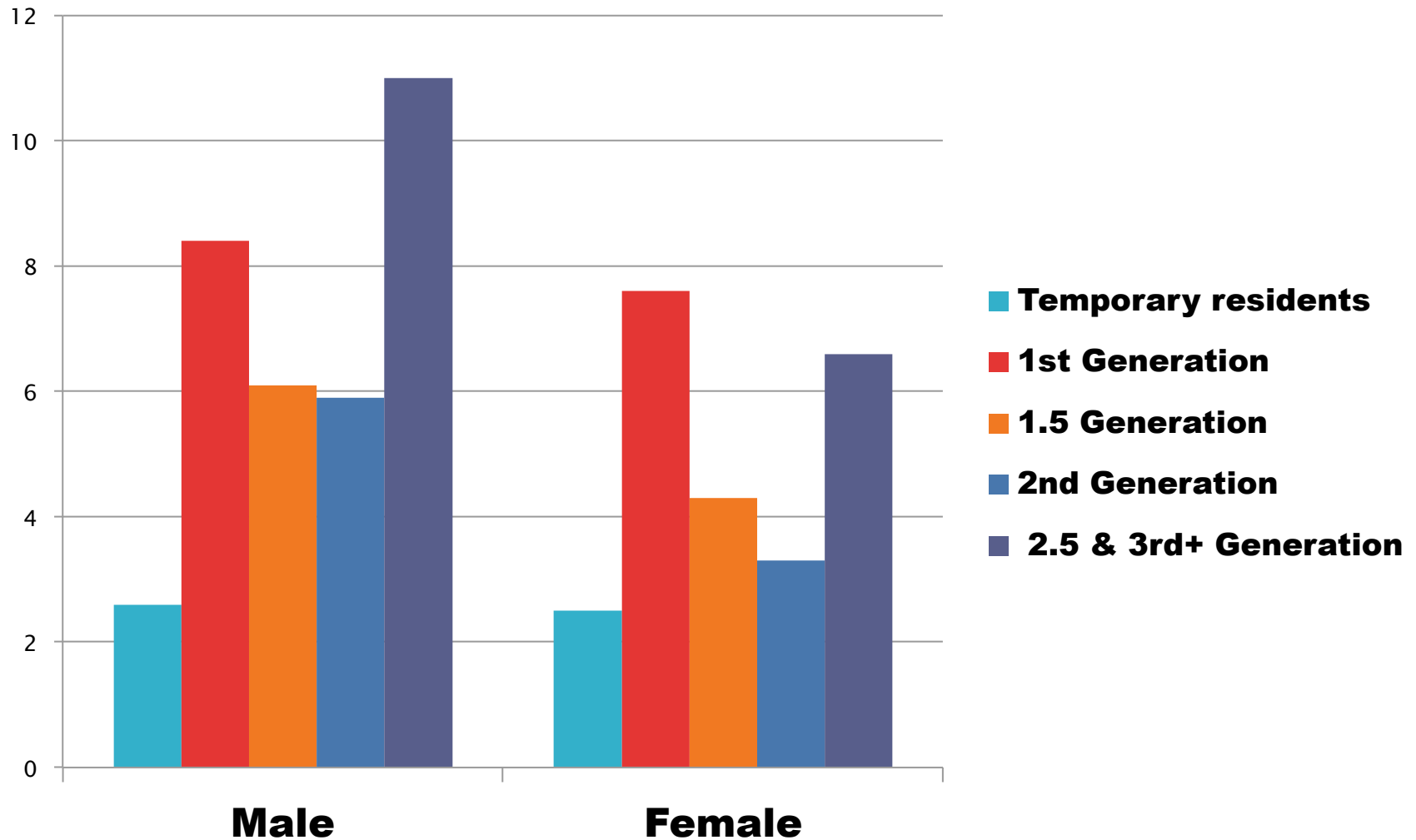
% Living with Parents, Young Adults, Age 18–24 by Generational Status, Canada 2011



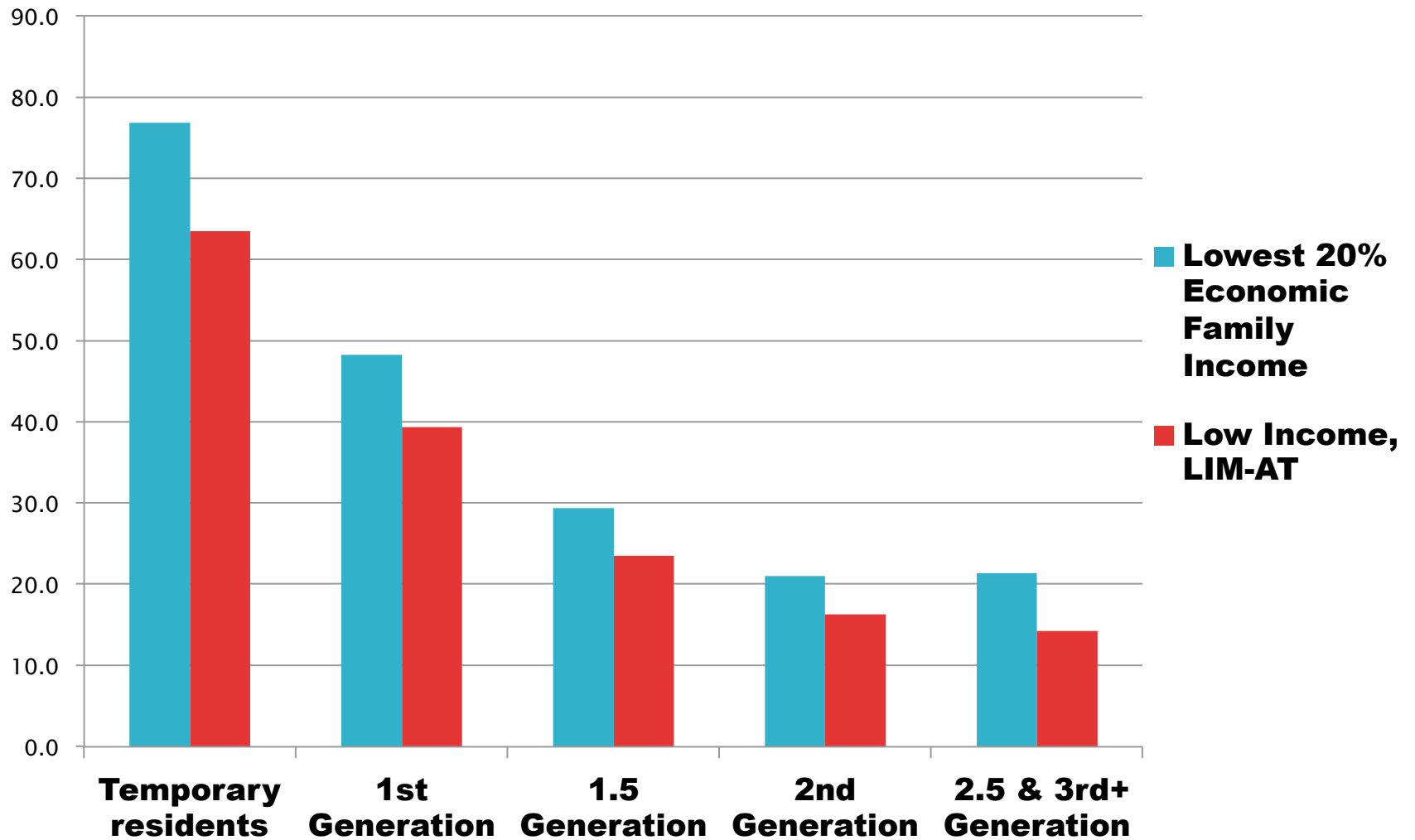
