



Immigrants and WIOA Services

Comparison of Sociodemographic Characteristics of Native- and Foreign-Born Adults in Alameda County, California

By Margie McHugh and Madeleine Morawski

This fact sheet provides a profile of key characteristics of foreign-born and native-born residents of Alameda County that are relevant to understanding needs for adult education and workforce training services. It is part of a larger series of state and county fact sheets produced by the Migration Policy Institute's (MPI) National Center on Immigrant Integration Policy to support equitable implementation of the *Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act* (WIOA), as well as consideration of other policy and funding initiatives to promote the successful linguistic, economic, and civic integration of immigrants and refugees who have settled in the United States.

The estimates provided are based on MPI analysis of U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) data pooled over the 2010-14 period in order to provide the most detailed sociodemographic portrait possible of residents' characteristics. Mirroring the design of federal adult education and workforce training program rules, data are provided for those ages 16 and over.

I) Nativity, Age, and Origin of Alameda County Residents

As of 2010-14, Alameda County was home to more than 1.2 million residents ages 16 and older; 465,000 of whom, or 37 percent, were foreign born. Relatively fewer of the county's foreign-born individuals are ages 16-18 or ages 19-24 as compared to its native-born residents; rather, they are more likely to be in their prime working years, with 71 percent falling in the 25-to-44 and 45-to-59 age bands (compared to 59 percent of those who are native born). Of particular note are the 43 percent of foreign-born individuals who are 25 to 44 years old, a group that will continue to play a key role in the county's labor force for several decades to come.

More than half (60 percent) of the county's immigrant residents ages 16 and over hail from Asia—higher than the 28 percent share nationally; 29 percent are of Latin American origin, lower than the national share of 53 percent; and 6 percent are European, again lower than the national share, which is 13 percent.

Relevance for WIOA Implementation: Provisions of WIOA's Title I address the country's three primary workforce training programs (youth, adult, and dislocated worker), target sub-populations within them (e.g. out-of-school youth ages 16 to 24), and the nature of services to be provided through them. Title II of the law—Adult Education and Literacy (commonly referred to as the *Adult Education and Family Literacy Act*, or AEFLA)—provides the national framework for services designed to build the basic skills of adults who lack a high school diploma or equivalent or who are Limited English Proficient (LEP). States and localities must ensure that eligible populations are given equitable access to information and services pro-

Table 1. Age, Gender, and Origin of the Alameda County Population (ages 16 and older), by Nativity, 2010-14

	Total		Native Born		Foreign Born	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total population ages 16 and over	1,253,000	788,000	100%	465,000	100%	
Age Groups						
16 to 18	58,000	49,000	6%	9,000	2%	
19 to 24	130,000	99,000	13%	30,000	7%	
25 to 44	474,000	272,000	35%	201,000	43%	
45 to 59	323,000	193,000	24%	130,000	28%	
60 and over	269,000	174,000	22%	95,000	20%	
Gender						
Female	645,000	405,000	51%	240,000	52%	
Regions of Birth (excluding birth at sea and unspecified countries)						
Africa	X	X	X	12,000	2%	
Asia	X	X	X	279,000	60%	
Europe	X	X	X	29,000	6%	
Latin America	X	X	X	134,000	29%	
Northern America	X	X	X	5,000	1%	
Oceania	X	X	X	6,000	1%	

Notes: Latin America includes South America, Central America, Mexico, and the Caribbean; Northern America includes Canada, Bermuda, Greenland, and St. Pierre and Miquelon. All numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand; calculations in the text use absolute numbers.

Source: Migration Policy Institute (MPI) analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from the pooled 2010-14 American Community Survey (ACS).

vided under the law in order not to run afoul of federal civil-rights and antidiscrimination provisions. This includes, for example, ensuring that language barriers do not impede access to information and services provided by American Job Centers (formerly known as One-Stop Career Centers) through which states and localities organize local access to WIOA-funded services. Given the size of its foreign-born population (and their range of educational backgrounds and levels of English proficiency—as described below), those engaged in implementing WIOA in Alameda County face complex challenges in ensuring that the county’s diverse immigrant and refugee populations have equitable access to services provided under the law.

