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Immigrants on the Move: The Changing Landscape of Immigration in California and the U.S.

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State of Immigration

Halfway through the first half of the new decade in a new century, immigrants continue to shape and reshape our economic, political, and cultural geographies. The recent debates, marches, publications, and hearings over the now defunct Congressional legislation addressing immigration reform have sparked a national dialogue on the role of immigrants in American society. Though the country is heading for building a wall, the crucial question remains whether a wall is the answer to the larger immigration question. There are over 36 million documented immigrants living in the United States. Have we delivered on the promise of the American Dream to these new Americans? Do we understand the nature of immigration and its sociodemographic structure? Have we paid any attention to what immigration may mean in a postindustrial economy? Can we afford an underemployed population? How many millions of low-paying jobs do we need to fuel the so-called service economy in service of a consumer society? What effective integration policies have we put in place for the documented immigrants? Do we know anything about the demography and geography of immigrants and their communities?

Although we will not attempt a comprehensive response to these questions here, this article attempts to answer some of the sociospatial questions and point out emerging patterns. We hope that through an investigation into the changing composition of immigrants at the local level, especially in states such as California, an informed integration dialogue can be furthered. Please note that this report is a continuation of two previous publications of the Pat Brown Institute (see PBI Web site for digital copies of those reports¹). The first report, published in 2000, provided a detailed analysis of the period from 1990 to 1998, with emphasis on the Asian immigration experience.² The second report, published in 2003, focused on the period from 1999 to 2001 and documented the feminization of immigration to the United States and the increasing influence of immigrants from Asia and Latin America.³ This edition updates our previous reports by extending the U.S. demographic analysis, and California in particular, to the period from 2002 to 2005. For this report, we rely on the latest demographic data for the United States and California from the Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS).⁴

U.S. Immigrant Composition From 2002 to 2005

As we mark the halfway point into the next decade, the volume of immigration continues to rise, resulting in an increase in the total foreign-born population. Much like in the 1990s, this is a period in which the actual number of immigrants is on the rise, as is the percentage of the population that is foreign-born. According to the most recent U.S.

Census American Community Survey, in 2005 the foreign-born population comprised 12 percent of the U.S. population, up from 11 percent in 2000, to a grand total of 36,132,147 (see Table 1). California continues to house one of the largest foreign-born populations in the country (i.e., one out of every four residents in the state is foreign-born). This pattern is even stronger in specific localities, such as Los Angeles County, where over a third of the population is foreign-born (35.3 percent).

Generally speaking, immigrants from Latin America continue to comprise the largest segment of the foreign born in the United States (53.3 percent), California (55.3 percent), and Los Angeles County (61 percent). East Asia is the second largest source of immigration, comprising 26.7 percent of all immigrants to the United States, 34 percent in California, and 31.2 percent in Los Angeles County. The sheer size of these two immigrant populations, especially in California and Los Angeles, enables them to play an increasingly important political role yet simultaneously makes them the target of restrictive policies. The recent Congressional proposal to designate English as the national language and similar policies being debated at the state and local levels exemplify the current challenges faced by the foreign born. With 83.7 percent of the foreign born in the United States speaking a language other than English at home (see Table 2), and almost two thirds of the foreign born in California speaking English less than “very well” (see Table 3), the implications of these policies for immigrants will need to be considered.⁵

According to the DHS data, the United States gained over 3.8 million immigrants during the period of 2002 to 2005 with Mexico as the largest contributor (17.5 percent) followed by India (7.2 percent), China (5.8 percent), the Philippines (5.6 percent), Vietnam (3.1 percent), El Salvador (2.9 percent), the Dominican Republic (2.8 percent), Cuba (2.5 percent), Korea (2.1 percent), and Columbia (2 percent). In combination, these 10 countries comprise just over half of all immigration to the United States during this period (see Table 4). In 2005, Mexico’s share of U. S. immigration declined to 14.4 percent, down from a high of 20.7 percent in 2002. El Salvador and the Dominican Republic were the only two other countries in the top 10 to experience reduced immigration flows to the United States between 2002 and 2005. The remaining seven ranking countries all experienced a slight increase in their share of immigration during this period.

The top 10 countries of birth among immigrants to California, between 2002 and 2005, accounted for almost 75 percent of all immigration during this period (see Table 5). Nearly one third of all immigrants during this period were born in Mexico (31.1 percent) followed by the Philippines (9.3 percent), China (6.9 percent), India (6.2 percent), El Salvador (5.3 percent), Vietnam (5.1 percent), Guatemala (3.2 percent), Korea (2.5 percent), Iran (2.5 percent), and Taiwan (1.8 percent). Between 2002 and 2005, there was a significant decline in the percentage of Mexican immigrants choosing California as their destination, from 36.3 percent in 2002 to a low of 27.2 percent in 2005. California’s declining share of Mexican nationals is consistent with the increasing dispersal of Latinos in the United States to “new” employment destinations in the Southeast and Midwest.

Changing Settlement Patterns of Immigration

In 2005, the DHS data show that 1,122,373 immigrants were added to the U.S. population, an upward trajectory for the nation as a whole (see Figure 1). The most noticeable change from the trends of the last two decades were during the 2002 to 2005 period, which showed the slightly reduced importance of California as the nation's premier immigrant destination in 2005 (see Table 6). California received its highest share of national immigration, 27.5 percent, in 2002 and its lowest, 20.7 percent, in 2005. Los Angeles also experienced a similar decline in its share of national immigration.

California's diminishing share of U.S. immigration indicates what many Midwestern and Southern states already experience, namely, a national shift in the settlement patterns of the U. S. foreign-born population. The lure of better paying (relative to the cost of living) jobs and affordable homes outside California is creating a new spatial distribution—and perhaps redistribution—of the foreign born. When the average annual immigration flow over the last ten years is considered, this shift is especially evident (see Table 7). During the period of 1996–2005 the legal permanent resident flow in the top ranking state— Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, New Hampshire, and Alabama— increased on average over 15 percent a year. California's immigrant flow during this same period grew 4.8 percent a year. The recent importance of these new immigrant destinations is especially visible in 2005, when their annual legal permanent resident growth rate is compared with the national trend (Figure 2).

Though the recent geographic dispersal of immigrants has reduced California's share of national immigration, California is still undoubtedly the nation's premier destination by the total number of immigrants (see Table 8). California received 25 percent (2,184,409) of the 8,754,458 immigrants who became legal permanent residents between 1996 and 2005. Comparatively, New York State received the second highest volume of immigrants during this period, 1,134,206—half of California's national share. However, in 2005, of the states with the highest immigrant volume, California was the only state to experience a decrease in its immigrant flow from the previous year (see Figure 3). Many economic and policy factors will likely influence California's future share of national immigration, determining whether the decline in 2005 is an aberration or a new trajectory.

The top 20 immigrant Core-Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs)

⁶ for the period of 2002–2005 underscore the rising importance of nontraditional (i.e., cities historically not in the top 20) immigrant cities outside California, such as Atlanta, Seattle, Detroit, and Minneapolis (see Table 9). For some of these new immigrant destinations, such as Detroit CBSA, the recent influx of immigrants is the only counterweight to balance the longstanding population decline. The more traditional immigrant cities, such as New York, Miami, Chicago, and Washington, DC, also saw an increase in their share of immigration during this period (see Figure 4).