School Attendance and % NEET of Young Adults, Age 18–24 by Generational Status, Canada 2011



Percent "HS Drop Out" of Young Adults, Age 20–24 by Generation Status, Canada 2011



Percent in "Poor" Households, Young Adults Age 18-24, by Generation Status, Canada 2011



**So far, 18-24 immigrant offspring
(permanent residents) are:**

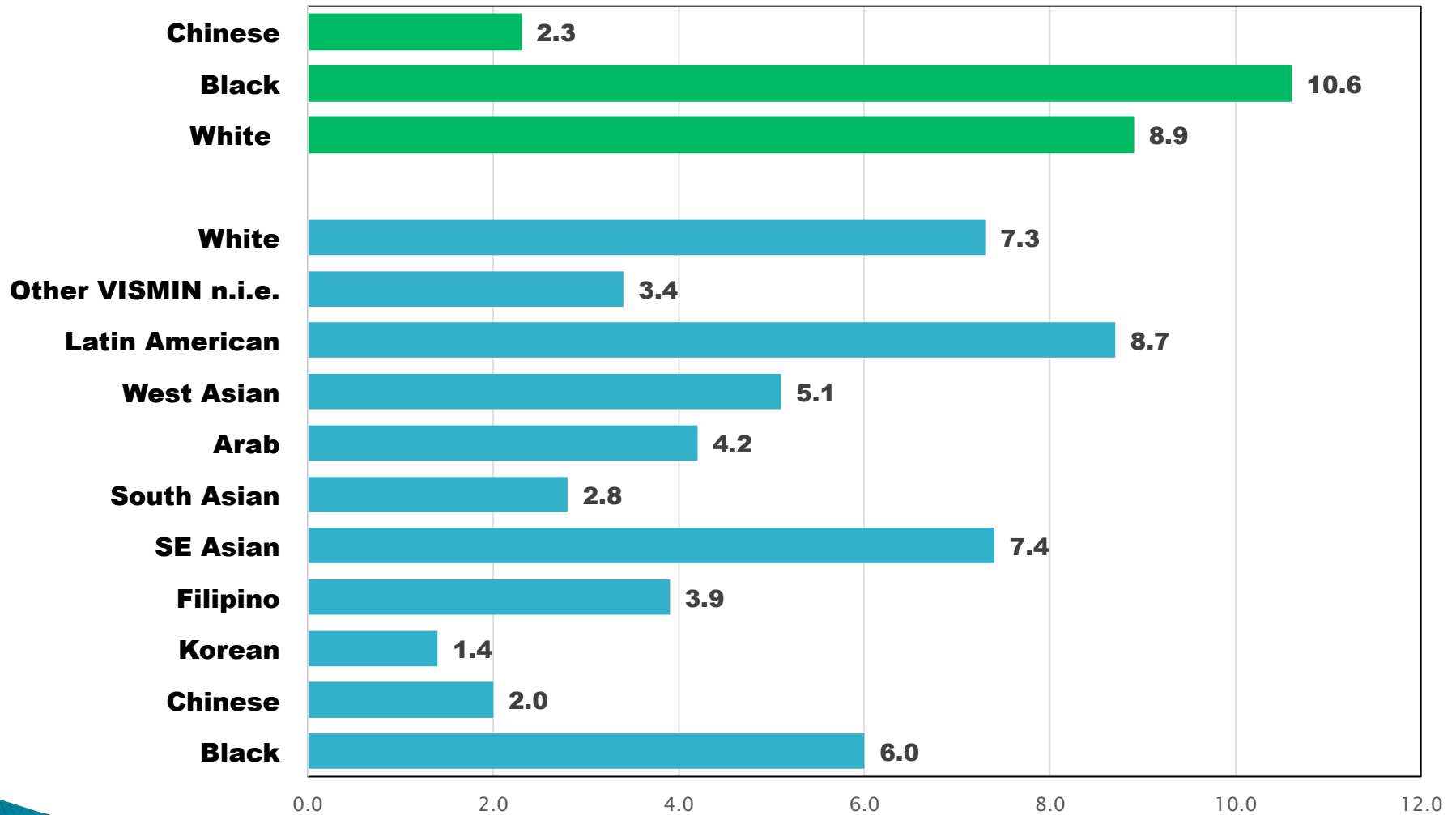
- 1. More likely to live with parent(s)**
