

RESILIENCE IN AN AGE OF INEQUALITY:

Immigrant Contributions to California





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In the wake of the 2016 Presidential election, communities across the nation have been grappling with profound questions about our political and economic systems. Perhaps no two themes have generated more intense discussion than those of racial justice and economic equity - and the lack thereof for far too many. At times, these issues have been posed as mutually exclusive. Yet the experiences of California's immigrants - overwhelmingly people of color, and also a vital part of a labor force which generates great wealth yet suffers increasing inequality - offer a valuable bridge between these twin points. In the coming years, California is poised to play a unique role in defending fundamental human rights from unprecedented attacks. As the state's communities push for economic, social, and racial justice, we have a unique opportunity to build a better state - and a better world.

California's economy is ranked 6th in the world¹ - an engine so powerful that it has cruised far past not only all other U.S. states, but most of the world's countries as well. From the rich fields of the Central Valley to gleaming tech campuses and beyond, California's immigrant communities play a crucial role in driving the state's economy forward, a fact amply documented in scores of studies, including the previous editions of this report.

This year, we once again have found that immigrants contribute about one third of the state's formidable GDP - some \$715² billion each year. Yet this wealth, which fuels the state's growing industries, has not translated into equitable incomes. For all households headed by an immigrant, per capita income is about \$27,900 annually - a quarter less than overall per capita income in the state. For households headed by an undocumented immigrant - particularly at risk of exploitation and abuse - per capita income is only \$16,100.

Yet the experience of economic hardship is common to both immigrant and US-born workers. A study found that 1 in 5 Californians struggle to afford basic necessities.³ Thus, in recent years, it has become increasingly apparent to the public that as California's economy speeds forward, it has concentrated tremendous amounts of wealth in few hands - and left most Californians, including immigrant workers, far behind.⁴

In fact, California has the nation's largest GDP, but also, by some measurements, the largest poverty rate.⁶ In one striking example, the state's farmworkers who suffer more heat deaths and illness than workers in any other outdoor industry,⁷ only won the right to basic overtime pay through legislation passed this year after a protracted battle in Sacramento.

Such stark contrasts suggest a striking dichotomy: a prosperous few on the one hand, and many working class communities struggling to get by on the other hand. The experiences of the state's immigrant communities shed important light on the challenges working people as a whole face - and also illuminate potential solutions.

With the majority of immigrant households spending at least a third of their income on rent, increasing *displacement* of immigrant communities and communities of color is a vital issue of economic and social justice - and a challenge that has become all the more serious in the wake of the profound economic damage wrought during the crisis of 2007-8. At a frantic pace, gentrification⁸ in the state's wealthiest cities is destabilizing and breaking apart neighborhoods which have long nurtured and sustained communities of color - often largely composed of immigrant, Latino, API, and African-



American residents. These factors have driven people to live farther and farther from where they work.

These barriers to equity and prosperity are entrenched and systematic. Yet California's residents are also well-known for their creativity. Communities across the state are exercising grassroots leadership and actively advocating for measures to advance economic, racial, and housing justice. And immigrant communities – whose contributions to state's economy, as we have noted, run in the billions - form a crucial part of efforts to be included in the prosperity which they have helped to generate.

As these efforts develop, the particular experiences of immigrant communities facing this inequality - often amidst the ever-present threat of deportation and lacking access to key resources - offer valuable insights.

WHO ARE CALIFORNIA'S IMMIGRANTS?

DEMOGRAPHICS

According to the 2010-2014 American Community Survey, 27 percent of California residents are immigrants, a rate higher than any other state and significantly higher than New York which has the second highest rate at 22 percent.⁹ This amounts to over 10.3 million immigrant residents in California.

Of those roughly 10.3 million immigrants, 2.9 million are undocumented or about 28 percent of all immigrants in California.¹⁰

Almost 5 million of California's immigrants are citizens. In addition, there are 2.2 million immigrants who are eligible to naturalize but for various reasons - including barriers in the process¹¹ have not.

Immigrants in the state are a diverse group: 42 percent are from Mexico, 35 percent from Asia, 8 percent from Central America, 7 percent from Europe, 3 percent from South America and the Caribbean, 2 percent from Africa, and 2 percent from the rest of the world.

CHILDREN AND MIXED-STATUS FAMILIES

Immigrants and their children make up 42 percent of California's population. Of all children in California, 47 percent have at least one immigrant parent.

Most non-citizens (74 percent) live in households that also have citizens. About 81 percent of non-citizen Latinos live in households with citizens, as do about 62 percent of Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander non-citizens.