2) Educational Attainment

Foreign-born young adults represent 23 percent of the county’s 19- to 24-year olds, but are more than twice as likely as native-born peers to lack a high school diploma or equivalent (HSD/E), comprising 41 percent of residents in this age range who have not obtained a HSD/E. Further, among those who lack a HSD/E and are not enrolled in school, foreign-born young adults are far more likely than the native born to be working (57 percent versus 26 percent).

Foreign-born individuals account for 40 percent of Alameda County residents ages 25 and older; they are four times more likely

than native-born peers to lack a HSD/E, accounting for 72 percent of adults in this age group who have not completed high school. At the other end of the education spectrum, 39 percent of foreign-born individuals ages 25 and over hold a bachelor's degree or higher as compared to 43 percent of those who are native born.

Relevance for WIOA Implementation: Out-of-school youth are a primary focus of WIOA's Title I workforce services, and adults who lack a HSD/E are targets for both Title I and Title II services. Given that foreign-born individuals are significantly over-represented among those with no HSD/E, services created with these funds should be targeted in equitable measure to meet their needs. This will represent a shift for local systems that heretofore have not prioritized those with basic skills needs (whether

native- or foreign born) for workforce training services, and/or whose service design is largely sequential—i.e. expecting adults to complete basic skills requirements before gaining access to workforce training programs. At the same time, provisions in the law that promote the use of career pathway service designs for serving WIOA clients pose significant capacity-building challenges for local workforce boards, given the difficulties many such pathway programs face in equitably serving adults with basic skills needs.¹ Integrated education and training models must also comply with immigration status restrictions placed on Title I-funded programs.² However, while those who lack work authorization are not eligible for WIOA-funded workforce services, all refugees and the majority of Alameda County immigrants legally reside in the United States and are therefore eligible for Title I as well as

Table 2. Educational Attainment of Alameda County Residents (ages 16 and older), by Nativity, 2010-14

Educational Attainment	Total	Native Born		Foreign Born	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population ages 16 to 18	58,000	49,000	100%	9,000	100%
Not enrolled and no high school diploma or equivalent	1,000	-	-	-	-
Population ages 19 to 24	130,000	99,000	100%	30,000	100%
With at least high school diploma or equivalent	117,000	92,000	93%	25,000	83%
Without high school diploma or equivalent	12,000	7,000	7%	5,000	17%
Enrolled in school	2,000	2,000	24%	-	-
Not enrolled in school and not employed	5,000	4,000	50%	2,000	32%
Not enrolled in school and employed	5,000	2,000	26%	3,000	57%
Population ages 25 and older	1,066,000	640,000	100%	426,000	100%
Less than high school diploma or equivalent	142,000	40,000	6%	103,000	24%
High school diploma or equivalent	204,000	124,000	19%	80,000	19%
Some college or associate's degree	275,000	199,000	31%	76,000	18%
Bachelor's, graduate, or professional degree	444,000	277,000	43%	167,000	39%
Foreign college-educated	X	X	X	89,000	53%

Note: All numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand; calculations in the text use absolute numbers.

Source: MPI analysis of pooled 2010-14 ACS.

Title II services, which are not subject to immigration status restrictions.³

Finally, the analysis also shows that immigrants under age 25 who lack a HSD/E are far more likely than their native-born counterparts to be employed and not enrolled in school. This points to a need for education and training services designed for “nontraditional” students—i.e., in addition to using appropriate instructional designs, programs should anticipate the needs of part-time students, the demands of their work schedules, and transportation issues or other constraints they may face in attending and completing more traditionally structured programs.