- 2. More likely to be attending school**
- 3. Slightly more likely, or equal re NEET**
- 4. Declining gradient of low income
family**

BUT: Majors matter

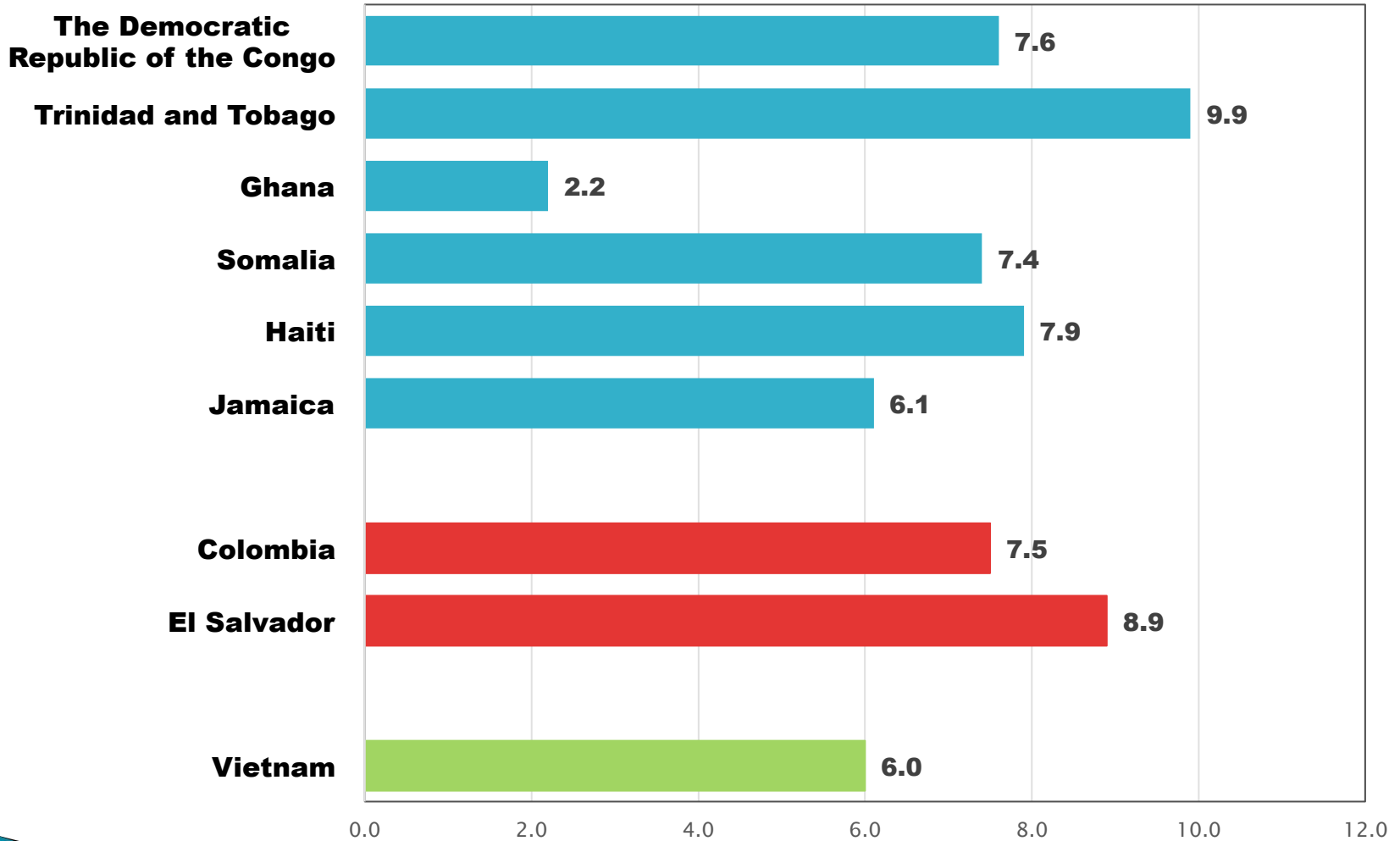
