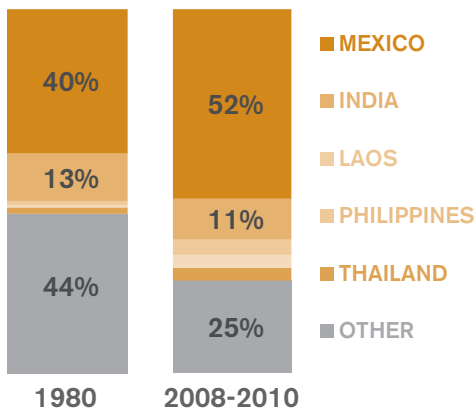


SAN JOAQUIN

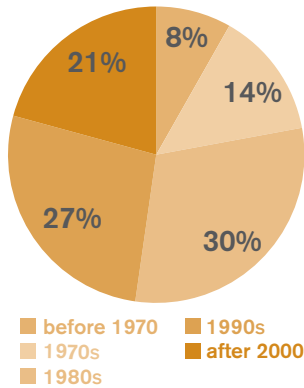
The immigrant share of the population in San Joaquin County has increased since hitting a low in 1970; approximately 156,000 immigrants currently live in this region comprising 23% of the population. More than 75% of all immigrants have arrived since 1980, with 21% arriving in the last decade. About 52% hail from Mexico, a group that has grown and now makes up the majority of newcomers. Others hail from the Philippines (11%), India (4%) and Cambodia (4%).

Immigrants are highly connected to the region's children and citizenry. While only one in 20 children is an immigrant, 43% have at least one immigrant parent, and 27% of households are headed by an immigrant. Further, our estimates suggest that 72% of unauthorized residents (which we can only estimate for adult Latinos) are living with citizens, and 40% are living with their own citizen children. Linguistic isolation – the proportion of immigrant-headed households in which no person over 13 speaks English only, or very well – is relatively high (33%).

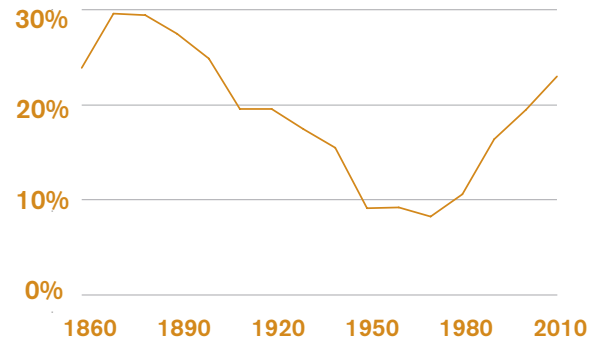
IMMIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN



IMMIGRANTS BY RECENCY OF ARRIVAL, 2008-2010



IMMIGRANTS AS A PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION BY DECADE, 1860-2010

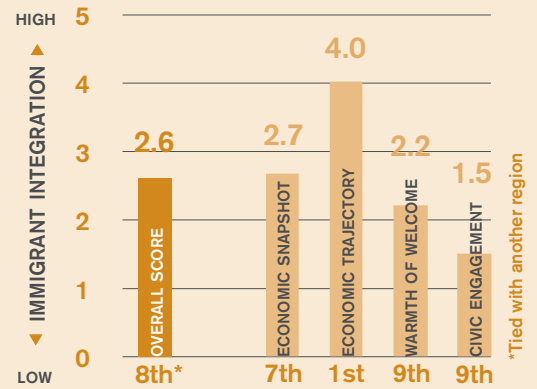


OVERALL SCORE 2.6

San Joaquin scored a 2.6, near the bottom of the pack, but tying with Los Angeles. The County performed well on Economic Trajectory (4.0), but the current economic outlook is middling (2.7). Its poorest performance was in Civic Engagement, due to the region's low rate of naturalization and linguistic integration.

Like most rural areas, warmth of welcome in San Joaquin is low; it scored ninth in this category, just above Fresno.

RANK ACROSS 10 REGIONS



IMPLICATIONS

San Joaquin County has been a place where immigrants' economic standing has improved over the past decades. Near the Bay Area and Sacramento, the region seems to have attracted successful immigrants to its affordable bedroom communities and provided other opportunities for mobility.

