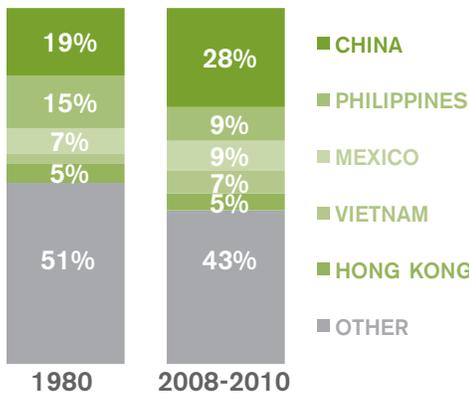


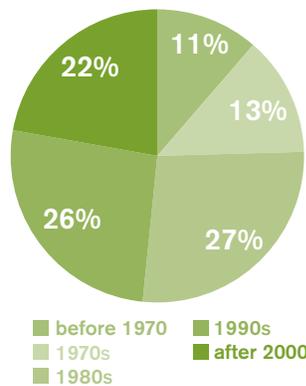
SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco has long been an immigrant gateway; in 1860, half of its population was immigrant. As in the state, San Francisco's immigrant population declined (as a share) until the 1960s and has seen growth since. About 283,000 immigrants live in San Francisco – accounting for 35% of the population. About 75% of all immigrants have arrived since 1980, with 22% arriving in the last decade. It is the only region where Mexican immigrants do not comprise the largest share. Instead, the largest group is from China (28%) and then both the Philippines and Mexico constitute 9% of newcomers. Immigrants are highly connected to the region's children and citizenry. While only 1 in 14 children is an immigrant, 54% have at least one immigrant parent, and 34% of households are headed by an immigrant. Further, our estimates suggest that 60% of unauthorized residents (which we can only estimate for adult Latinos) are living with citizens, and 15% 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 the highest of the 10 regions (35%).

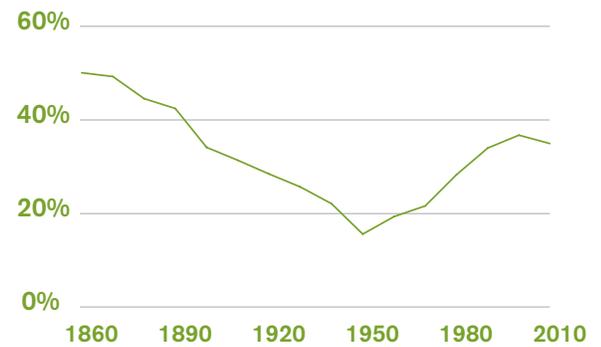
IMMIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN



IMMIGRANTS BY REGENCY OF ARRIVAL, 2008-2010



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



OVERALL SCORE
3.1

San Francisco scores a 3.1 overall, tying for fourth with Sacramento and Orange counties. The County did particularly well in Warmth of Welcome – not surprising given its history as an immigrant-rich and accepting region. The region also did well in Economic Snapshot

RANK ACROSS 10 REGIONS



and Civic Engagement. Its poorest performance is in Economic Trajectory, which may be connected with the extraordinarily high cost of living and a bifurcated economy with both high incomes for some and high poverty for others.

IMPLICATIONS

San Francisco has a rich history of attracting immigrants, as far back as the California Gold Rush. The region now has a diverse immigrant population and supports pro-immigrant policies and services.

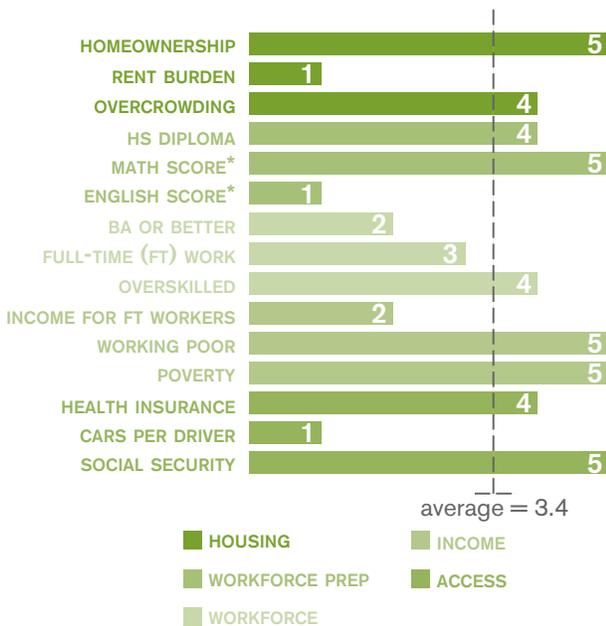
Economic mobility may be limited by linguistic isolation and income. While the outmigration of immigrants to neighboring suburbs may make the data appear worse than it is in reality, the County is characterized by pockets of wealth and poverty, and populations often stuck in one or the other.