Immigration brings diversity



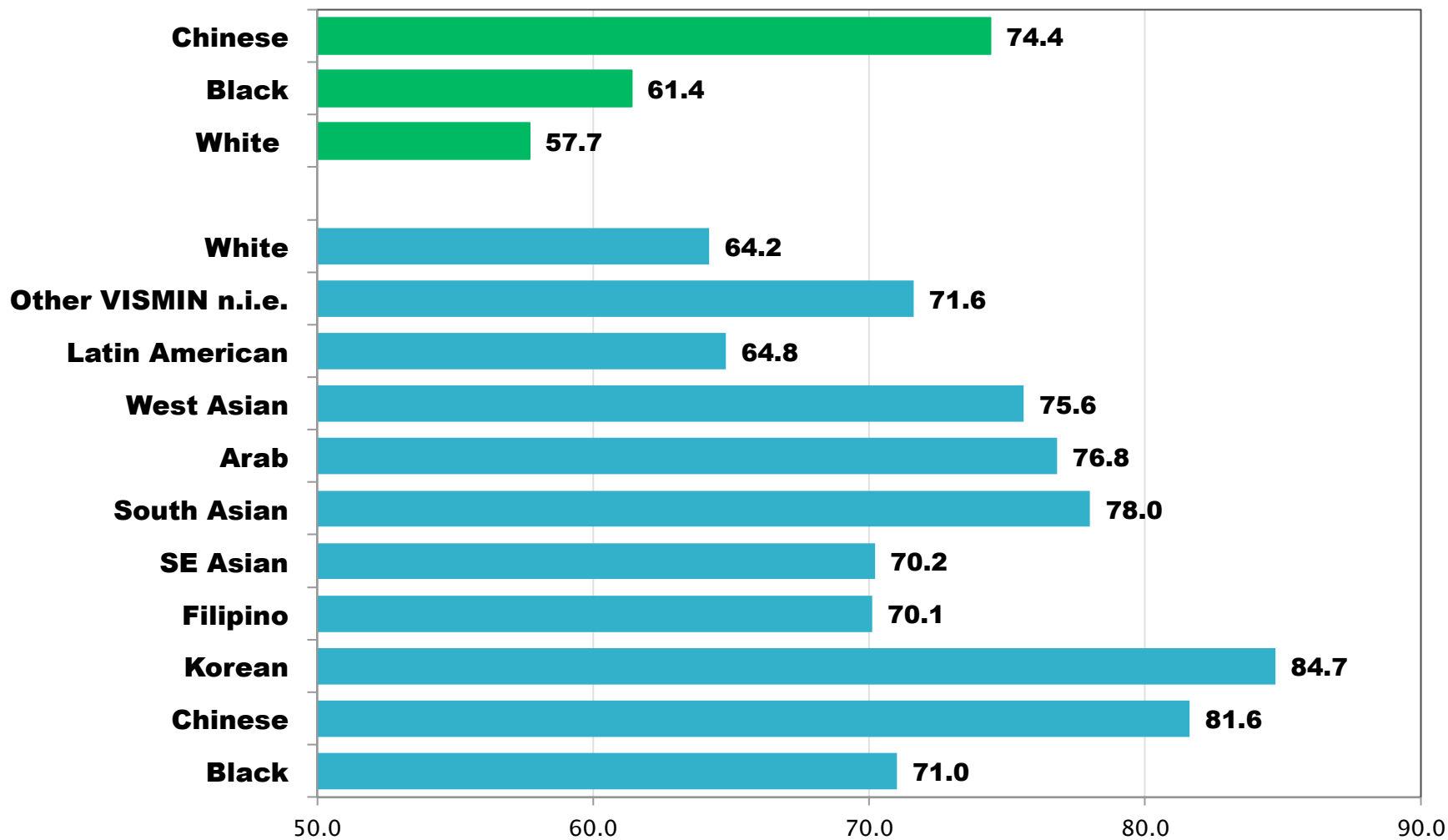
% "HS Drop Out" of Young Adults, Age 20–24 by Visible Minority and Generation Status, Canada 2011



