From Resistance to Resilience: 
Promoting Immigrant Rights and Immigrant Integration in the Golden State

MANUEL PASTOR

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Changing Demographics
United States, 1980-2050

Other
Native American
Asian/Pacific Islander
Latino
Black
White

- 1980: 6% Other, 9% Native American, 2% Asian/Pacific Islander, 12% Latino, 4% Black, 76% White
- 1990: 2% Other, 5% Native American, 2% Asian/Pacific Islander, 13% Latino, 12% Black, 76% White
- 2000: 4% Other, 6% Native American, 5% Asian/Pacific Islander, 12% Latino, 12% Black, 69% White
- 2010: 6% Other, 7% Native American, 6% Asian/Pacific Islander, 12% Latino, 12% Black, 59% White
- 2020: 8% Other, 8% Native American, 7% Asian/Pacific Islander, 13% Latino, 13% Black, 55% White
- 2030: 8% Other, 8% Native American, 8% Asian/Pacific Islander, 13% Latino, 13% Black, 51% White
- 2040: 8% Other, 8% Native American, 8% Asian/Pacific Islander, 13% Latino, 13% Black, 51% White
- 2050: 5% Other, 8% Native American, 8% Asian/Pacific Islander, 13% Latino, 13% Black, 47% White
Changing Demographics
California, 1980-2050

Other
Native American
Asian/Pacific Islander
Latino
Black
White
Immigrant Share of the Population, United States, California, and Los Angeles County, 1860-2014

Los Angeles
California
U.S.
A MORE SETTLED IMMIGRANT POPULATION

Percent of Immigrant Population in U.S. Since 2004
And increasingly, undocumented individuals are parts of “mixed status” families.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNITED STATES</th>
<th>With at least one unauthorized family member in the same household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.-born population</td>
<td>5,856,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naturalized immigrant population</td>
<td>61,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-citizen immigrant population (authorized)</td>
<td>226,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unauthorized immigrant population</td>
<td>1,036,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>7,180,510</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: USC Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration (CSII) analysis of pooled 2010-2014 American Community
THE LEGACY OF IMMIGRATION

And increasingly, undocumented individuals are parts of “mixed status” families...
约18%的圣华金谷居民要么是无证移民，要么与其家庭成员无证。据2012—2016年ACS微数据，整合公共使用微数据系列（IPUMS）

在圣华金谷，外国出生人口构成：
- 22%的人口
- 34%的劳动力

来源：2012-2016 ACS微数据，整合公共使用微数据系列（IPUMS）
In the San Joaquin Valley, 22% of kids under the age of 18 have at least one undocumented parent.

70 percent of undocumented residents in the San Joaquin Valley have been in the US for more than a
Birthplace of Immigrants arriving between 20-30 years ago, Los Angeles County, 2012-2016

- Mexico: 47%
- Philippines: 7%
- Vietnam: 6%
- El Salvador: 5%
- China: 4%
- Guatemala: 3%
- Korea: 3%
- India: 2%
- Iran: 2%
- Vietnam: 6%
- Philippines: 7%
- All Other Countries: 21%

Birthplace of Immigrants arriving between 20-30 years ago, Los Angeles County, 2012-2016
Birthplace of Immigrants arriving less than ten years ago, Los Angeles County, 2012-2016

- Mexico: 28%
- China: 10%
- India: 9%
- Philippines: 9%
- Vietnam: 4%
- El Salvador: 4%
- Korea: 3.4%
- Guatemala: 3.2%
- Iran: 2%
- All Other Countries: 28%

Diagram showing the birthplaces of immigrants in Los Angeles County, 2012-2016.
Birthplace of Immigrants arriving less than ten years ago, San Joaquin Valley, 2012-2016

- Mexico: 57%
- India: 10%
- Philippines: 8%
- El Salvador: 3%
- China: 2%
- Iran: 2%
- Thailand: 1.3%
- Pakistan: 1.3%
- Laos: 1%
- All Other Countries: 15%
Birthplace of Immigrants Arriving 30 years or More Ago, San Joaquin Valley, 2012-2016

Mexico 63%
Philippines 5%
Laos 4%
India 2%
El Salvador 2%
Portugal 2%
Vietnam 2%
Cambodia 2%
Canada 1%
All Other Countries 17%

Birthplace of Immigrants Arriving 30 years or More Ago, San Joaquin Valley, 2012-2016

Mexico
Philippines
Laos
India
El Salvador
Portugal
Vietnam
Cambodia
Canada
All Other Countries
Change in Youth Population by Race/Ethnicity
U.S. and California, 2000-2014

United States and California, 2000-2014

- White: 45%
- Black: -14%
- Latino: 36%
- API: 47%
- Other: -6%

California:
- White: 17%
- Black: -26%
- Latino: 13%
- API: 22%
- Other: -29%

Graph shows the change in youth population by race/ethnicity for the United States and California from 2000 to 2014.
Children (0-5) by Nativity
San Joaquin Valley and California,
2012-2016