3) Limited English Proficiency and Educational Attainment

Estimates of limited English proficiency among Alameda County residents are provided below given the relevance of LEP status⁴ for access to WIOA-funded services—e.g., English Language Acquisition services (formerly known as English as a Second Language or ESL) are a key element of AEFLA services, while adult English learners meet the “priority” definition for adult workforce services.⁵ Table 3 also provides individuals’ LEP status crossed with levels of educational attainment, in order to inform the efforts of state and local planners to provide education and training services that equitably meet the needs of LEP individuals with different levels of formal education.

Not surprisingly, foreign-born individuals account for 94 percent of Alameda County’s LEP residents. The total number of LEP residents (257,000) is higher than the total number of low-educated individuals ages 19 and older in the county (155,000). However, only adults with less than a high school education are counted in the formula used by the federal government to provide adult education funds to states.⁶

Among all LEP individuals ages 19 to 24 and ages 25 and older, 98,000 lack a HSD/E, indicating that 63 percent of the county’s low-educated adults are also LEP. Significant numbers of LEP individuals also have high levels of underlying education, including 57,000 native- and foreign-born LEP individuals ages 25 and older who have earned a high school diploma or equivalent, and an additional 87,000 who have either completed some college or an associate’s degree or who have earned a bachelor’s degree or higher.

Relevance for WIOA Implementation: Alameda County’s large populations of LEP and low-educated individuals are eligible for AEFLA services, which in recent years met only about 4 percent of need nationally.⁷ Local workforce development boards face complex challenges in equitably reflecting the significant and wide range of LEP learner needs and goals in the local plans that will govern WIOA service provision and that the governor must ultimately approve. For one, the county’s LEP residents include those who need AEFLA services but may not seek to achieve the employment or postsecondary transition and completion goals that are the primary focus of the law’s narrow accountability measures. This group of individuals may include, for example, those seeking only citizenship preparation services and immigrant mothers of young children seeking literacy and other programming that will help them support their children’s kindergarten readiness.

In addition, the law’s significant new emphasis on postsecondary training is likely to pose major challenges for local systems that in the past provided ESL and workforce training services separately and/or served few low-skilled or LEP individuals in Title I programs. While new provisions in WIOA do target workforce services to these basic-skills-deficient individuals, the record of career pathway models and other training programs in providing equitable access to individuals who are low-educated and/or LEP is very weak. This is an especially urgent concern in California where, for example, only 3.7 percent of those exiting from Title

I adult intensive or training services in the 2014-15 program year were LEP.⁸

Stakeholders in WIOA's implementation therefore face challenges in ensuring that local service plans and the state's Unified Plan provide both the range of AEFLA services envisioned under the law and equitable access to Title I-funded services for low-educated and/or LEP individuals who are work authorized.

Significant policy, planning, and capacity-building efforts will be needed as the state and its localities take steps to address their obligation to provide equitable access to Title I-funded programs for those who are LEP and lack a HSD/E, as well as the significant number of LEP individuals who already possess a high school diploma or higher and are therefore positioned to directly access postsecondary-level training programs.

Table 3. Limited English Proficiency and Educational Attainment of Alameda County Residents (ages 16 and older), by Nativity, 2010-14

LEP Population by Educational Attainment	Total	Native Born		Foreign Born	
	Number	Number	Percent Native Born	Number	Percent Foreign Born
Total LEP population	257,000	16,000	6%	241,000	94%
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
LEP population ages 16 to 18	4,000	1,000	100%	3,000	29%
Not enrolled and no high school diploma or equivalent	-	-	-	-	-
LEP population ages 19 to 24	16,000	3,000	100%	13,000	100%
With at least high school diploma or equivalent	12,000	3,000	88%	9,000	69%
Without high school diploma or equivalent	4,000	-	-	4,000	31%
Enrolled in school	-	-	-	-	-
Not enrolled in school and not employed	2,000	-	-	1,000	33%
Not enrolled in school and employed	3,000	-	-	2,000	61%
LEP population ages 25 and older	237,000	11,000	100%	226,000	100%
Less than high school diploma	93,000	3,000	26%	90,000	40%
High school diploma or equivalent	57,000	3,000	26%	54,000	24%
Some college or associate's degree	37,000	3,000	25%	34,000	15%
Bachelor's, graduate, or professional degree	50,000	3,000	23%	47,000	21%

Notes: Limited English Proficient (LEP) refers to any person age 5 and older who reported speaking English less than "very well" as classified by the U.S. Census Bureau. All numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand; calculations in the text use absolute numbers.