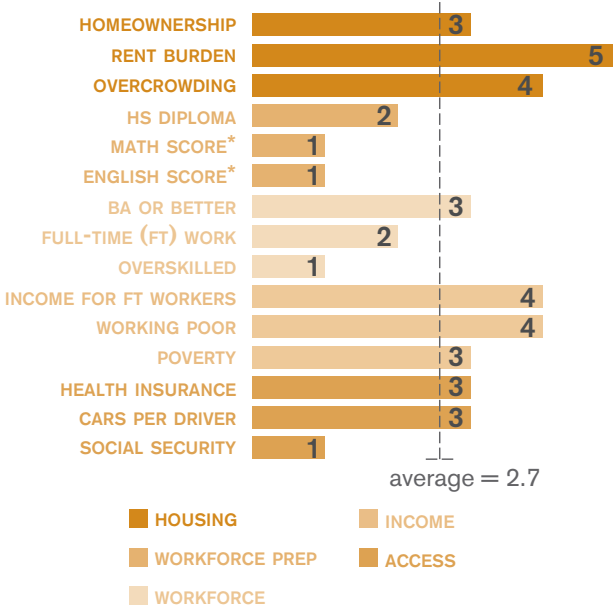
Unfortunately, other areas of integration are not as positive, and with the foreclosure crisis and its county seat – Stockton – declaring bankruptcy, even upward economic mobility may be hindered. Additionally, the region particularly needs to invest in its future workforce to keep up a high Economic Trajectory score.

Scoring low in rural regions is common – much like Fresno and the Inland Empire – as these regions have to overcome both thinner economies and prevailing negative attitudes (and often actions) towards immigrants. They might look to Sacramento (which has some more rural elements) or Orange County (as a place charged with anti-immigrant sentiments) for best practices.

THE ECONOMY

The San Joaquin Valley (within which San Joaquin County sits at the north) has been referred to as the “food basket of the world” given its high agricultural production – Diamond Foods is a major business based in Stockton, the seat of San Joaquin County. Other major economic drivers include the Port of Stockton, 80 miles inland, and Pacific State Bancorp – putting logistics and financial services on the map. Thus, the majority of all employed workers (ages 25-64) are employed in professional services (26%), retail trade (15%) and manufacturing (11%). Similarly, immigrants also tend to be employed in professional services (19%), retail trade (16%), manufacturing (13%) and agriculture (11%). Among immigrants, the region has low rates of self-employment (10%), a large proportion unemployed (16%), and one of the largest shares of overskilled workers (30%) – that is, workers with a bachelor’s degree or higher laboring in unskilled jobs. Poverty is a problem, as is food insecurity, perhaps counterintuitively, given the prominent role of agriculture.

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT



2.7

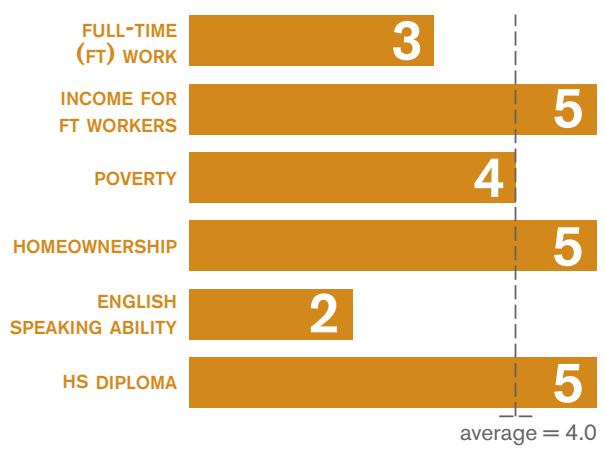
*Score based on English language learners (ELLs) relative to non-Hispanic white students.

The **Economic Snapshot** indicates the economic well-being of immigrants, now, as compared to U.S.-born non-Hispanic whites; it reveals their socio-economic standing by measuring the fundamentals – housing, education, work, income and access.

San Joaquin ranks seventh, with a score of 2.7. The region performs adequately in income for full-time workers and the rate of working poverty. Because this region suffers from very high poverty rates overall, having income on par with the U.S.-born non-Hispanic white population is not necessarily an indication of economic health.

San Joaquin has the highest share of overskilled immigrant workers and the biggest gap when compared to U.S.-born non-Hispanic whites across the 10 regions. Beyond its current workforce, San Joaquin needs to focus on its future workforce – English language learning children – who are not succeeding on par with non-Hispanic white students. While this is a statewide phenomenon, San Joaquin is bringing up the rear when comparing regions.

ECONOMIC TRAJECTORY



4.0

Debunking the image of immigrants as static newcomers, Economic Trajectory measures how immigrants have fared, economically, over time. This score was generated by tracking immigrants’ outcomes over time, starting in 1980.