US-born
Foreign-born

California
San Joaquin Valley
CHALLENGE OF INEQUALITY

Household* Gini Coefficient, 1969

Source: US Census
CHALLENGE OF INEQUALITY

Household Gini Coefficient, 1989

Source: US Census
CHALLENGE OF INEQUALITY

Household Gini Coefficient, 2014

Source: US Census
CLEANING UP AT THE TOP

Californians’ Average Adjusted Gross Income, 2013

$2.0M

$1,614,600
($31,100 per week)

$1.5 -

$1.0 -

$0.5 -

$0.5 -

$37,000

Middle Fifth

Top 1 Percent

Source: Franchise Tax Board

Note: Figures are in 2013 dollars and are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Source: California Budget and Policy Center
Division in the 99%

U.S. and California 1980 to 2010-2014

- California
- United States

10th Percentile
20th Percentile
50th Percentile
80th Percentile
90th Percentile

-19%
-19%
-19%
-19%
-19%

-11%
-10%
-4%
-7%

15%
6%

26%
17%

10th Percentile 20th Percentile 50th Percentile 80th Percentile 90th Percentile
PERSISTENT RACIAL GAPS

Percent of Families Living
Below 150 Percent of the Federal Poverty Line by Race/Ethnicity
California

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010-2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Fresno
- Bakersfield
- Los Angeles
- Orange
- Inland Empire
- San Diego
- SF/Bay Area
- San Jose
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>California</th>
<th>San Joaquin Valley</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>API</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other or Mixed Race</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Total Economically Insecure Population (under 200% FPL) by Race/Ethnicity, San Joaquin Valley and California, 2012-2016

- **White**: California 23%, San Joaquin Valley 30%
- **Black**: California 44%, San Joaquin Valley 55%
- **Latino**: California 51%, San Joaquin Valley 60%
- **API**: California 43%, San Joaquin Valley 43%
- **Native American**: California 43%, San Joaquin Valley 50%
- **Other or Mixed Race**: California 29%, San Joaquin Valley 40%
REPRODUCING RACIAL GAPS

Percent of students by school poverty level, as defined by the share of students in the school eligible for free- or reduced-price lunch (FRPL): California, All public schools, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Group</th>
<th>Low (&lt;25% FRPL)</th>
<th>Mid-low (25-50% FRPL)</th>
<th>Mid-high (50-75% FRPL)</th>
<th>High (&gt;75% FRPL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
<td>38.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>35.9%</td>
<td>31.2%</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>29.0%</td>
<td>46.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
<td>55.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Pacific Islander</td>
<td>35.3%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
<td>33.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed/other</td>
<td>33.2%</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People of color</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>47.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National Center for Education Statistics
WHERE ARE OUR STATE’S FUTURE CHILDREN?

Growth rates in population five and under, according to CA DOF, 2010-2040

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CA Regions</th>
<th>2010-2040</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bay Area</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Coast</td>
<td>-4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Sierra</td>
<td>-3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Sacramento</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern California</td>
<td>-1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Sacramento</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Joaquin Valley</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Border</td>
<td>-1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern California</td>
<td>-15.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity, San Joaquin Valley and California, 2012-2016

California  San Joaquin Valley

White  $74,221  $59,144
Black  $43,483  $32,543
Latino  $48,662  $39,724
API  $81,011  $58,733
Native American  $45,569  $36,064
Other or Mixed Race  $64,072  $51,138
Median Household Income for Households with Children under Five by Race/Ethnicity, San Joaquin Valley and California, 2012-2016

California San Joaquin Valley

- White: $95,297 ($64,915)
- Black: $43,278 ($26,359)
- Latino: $46,368 ($37,468)
- API: $107,463 ($61,990)
- Native American: $48,000 ($32,056)
- Other or Mixed Race: $73,805 ($60,111)

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Home Ownership Rate by Household Head, California and San Joaquin Valley, 2012-2016

- **White**: 63% (California) 65% (San Joaquin Valley)
- **Black**: 34% (California) 29% (San Joaquin Valley)
- **Latino**: 42% (California) 45% (San Joaquin Valley)
- **API**: 57% (California) 59% (San Joaquin Valley)
- **Other or Mixed Race**: 49% (California) 44% (San Joaquin Valley)
- **Native American**: 45% (California) 52% (San Joaquin Valley)
Home Ownership Rate by Household Head for Households with a Child ages Five and under, California and San Joaquin Valley, 2012-2016

- California
- San Joaquin Valley

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>California</th>
<th>San Joaquin Valley</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>55%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>API</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other or Mixed Race</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IMPLICATIONS FOR IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION

- **Defend:** We need to continue to resist an overreaching federal government
- **Develop:** We need to push the envelope on new policies and practices

- **Deploy:** We need to assist other states and intersect movements across regions in the state
- **Dream:** We need to continue to offer a compelling vision of justice, dignity, and community connection
FOR MORE . . .

@Prof_MPastor

STATE of RESISTANCE

by MANUEL PASTOR

What CALIFORNIA'S DIZZYING DESCENT and REMARKABLE RESURGENCE MEAN for AMERICA'S FUTURE