WHERE IMMIGRANTS WORK

WORKFORCE

Immigrants comprise more than one-third (35 percent) of California's civilian, non-institutional workforce. They account for over two-thirds of all agricultural workers, nearly half of all workers in the manufacturing industry, and over 40 percent of all workers in the wholesale trade, construction, and other services (except public administration) industries. The undocumented in particular comprise a large share of workers in the agriculture and construction industries, at 45 percent and 21 percent, respectively, and represent 10 percent of the state's total workforce.

In terms of occupations, immigrants make up the majority of those involved in farming, fishing, and forestry (82 percent), building and grounds cleaning and maintenance (67 percent), and production (58 percent), and comprise a large share of workers in construction (48 percent), food preparation and serving (45 percent), transportation and material moving (45 percent), and computer and

IMMIGRANT SHARE OF WORKERS BY OCCUPATION

FARMING, FISHING, AND FORESTRY

Miscellaneous agricultural workers including animal breeders (85%)
Graders and Sorters, Agricultural Products (82%)
First-Line Supervisors of Farming, Fishing,
and Forestry Workers (69%)

BUILDING AND GROUNDS CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners (81%)
Grounds Maintenance Workers (70%)
Janitors and Building Cleaners (56%)

PRODUCTION

Sewing Machine Operators (92%)
Pressers, Textile, Garment, and Related Materials (91%)
Sawing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Wood (82%)

CONSTRUCTION TRADES

Plasterers and Stucco Masons (74%)
Roofers (69%)
Painters, Construction and Maintenance (67%)

FOOD PREPARATION AND SERVING

Dishwashers (67%)
Cooks (65%)
Chefs and Head Cooks (55%)

TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING

Packers and Packagers, Hand (71%)
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment (61%)
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs (56%)

COMPUTER AND MATHEMATICAL

Software Developers, Applications and Systems Software (57%)
Actuaries (45%)
Computer and Information Research Scientists (44%)

mathematical occupations (41 percent). Within these job sectors, several positions are held primarily by immigrants, many of them undocumented.¹²

IMMIGRANT SHARE OF WORKERS BY OCCUPATION

Immigrants come to California with various skills. For example, among those ages 25 or older, 26 percent have a bachelor's degree or higher.

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS

Immigrant workers are important to the California economy. They contribute about 32 percent of California's GDP.¹³ This amounts to around \$715 billion, a figure well over the total revenue of Wal-Mart in 2016.¹⁴

Undocumented immigrants in California alone contribute about \$181 billion of California's GDP – a figure just about equal to the 2015 GDP for the entire state of Oklahoma.¹⁵

Additionally, immigrant households make up 28 percent of the total household income in California, and thus represent a substantial share of all spending power in the state.

Immigrant-owned businesses also contribute to the economy. A 2012 study found that one in three small business owners in California are immigrants.¹⁶ Meanwhile, another study found that 2007 to 2011, immigrants in the state founded around 45 percent of all new businesses, while 36.6 percent of the state's business owners in 2011 were immigrants.¹⁷

INCOME RANGES

For all households headed by an immigrant in California, per capita household income is about \$27,900 annually, and \$16,100 for households headed by an undocumented immigrant.¹⁸ This is significantly lower than the overall per capita household income in the state of about \$38,100. Full-time immigrant workers have median annual earnings of about \$36,800 (\$23,700 for the undocumented), substantially below the \$52,600 earned by the U.S.-born.

Housing costs are extremely high in California relative to income levels. The state ranks second among



PROFILE OF AN IMMIGRANT WORKER: DANIEL MAHER, RECYCLING DIRECTOR A STORY OF REDEMPTION AND SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY

In the immigration debate, much has been said – and assumed - about immigrants who have had convictions in the criminal justice system. Yet the story of Daniel Maher, who works in the recycling industry,²⁰ illustrates the complex human stories behind these labels. Maher came to the U.S. at age 3 from Macau – now part of China - and grew up in the San Jose, California area. As he puts it, he “fell in with the wrong crowd” as a young man, and at age 20, was arrested for charges stemming from a drug-related armed robbery. After receiving felony convictions for kidnapping, second-degree robbery and possession of a firearm, he served five years in state prison and lost his green card. During this time, Maher completed his GED and took vocational training classes. Immigration authorities attempted to deport Maher after his release, but could not obtain travel documents from China.