San Joaquin scored an impressive 4.0 in economic trajectory – ranking first among the 10 regions. Over time, income for full-time workers, homeownership rates, and rates of high school graduation improved relative to U.S.-born non-Hispanic whites more than in any other region. The low cost of living may be a large part of this; given our method, we are also capturing families that have moved in from elsewhere (perhaps to buy a home) who may have higher incomes than current long-term immigrants.

However, San Joaquin was hit hard by the foreclosure crisis and now many who just barely became homeowners are saddled with major debt and sometimes joblessness. This may change the region’s scoring in the future. English language acquisition is another major concern, pointing to a need for more innovative opportunities to learn the language.

To generate snapshot and trajectory scores, immigrants are compared against U.S.-born non-Hispanic whites, who – it could be argued – are the most “integrated” population in the U.S.

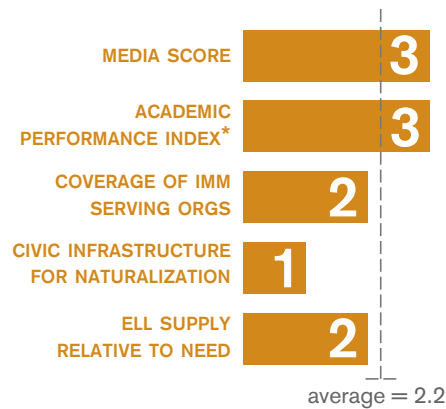
THE CULTURE

San Joaquin County is at the middle of California's inland waterways (the Delta), surrounded by a booming agriculture industry, and a bedroom community to the booming economy of the Bay Area and consistently strong capital-city region, Sacramento. Historical immigration has been tied to the Gold Rush, the Bracero Program, and refugee resettlements from Asia (in the San Joaquin Valley, more broadly). More recently, the region has become home to up-and-coming immigrants in prohibitively expensive surrounding regions. Subsequently, Stockton – the county seat and major urban area of this largely rural county – became one of the nation's worst cities for foreclosures and, by some measures, the worst. With very high foreclosure rates on top of an ongoing reputation for high crime and deep poverty – and now bankruptcy – it is not surprising that Forbes magazine named Stockton the "Most Miserable City" in the U.S. in 2011. For immigrants, that struggle may be even more pronounced: despite San Joaquin's rich immigrant history, the prevailing conservative tenor makes progress on integration an uphill battle. Focusing on the diversity of immigrants (nearly one-quarter of immigrants are from 4 different countries in Asia) and improving the overall economic outlook may prove useful.

Warmth of Welcome takes seriously the understanding that immigrants contribute to the strength of their region – and so measures if the region views them favorably and worth the investment.

San Joaquin scored 2.2 in this category, ranking ninth among the 10 regions. The region does moderately well in academic performance (preparing its English learners to excel in high school) and media messaging.

The region ranks low in its capacity to serve its immigrant population; there are approximately five immigrant-serving organizations for the region's some 86,000 non-citizen immigrants, which partially explains the weak infrastructure for naturalization. The region also needs more English language courses.



*Score based on English language learners (ELLs) relative to non-Hispanic white students.

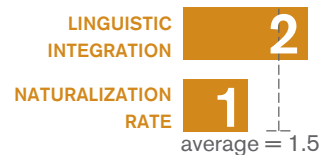
WARMTH OF WELCOME

2.2

Civic Engagement captures the extent to which immigrants are able to engage in government processes that affect both their personal and community-wide well-being.

San Joaquin scores 1.5 in civic engagement – with low linguistic integration (measured by the proportion of households where at least one person over the age of 13 speaks English very well or exclusively) and low naturalization rates.

San Joaquin, like Fresno, embodies the realities and complexities of immigrant integration in rural California. These regions have very little infrastructure to connect with immigrants, who are sometimes more inaccessible than in an urban context, although rural regions do have their own (smaller) urban cores.



CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

1.5

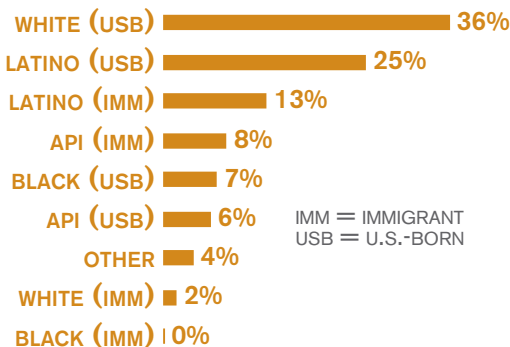
For a full explanation of the methodology used to score regions, see the technical report at: csii.usc.edu.

