

Demographics and Populations



According to population projections, the demographics of San Joaquin County will be changing over the next several years. By 2010, Caucasians and Hispanics will each comprise 38% of the population, Asians nearly 11% and African Americans 9%. The population is aging too, with one in ten persons age 65 or over (State of California, Department of Finance, 2007). These continuing demographic changes will present challenges to the community in regards to health care access and delivery.

Population

Why It Is Important

Population changes, both actual and projected, help illustrate the changes that communities experience. Reasons for population growth or decline are numerous, although the economy often plays a large role in migration patterns. San Joaquin Valley has experienced large scale migration, both from other parts of the state and from other countries.²

Figure 1:  Population Estimates, All Ages

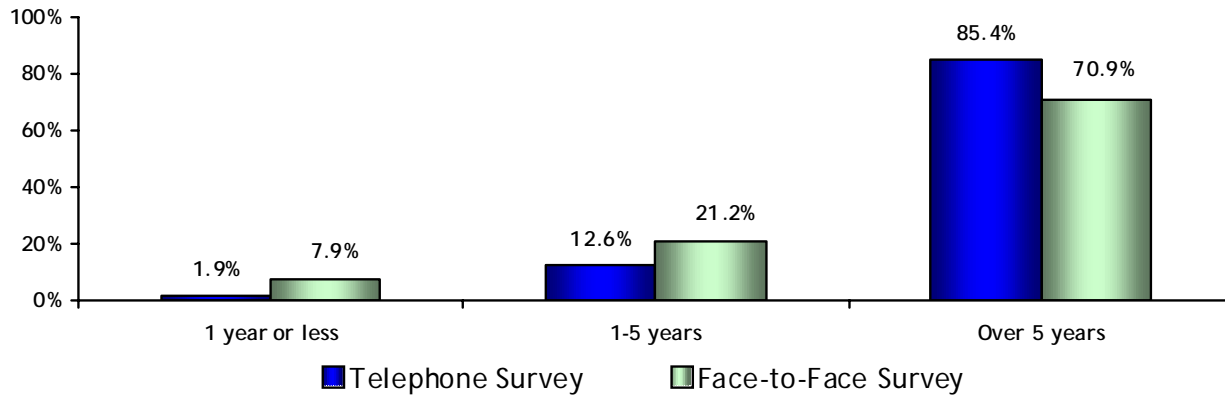
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	03-07 % Change
San Joaquin County	616,500	630,600	654,025	668,259	679,687	10.2%
Escalon	6,675	6,700	6,918	7,044	7,091	6.2%
Lathrop	12,100	12,450	12,849	14,627	16,479	36.2%
Lodi	60,300	60,800	62,520	62,828	63,395	5.1%
Manteca	57,500	59,700	61,981	63,716	65,076	13.2%
Ripon	11,650	12,300	13,252	13,911	14,575	25.1%
Stockton	262,600	269,100	279,623	285,966	289,789	10.4%
Tracy	70,000	74,100	78,374	80,477	80,505	15.0%
Unincorporated	135,700	135,500	138,508	139,690	142,777	5.2%
California	35,612,000	36,144,000	36,743,186	37,195,240	37,662,518	5.8%

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, *E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and State, 2003-2007 with 2000 DRU Benchmark*, 2007.

² Public Policy Institute of California, *Research Brief, Issue #97, "How is Migration Changing the Central Valley?"* November 2004.

Population (cont.)

Figure 2:   How Long Have You Lived in the County? 2007



Source: Healthier San Joaquin County Community Assessment, Telephone and Face-to-Face Survey, 2007.

Telephone Survey N: 428.

Face-to-Face Survey N: 1,825.

What The Data Tell Us

From 2003 to 2007, the overall population of San Joaquin County grew 10% from 616,500 residents in 2003 to 679,687 in 2007. Comparatively, over the same time period, California’s population increased by 6%. Within San Joaquin County, the cities of Lathrop, Ripon and Tracy saw the greatest population growth from 2003 to 2007.

Most respondents to both the Healthier San Joaquin telephone and the face-to-face survey had lived in the county for over five years.

How We're Making a Difference

Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin

For the past nine years, Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin (CPF) has forged relationships and partnerships with families, agencies, businesses, faith-based organizations, and educational institutions, in order to improve the lives of families and better prepare the children of San Joaquin County for the future. CPF continues to bring together partner agencies representing diverse interests, including underserved ethnic communities, specific age groups, victims of abuse and neglect, and communities at-risk for certain chronic diseases or other medical concerns.

In focusing on the well-being of children and families, the Partnership recognizes the need for comprehensively assessing each community individually, in order to identify specific needs, demographic characteristics, local resources and community leaders.

For example, in 1998 an assessment of South East Stockton revealed that one of the main challenges faced by this community was the scarcity of health care resources. The only comprehensive health resource available was San Joaquin County General Hospital, located a fair distance from this community, and not designed with the specific health care needs faced by South East Stockton residents. South East Stockton is a predominantly African American community with a high prevalence of diabetes and heart disease, and a lack of utilization of pre-natal health care. Furthermore, there is a lack of nutritious food available to consumers in the community, as a neighborhood survey of local grocery stores revealed.

The Partnership brought together a team of community leaders from South East Stockton, which developed a plan to establish a family resource center and clinic, and after eight years of intensive advocacy, City of Stockton agreed to develop the Dorothy Jones Family Resource Center in the heart of the South East Stockton community also known as the Coalition United for Families (CUFF) center. At this center, specific efforts to address the health concerns of this community include a three-room Clinic, diabetes screening and prevention through education and outreach, a mobile Farmer's Market that provides free fresh fruits and vegetables, the establishment of a Walking Club to promote physical fitness and cardiovascular health, and WIC staff to promote nutrition for women, infants and children.