Source: MPI analysis of pooled 2010-14 ACS.

Table 4. Brain Waste among Alameda County Residents (ages 25 and older), by Nativity, 2010-14

Brain Waste	Native Born		Foreign Born	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total civilian, college-educated labor force	218,000	100%	127,000	100%
Underutilized (i.e., in low-skilled jobs or unemployed)	39,000	18%	24,000	19%

Note: All numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand; calculations in the text use absolute numbers.

Source: MPI analysis of pooled 2010-14 ACS.

4) Brain Waste

“Brain waste”—the phrase used to describe when individuals with four-year college degrees or higher work in low-skilled jobs or are unemployed—is a particular concern for foreign-educated immigrants given the unique barriers they often face in attempting to transfer their education, training, and work experience to the U.S. labor market.⁹ More than half (53 percent) of Alameda County’s foreign-born individuals who possess a college degree or higher were educated abroad (see Table 2), indicating a significant share of the county’s highly educated immigrants and refugees is at risk for brain waste.

Data provided in Table 3 point to one of the most significant factors responsible for brain waste—limited English proficiency. Among foreign-born LEP individuals ages 25 and older, 47,000 (21 percent) have completed a bachelor’s degree or higher. Few adult education programs currently provide instruction that can help these individuals acquire the academic or professional-level English that will allow them to fully apply their education and training in the U.S. labor market.

In addition to difficulties accessing professional-level English classes, other factors that can contribute to brain waste include lack of recognition by employers or licensing bodies of academic or professional qualifications obtained abroad, difficulties in filling gaps in education or gaining U.S. work experience, steep and expensive barriers to gaining professional licenses, and/or poor understanding of U.S. job search norms. Table 4 provides estimates of brain waste among native-born and foreign-born residents of Alameda County, showing 18 percent of all

highly educated workers in the county affected, with the high levels of education of the foreign born slightly more likely to be underutilized (19 percent versus 18 percent).

Relevance for WIOA Implementation: Highly educated individuals who are LEP fall into the “basic-skills-deficient” service priority category for Title I adult workforce services and also qualify for Title II-funded services. Many of these individuals have degrees in the health-care, STEM, and education fields where their skills can be applied in high-demand occupations. Nimble workforce and adult education programs can help address the particular needs of these individuals by braiding funds across titles—or using strictly Title I funds—to help them return to jobs in their profession or a related field that will leverage the significant investments they have already made in their education and training.

5) Parents of Young Children

Parents of young children have long been a population of special focus for adult education and training programs due to the powerful role education and skills play in helping them provide economic stability for their family, and the predictive role of parental education—particularly the mother’s—for the future educational success of their children. This focus is especially pertinent now, with policymakers at all levels of government engaged in intensive efforts to scale quality early childhood programs that will close gaps in school readiness that could otherwise threaten children’s lifelong education and career prospects. As their children’s first and

Table 5. Family Structure and Young-Child Parental Status for Alameda County Residents (ages 16 and older), by Nativity, 2010-14

Parental Status	Total	Native Born		Foreign Born	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Reside with at least one child under age 18	325,000	158,000	100%	167,000	100%
Single mother	47,000	33,000	21%	14,000	8%
Single father	16,000	10,000	6%	6,000	4%
Two parents	262,000	115,000	73%	147,000	88%
Reside with at least one child ages 0-8	199,000	94,000	100%	105,000	100%
Limited English Proficient (LEP)	49,000	2,000	3%	46,000	44%
Low-educated	24,000	4,000	5%	19,000	18%
Low-income (below 200% of FPL)	53,000	20,000	21%	33,000	31%

FPL = Federal poverty level.