The Los Angeles CBSA remained a central immigrant destination from 2002 to 2005, receiving 44.3 percent of California's legal permanent residents and 11.1 percent of the national flow during this period (see Figure 5). Los Angeles, like the state as a whole, did experience a drop in its number and share of legal permanent residents during this period. In 2005, Los Angeles received 98,244 legal permanent residents (see Figure 6), only 8.8 percent of the national flow and 42.3 percent of California's flow. Of the major CBSAs in California, Los Angeles experienced the biggest decline in the legal permanent resident flow between 2002 and 2005, followed by San Jose (see Table 10). The San Francisco and Sacramento CBSAs experienced the greatest growth between these same years.

Concluding Remarks

As this brief report suggests, immigrants are a diverse population whose dynamic demographic and geographic shifts should prevent us from creating generalized policies. The 35 million immigrants and their families are a significant portion of the American population, settling in particular places. These settlement patterns are purposeful and important to local and regional economies. To create public policies based on perceived notions regarding who immigrants, or worse who undocumented immigrants, are does very little to set the course for social and economic integration of those who have been welcomed to this country, even if by the symbolic act of stamping their passports. A nation of immigrants whose rhetoric of inclusivity is sung every time its name is uttered must have effective integration policies. How is the world to see us if, in lieu of a comprehensive immigration reform, we agree to build a wall? While federal immigration policies may not be forthcoming, localities can begin an honest debate about integration and what communities can do. Collectively, we need to build toward an inclusive future for all Americans.

¹ www.patbrowninstitute.org

² Modarres, Ali, 2000, "Two Decades of Immigration: Has the Sky Fallen Yet?" *State of Immigration*, Volume 1, Pat Brown Institute of Public Affairs.

³ Modarres, Ali, and Aleman, Evelyn, 2003, *State of Immigration*, Volume 2, Pat Brown Institute of Public Affairs.

⁴ On March 1, 2003, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) became part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and most of its functions were assigned to the new Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Service. Because earlier reports focus on the years prior to this change, INS instead of DHS is used. In the current report, DHS is used.

⁵ The 2004 American Community Survey is used for Table 3 and 4. Upon completion of this report, the Census Bureau had not yet released the entirety of the 2005 American Community Survey.

⁶ According to the Office of Management and Budget (2000), a "core-based statistical area" refers collectively to metropolitan (i.e., contains an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants) and micropolitan (i.e., contains an urban cluster with at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population) statistical areas.

Table 1 - Region of Birth of the Foreign Born, U.S., California, Los Angeles County, 2005

	U.S.	Percent	CA	Percent	LA County	Percent
Europe	4,869,898	13.6%	684,987	7.1%	181,046	5.2%
Asia	9,534,429	26.7%	3,264,303	34.0%	1,096,254	31.2%
Africa	1,252,020	3.5%	136,406	1.4%	46,987	1.3%
Oceania	185,466	0.5%	68,445	0.7%	11,116	0.3%
Latin America	19,018,949	53.3%	5,319,064	55.3%	2,141,809	61.0%
North America	828,705	2.3%	137,870	1.4%	33,615	1.0%
Total Foreign Born (excluding born at sea)	35,689,467	12.0%	9,611,075	26.6%	3,510,827	35.3%
Total	296,410,404		36,132,147		9,935,475	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 American Community Survey, Tables GCT-T1-R, B05006

Table 2 - Selected Characteristics of the Native and Foreign Born Populations, U.S., 2004

Subject	Total	Native	Foreign born	Foreign born; Naturalized U.S. citizen	Foreign born; Entered U.S. 2000 or later
Total population	285,691,501	251,411,745	34,279,756	14,399,448	6,281,567
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN					
One race	98.10%	98.00%	98.90%	98.70%	98.90%
White	75.60%	79.30%	48.80%	46.90%	49.00%
Black or African American	12.20%	12.80%	7.70%	8.60%	7.60%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.80%	0.80%	0.30%	0.20%	0.40%
Asian	4.20%	1.60%	23.80%	31.00%	22.40%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.10%	0.10%	0.30%	0.20%	0.40%
Some other race	5.20%	3.40%	18.00%	11.80%	19.10%
Two or more races	1.90%	2.00%	1.10%	1.30%	1.10%
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	14.20%	9.80%	46.30%	30.80%	51.70%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	67.30%	73.60%	21.40%	28.70%	17.10%
HOUSEHOLD TYPE					
In married-couple family households	63.40%	63.00%	66.30%	69.20%	61.70%
In other households	36.60%	37.00%	33.70%	30.80%	38.30%
MARITAL STATUS					
Population 15 years and over	224,939,628	192,754,319	32,185,309	14,037,418	5,130,727
Never married	27.80%	28.50%	23.30%	14.80%	39.00%
Now married, except separated	53.80%	52.40%	62.30%	66.50%	54.30%
Divorced or separated	12.30%	12.80%	9.40%	11.20%	4.90%
Widowed	6.10%	6.30%	4.90%	7.50%	1.80%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Population 25 years and over	186,534,177	158,446,586	28,087,591	13,219,866	3,599,492
Less than high school graduate	16.10%	13.20%	32.40%	23.50%	30.00%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29.50%	30.70%	22.60%	22.90%	21.00%
Some college or associate's degree	27.40%	29.00%	18.10%	22.20%	13.90%
Bachelor's degree	17.20%	17.40%	15.80%	18.80%	20.20%
Graduate or professional degree	9.90%	9.60%	11.10%	12.50%	14.80%
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Population 5 years and over	265,683,349	231,708,176	33,975,173	14,343,162	5,980,150
Language other than English	18.70%	9.10%	83.70%	77.60%	89.30%
Speak English "very well"	10.30%	7.10%	32.00%	38.90%	23.70%
Speak English less than "very well"	8.40%	2.00%	51.70%	38.80%	65.60%
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	134,259,460	114,568,585	19,690,875	8,412,708	2,962,544
OCCUPATION					
Management, professional, and related occupations	34.10%	35.30%	27.20%	36.80%	21.80%
Service occupations	16.20%	15.10%	22.50%	18.10%	27.80%
Sales and office occupations	26.20%	27.40%	18.90%	22.90%	14.40%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.70%	0.50%	1.70%	0.60%	2.80%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	9.80%	9.30%	12.70%	7.50%	17.90%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	13.10%	12.40%	17.00%	14.20%	15.40%

Table 2 - (Continued)

Subject	Total	Native	Foreign born	Foreign born; Naturalized U.S. citizen	Foreign born; Entered U.S. 2000 or later
INDUSTRY					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1.80%	1.70%	2.20%	1.00%	3.20%
Construction	7.50%	7.00%	10.40%	5.60%	15.50%
Manufacturing	12.10%	11.70%	14.40%	13.90%	12.80%
Wholesale trade	3.80%	3.80%	3.80%	3.60%	2.80%
Retail trade	11.70%	12.00%	10.00%	10.30%	9.20%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	5.00%	5.10%	4.40%	5.50%	2.90%
Information	2.60%	2.70%	1.90%	2.10%	1.50%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing	7.10%	7.40%	5.60%	7.60%	3.10%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	9.70%	9.50%	10.90%	10.10%	12.70%
Educational services, health care and social assistance	20.40%	21.10%	16.20%	21.50%	13.10%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	8.50%	8.00%	11.90%	9.20%	16.60%
Other services (except public administration)	4.90%	4.60%	6.20%	5.90%	5.50%
Public administration	5.00%	5.40%	2.20%	3.80%	1.00%
EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR ROUND WORKERS (IN 2004 DOLLARS)					
Population 16 years and over with earnings	90,851,489	77,115,834	13,735,655	6,137,559	1,765,488
\$1 to \$9,999 or less	2.40%	2.30%	3.10%	2.10%	5.90%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5.90%	5.00%	10.70%	5.90%	18.40%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	18.70%	17.40%	26.30%	18.20%	34.00%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	19.80%	20.00%	18.40%	19.00%	14.90%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	21.30%	22.10%	16.70%	20.80%	10.50%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	18.00%	18.90%	13.40%	18.10%	8.70%
\$75,000 or more	13.80%	14.30%	11.40%	15.90%	7.50%
Median earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	41,194	42,421	31,056	41,261	21,909
Female	31,374	31,754	27,150	32,727	19,958
POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS					
Population for whom poverty status is determined	284,577,956	250,346,192	34,231,764	14,396,405	6,248,384
Below 100 percent of the poverty level	13.10%	12.60%	16.60%	10.10%	25.80%
100 to 149 percent of the poverty level	8.80%	8.30%	12.30%	9.00%	15.40%
At or above 150 percent of the poverty level	78.10%	79.10%	71.10%	80.90%	58.80%
HOUSING TENURE					
Occupied housing units	109,902,090	96,028,202	13,873,888	6,995,079	1,563,329
Owner-occupied housing units	67.10%	69.20%	52.90%	68.70%	15.00%
Renter-occupied housing units	32.90%	30.80%	47.10%	31.30%	85.00%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 American Community Survey, Table S0602