Released in 2001, Maher set about turning his life around. He now mentors at-risk youth through environmental justice programs and works as Recycling Director at the Ecology Center, a local non-profit organization in Berkeley, CA, which operates a city recycling program. Maher brought his knowledge of engine repair, telephone systems and computers to the center, and has become a beloved part of the staff. While immigration authorities continue to attempt to deport Maher, his family, community, and workplace continue to support him. In an op-ed last year co-written with Eddy Zheng, Maher argued for “culturally competent solutions that allow people who have made mistakes to make amends and give back to their communities,” rather than deportation.²¹

all 50 states and the District of Columbia in terms of rent burden, with 57 percent of renter-occupied households spending more than 30 percent of household income on rent and utilities, and also ranks second in terms of homeowner burden, with 37 percent of owner-occupied households spending over 30 percent of household income on housing costs.¹⁹

Deportations

Deportations of immigrant residents have a devastating impact on local communities and families, and the entanglement of local law enforcement with deportation has sparked controversy across the state. The previous edition of this report, using data from Immigration and Customs Enforcement, noted the 117,000 deportations California suffered under the “Secure Communities” or S-Comm deportation program from its initiation in the state in approximately 2010 up to July 2014. Immigration authorities subsequently rebranded S-Comm as the Priority Enforcement Program or PEP, which has continued to spur civil rights, due process, and community safety concerns. To date, ICE has not provided localized deportation data for states or counties under PEP; a Freedom of Information Act Lawsuit is working its way through the courts.²²

WHERE IMMIGRANTS LIVE: Challenging displacement

Renters

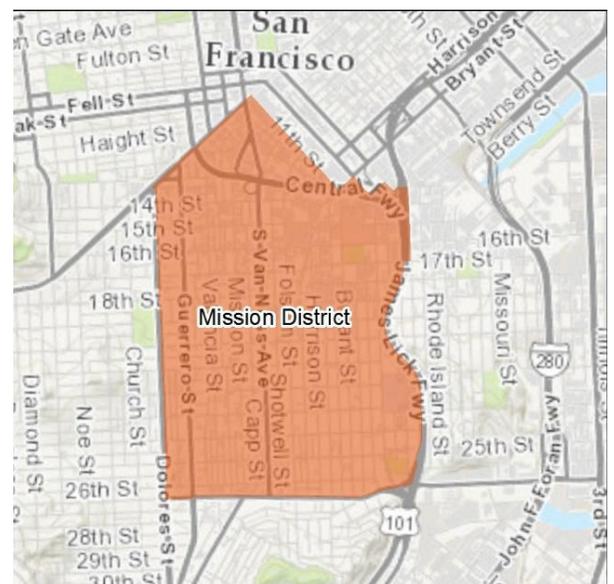
As we have noted, displacement is one of the most fundamental challenges facing immigrant communities and communities of color throughout the state.

Across California, 52 percent of immigrant households rent their homes. About 60 percent of immigrant renter-occupied households are burdened—that is, spend more than 30 percent of their household income on rent and utilities.

This section of the report will present a short case-study focusing on three specific neighborhoods in two of the state’s biggest urban areas - Los Angeles and San Francisco - where communities of immigrants and people of color, have very publicly grappled with gentrification and displacement.

MISSION DISTRICT, 2014

	In-movers	All residents
Total population	8,024	56,480
Race/ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic white	57%	42%
People of color	43%	58%
Nativity		
U.S.-born	77%	65%
Immigrant	23%	35%
Educational attainment (age 25 or older)		
High school graduate or less	16%	30%
Some college or associate degree	14%	20%
Bachelor's degree or higher	70%	50%
Individual income in 2014 dollars (age 15 or older with income)		
Less than \$35,000	41%	50%
\$35,000 to \$64,999	23%	21%
\$65,000 or more	36%	29%



Note: "In-movers" includes all people age one year or older that live in the community and moved during the past year. While most are likely to have moved in from outside the community, it also includes those who moved to a new residence within the community. Data represent a 2010 through 2014 average.

PROFILE: TWO FAMILIES FIGHT AGAINST EVICTIONS AND WIN



“We cannot uproot our children. We do not have [a] place to move to.”

– MARIA MALDONADO

Two immigrant families in the Mission District recently waged a successful campaign to stay in the apartment they have rented for 13 years. For the children of resident Maria Maldonado and her husband, the apartment is the only home they have known, as their children are 7 and 11 years old. They have shared a space with Blanca Martinez and her teenagers, aged 15 and 19.

These deep roots in the neighborhood were threatened this summer, when, according to advocates, the landlord paid the master tenant to vacate the property without regards to these two families. Working with local group Causa Justa::Just Cause, the families – whose children attend local schools - launched a public campaign, including an online petition. The principal of a local school which one of the children attends wrote a letter against the eviction, stating the child, who has a learning disability, “is beginning to shine and thrive” and could be adversely impacted by the “upheaval” of the eviction.²⁸

Causa Justa::Just Cause (CJJC) is a community-based organization born through two different mergers between Black organizations and Latino organizations, dedicated to building bridges of solidarity between working class communities. The organization has been at the frontlines of the fight against displacement in the Mission District. In a 2014 report, *“Development without Displacement: Resisting Gentrification in the Bay Area,”* the organization outlines a framework of principles, policies, and practices for preventing displacement.

