BAY AREA REGION (ALAMEDA, CONTRA COSTA, MARIN, NAPA, SANTA CLARA, SAN MATEO, SONOMA, SOLANO, AND SAN FRANCISCO COUNTIES):

DEMOGRAPHICS. According to the 2010-2012 American Community Survey, almost one-third (30%) of residents in the Bay Area region are immigrants. This amounts to more than 2.1 million immigrant residents in the region.[1] Of those 2.1 million immigrants, over 430,000 are undocumented or about 20% of all immigrants.[2]

52% of immigrants in the Bay Area region are citizens.

CHILDREN AND MIXED-STATUS FAMILIES. Immigrants and their children make up 43% of the population in the Bay Area. Of all children in the region, 52% have at least one immigrant parent.[3]

More than two-thirds of non-citizens (69%) live in households that also have citizens. About 79% of non-citizen Latinos live in households with citizens and about 62% of Asian non-citizens live in mixed-status households.

WORKFORCE. Immigrants comprise more than a third of the labor force in the Bay Area region (37%). They figure prominently in the agriculture, manufacturing, and repair and personal services industries. The undocumented in particular comprise a large share of the labor force in these industries as they represent 7% of the total region's workforce. The undocumented alone comprise 28% of the agriculture industry and 16% of the construction industry.

In terms of occupations, immigrants make up the majority of those involved in farming, fishing, and forestry (76%), grounds cleaning and maintenance (67%), production (57%), and food preparation and service (49%). Within these job sectors, several positions are held primarily by immigrants, many of them undocumented[4].

Immigrants participate in the labor force at higher rates than non-immigrants, with 62% of immigrants and 59% of non-immigrants over age 16 employed in the Bay Area region. For Latino and Asian immigrant men, the difference is even greater. About 83% of all Latino and Asian immigrant men of working age (25-64) are employed, compared with 76% of U.S. born Latino and Asian men.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF NON-CONTINUOUS WORKERS. As the economic recovery continues, intermittent workers are an important – and vulnerable – sector of the workforce. There are over 18,000 undocumented intermittent workers in the region and more than 3,500 undocumented workers were laid off.[5] It is important that both legislative proposals and executive action include this population, with a total earned income of almost $136 million. Millions of dollars and their multiplier effects are at stake.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP. In the Bay Area, immigrants are entrepreneurial and are more likely to create their own jobs (or be self-employed) than native born workers. For the working age population (age 25 to 64) Latino immigrants have a self-employment rate of 12%, which is twice the rate for non-immigrant Latinos (6%). A similar trend is seen among Asian immigrants, with 9% self-employed as compared to 6% of non-immigrant Asians.

Immigrant workers represent a source of untapped labor market potential. As a share of those over age 25 who are employed in the Bay Area region, immigrants are more likely to be over-skilled (20%) than native born workers (16%) – that is, holding a Bachelor's degree or higher and working in an unskilled job.[6]

Immigrants account for 47% of all residents with a Ph.D degree.

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS. Immigrant workers are important to the Bay Area region's economy. They contribute about 36% of the region's GDP or over $39 billion.[7]

Undocumented immigrants in the region alone contribute some $5.3 billion of the region's GDP.

Immigrant households make up 30% of the total household income in the Bay Area region, and thus represent a substantial share of all spending power.

FARMING, FISHING, AND FORESTRY:	Graders and sorters, agricultural products (87%) Miscellaneous agricultural workers, including animal breeders (78%)
GROUNDS CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE:	Maids and housekeeping cleaners (84%) Grounds maintenance workers (63%) First-line supervisors of housekeeping and janitorial workers (61%) Janitors and building cleaners (59%)
PRODUCTION:	Sewing machine operators (87%) Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers (83%) Tailors, dressmakers, and sewers (81%) Food processing workers, all other (80%) Miscellaneous metal and plastic workers (77%)
FOOD PREPARATION AND SERVING:	Cooks (70%) Dishwashers (69%) Food servers, nonrestaurant (58%) Chefs and head cooks (54%)

CIVIC PARTICIPATION. There were over 356,000 immigrants who were eligible to naturalize in the Bay Area region as of 2010, and over 268,000 that would be able to naturalize within the following 5 years, together making up a substantial share of the current voting-eligible population (13%).[8] This will add to the base of the voting-eligible population who are naturalized immigrants (24%).

In the Bay Area region, a full 17% of the voting-age population is non-citizen.