Table 3 - Selected Characteristics of the Native and Foreign Born Populations, California, 2004

Subject	Total	Native	Foreign born	Foreign born; Naturalized U.S. citizen	Foreign born; Entered U.S. 2000 or later
Total population	35,055,227	25,669,188	9,386,039	3,981,416	1,300,353
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN					
One race	97.00%	96.20%	99.10%	99.10%	99.30%
White	63.00%	70.50%	42.60%	38.40%	42.70%
Black or African American	6.20%	7.90%	1.30%	1.60%	1.50%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.70%	0.90%	0.20%	0.10%	0.20%
Asian	12.10%	5.60%	30.00%	42.90%	29.60%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.30%	0.40%	0.30%	0.30%	0.40%
Some other race	14.50%	10.80%	24.70%	15.80%	24.70%
Two or more races	3.00%	3.80%	0.90%	0.90%	0.70%
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	34.90%	27.90%	54.10%	35.00%	55.80%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	44.20%	55.30%	13.90%	19.90%	12.00%
HOUSEHOLD TYPE					
In married-couple family households	63.40%	61.70%	68.10%	70.30%	64.80%
In other households	36.60%	38.30%	31.90%	29.70%	35.20%
MARITAL STATUS					
Population 15 years and over	27,037,113	18,133,444	8,903,669	3,912,119	1,052,557
Never married	30.90%	34.50%	23.60%	15.20%	39.40%
Now married, except separated	52.10%	46.80%	63.00%	67.30%	54.10%
Divorced or separated	11.70%	13.10%	8.70%	10.60%	4.10%
Widowed	5.30%	5.60%	4.70%	6.90%	2.40%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Population 25 years and over	22,165,726	14,340,647	7,825,079	3,706,526	718,485
Less than high school graduate	19.60%	9.60%	38.00%	26.20%	37.50%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	21.60%	22.80%	19.30%	19.70%	17.00%
Some college or associate's degree	29.40%	35.60%	18.20%	22.70%	13.40%
Bachelor's degree	19.00%	20.80%	15.70%	20.50%	20.10%
Graduate or professional degree	10.40%	11.20%	8.80%	10.90%	12.10%
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Population 5 years and over	32,415,825	23,088,830	9,326,995	3,973,968	1,242,577
Language other than English	41.30%	21.40%	90.40%	86.70%	92.80%
Speak English "very well"	21.40%	17.20%	31.60%	40.00%	20.70%
Speak English less than "very well"	19.90%	4.20%	58.80%	46.70%	72.00%
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	15,903,156	10,584,481	5,318,675	2,329,903	559,130
OCCUPATION					
Management, professional, and related occupations	35.30%	39.80%	26.20%	36.80%	20.80%
Service occupations	16.10%	13.50%	21.30%	16.80%	26.30%
Sales and office occupations	26.60%	29.70%	20.40%	24.60%	16.50%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.30%	0.40%	3.00%	0.80%	4.90%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	9.10%	8.10%	11.20%	7.00%	15.40%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	11.70%	8.50%	17.90%	14.00%	16.10%

Table 3 - (Continued)

Subject	Total	Native	Foreign born	Foreign born; Naturalized U.S. citizen	Foreign born; Entered U.S. 2000 or later
INDUSTRY					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1.90%	1.00%	3.60%	1.30%	5.30%
Construction	7.20%	6.60%	8.50%	4.70%	13.00%
Manufacturing	11.10%	8.70%	16.00%	15.80%	16.00%
Wholesale trade	4.20%	4.00%	4.50%	4.10%	3.10%
Retail trade	11.50%	12.10%	10.50%	10.00%	9.50%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	4.50%	4.70%	4.00%	4.90%	1.90%
Information	3.40%	4.10%	2.10%	2.50%	1.30%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing	7.40%	8.40%	5.20%	7.70%	2.50%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	11.50%	11.60%	11.30%	10.10%	14.20%
Educational services, health care and social assistance	18.50%	20.50%	14.50%	20.20%	11.70%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	8.60%	7.70%	10.30%	8.10%	14.70%
Other services (except public administration)	5.30%	4.50%	7.00%	6.40%	5.80%
Public administration	4.90%	6.10%	2.40%	4.20%	1.10%
EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR ROUND WORKERS (IN 2004 DOLLARS)					
Population 16 years and over with earnings	10,401,891	6,776,901	3,624,990	1,631,862	330,834
\$1 to \$9,999 or less	2.40%	2.00%	3.10%	2.10%	5.90%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6.50%	3.60%	12.00%	5.80%	22.70%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	17.30%	13.00%	25.20%	17.50%	31.20%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	15.80%	14.80%	17.50%	17.80%	11.50%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	20.10%	21.80%	17.00%	21.60%	8.20%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	19.10%	22.60%	12.70%	17.30%	10.50%
\$75,000 or more	18.80%	22.30%	12.40%	17.70%	10.00%
Median earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	42,626	51,440	30,858	41,136	20,543
Female	36,133	39,323	27,422	35,595	18,846
POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS					
Population for whom poverty status is determined	34,920,568	25,549,702	9,370,866	3,981,018	1,290,972
Below 100 percent of the poverty level	13.30%	12.00%	17.00%	9.30%	28.50%
100 to 149 percent of the poverty level	9.80%	8.40%	13.60%	10.10%	15.10%
At or above 150 percent of the poverty level	76.90%	79.60%	69.40%	80.60%	56.50%
HOUSING TENURE					
Occupied housing units	11,972,158	8,400,933	3,571,225	1,831,966	279,791
Owner-occupied housing units	58.60%	62.60%	49.20%	65.20%	10.80%
Renter-occupied housing units	41.40%	37.40%	50.80%	34.80%	89.20%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 American Community Survey, Table S0602