Noting that resident outreach and community organizing are key to any anti-displacement strategy, *Development without Displacement* calls for baseline protections for vulnerable residents, preservation and production of deeply affordable housing, stabilization of existing communities, non-market based approaches to housing and development, displacement prevention of a regional priority, and planning as a participatory process.

San Francisco

San Francisco's Mission District has, for many decades, been known across the world as a vibrant hub for working-class people of color - including Latino/a/x²³ immigrant communities from both Mexico and Central America, with some South American presence as well.

In recent years, the district has arguably been a sort of “ground zero” for a strikingly intensified process of displacement, which has come amidst an unprecedented – and unstable – surge in the tech industry in the city.²⁴ Immigrant community members, acting in concert with multi-racial alliances, have been at the forefront of efforts to challenge displacement and campaign for community-led development. Data from the American Community Survey and other sources help illustrate how this process has affected immigrant communities.

The Mission District of San Francisco has changed dramatically over the past decade, and this change has been marked by a decline in the immigrant population. Between 2000 and 2014, there was a net population decline of about 6 percent, but the immigrant population fell by 27 percent while the U.S.-born population increased by 11 percent.²⁵ Over the same period, there was actually a net increase of 3 percent in the immigrant population for the City and County of San Francisco overall.

Residential displacement appears to have been more severe for low-income immigrants in the Mission District. For example, the number of immigrants below the federal poverty level declined by 37 percent between 2000 and 2014 in the Mission District, falling from about 5,200 to 3,300, while it increased by 25 percent for the City and County of San Francisco overall. A decline in the share of renter-occupied housing units in the Mission District over the same period, falling from 82 percent to 76 percent, suggests that those displaced were more likely to be renters, and that new residents are more likely to be homeowners. The decline in the share of renter-occupied housing units was much sharper in the Mission District than for the City and County of San Francisco overall, where it only fell slightly from 65 percent to 63 percent.

High housing prices seem to be the primary force behind the decline in the immigrant – and particularly low-income immigrant – population. As of September 30th, 2016, the Zillow Group reports a median home value for the Mission District of about \$1.2m and a median monthly rent of about \$4,900, which reflect increases of 71 percent and 57 percent, respectively, over the previous five years, and are similar to the increases seen for the City and County of San Francisco overall during the same period.²⁶

To more clearly understand how new residents in the community differ from those already there, we compare the characteristics of those who moved during the past year to all residents. The table below compares the characteristics of “in-movers” – people who live in the community now but lived in a different house one year ago (and thus are likely new residents) to all residents combined in 2014.²⁷ As can be seen, new residents are more likely to be U.S.-born (non-immigrant), non-Hispanic white, and to have higher levels of education and income. While data on the characteristics of those who moved out of the community over the same period is not available at such a detailed level of geography, data on the net demographic changes in the community along with high housing costs suggests that they are likely quite the opposite of new residents – that is, more likely to be immigrants, people of color, and to have lower levels of income and educational attainment.

Criminalization

Displacement is the result of several interlocking factors, one of which, local advocates have indicated, is the strained relationship between communities of color and law enforcement. Last year, the fatal police shooting in the Mission District of Luis Góngora, an indigenous immigrant from Yucatán, Mexico who had lived in San Francisco for nearly 14 years and had become homeless in 2013, sparked protests.²⁹ This was one of several police shootings of Black and Latino residents which, coupled with a scandal concerning racist text messages, rocked community-police relations in the city.³⁰

In San Francisco as a whole, striking racial disparities are found in arrest rates. For example, a 2015 study commissioned by the city found that as of 2013, for every white person arrested, San Francisco police arrested 7.1 black people. Unfortunately, the study found that accurate arrest data for Latino San Franciscans was not available, as the available figures did not take ethnicity into account. Thus, many Latinos may have been counted as white, obscuring the extent of the disparities.³¹

Access to opportunities for support

Another challenge highlighted by community organizers is that when immigrant residents are forced out of San Francisco, they are cut off from important protections and supports, which are often the product of years of community advocacy. For example, San Francisco has created a health care program³² - among the most robust in the state - which helps ease the unjust exclusion of undocumented residents from federal health care reform. As immigrant San Franciscans are pushed out of the city, they lose access to this support and are cut off from accessing vital programs that provide access to care and improve the wellbeing of immigrant families.