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN. The top regions of origin for the Bay Area region's immigrants are Asia (55%), Latin America (32%), and Europe (9%).

42% of the Bay Area region's residents speak a language other than English at home. Throughout the region, immigrants speak more than 97 languages.

POSITIVE IMPACT OF LONG-TERM RESIDENCE. As immigrants remain in the Bay Area region, poverty rates decrease and homeownership rises. The poverty rate for immigrants drops by half to 7% when we consider only those who arrived before 1980, compared to 14% for those who arrived after 1990. Similarly, the homeownership rate for pre-1980 immigrant households (74%) is nearly twice as high as the rate for post-1990 immigrant households (42%). These upward mobility trends also apply to undocumented immigrants in the region.

CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS. Lack of health insurance limits many immigrants from becoming fully engaged in their communities, especially restricting their labor market potential. Prior to the implementation of the Affordable Care Act, 19% of immigrants were without health insurance. While this figure has dropped significantly for immigrants with legal status, some 44% of the undocumented in the region are uninsured.

Moreover, recent deportations of the undocumented not only fragment families and neighborhoods but many productive industries in the region are deprived of much needed labor. In the last several years, the "Secure Communities" program has led to the deportation of over 12,000 immigrants from the region.[9] Measures such as California's TRUST Act - along with local policies which have entirely halted immigration holds in county jails throughout the area - have significantly reduced the number of deportations.[10]

❶ Unless noted otherwise, all figures reported in this document are based on tabulations made by the Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration (CSII), at the University of Southern California, of 2010-2012 pooled American Communities Survey data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). Steven Ruggles, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0 [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis, MN: Minnesota Population Center [producer and distributor], 2012. ❷ Estimates on the undocumented are derived from identical methodology in *What's at Stake for the State: Undocumented Californians and our Future Together*. For the full methodology and research brief, visit csii.usc. edu. All undocumented estimates calculated using IPUMS 2009-2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data (Ruggles at al. 2011). ❸ These figures are based on immigrants and children of immigrants who live in the same household, thus they likely understate the share of the overall population that is made up of first and second generation immigrants.❹ Only detailed occupations with a large enough sample size for reasonable statistical reliability are reported. Thus, there may be other detailed occupations in each sector in which immigrants are equally or, in some cases, more highly represented than those listed, but that were not reported on due to a small sample. ❺ Intermittent workers are defined as workers that were employed in the ACS sample year, and thus not considered unemployed. However, for this analysis, intermittent workers are defined as having worked only 1-13 weeks in the year. Laid off workers indicates whether workers were on a layoff from a job or had been informed that they would be recalled to work in the next six months or had been given a date to return to work. ❻ An unskilled job is defined as an occupation that requires no more than a high school diploma (or equivalent), no work experience in a related occupation, and no more than moderate on-the-job training as described by the Unites States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Retrieved from: http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_table_112.htm ❼ Information on contributions to the Bay Area regional GDP was determined using averaged industry-specific GDP information from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. We used 2010 through 2012 GDP data to combine multiple Metropolitan areas to match our custom definition of the Bay Area region. We then applied it to our pooled American Community Survey data set. These figures were applied to the percentages of immigrant workforce in each industry as found using ACS data combining each of the counties in the Metro. After the immigrant contributions per sector were found, the figures were aggregated to the regional level. Bureau of Economic Analysis. (2014). Gross Domestic Product by State. Retrieved from: http://www.bea.gov/itable/. ❽ Numbers of immigrants eligible to naturalize are based on CSII analysis of data from the Office of Immigration Statistics on all Legal Permanent Residents (LPRs) attaining status between 1985 and 2010. All such LPRs that attained status in 2005 or earlier and had not naturalized as of 2010 are considered to be eligible to naturalize, while those attaining status between 2006 and 2010 are considered to be eligible to naturalize within five years. There are important limitations to these data such that they are more useful for making relative comparisons between counties and regions than for assessing absolute numbers. ❾ Data on deportations is gathered from the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Secure Communities program in which cumulative monthly statistics are produced in its interoperability reports, with most recent retrieved from: http://www.ice.gov/doclib/foia/sc-stats/nationwide_interop_stats-fy2014-to-date.pdf. ❿ See footnote 17 in the Statewide Contributions report for additional details about the TRUST Act. Also note that Santa Clara County stopped submitting to immigration holds in late 2011, and San Francisco County drastically limited its response to hold requests in October 2013.

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