

Appendix II Filipino Community Statistical Profile

Filipino Population Figures

Filipinos have been immigrating to the United States in significant numbers for over a century. Currently, Filipinos are the second largest API group in the country.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Filipino</u>
▪ National	281,421,906	2,385,216 (.8% of population)
▪ California	33,871,648	1,103,118 (3% of population)
▪ Bay Area	7,039,362	382,224 (5% of population; 24.6% increase since 1990; also second largest API group, third largest immigrant group overall)
▪ Alameda County	1,443,741	82,321 (5.7% of population, Second largest API group)
▪ Contra Costa County	948,816	41,947 (4.4% of population, Largest API group)
▪ Alameda	72,000	6,873 (9.5% of population)
▪ Oakland	399,477	8,767 (2.2% of population)
▪ Union City	66,861	14,111 (21% of population)
▪ Richmond	99,716	3,347 (3.4% of population)
▪ Hercules	19,299	5,284 (27% of population)
▪ Pinole	19,394	2,342 (12.1% of population)

Immigration

Every year for the last decade, Filipinos have been the second largest immigrant group to the United States, after Mexicans. In 2003, Filipinos were the third largest group after Mexicans and Indians.

- 45,000-65,000 Filipinos come to the U.S. every year with greencards
- 268,000 visas are issued every year, which is the 5th largest of all Asians
- SF is the second most frequented port of entry in the country for visitors, after L.A.

Backlogs for family-based immigrant visas for the Philippines are among the longest in the world. Current priority dates are as follows.

- First preference: unmarried sons and daughters of citizens: July 15, 1990
- 2A, spouses and children of Legal Permanent Residents (LPR): Dec 8, 1999
- 2B, unmarried sons and daughters of LPR: June 15, 1995
- Third preference: married sons and daughters of citizens: March 1, 1990
- Fourth preference: brothers and sisters of adult citizens: March 22, 1982

Deportation is another serious problem threatening the well-being of Filipino families in the U.S. Between 2001 and 2002, there was a 55% increase in deportation of Filipino nationals. In that same period, there was a 133% increase in the number of deportations based on non-criminal charges (from 178 to 416).

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Non-criminal</u>
1998	508	227	281
1999	551	297	254
2000	495	282	213
2001	465	287	178
2002	724	308	416
2003	765	349	416

55% increase (from 2001 to 2002)
133% increase (from 2001 to 2002)

There are approximately 85,000 undocumented Filipinos in the United States, according to a 2000 estimate by the former INS. The Commission on Overseas Filipinos (Philippine government agency) estimates that there may even be up to 510,000 undocumented Filipinos in the U.S. As half of the Filipino population of the U.S. are located in California, anywhere between 42,500 and 255,000 of the undocumented population is likely in California as well.

- FAA estimates that there between 14,000 and 85,000 undocumented Filipinos in the Bay Area, and anywhere from 28,000 to 170,000 living in various parts of Southern California.

Naturalization

In 2003, Filipinos had the third highest rate of naturalization among all immigrants groups at 29,081, behind only Mexico (56,093) and India (29,790). Overall, Filipinos have the highest rate of naturalization of all Asian groups and since 1965, the second highest naturalization rate of all immigrant groups in the world save for Mexicans.

- Since 1994, 366,269 Filipinos have naturalized.

Poverty status

The number of Filipinos living below the federal poverty line is lower than 10%. Interestingly, the poverty rates between U.S. born and foreign-born are relatively equal (the first and second columns below), as is the poverty rate between those who have naturalized and those who have not naturalized (the third and fourth columns below).

However, within the non-naturalized category, there is a noticeably higher rate of poverty among those who have arrived within the last 10 years (not represented in figures below).

	<u>U.S. born</u>	<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>Naturalized</u>	<u>Non-naturalized</u>
▪ National:	81,000	78,000	38,000	40,000
▪ California:	31,000	40,000	20,000	20,000
▪ Bay Area:	18,000	11,000	6,000	5,000
▪ Alameda Cty:	1,500	2,100	1,100	1,000
▪ Contra Costa Cty	700	800	400	400
▪ Alameda	100	300	100	200
▪ Oakland	300	300	200	100
▪ Union City	100	500	250	250
▪ Richmond	10	50	40	10
▪ Hercules	80	50	30	20
▪ Pinole	5	20	15	5

Linguistic isolation

Filipinos are commonly stereotyped as speaking and understanding English well. However, there are hundreds of thousands of linguistically-isolated Filipinos in the U.S. Linguistic isolation is defined as "no person over the age of 14 years old speaks English 'very well.'"