Table 4 - Top 10 Countries of Birth among Immigrants to the U.S., 2002-2005

Rank	Country of Birth	2002	Percent	2003	Percent	2004	Percent	2005	Percent	Total	Percent
1	Mexico	219,380	20.7%	115,585	16.4%	175,364	18.3%	161,445	14.4%	671,775	17.5%
2	India	71,105	6.7%	50,228	7.1%	70,116	7.3%	84,681	7.5%	276,130	7.2%
3	China, People's Republic	61,282	5.8%	40,568	5.8%	51,156	5.3%	69,967	6.2%	222,973	5.8%
4	Philippines	51,308	4.8%	45,250	6.4%	57,827	6.0%	60,748	5.4%	215,133	5.6%
5	Vietnam	33,627	3.2%	22,087	3.1%	31,514	3.3%	32,784	2.9%	120,012	3.1%
6	El Salvador	31,168	2.9%	28,231	4.0%	29,795	3.1%	21,359	1.9%	110,553	2.9%
7	Dominican Republic	22,604	2.1%	26,159	3.7%	30,492	3.2%	27,504	2.5%	106,759	2.8%
8	Cuba	28,272	2.7%	9,262	1.3%	20,488	2.1%	36,261	3.2%	94,283	2.5%
9	Korea	21,021	2.0%	12,382	1.8%	19,766	2.1%	26,562	2.4%	79,731	2.1%
10	Colombia	18,845	1.8%	14,720	2.1%	18,678	1.9%	25,571	2.3%	77,814	2.0%
	Total for top 10	558,612	52.7%	364,472	51.8%	505,196	52.7%	546,882	48.7%	1,975,164	51.4%
	All Immigrants	1,059,356		703,542		957,883		1,122,373		3,843,154	

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, processed by authors

Table 5 - Top 10 Countries of Birth among Immigrants to California, 2002-2005

Rank	Country of Birth	2002	Percent	2003	Percent	2004	Percent	2005	Percent	Total	Percent
1	Mexico	105,699	36.3%	51,269	29.2%	75,568	29.9%	63,092	27.2%	295,628	31.1%
2	Philippines	21,971	7.5%	18,134	10.3%	24,528	9.7%	23,993	10.3%	88,626	9.3%
3	China, People's Republic	19,494	6.7%	11,573	6.6%	16,950	6.7%	17,668	7.6%	65,685	6.9%
4	India	18,265	6.3%	9,508	5.4%	16,703	6.6%	14,724	6.3%	59,200	6.2%
5	El Salvador	13,497	4.6%	13,683	7.8%	15,045	5.9%	8,653	3.7%	50,878	5.3%
6	Vietnam	13,126	4.5%	9,230	5.3%	14,189	5.6%	12,047	5.2%	48,592	5.1%
7	Guatemala	7,639	2.6%	7,193	4.1%	9,214	3.6%	6,088	2.6%	30,134	3.2%
8	Korea	7,139	2.5%	3,457	2.0%	6,904	2.7%	6,660	2.9%	24,160	2.5%
9	Iran	7,420	2.5%	3,817	2.2%	5,636	2.2%	7,059	3.0%	23,932	2.5%
10	Taiwan	5,120	1.8%	3,545	2.0%	4,836	1.9%	4,001	1.7%	17,502	1.8%
	Total for top 10	219,370	75.3%	131,409	74.8%	189,573	75.0%	163,985	70.7%	704,337	74.0%
	All Immigrants	291,216		175,579		252,920		232,023		951,738	100.0%

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, processed by authors

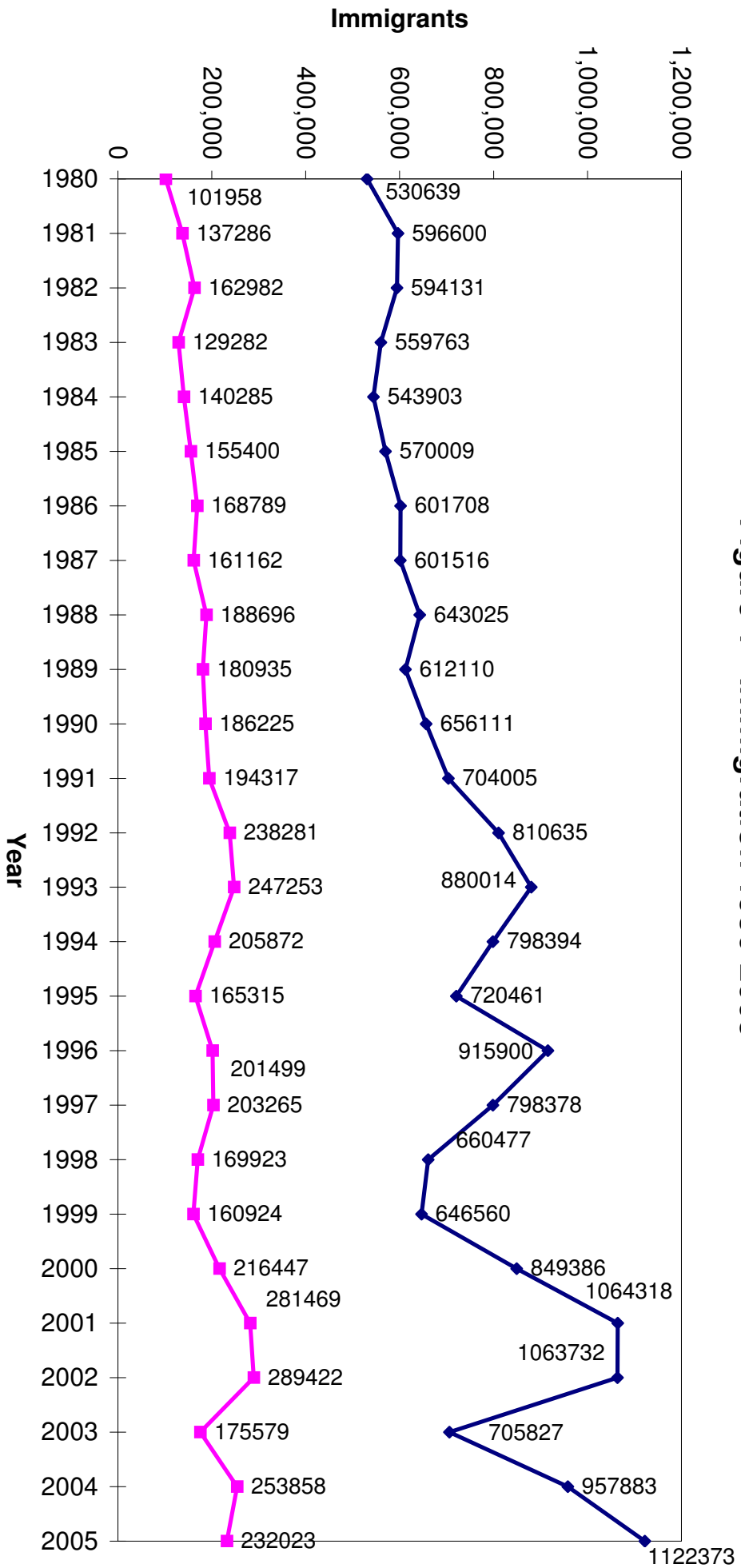


Figure 1 - Immigration 1980-2005

Table 6 - Share of U.S. Immigration to California, Los Angeles Core-Based Statistical Area, 2002-2005

	2002	2003	2004	2005
U.S.	1,059,356	703,542	957,883	1,122,373
California	291,216	175,579	252,920	232,023
Los Angeles CBSA	133,406	79,588	110,824	98,244
Percent of U.S. immigration to CA	27.5%	25.0%	26.4%	20.7%
Percent of U.S. immigration to LA CBSA	12.6%	11.3%	11.6%	8.8%
Percent of CA immigration to LA CBSA	45.8%	45.3%	43.8%	42.3%

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, processed by authors

Table 7 - Top 20 States Ranked by Average Annual Immigration Growth, 1996-2005 (See Figure 2)