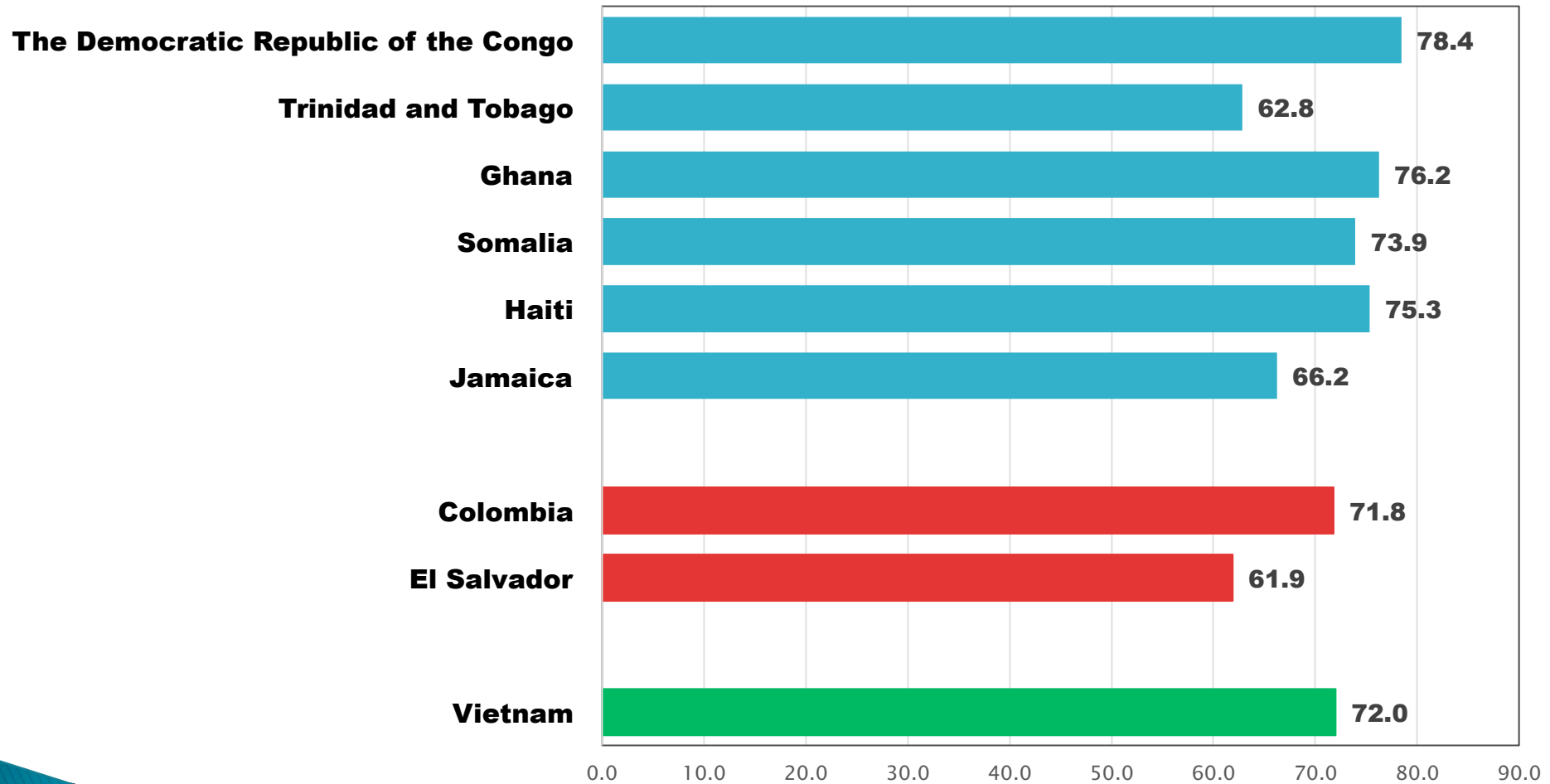
% "HS Drop Out" 1.5 and 2nd Generation Young Adults Age 20-24 by Father's Place of Birth, Canada 2011



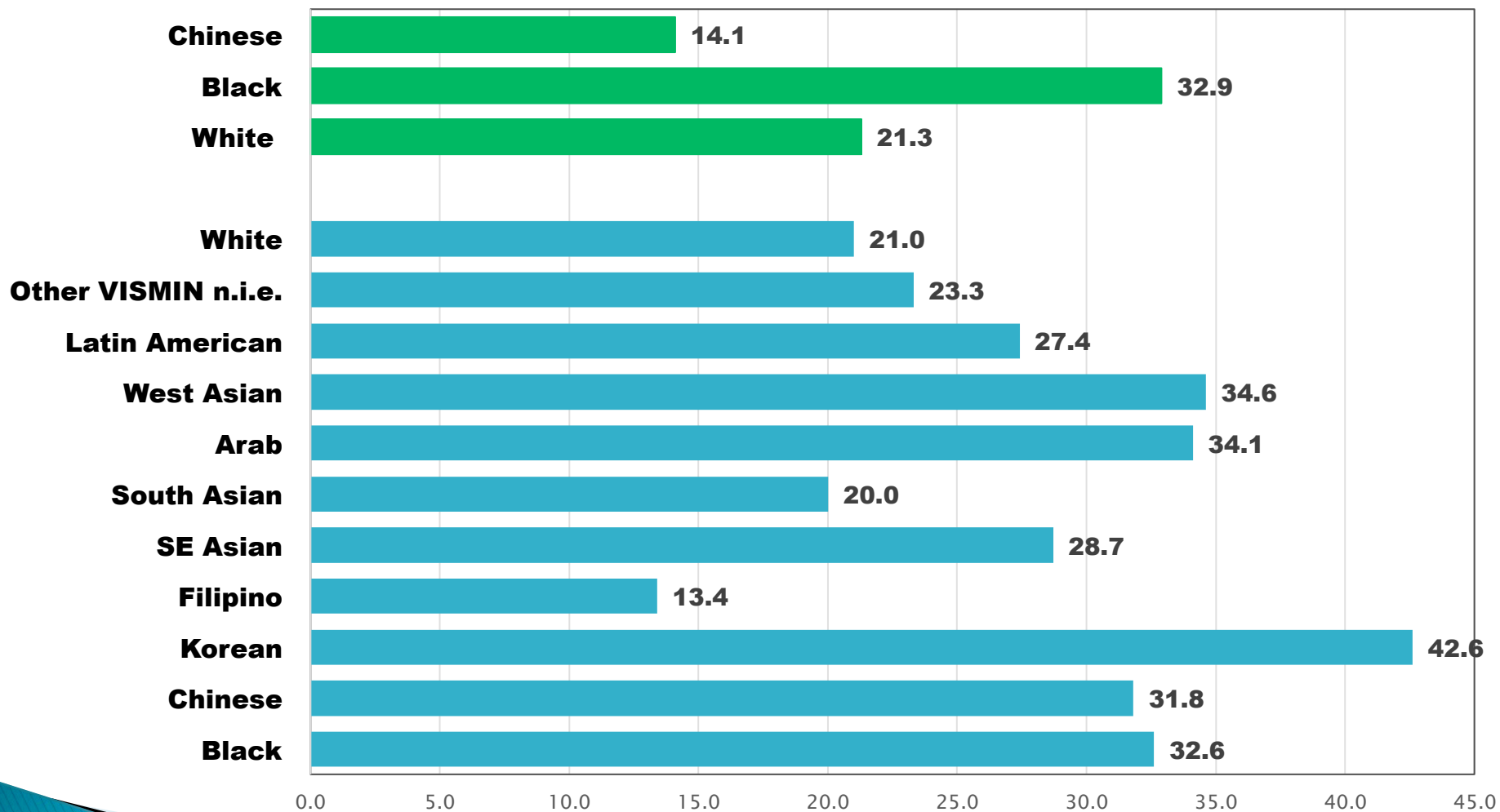