Of those immigrants who are moving, some are being displaced by the high cost of living, suggesting that new immigrants may not get to enjoy the warm welcome of the city. Even as the share of immigrants declines, because of its historical immigrant-friendly environment, other regions should look to San Francisco for best practices in several categories.

THE ECONOMY

Tourism is the single-largest economic sector in San Francisco: “The City” receives the fifth-highest number of international tourists of any city in the U.S. (about 16 million visitors a year). It also headquarters some of the nation’s largest banks – Wells Fargo included – and other financial institutions and venture capital firms. The region has a spirit of innovation – a leader in biotech and biomedicine research – and entrepreneurship; the small business sector is booming in San Francisco. The distribution of workers reflects this with 60% of all employed workers (ages 25-64) in the three following industries: professional services (34%), retail trade (15%), and business and repair services (11%). Immigrants follow a similar trend with employment in professional services (27%), retail trade (20%), and business and repair services (10%). Approximately 11% of San Francisco’s immigrant population is self-employed, and a large share of immigrants are classified as overskilled workers (21%) – that is, workers with a bachelor’s degree or higher in unskilled jobs.

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT



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

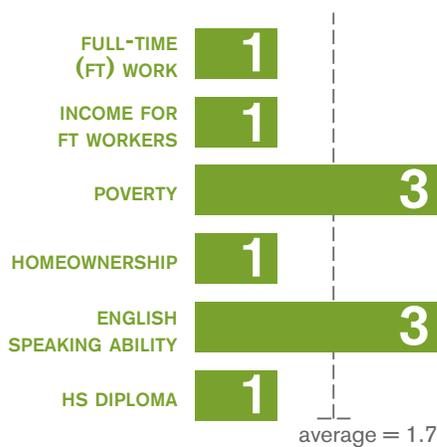
3.4

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 Francisco ranks fourth with a score of 3.4, showing great variation between individual indicators. The city/county has similar rates of homeownership and access to social security among immigrants as U.S.-born non-Hispanic whites.

Yet, San Francisco has room to grow in each sub-category. The area of workforce needs the most attention, particularly around English language skills for children, adult education, supply of full-time work, and attaching high-skilled workers to appropriate jobs. There is also a large gap between the income of full-time immigrant workers and that of their U.S.-born non-Hispanic white counterparts.

ECONOMIC TRAJECTORY



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.

Here, San Francisco ranks last, scoring a 1.7. Part of the reason for this may be the extraordinarily high cost of living, driving outmigration of some immigrants to the surrounding suburbs, like the East Bay. But it is also the case that high inequality overall and a disappearing middle class may limit the path upward.

Over time, decent progress is being made in terms of English-speaking abilities and poverty rates, but gaps are closing more slowly than in most all other regions in terms of full-time employment, income, homeownership rates, and high school diplomas – areas needing more attention.

1.7

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.

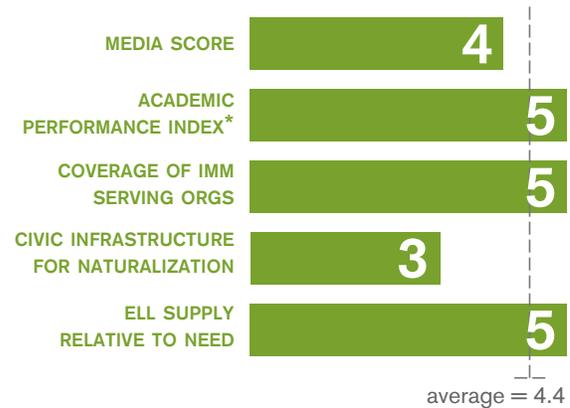
THE CULTURE

The only region that is both a city and county, San Francisco's landmarks have transformed it into one of the most recognized and visited places in the world. The Golden Gate Bridge is emblematic both of its standing as a tourist destination, but also of its history with immigration. As one of the oldest cities on the West Coast, San Francisco led the economic boom in the West attracting immigrants – primarily Chinese workers – to labor in the California Gold Rush, the construction of the Pacific Railroad and the expansion of the San Francisco ports. Immigrant workers also participated in the construction of the Golden Gate and other bay bridges further connecting the area with the rest of the state and facilitating its growth into a bustling region. Chinese workers established the city's Chinatown district, while later immigrants from Latin America settled in the city's Mission District. These areas have contributed to the changing culture in San Francisco, making it a richly diverse and inclusive region. The long-standing history of immigration is reflected in the region's pro-immigrant policies, including its status as a sanctuary city.