Rank	State of Residence	Annual Growth	
		Immigrants	Percent
1	Georgia	2104	18.1%
2	Kentucky	361	17.1%
3	Tennessee	514	16.7%
4	New Hampshire	199	15.2%
5	Alabama	269	15.2%
6	Wisconsin	478	14.9%
7	South Carolina	320	14.8%
8	Arizona	1121	14.3%
9	North Carolina	1078	14.1%
10	North Dakota	29	12.9%
11	Maine	98	12.7%
12	Mississippi	84	12.7%
13	Delaware	180	12.7%
14	Arkansas	134	11.7%
15	South Dakota	40	11.4%
16	Florida	4835	10.9%
17	Iowa	167	10.8%
18	Oklahoma	133	10.5%
19	Vermont	43	10.1%
20	Minnesota	721	10.1%

Note: California ranked 38th

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, processed by authors

Table 8 - Top 20 States Ranked by Percent of National Immigrant Flow Received, 1996-2005 (See Figure 3)

Rank	State of Residence	Total	Percent
1	California	2,184,409	25.0%
2	New York	1,134,206	13.0%
3	Florida	840,420	9.6%
4	Texas	693,205	7.9%
5	New Jersey	480,807	5.5%
6	Illinois	410,715	4.7%
7	Massachusetts	240,843	2.8%
8	Georgia	217,000	2.5%
9	Pennsylvania	204,065	2.3%
10	Virginia	193,459	2.2%
11	Washington	180,616	2.1%
12	Michigan	170,830	2.0%
13	Maryland	151,612	1.7%
14	Arizona	130,720	1.5%
15	Ohio	115,078	1.3%
16	North Carolina	108,464	1.2%
17	Minnesota	102,117	1.2%
18	Connecticut	98,039	1.1%
19	Colorado	92,186	1.1%
20	Nevada	82,556	0.9%

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, processed by authors

Figure 2 — Annual Growth Pattern for States with the Highest Average Annual Immigration Growth 1996-2005

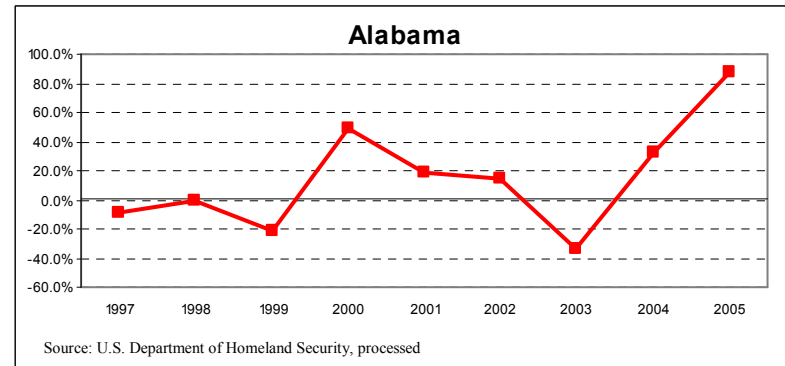
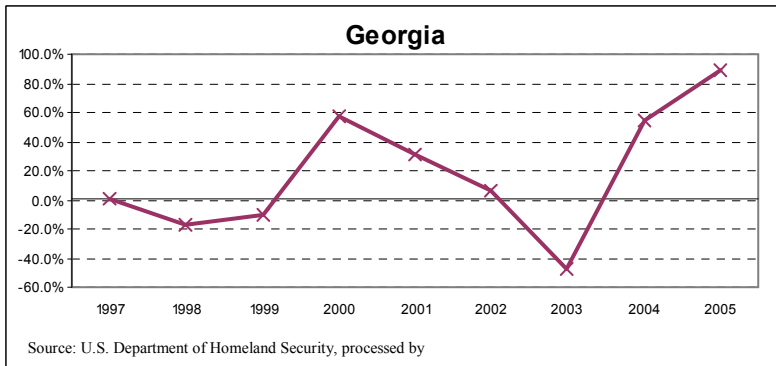
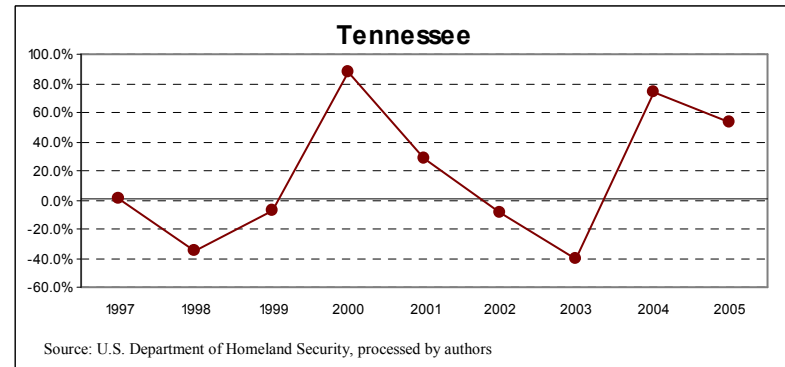
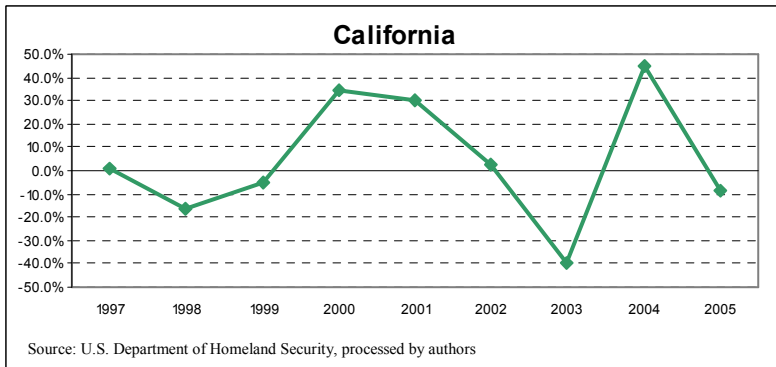
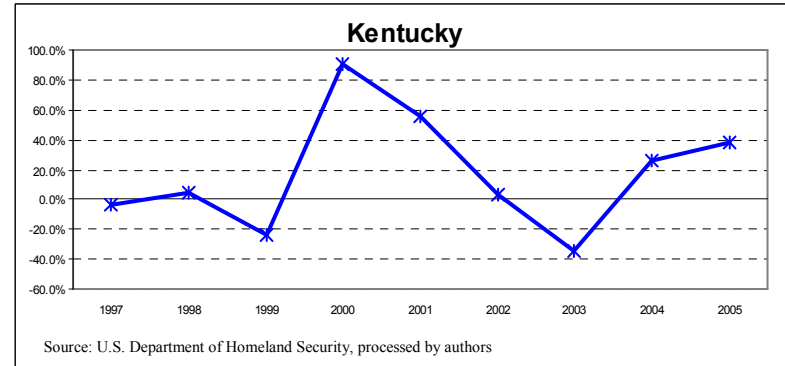
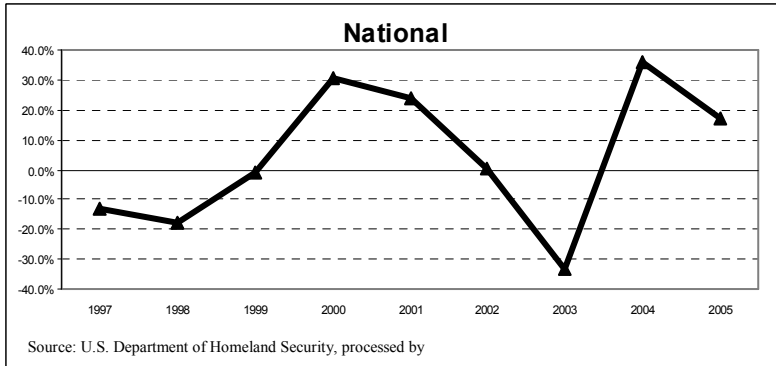