Los Angeles County

Los Angeles is, arguably, the heart of the state's – and the nation's – immigrant and undocumented populations. In recent years, conflict over displacement has brewed in several neighborhoods which have long served as home for diverse immigrant communities. For example, Boyle Heights has seen numerous protests.³³ This report focuses on the hollowing out of immigrant community members in two immigrant neighborhoods - Echo Park and Koreatown.

Echo Park

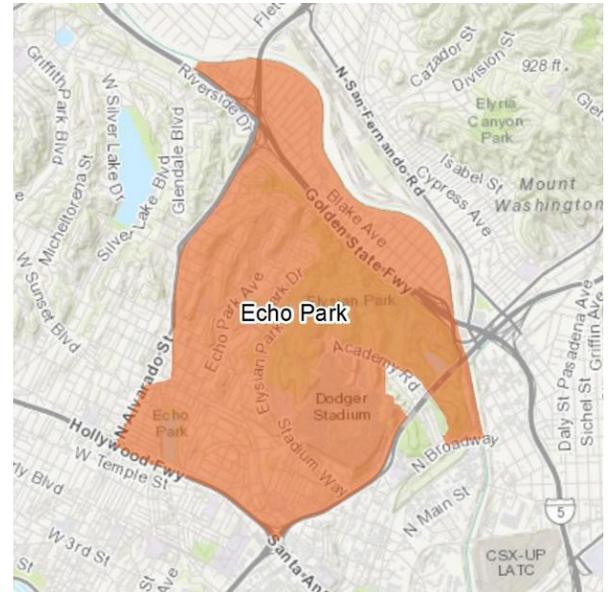
The Echo Park community has changed dramatically over the past decade, and this change has been marked by a decline in the immigrant population. Between 2000 and 2014, there was a net population decline of about 12 percent, but the immigrant population fell by 27 percent while the U.S.-born population increased by 5 percent.³⁴ Over the same period, there was actually a net increase of 1 percent in the immigrant population for Los Angeles County overall.

Residential displacement appears to have been more severe for low-income immigrants in Echo Park. For example, the number of immigrants below the federal poverty level declined by 36 percent between 2000 and 2014 in Echo Park, falling from about 4,800 to 3,000, while it fell by only 5 percent for the County overall. There was no change in the share of renter-occupied housing units in Echo Park between 2000 and 2014, which remained at 71 percent, suggesting that there was a similar mix of renters and homeowners among the displaced as among new residents moving in.

High housing prices seem to be the primary force behind the decline in the immigrant – and particularly low-income immigrant – population. As of September 30th, 2016, the Zillow Group reports a median home value for Echo Park of about \$747k and a median monthly rent of about \$2,800, which reflect increases of 90 percent and 42 percent, respectively, over the previous five years. These recent

ECHO PARK, 2014

	In-movers	All residents
Total population	3,701	32,375
Race/ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic white	39%	23%
People of color	61%	77%
Nativity		
U.S.-born	75%	57%
Immigrant	25%	43%
Educational attainment (age 25 or older)		
High school graduate or less	24%	44%
Some college or associate degree	20%	21%
Bachelor's degree or higher	56%	35%
Individual income in 2014 dollars (age 15 or older with income)		
Less than \$35,000	59%	66%
\$35,000 to \$64,999	25%	18%
\$65,000 or more	16%	15%



Note: "In-movers" includes all people age one year or older that live in the community and moved during the past year. While most are likely to have moved in from outside the community, it also includes those who moved to a new residence within the community. Data represent a 2010 through 2014 average.

housing cost increases are much higher than for the County overall of 49 percent and 20 percent, respectively, during the same period.³⁵

To more clearly understand how the new residents in the community differ from those already there, we compare the characteristics of those who moved during the past year to all residents. The table below compares the characteristics of "in-movers" – people who live in the community now but lived in a different house one year ago (and thus are likely new residents) to all residents combined in 2014.³⁶ As can be seen, new residents are more likely to be U.S.-born (non-immigrant), non-Hispanic white, and to have higher levels of education and income. While data on the characteristics of those who moved out of the community over the same period is not available at such a detailed level of geography, data on the net demographic changes in the community along with high housing costs suggests that they are likely quite the opposite of new residents – that is, more likely to be immigrants, people of color, and to have lower levels of income and educational attainment.

Koreatown

The Koreatown community has been changing over the past decade, and like Echo Park, this change has been marked by a decline in the immigrant population. Between 2000 and 2014, there was a net population decline of about 7 percent in the community, but the immigrant population fell by 15 percent while the U.S.-born population increased by 12 percent.³⁷ Over the same period, there was actually a net increase of 1 percent in the immigrant population for Los Angeles County overall.

