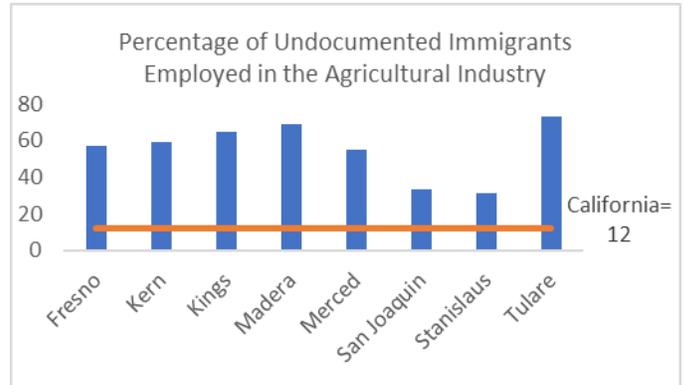


30.5%, whereas the percentage of non-citizen, foreign-born high school graduates ranges from 14.6% to 24.2%. This increases the need for education services and resources to support foreign-born individuals.^{iv}

Employment in the Agricultural Industry

The agricultural industry is dependent on low-wage and low-status employment and tends to employ immigrant workers (both documented and undocumented).^v In the San Joaquin Valley, the percentage of undocumented immigrants employed in the agricultural industry (ranging from 31% to 73%) is significantly higher than the percentage of individuals employed in the agricultural industry statewide (12%).

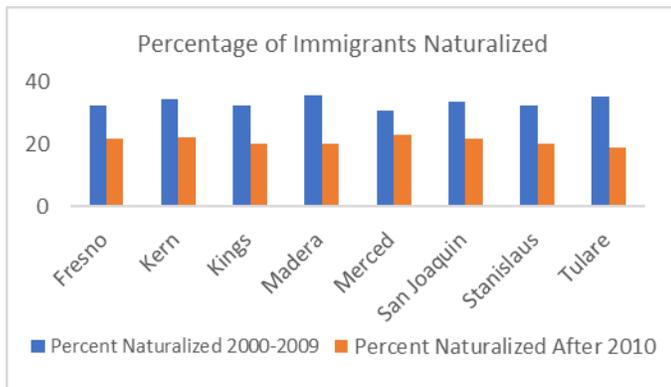


Source: Migration Policy Institute (MPI) analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from the pooled 2012-16 American Community Survey (ACS) and the 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)

Health Insurance Coverage

In all eight counties in the San Joaquin Valley region, the percentage of foreign-born non-citizens that have health insurance (ranging from 64.3% to 73.1%) is lower than the percentage of foreign-born naturalized citizens with health insurance (ranging from 87.8% to 91.7%).^{vi}

IMMIGRATION STATUS



Source: American Community Survey 2017 5-year estimates [B05011]

Declining Naturalization Rates

In all eight counties of the San Joaquin Valley, the percentage of people naturalized since 2010 is higher than the percentage of individuals naturalized statewide (17.66%). However, there has also been a decrease of almost 36% in naturalizations, compared to the period from 2000 to 2009. The decline in naturalization rates over the years may be a result of the recent wave of anti-immigrant sentiment and change in immigration policy. Upon naturalization, foreign-born citizens are granted the same privileges and responsibilities as U.S.-born citizens, including the right to vote.^{vii}

Declining Immigration Rates

The percentage of foreign-born people immigrating to the San Joaquin Valley is declining. In all eight counties, the percentage of the foreign-born population who entered the San Joaquin Valley since 2010 (6.6%-10.4%) is lower than it was in the prior decade (23.6%-27.3%). Since 2010, the percentage of foreign-born individuals who entered the San Joaquin Valley (8.79%) was lower than it was for the state as a whole (10.98%). This has the potential to impact the economy of the agricultural industry and other immigrant-dependent industries, as well as affect community vitality.^{viii}

Number of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Arrests

In 2018, there were 2,279 ICE-related arrests in the San Joaquin Valley. Among all eight San Joaquin Valley counties, Kern County had the highest number of arrests (1,235), while Madera County experienced the lowest number of arrests (25).^{ix}

Population Eligible for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) Program

The DACA program offers undocumented immigrants who arrived in the United States as children relief from deportation and grants them work authorization. The San Joaquin Valley is home to 12.5% of the immigrant population eligible for the DACA program in California. Among all eight San Joaquin Valley counties, Fresno County has the highest number of people eligible for DACA (15,000) and Madera County has the lowest number (4,000).^x High numbers of undocumented residents increases the need for outreach and legal services to support DACA-eligible immigrants.

Citations are available at [The Center web site](#).