Figure 3 — Annual Growth Pattern for States with the Highest Volume of Immigration 1996-2005

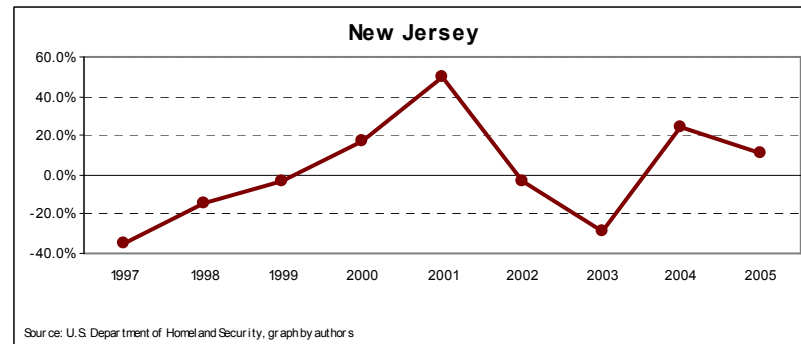
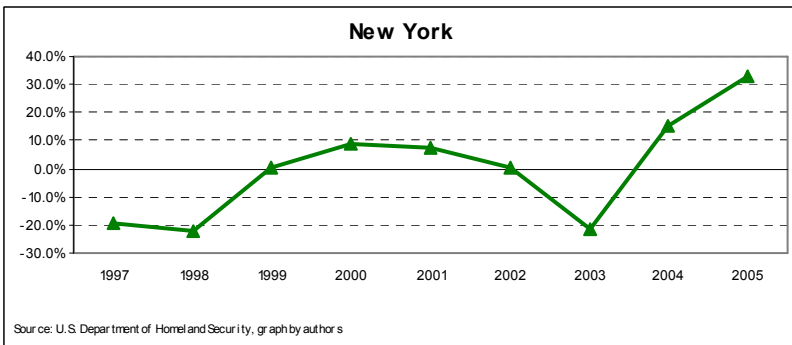
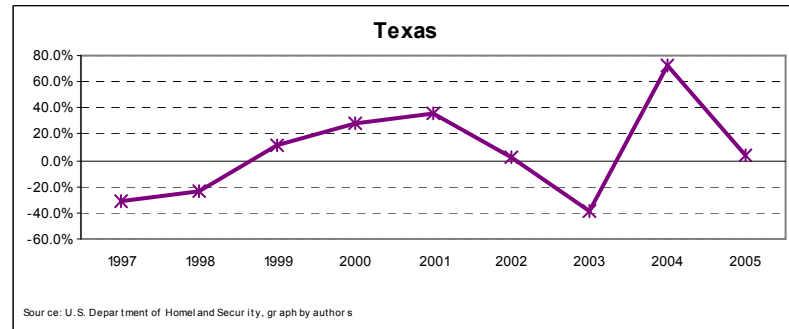
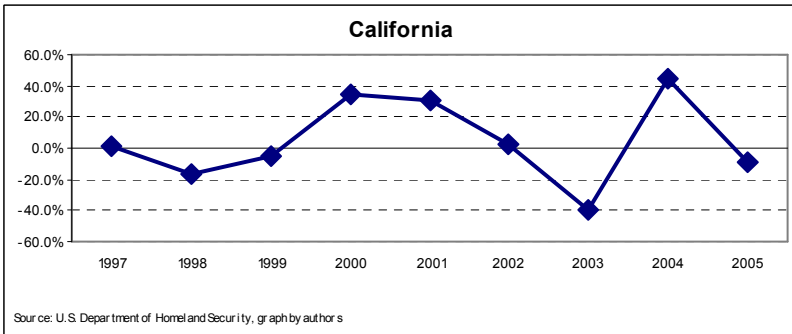
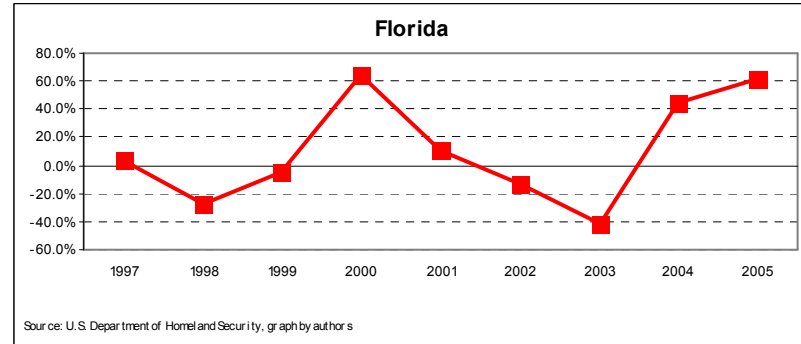
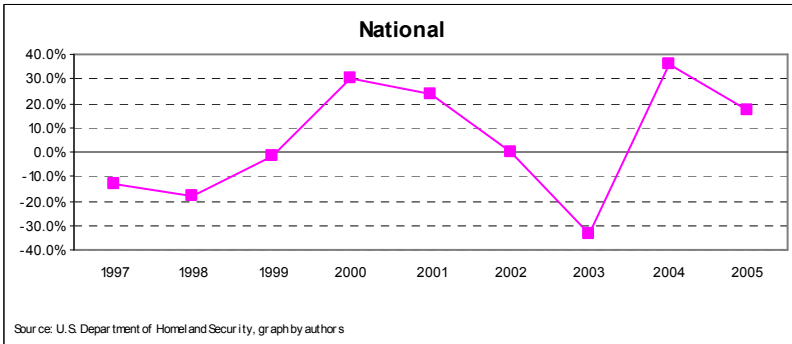
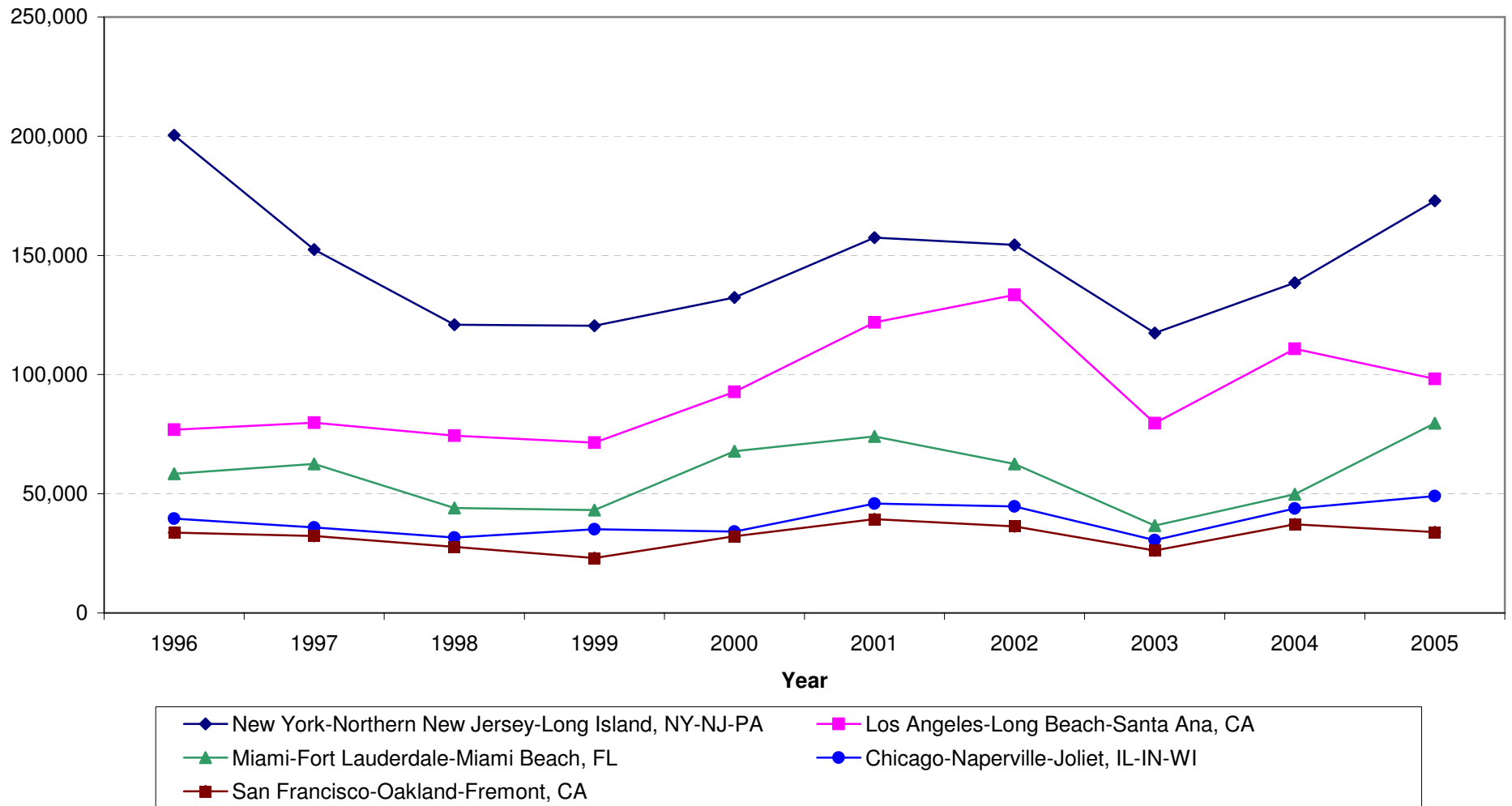