Notes: Limited English Proficient (LEP) refers to any person age 5 and older who reported speaking English less than "very well" as classified by the U.S. Census Bureau. The FPL, calculated based on total family income before taxes (excluding capital gains and noncash benefits such as food stamps), was \$24,230 for a family of four in 2014. All numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand; calculations throughout the text use absolute numbers.

Source: MPI analysis of pooled 2010-14 ACS.

most important teachers, parents are universally acknowledged as critical to the success of these efforts.

Though they account for 37 percent of the county's overall population ages 16 and older, Alameda County's immigrants and refugees account for 51 percent of parents residing with at least one child under age 18, and 53 percent of those residing with a young child ages 0 to 8. Among parents residing with at least one child under age 18, single-mother or single-father households are less common among the foreign born (12 percent versus 27 percent for native born). Most strikingly, immigrants and refugees comprise 81 percent of the county's low-educated parents of young children, being more than three times as likely as their native-born counterparts to lack a high school diploma or equivalent. Foreign-born parents of young children are also significantly more likely to have low incomes—31 percent versus 21 percent of the native born. Not surprisingly, foreign-born parents account for the vast majority of the county's LEP parents of young children (95 percent).

Relevance for WIOA Implementation: Though WIOA's Title II provisions speak of services that "enable parents or family members to support

their children's learning needs" and provide "training for parents or family members regarding how to be ... full partners in the education of their children," the law's performance measures leave little room for states and localities to serve parents who are arguably most in need of these services. Many low-educated and/or LEP parents who seek such programs do not have learning goals that align with the law's primary performance measures—particularly those focused on employment, earnings, and secondary/post-secondary degree and credential attainment.¹⁰ With all WIOA-funded programs judged according to these measures, and with local areas facing corrective actions should they not meet performance targets, many may be reluctant to provide AEFLA services to low-educated and LEP parents whose primary concerns are basic literacy and supporting their children's kindergarten readiness and future educational success. Should Alameda County choose to maintain parent-focused programs for this population it would likely need the state of California to negotiate lower performance targets for these programs on the law's six accountability measures, and presumably judge their performance against measures that better reflect expected outcomes of parent-focused programs. Alternatively, the state and its localities may simply

Table 6. Poverty and Health Insurance for Alameda County Residents (ages 16 and older), by Nativity, 2010-14

Poverty	Total	Native Born		Foreign Born	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population (for whom poverty status is determined)	1,229,000	770,000	100%	460,000	100%
Below 100% of FPL	149,000	90,000	12%	59,000	13%
100-199% of FPL	180,000	98,000	13%	82,000	18%
At or above 200% of FPL	900,000	581,000	75%	319,000	69%
Health Insurance Coverage					
Total population	1,253,000	788,000	100%	465,000	100%
No health insurance coverage	170,000	86,000	11%	84,000	18%

FPL = Federal poverty level.

Notes: The FPL, calculated based on total family income before taxes (excluding capital gains and noncash benefits such as food stamps), was \$24,230 for a family of four in 2014. All numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand; calculations throughout the text use absolute numbers.

Source: MPI analysis of pooled 2010-14 ACS.

avoid serving many parents of its most at-risk young children with AEFLA funds—even though failing to address their needs could undermine the success of investments being made by all levels of government in early childhood education and care (ECEC) services.

6) Poverty and Health Insurance

WIOA’s investments are intended to help meet local needs for skilled workers while also reducing welfare dependency and supporting workers in attaining education and skills that will allow them to earn a family-sustaining wage. While many of Alameda County’s immigrants enjoy high levels of education and earnings, Table 6 data indicate that the county’s foreign-born residents are more likely to earn below either 100 percent or 200 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL),¹¹ with 31 percent falling below the 200 percent threshold as compared to 25 percent for those who are native born. Looking to an additional indicator of economic vulnerability, the county’s foreign-born adults are more than 1.5 times as likely to lack health insurance coverage as those who are native born.