% Attending School, Young Adults Age 18–24 by Visible Minority and Generation Status, Canada 2011



% Attending School, 1.5 and 2nd Generation Young Adults Age 18–24 by Father's Place of Birth, Canada 2011

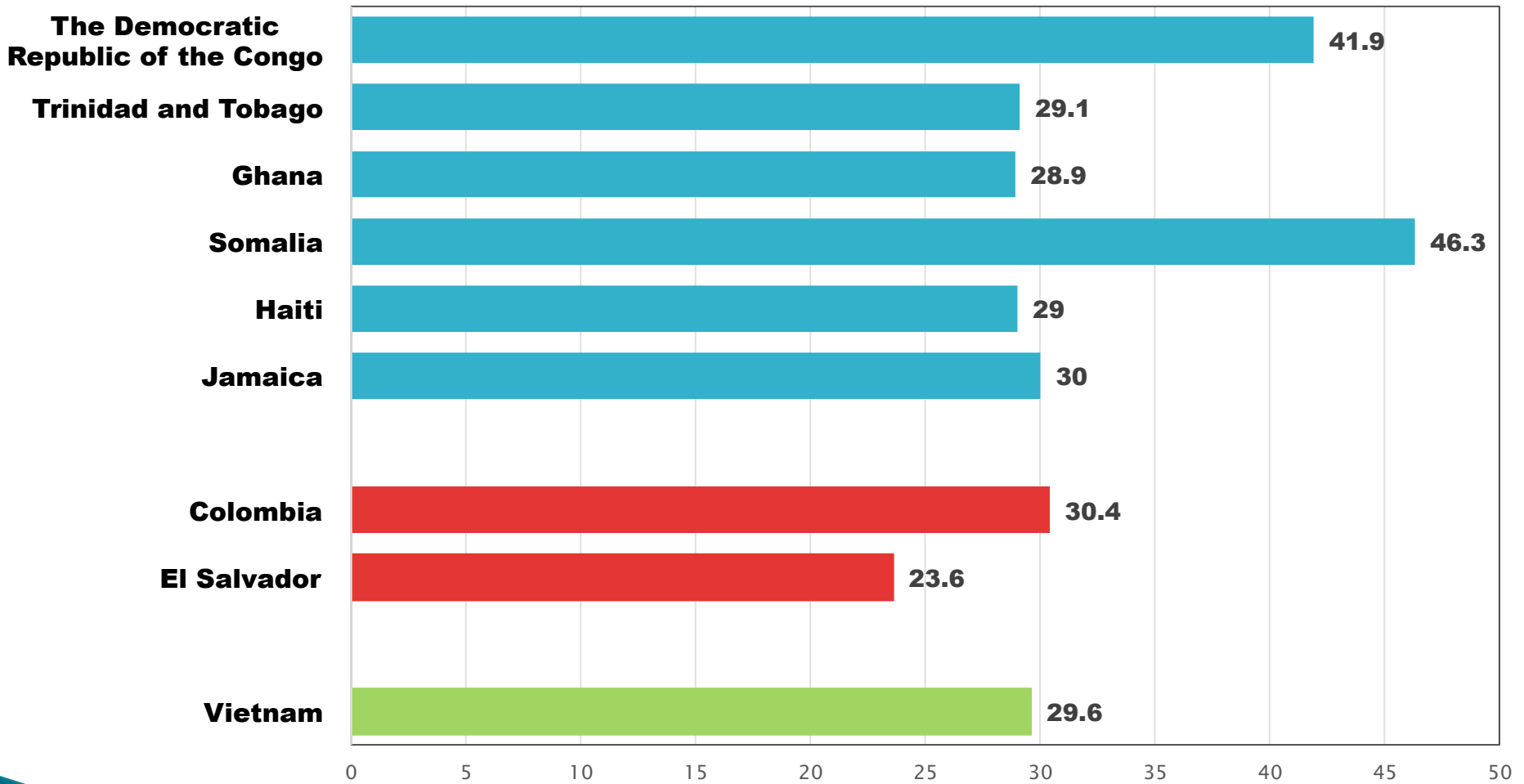


Percent in "Poor" Households*, Young Adults Age 18–24, by Visible Minority and Generation Status, Canada 2011



* 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