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 Francisco excels in this category, scoring 4.4, the highest across the 10 regions. The region scored high in academic performance, media score, and supply of English language classes. There are approximately 40 immigrant-serving organizations for the city's some 105,000 non-citizen immigrants – by far the highest proportion of any of the 10 regions.

One practical area of growth that the region could focus its attention on is building the civic infrastructure for more naturalization services.



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

WARMTH OF WELCOME

4.4

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 Francisco scores a 3.0 in Civic Engagement. San Francisco is outperforming other regions on naturalization, with 66% of immigrants that were eligible having received citizenship. However, this leaves room for building on the region's strength, as reflected in the need for more civic infrastructure for naturalization in the above category.

However, linguistic integration (measured by the proportion of households where at least one person over the age of 13 speaks English very well or exclusively) is very low. Given the high supply of English language classes, as seen in the previous category as compared to other regions, this may suggest that ethnic enclaves make it possible for residents to fully function using their first language – or that even the highest supply of English language classes is not enough to promote acquisition.



CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

3.0

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

2008-2010 DATA PROFILE: SAN FRANCISCO

			Imm	U.S.-born
Total Population	809,899			
<i>Comparison Population for Scoring</i>				
U.S.-born non-Hispanic white	302,774	37%		
Immigrant	283,038	35%		
Language Skills Among Immigrants				
Linguistically Isolated Households	35%			
Top Languages Spoken in Immigrant Households				
Chinese	36%			
Spanish	18%			
English	13%			
Tagalog	8%			
Russian	4%			
Household and Family Structure				
Children				
Immigrant	7%			
With an immigrant parent	54%			
Adults				
Immigrant	40%			
Naturalized Immigrant	25%			
Immigrant in the Household (Incl. Self)	50%			
Households				
	Imm.	U.S.-born		
Single, no kids	43%	68%		
Single, with kids	10%	6%		
Married, no kids	19%	14%		
Married, with kids	28%	11%		
Unauthorized Status (Latino Immigrant Adults Only)[#]				
Unauthorized	33%			
Of unauthorized, living with a citizen	60%			
Of unauthorized, living with own citizen child	15%			
Sanctuary City Present in Region				
	Yes			
Income and Poverty (2010 \$s)				
Avg. Household Income	\$55,000			\$81,003
Avg. Income (Full-time Workers)	\$43,909			\$70,658
Pop. Below 150% of poverty level	24%			17%
Working Poor*	7%			2%
Labor Force Participation Rates[§]				
In the Labor Force	83%			88%
Employed	91%			91%
Unemployed	9%			9%
Self Employment[‡]				
Non-Hispanic white	17%			15%
Non-Hispanic Black	N/A			N/A
Latino	9%			9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	9%			8%
Top 5 Industries by Immigrant Share[¶]				
Professional and Related Services	27%			37%
Retail Trade	20%			12%
Business and Repair Services	10%			12%
Personal Services	8%			4%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8%			10%
Top 5 Countries by Share of LPRs & LPR Naturalization Rates⁺				
China				71%
Philippines				66%
Vietnam				82%
Mexico				51%
El Salvador				61%
LPRs and Voting Population				
Voting Eligible Population				594,635
Adult LPRs Eligible for Naturalization				59,236

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.

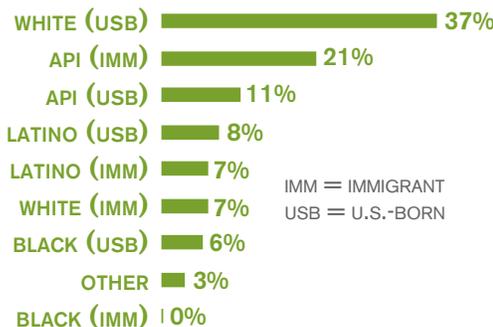
§ Universe is all people ages 25-64, not in group quarters.

‡ Rates represent the percent of all employed people ages 25-64 in the racial/ethnic/nativity group that are self-employed.

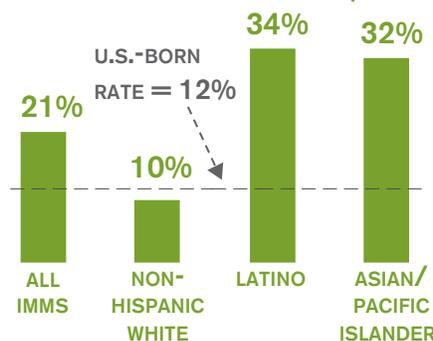
¶ Share of all employed people ages 25-64, not in group quarters, that are in each specified industry.

+ 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