Relevance for WIOA Implementation: WIOA’s broad architecture as well as many of its specific

provisions place a tight focus on directing services to low-income individuals, with the goal of helping them attain the education, degrees, and credentials they need to ensure a lifetime of improved earnings and economic stability. The disproportionate representation of foreign-born individuals among Alameda County residents living in or near poverty provide important measures against which the adequacy of state and local service designs and equity in distribution of services can be gauged.

7) U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Status

Publicly available data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS) are the basis for all figures provided in the preceding sections of this profile. However, immigration status affects eligibility for certain WIOA services, and the ACS does not collect detailed information on respondents’ immigration status. To better assist stakeholders in considering the interplay of immigration status with WIOA implementation efforts, Table 7 provides estimates of the shares of foreign-born Alameda County residents in key immigration-status categories.¹² The MPI estimates are based on a methodology that imputes immigration status

Table 7. U.S. Citizenship Status of Foreign-Born Residents (ages 16 and older) in Alameda County, 2009-13

U.S. Citizenship Status	Number	Percent
Foreign born	490,000	100%
Naturalized citizens	240,000	49%
Noncitizens	250,000	51%
Legal permanent residents	123,000	49%
Legal nonimmigrants	25,000	10%
Unauthorized immigrants	103,000	41%
DACA immediately eligible (2012)	11,000	11%
DACA eligible but for education (2012)	3,000	3%

Note: All numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand; calculations in the text use absolute numbers.

Sources: MPI analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from the pooled 2009-13 ACS, and the 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) by James D. Bachmeier and Colin Hammar of Temple University and Jennifer Van Hook of The Pennsylvania State University, Population Research Institute.

from two Census Bureau surveys—the ACS and the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).¹³ In part because this methodology involves inflating ACS figures in order to account for presumed undercounting of noncitizens, especially those who are unauthorized, the figures are not directly comparable to the estimates used in the earlier portions of this profile.

Using this methodology, MPI estimates that among Alameda County immigrants ages 16 and older, 49 percent were naturalized citizens. Of the 250,000 noncitizens, 49 percent were legal permanent residents (LPRs) and 41 percent were unauthorized.¹⁴ Within the unauthorized population, 14 percent—14,000 individuals—were potentially eligible to apply for protection from deportation and work authorization under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program when it first launched in 2012, with thousands more aging into eligibility since that time.

Relevance for WIOA Implementation: Immigration status is relevant to a variety of WIOA programs beyond the broad provisions described earlier that restrict unauthorized immigrants from accessing Title I services and the absence of status restrictions placed on Title II services. For example, under Title II a primary purpose of the Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education program is to support immigrants in preparing for citizenship and full participation in the civic life of their community.¹⁵ And while all immigrants—regardless of immigration status—are eligible for AEFLA services, states and localities that choose to braid Title I and II funds to provide integrated education and training services may inadvertently place Title II funds beyond the reach of unauthorized immigrants and/or create the need to implement complex new administrative procedures to assess the immigration status of recipients of adult education services.