Table 9 - Immigrants to the U.S. by Core-Based Statistical Area (CBSA) of Residence, 2002-2005

Rank	Core-Based Statistical Area	2002	Percent	2003	Percent	2004	Percent	2005	Percent	Total	Percent
1	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	154,420	14.6%	117,485	16.7%	138,577	14.5%	172,858	15.4%	583,340	15.2%
2	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	133,406	12.6%	79,588	11.3%	110,824	11.6%	98,244	8.8%	422,062	11.0%
3	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	62,512	5.9%	36,594	5.2%	49,817	5.2%	79,562	7.1%	228,485	5.9%
4	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	44,652	4.2%	30,555	4.3%	43,846	4.6%	49,018	4.4%	168,071	4.4%
5	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria-Rockville, DC-VA-MD-WV	38,253	3.6%	29,643	4.2%	32,275	3.4%	37,150	3.3%	137,321	3.6%
6	San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	36,347	3.4%	26,228	3.7%	37,233	3.9%	33,880	3.0%	133,688	3.5%
7	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	29,680	2.8%	16,133	2.3%	34,996	3.7%	34,791	3.1%	115,600	3.0%
8	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	23,838	2.3%	15,554	2.2%	25,238	2.6%	28,971	2.6%	93,601	2.4%
9	Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	25,537	2.4%	16,558	2.4%	22,721	2.4%	27,141	2.4%	91,957	2.4%
10	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	28,069	2.6%	13,423	1.9%	21,211	2.2%	19,558	1.7%	82,261	2.1%
11	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	22,365	2.1%	12,781	1.8%	20,031	2.1%	19,299	1.7%	74,476	1.9%
12	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	16,600	1.6%	8,506	1.2%	12,970	1.4%	25,353	2.3%	63,429	1.7%
13	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	19,705	1.9%	10,711	1.5%	17,473	1.8%	15,524	1.4%	63,413	1.7%
14	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	14,734	1.4%	11,285	1.6%	14,699	1.5%	22,678	2.0%	63,396	1.6%
15	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	17,211	1.6%	12,648	1.8%	13,826	1.4%	18,941	1.7%	62,626	1.6%
16	Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	14,282	1.3%	9,181	1.3%	12,665	1.3%	15,864	1.4%	51,992	1.4%
17	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	12,553	1.2%	7,464	1.1%	12,678	1.3%	13,395	1.2%	46,090	1.2%
18	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	11,416	1.1%	7,113	1.0%	10,140	1.1%	12,927	1.2%	41,596	1.1%
19	Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville-Woodland, CA	10,983	1.0%	6,574	0.9%	9,133	1.0%	12,369	1.1%	39,059	1.0%
20	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	8,501	0.8%	4,064	0.6%	7,238	0.8%	11,843	1.1%	31,646	0.8%
	Total for top 20	725,064	68.4%	472,088	67.1%	647,591	67.6%	749,366	66.8%	2,594,109	67.5%
	Total	1,059,356		703,542		957,883		1,122,373		3,843,154	

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, processed by authors

Figure 4 - Immigration by Core-Based Statistical Area



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, graph by authors

Figure 5 - Los Angeles Core-Based Statistical Area Permanent Resident Flow as a Percentage of the U.S. and California