- National: 165,000, or 7% of Filipino population
- California: 85,000, or 8% of Filipino population
- Bay Area: 29,000, or 8% of Filipino population
- Alameda County: 6,000, or 7% of Filipino population
- Contra Costa County: 3,000, or 8% of Filipino population
- Alameda: 800, or 11% of Filipino population
- Oakland: 1,000 or 11% of Filipino population
- Union City: 900, or 7% of Filipino population
- Richmond: 240, or 7% of Filipino population
- Hercules: 500, or 9% of Filipino population
- Pinole: 100, or 5% of Filipino population

Homeownership rates

The rate of Filipino homeownership hovers around 50% of the community, save for Hercules and Pinole where homeownership percentages were above 80%

- National: 307,000 homeowners out of 608,000 households
- California: 147,000 homeowners out of 279,000 households
- Bay Area: 51,000 homeowners out of 94,000 households
- Alameda County: 11,000 homeowners out of 21,000 households
- Contra Costa County: 7,000 homeowners out of 11,000 households
- Alameda: 600 homeowners
- Oakland: 900 homeowners out of 2,600 households
- Union City: 2,00 homeowners out of 3,000 households
- Richmond: 600 homeowners out of 1,000 households
- Hercules: 1,000 homeowners out of 1,300 households
- Pinole: 430 homeowners out of 520 households

Employment data

The following data relates to the low-wage immigrant workforce in the United States but it is not ethnic-specific.

Key findings of Urban Institute report on low-wage immigrant workers

- Immigrants are 11% of all U.S. residents, but 14% of all workers and 20% of low-wage workers.
- Immigrants' hourly wages are lower on average than those for natives, and nearly half earn less than 200% of the minimum wage – versus one-third of native workers.
- Immigrant workers are much more likely than natives to drop out of high school (30% versus 8%), and are far more likely to have less than a ninth-grade education (18% versus 1%).
- Two of every five low-wage immigrant workers are undocumented.

- While the low-wage native labor force is mainly female (59%), men dominate the low-wage immigrant labor force (56%).
- Foreign-born women earn substantially lower wages than either foreign-born men or native women.
- Although immigrants dominate a few low-wage occupations – farming and private household workers – immigrants in these occupations represent a small share of all low-wage foreign-born workers.

Youth

	<u>Filipino</u>	<u>Youth</u>	<u>% of pop.</u>
• National:	2,385,216	665,000	28%
• California:	1,103,118	388,000	35%
• Bay Area:	382,224	104,000	27%
• Alameda County:	82,321	23,000	28%
• Contra Costa County:	41,947	12,400	30%
• Alameda	6,873	1,700	24%
• Oakland:	8,767	2,000	23%
• Union City:	14,111	3,900	28%
• Richmond:	3,347	800	24%
• Hercules:	5,284	1,500	29%
• Pinole:	2,342	700	30%

Presence in School Districts*

	<u># of youth</u>	<u>%</u>
• Oakland Unified	378	.7
• West Contra Coast Unified	not available on website	
• New Haven Unified	not available on website	
• Alameda Unified	N/A	9%

* a significant percentage of Filipino youth are in private/parochial schools

Other information

- For every Filipino youth in Oakland, 3 were arrested in the year 2000.
- The average number of anti-social behaviors committed increased with the number of substances Filipino youth reported using. The average number of anti-social behaviors committed by users of multiple substances was more than 4.3 times greater than the average number reported by non-users.
- On average, depressed Filipino youth committed almost 1.5 times more anti-social behaviors than non-depressed Filipino youth.
- In 1999, Filipino girls had a teen birthrate of 3 per 1,000 in Alameda County.

(Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, SF4; 2003 Immigration Statistics Yearbook. Office of Immigration Statistics, Department of Homeland Security; 2000 Immigration Statistics Yearbook. Office of Immigration Statistics, Department of Homeland Security; New Challenges for Bay Area Philanthropy, October 2003, Asian Americans / Pacific Islanders in Philanthropy; Visa Bulletin, Number 70, Volume VIII, June 2004, USCIS; <http://webportal.ousd.k12.ca.us/index.aspx> (last visited January 24, 2005); API Fact Sheet (Filipino), 2004; A Profile of the Low-Wage Immigrant Workforce, Urban Justice Center, Policy Briefs/Immigrant Families and Workers, 10/27/03)