2008-2010 DATA PROFILE: SAN JOAQUIN

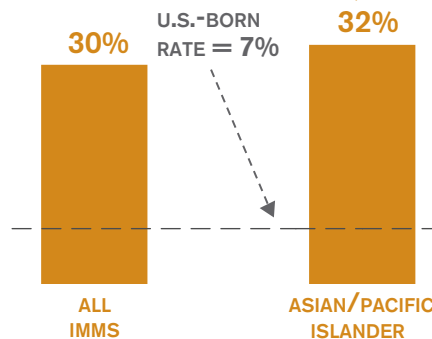
			Imm	U.S.-born
Total Population		678,750		
<i>Comparison Population for Scoring</i>				
U.S.-born non-Hispanic white	241,929	36%		
Immigrant	156,211	23%		
Income and Poverty (2010 \$s)				
Avg. Household Income			\$45,900	\$55,000
Avg. Income (Full-time Workers)			\$33,310	\$47,946
Pop. Below 150% of poverty level			35%	26%
Working Poor*			18%	5%
Language Skills Among Immigrants				
Linguistically Isolated Households		33%		
Top Languages Spoken in Immigrant Households				
Spanish		54%		
Tagalog		10%		
English		8%		
Hindi and related		6%		
Other East/Southeast Asian		4%		
Household and Family Structure				
Children				
Immigrant		5%		
With an immigrant parent		43%		
Adults				
Immigrant		30%		
Naturalized Immigrant		14%		
Immigrant in the Household (Incl. Self)		39%		
Households				
	Imm.	U.S.-born		
Single, no kids	19%	34%		
Single, with kids	19%	18%		
Married, no kids	11%	21%		
Married, with kids	51%	26%		
Unauthorized Status (Latino Immigrant Adults Only)#				
Unauthorized		35%		
Of unauthorized, living with a citizen		72%		
Of unauthorized, living with own citizen child		40%		
Sanctuary City Present in Region				
		No		
Labor Force Participation Rates[§]				
In the Labor Force			78%	85%
Employed			84%	82%
Unemployed			16%	18%
Self Employment [‡]				
Non-Hispanic white			N/A	13%
Non-Hispanic Black			N/A	N/A
Latino			9%	6%
Asian/Pacific Islander			9%	N/A
Top 5 Industries by Immigrant Share[¶]				
Professional and Related Services			19%	29%
Retail Trade			16%	14%
Manufacturing			13%	9%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting			11%	3%
Construction			10%	7%
Top 5 Countries by Share of LPRs & LPR Naturalization Rates⁺				
Mexico				28%
Philippines				51%
Vietnam				72%
India				65%
Pakistan				56%
LPRs and Voting Population				
Voting Eligible Population				399,269
Adult LPRs Eligible for Naturalization				33,803

Note: All racial/ethnic groups other than Latino are "non-Hispanic" groups. "API" refers to Asian/Pacific Islanders. "N/A" indicates the sample size was too small to report.
 # Unauthorized status could only be estimated for Latino adults. In this table, "living with" means residing in the same household.
 * Share of labor force, ages 25-64, who worked full-time last year (at least 50 weeks and 35 hours per week) and had income below 150% of the Federal poverty level.
 § Universe is all people ages 25-64, not in group quarters.
 ‡ Rates represent the percent of all employed people ages 25-64 in the racial/ethnic/nativity group that are self-employed.
 ¶ Share of all employed people ages 25-64, not in group quarters, that are in each specified industry.
 + LPRs are Legal Permanent Residents. Rates are estimates as of 2010, based on CSII analysis of data on the Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS) on all LPRs attaining status between 1985 and 2005. List of top countries of origin is based on a set of 30 countries detailed in the OIS data (the top 30 countries for the U.S. overall) and thus may not be entirely consistent with the top five countries of origin for the region.

RACE, ETHNICITY, AND NATIVITY (TOTAL POPULATION)



OVERSKILLED IMMIGRANT WORKERS (OF WORKERS WITH BA OR BETTER, THOSE IN AN UNSKILLED JOB)



Note: Only immigrant racial/ethnic groups with sufficient sample size are included.

IMMIGRANT ENGLISH SKILLS BY REGENCY OF ARRIVAL