Endnotes

- 1 See, for example, John Wachen, Davis Jenkins, Clive Belfield, and Michelle Van Noy with Amanda Richards and Kristen Kulongoski, *Contextualized College Transition Strategies for Adult Basic Skills Students: Learning from Washington State's I-BEST Program Model* (New York: The Community College Research Center, Teacher's College, Columbia University, 2012), 21-22, <http://ccrc.tc.columbia.edu/media/k2/attachments/i-best-program-final-phase-report.pdf>.
- 2 See the final section of this fact sheet for additional data and information on immigration status issues.
- 3 In addition, many unauthorized young adults are eligible for protection under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program; DACA approval would allow them to qualify for *Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act* (WIOA) Title I services, as opposed to strictly *Adult Education and Family Literacy Act* (AEFLA)-funded services.
- 4 Limited English Proficient (LEP) refers to any person age 5 and older who reported speaking English less than "very well" as classified by the U.S. Census Bureau.
- 5 Individuals considered a priority for Title I adult employment and training services are "recipients of public assistance, other low-income individuals, and individuals who are basic skills deficient." See *Workforce Investment and Opportunity Act*, Public Law 113-128, *U.S. Statutes at Large* 128 (2014) 1425, Title I Sec. 134 (c)(3)(E), www.congress.gov/113/bills/hr803/BILLS-113hr803enr.pdf.
- 6 See, for example, Randy Capps, Michael Fix, Margie McHugh, and Serena Yi-Ying Lin, *Taking Limited English Proficient Adults into Account in the Federal Adult Education Funding Formula* (Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute, 2009), www.migrationpolicy.org/research/taking-limited-english-proficient-adults-account-federal-adult-education-funding-formula.
- 7 For example, in 2013 Title II adult education programs served about 1.6 million people while the Migration Policy Institute (MPI) estimates that among adults ages 19 and over, approximately 43 million were either low-educated or LEP. For adult education enrollment data, see U.S. Department of Education, Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education, National Reporting System, "State Enrollment by Program Type (ABE, ASE, ESL): All States," program year 2013, <https://wdcrocolp01.ed.gov/CFAPPS/OVAE/NRS/reports/>.
- 8 Social Policy Research Associates, *Program Year 2014 WIASRD Data Book California* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Performance and Technology, 2016), www.doleta.gov/performance/results/WIASRD/PY2014/PY2014%20WIASRD%20State%20Data%20Book-CA.pdf.
- 9 Jeanne Batalova and Michael Fix with Peter A. Creticos, *Uneven Progress: The Employment Pathways of Skilled Immigrants in the United States* (Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute, 2008), www.migrationpolicy.org/research/uneven-progress-employment-pathways-skilled-immigrants-united-states.
- 10 See *Workforce Investment and Opportunity Act*, Title I Sec. 116(b)(2)(A)(i) for a description of the law's six accountability measures.
- 11 The federal poverty level (FPL), calculated based on total family income before taxes (excluding capital gains and noncash benefits such as food stamps), was \$24,230 for a family of four in 2014. For more information, see U.S. Census Bureau, "How the Bureau Measures Poverty," accessed March 3, 2016, www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/overview/measure.html.
- 12 While estimates in Tables 1-6 use U.S. Census Bureau data from the pooled 2010-14 American Community Surveys (ACS), estimates in Table 7 are based on the pooled 2009-13 ACS and the 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

- 13 For a detailed discussion of this methodology, see Randy Capps, Michael Fix, Jennifer Van Hook, and James D. Bachmeier, *A Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Coverage Profile of Unauthorized Immigrants in the United States* (Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute, 2013), www.migrationpolicy.org/research/demographic-socioeconomic-and-health-coverage-profile-unauthorized-immigrants-united-states.
- 14 For more detailed estimates of the unauthorized population in Alameda County prepared using this methodology at national, state, and top county levels, see MPI Data Hub, “Profile of the Unauthorized Population: Alameda County, CA,” www.migrationpolicy.org/data/unauthorized-immigrant-population/county/6001.
- 15 *Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act*, Title II Sec. 203 (12).

About the Authors



Margie McHugh is Director of the Migration Policy Institute’s National Center on Immigrant Integration Policy. The Center is a crossroads for elected officials, researchers, state and local agency managers, grassroots leaders, service providers, and others who seek to understand and respond to the challenges and opportunities today’s high rates of immigration create in local communities. Her work focuses on education quality and access issues for immigrants and their children from early childhood through K-12 and adult, postsecondary and workforce skills programs. She also leads the Center’s

work seeking a more coordinated federal response to immigrant integration needs and impacts, and more workable systems for recognition of the education and work experience immigrants bring with them to the United States.

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