Based on examining net population changes in the community, about 7 out of 10 of the immigrants displaced appear to be of very low income, with family incomes placing them below the federal poverty level. The number of immigrants below the federal poverty level declined by 36 percent between 2000 and 2014 in Koreatown, falling from about 24,000 to 15,000, while it fell by only 5 percent for

KOREATOWN, 2014

	In-movers	All residents
Total population	15,087	97,608
Race/ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic white	13%	7%
People of color	87%	93%
Nativity		
U.S.-born	42%	37%
Immigrant	58%	63%
Educational attainment (age 25 or older)		
High school graduate or less	37%	54%
Some college or associate degree	27%	20%
Bachelor's degree or higher	37%	26%
Individual income in 2014 dollars (age 15 or older with income)		
Less than \$35,000	75%	80%
\$35,000 to \$64,999	15%	13%
\$65,000 or more	10%	7%

Note: "In-movers" includes all people age one year or older that live in the community and moved during the past year. While most are likely to have moved in from outside the community, it also includes those who moved to a new residence within the community. Data represent a 2010 through 2014 average.



PROFILE: MR. KO'S CALIFORNIA DREAM, DISPLACED

Mr. Ko and his wife rented an apartment in Koreatown for many years. Immigrants from South Korea, they moved to the United States in search of a better life like so many immigrants before them. Unbeknownst to many, immigrants who move to the United States not only carry with them the hopes and aspirations that a new life promises, but also the isolation and despair brought on by leaving home and family behind and encountering a new and alien culture.

As determined immigrants, they thought that if they only worked hard, they would be able to retire with dignity in the Koreatown Community that made them feel closest to home. However, as they got older, they realized that it was impossible for them to retire in Los Angeles because housing prices were beyond their reach. Mr. Ko mused that "even though we loved L.A., we had no choice but to look outside of the county for a place to live," and leave their community behind. They ended up in Torrance, in the South Bay, and Mr. Ko and his wife have to suffer the awful Los Angeles traffic commute every day to go to work. To arrive in Koreatown from Torrance by 9:00 AM, drivers may spend almost two hours traversing just 26 miles.



the County overall. There was no change in the share of renter-occupied housing units in Koreatown between 2000 and 2014, which remained extremely high at 95 percent.

High housing prices seem to be the primary force behind the decline in the immigrant – and particularly low-income immigrant – population. As of September 30th, 2016, the Zillow Group reports a median home value for Koreatown of about \$572k and a median monthly rent of about \$2,600, which reflect increases of 61 percent and 34 percent, respectively, over the previous five years. These recent housing cost increases are higher than for the County overall of 49 percent and 20 percent, respectively, during the same period.³⁸

To more clearly understand how new residents in the community differ from those already there, we compare the characteristics of those who moved during the past year to all residents. The table below compares the characteristics of “in-movers” – people who live in the community now but lived in a different house one year ago (and thus are likely new residents) to all residents combined in 2014.³⁹ As can be seen, new residents are more likely to be U.S.-born (non-immigrant), non-Hispanic white, and to have higher levels of education and somewhat higher levels of income. While data on the characteristics of those who moved out of the community over the same period is not available at such a detailed level of geography, data on the net demographic changes in the community along with high housing costs suggests that they are likely quite the opposite of new residents – that is, more likely to be immigrants, people of color, and to have lower levels of income and educational attainment.⁴⁰

Concluding observations

This report reveals alarming disparities and what they have meant in terms of where communities of color can continue to live and thrive.

A common thread runs through the stories of Daniel Maher, the Maldonado and Martinez families, and Mr. Ko: each of these community members responded to intense challenges with resilience and determination. They acted not in isolation, but as part of broader communities and movements resisting the hollowing out of their neighborhoods and the increases in wealth that do not include them. This experience unites them with so many other immigrants – and so many other Californians.

In an age where the creation of stunning wealth goes hand-in-hand with the creation of stunning disparities, immigrant communities, who make up one third of California’s workforce and contribute tremendously to the growing prosperity of key industries, have a crucial role to play in advancing economic justice and equity for all.

Credits *Editor/Writer* Jon Rodney, CIPC *Principal Researchers:* Justin Scoggins and Jared Sanchez, Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration (CSII) at the University of Southern California *Reviewers:* Cynthia Buiza, Betzabel Estudillo, Stacy Suh, CIPC ; Kitzia Esteva and Mayra-Yoana Jaimes, and Rose Arrieta, Causa Justa::Just Cause; Luis Angel Reyes Savalza, Pangea Legal Services; and the Korean

Resource Center. *Acknowledgements*: James Irvine Foundation.
(Endnotes)