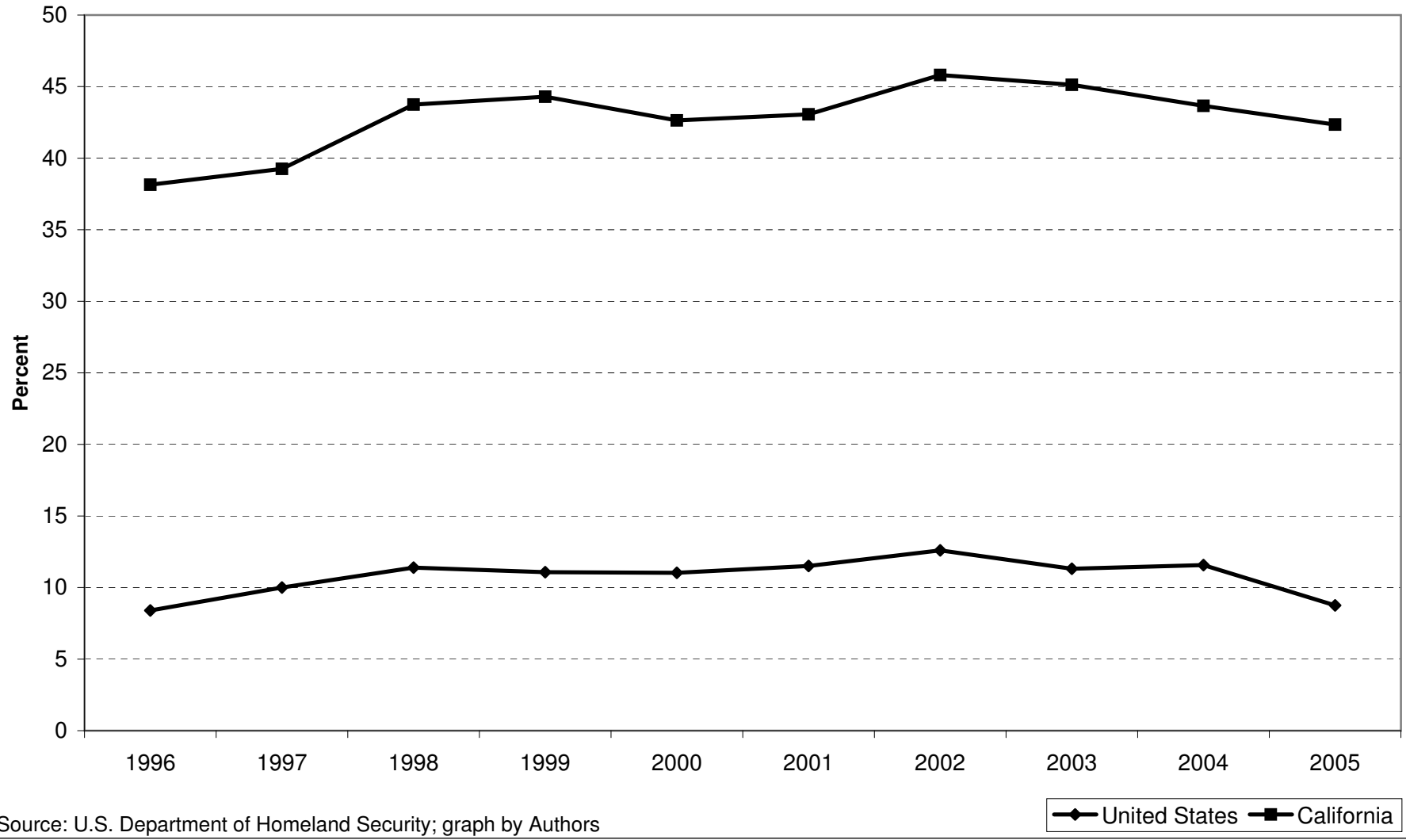
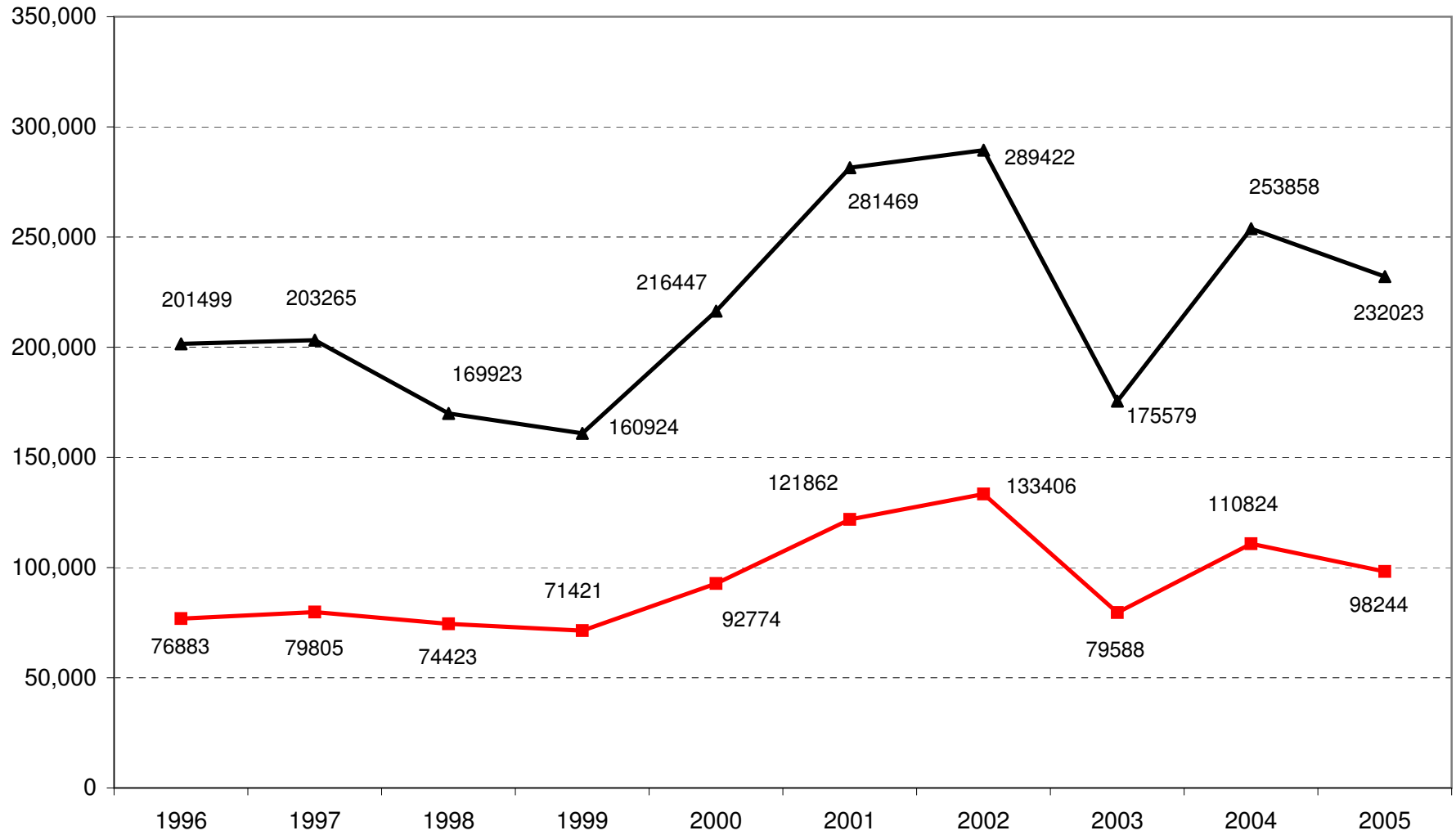


Figure 6 - Legal Permanent Resident Flow to California, Los Angeles Core-Based Statistical Area



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, graph by authors

—■— Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana —▲— California

Table 10 - Immigrants to California by Core-Based Statistical Area (CBSA) of Residence, 2002-2005

Rank	Core-Based Statistical Area	2002		2003		2004		2005		Total 2002-2005	
		Immigrant	Percent	Immigrant	Percent	Immigrant	Percent	Immigrant	Percent	Immigrant	Percent
1	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana	133,406	45.8%	79,588	45.3%	110,824	43.8%	98,244	42.3%	422,062	44.3%
2	San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont	36,347	12.5%	26,228	14.9%	37,233	14.7%	33,880	14.6%	133,688	14.0%
3	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara	28,069	9.6%	13,423	7.6%	21,211	8.4%	19,558	8.4%	82,261	8.6%
4	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos	22,365	7.7%	12,781	7.3%	20,031	7.9%	19,299	8.3%	74,476	7.8%
5	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	19,705	6.8%	10,711	6.1%	17,473	6.9%	15,524	6.7%	63,413	6.7%
6	Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville-Woodland	10,983	3.8%	6,574	3.7%	9,133	3.6%	12,369	5.3%	39,059	4.1%
7	Fresno	5,211	1.8%	3,562	2.0%	4,873	1.9%	3,969	1.7%	17,615	1.9%
8	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura	4,870	1.7%	2,967	1.7%	4,520	1.8%	3,621	1.6%	15,978	1.7%
9	Stockton	2,877	1.0%	2,161	1.2%	3,448	1.4%	3,327	1.4%	11,813	1.2%
	Total for top 9	263,833	90.6%	157,995	90.0%	228,746	90.4%	209,791	90.4%	860,365	90.4%
	All Immigrants	291,216		175,579		252,920		232,023		951,738	100.0%

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, processed by authors