- 1 Or, when the cost of living is factored in, 11th. See Myers, John. "California's economy (maybe) moves to world's sixth largest." *Los Angeles Times*, June 30, 2016. <http://www.latimes.com/politics/la-pol-sac-essential-politics-california-s-economy-maybe-moves-to-1465940673-htmlstory.html>
- 2 Unless otherwise noted, all dollar values reported are in 2014 dollars.
- 3 California Budget and Policy Center. *A Better Measure of Poverty Shows How Widespread Economic Hardship Is in California*, Oct. 2016. <http://calbudgetcenter.org/resources/better-measure-poverty-shows-widespread-economic-hardship-california/>
- 4 An investigation of assets and debts may reveal even more shocking wealth disparities. For example, a recent UCLA study estimated **that the typical U.S.-born black or Mexican family in Los Angeles, for example, has just 1 percent of the wealth of a typical white family** in that city. Melany De La Cruz-Viesca, Zhenxiang Chen, Paul M. Ong, Darrick Hamilton, and William A. Darity Jr. *The Color of Wealth in Los Angeles*. March 2016. <http://newsroom.ucla.edu/releases/new-study-reveals-nuanced-story-behind-wealth-disparity-across-racial-and-ethnic-groups-in-la>
- 6 See, for example, Walters, Dan. "Census Bureau: California still has highest U.S. poverty rate." *Sacramento Bee*. Oct. 16, 2014 <http://www.sacbee.com/news/politics-government/capitol-alert/article2916749.html>
- 7 Peña, Mauricio. "Death in The Fields" *The Desert Sun*. Nov. 19, 2015. <http://www.desertsun.com/story/news/2015/11/19/death-fields/74058984/>
- 8 For a definition, see *Development without Displacement: Resisting Gentrification in the San Francisco Bay Area*, a 2014 report by Causa Justa::Just Cause: "We define gentrification as a profit-driven racial and class reconfiguration of urban, working-class and communities of color that have suffered from a history of disinvestment and abandonment. The process is characterized by declines in the number of low-income, people of color in neighborhoods that begin to cater to higher-income workers willing to pay higher rents. Gentrification is driven by private developers, landlords, businesses, and corporations, and supported by the government through policies that facilitate the process of displacement, often in the form of public subsidies. Gentrification happens in areas where commercial and residential land is cheap, relative to other areas in the city and region, and where the potential to turn a profit either through repurposing existing structures or building new ones is great." <http://www.acphd.org/media/343952/cjcc2014.pdf>
- 9 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 2010-2014 pooled American Communities Survey data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). Steven Ruggles, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Josiah Grover, and Matthew Sobek. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 6.0 [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2015.
- 10 All estimates on the undocumented reported are derived following CSII's estimation procedure described here: http://dornsife.usc.edu/assets/sites/731/docs/CSII_Elig_Naturalize_Methodology_Final.pdf.
- 11 See Manuel Pastor, Justin Scoggins, Madeline Wander, and Rhonda Ortiz, *Data to Inform Strategy: Getting to Know California's Eligible-to-Naturalize Adult Population*, July 2016, which identifies a multitude of barriers, including the cost of the process.
- 12 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.
- 13 Information on contributions to California's GDP was determined using averaged industry-specific GDP information over the same period (2010-2014) for California from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. These figures were applied to the percentages of immigrant workforce (and undocumented immigrant workforce) in each industry as found using ACS data. After the immigrant contributions per sector were found, the figures were aggregated to the state level. Bureau of Economic Analysis. (2016). Gross Domestic Product by State. Retrieved from: <http://www.bea.gov/itable/>.
- 14 Revenue for Wal-Mart in fiscal year 2016 was about \$482 billion by marketwatch.com (see <http://www.marketwatch.com/investing/stock/wmt/financials>).
- 15 The Bureau of Economic Analysis reports Oklahoma's 2015 GDP at about \$180 billion.
- 16 Fiscal Policy Institute. *Immigrant Small Business Owners*. June 2012. Page 4. <http://www.fiscalspolicy.org/immigrant-small-business-owners-FPI-20120614.pdf>
- 17 Map the Impact of Immigration Across the Nation: A project of the Partnership for a New American Economy <http://www.maptheimpact.org/state/california/>
- 18 Unless otherwise noted, all dollar values reported are in 2014 dollars.
- 19 Data reported reflect a 2010-2014 average, and were retrieved from nationalequityatlas.org.
- 20 The recycling industry would broadly fall into the wholesale trade industry described above
- 21 Sources: Advancing Justice-Asian Law Caucus. See also Basu, Moni. "California man faces deportation to a country he's never known." *CNN.com*. July 19, 2015 <http://www.cnn.com/2015/07/17/us/immigration-china-deportations/>

- 22 See, for example, “DHS, ICE, and DOJ sued in Federal Court over Controversial Deportation program.” National Day Laborer Organizing Network, Press release, Jan. 16, 2016.
- 23 See, e.g., Tanisha Love Ramirez, “Why People Are Using The Term ‘Latinx’.” *Huffington Post*. July 6, 2016. http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/why-people-are-using-the-term-latinx_us_57753328e4b0ccofa136a159
- 24 See, for example: Brown, Elliot. “Too Much Tech? Latest Boom Reshapes San Francisco. Concentration in an industry prone to economic swings challenges businesses, poses risks for investors.” *The Wall Street Journal*. August 23, 2016. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/too-much-tech-latest-boom-reshapes-san-francisco-1471964867>
- 25 All data for 2000 reported in this section is from GeoLytics, Inc., while all data reported for 2014 is from the 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year summary file and reflects a 2010 through 2014 average. The Mission District is defined as shown in the map, created by grouping Census tracts to follow boundaries for the neighborhood made available by the Zillow Group as closely as possible, including the following Census tracts in San Francisco City/County: 177, 201, 202, 207 through 210, and 228.01 through 229.03.
- 26 Median home values reported are based on the Zillow Home Value Index (ZHVI), and include all single-family residences and condos/co-ops. Median monthly rents reported are based on the Zillow Rent Index (ZRI), and include all multifamily units, single-family residences, and condos/co-ops. The percentage increases over the past five years reported are not adjusted for inflation. For more on Zillow data and methodology see <http://www.zillow.com/research/data/>.
- 27 The analysis presented here is based on the geographic mobility tables in the 2014 ACS 5-year summary file and represent a 2010 through 2014 average.
- 28 Source: Causa Justa::Just Cause. The text of the petition is available at <https://www.change.org/p/bart-murphy-apartments-com-bart-drop-the-eviction-now-let-these-families-continue-their-tenancy>
- 29 <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2016/aug/12/luis-gongora-san-francisco-police-shooting-homelessness>
- 30 See, for example, “SF Police Chief Greg Suhr Resigns Amid Heightened Racial Tensions,” NBC Bay Area. May 19, 2016. <http://www.nbcbayarea.com/news/local/San-Francisco-Police-Chief-Greg-Suhr-Resigns-Mayor-380196131.html>
- 31 W. Haywood Burns Institute, *San Francisco Justice Reinvestment Initiative: Racial and Ethnic Disparities Analysis*, 2015. <http://www.sfgov2.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentID=2692>
- 32 See <http://healthysanfrancisco.org/>
- 33 Mejía, Brittney and Steve Saldivar. “Boyle Heights activists blame the art galleries for gentrification.” *Los Angeles Times*. July 18, 2016. <http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-ln-self-help-graphics-20160718-snap-story.html>
- 34 All data for 2000 reported in this section is from GeoLytics, Inc., while all data reported for 2014 is from the 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year summary file and reflects a 2010 through 2014 average. Echo Park is defined as shown in the map, created by grouping Census tracts to follow boundaries for the neighborhood made available by the Zillow Group as closely as possible, including the following Census tracts in Los Angeles County: 1872, 1957.20, 1972 through 1977, and 9800.10.
- 35 Median home values reported are based on the Zillow Home Value Index (ZHVI), and include all single-family residences and condos/co-ops. Median monthly rents reported are based on the Zillow Rent Index (ZRI), and include all multifamily units, single-family residences, and condos/co-ops. The percentage increases over the past five years reported are not adjusted for inflation. For more on Zillow data and methodology see <http://www.zillow.com/research/data/>.
- 36 The analysis presented here is based on the geographic mobility tables in the 2014 ACS 5-year summary file and represent a 2010 through 2014 average.
- 37 All data for 2000 reported in this section is from GeoLytics, Inc., while all data reported for 2014 is from the 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year summary file and reflects a 2010 through 2014 average. Koreatown is defined as shown in the map, created by grouping Census tracts to follow boundaries for the neighborhood made available by the Zillow Group as closely as possible, including the following Census tracts in Los Angeles County: 2111.20, 2111.22 through 2114.20, 2118.02 through 2125.02, 2132.01, and 2134.01.
- 38 Median home values reported are based on the Zillow Home Value Index (ZHVI), and include all single-family residences and condos/co-ops. Median monthly rents reported are based on the Zillow Rent Index (ZRI), and include all multifamily units, single-family residences, and condos/co-ops. The percentage increases over the past five years reported are not adjusted for inflation. For more on Zillow data and methodology see <http://www.zillow.com/research/data/>.
- 39 The analysis presented here is based on the geographic mobility tables in the 2014 ACS 5-year summary file and represent a 2010 through 2014 average.
- 40 Estimate provided by google maps: <http://bit.ly/2f74d2w>



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