These health services are part of a larger effort to improve the well-being of the community using a comprehensive approach, which addresses other related challenges including mental health, financial self-sufficiency, employment, family violence, juvenile delinquency, education, child care and much more.



Population - Ethnicity


Figure 3:  Ethnic Distribution and Projections, San Joaquin County, All Ages

San Joaquin County								
		Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	African American	American Indian	Pacific Islander	Multi-Race
2005	%	42.1%	34.9%	11.2%	7.7%	1.4%	0.3%	2.4%
	Num.	277,708	229,917	74,167	50,466	9,074	2,224	16,010
2006	%	41.2%	35.5%	11.2%	7.8%	1.5%	0.3%	2.4%
	Num.	278,715	240,052	75,869	52,997	10,126	2,305	16,331
2007	%	40.3%	36.1%	11.2%	8.0%	1.6%	0.3%	2.4%
	Num.	279,751	250,434	77,597	55,572	11,178	2,386	16,665
2008	%	39.5%	36.7%	11.2%	8.2%	1.7%	0.3%	2.4%
	Num.	280,817	261,052	79,347	58,184	12,232	2,468	17,009
2009	%	38.7%	37.3%	11.1%	8.3%	1.8%	0.3%	2.4%
	Num.	281,893	271,910	81,120	60,837	13,289	2,550	17,363
2010	%	37.9%	37.9%	11.1%	8.5%	1.9%	0.4%	2.4%
	Num.	282,985	283,008	82,916	63,532	14,348	2,633	17,727
2011	%	36.9%	38.7%	11.2%	8.5%	2.0%	0.4%	2.4%
	Num.	283,941	298,033	86,236	65,264	15,408	2,741	18,095
2012	%	35.9%	39.5%	11.3%	8.5%	2.1%	0.4%	2.3%
	Num.	284,913	313,442	89,590	67,016	16,472	2,849	18,472
2013	%	35.0%	40.3%	11.4%	8.4%	2.1%	0.4%	2.3%
	Num.	285,905	329,218	92,975	68,794	17,541	2,957	18,852
2014	%	34.2%	41.1%	11.5%	8.4%	2.2%	0.4%	2.3%
	Num.	286,902	345,334	96,376	70,585	18,617	3,064	19,235
2015	%	33.3%	41.9%	11.5%	8.4%	2.3%	0.4%	2.3%
	Num.	287,880	361,757	99,805	72,391	19,699	3,172	19,615

Source: California Department of Finance, *2000-2050 Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail*, 2007.

Note: Data includes 2000 Census results; data based on projections.

Population - Ethnicity (cont.)

Figure 4:  Ethnic Distribution and Projections, California, All Ages

California								
		Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	African American	American Indian	Pacific Islander	Multi-Race
2005	%	43.0%	35.9%	11.3%	6.7%	0.8%	0.4%	2.0%
	Num.	15,852,937	13,220,223	4,158,349	2,456,783	296,990	130,647	738,295
2006	%	42.2%	36.4%	11.4%	6.7%	0.8%	0.4%	2.0%
	Num.	15,766,736	13,603,759	4,271,808	2,491,247	317,087	134,781	749,550
2007	%	41.5%	37.0%	11.6%	6.7%	0.9%	0.4%	2.0%
	Num.	15,674,055	13,991,096	4,382,839	2,525,307	337,201	138,920	760,762
2008	%	40.7%	37.6%	11.7%	6.7%	0.9%	0.4%	2.0%
	Num.	15,579,074	14,383,509	4,493,757	2,559,759	357,419	143,063	772,125
2009	%	39.9%	38.1%	11.9%	6.7%	1.0%	0.4%	2.0%
	Num.	15,480,338	14,780,522	4,604,056	2,594,349	377,710	147,210	783,586
2010	%	39.2%	38.7%	12.0%	6.7%	1.0%	0.4%	2.0%
	Num.	15,377,948	15,181,594	4,713,693	2,628,971	398,048	151,365	795,148
2011	%	38.6%	39.1%	12.1%	6.7%	1.1%	0.4%	2.0%
	Num.	15,327,985	15,540,167	4,803,686	2,660,733	419,622	154,810	806,873
2012	%	38.0%	39.6%	12.2%	6.7%	1.1%	0.4%	2.0%
	Num.	15,274,688	15,901,881	4,892,217	2,692,494	441,277	158,220	818,633
2013	%	37.4%	40.0%	12.3%	6.7%	1.1%	0.4%	2.0%
	Num.	15,218,833	16,266,639	4,979,819	2,724,188	462,975	161,624	830,467
2014	%	36.9%	40.5%	12.3%	6.7%	1.2%	0.4%	2.0%
	Num.	15,160,400	16,634,057	5,066,439	2,755,724	484,742	164,999	842,363
2015	%	36.3%	40.9%	12.4%	6.7%	1.2%	0.4%	2.1%
	Num.	15,099,107	17,003,607	5,152,011	2,786,949	506,526	168,340	854,368

Source: California Department of Finance, *2000-2050 Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail*, 2007.

Note: Data includes 2000 Census results; data based on projections.

What The Data Tell Us

In 2005, 42% of San Joaquin County's population was Caucasian, 35% was Latino and 11% was Asian. By 2015, Caucasians are projected to comprise a third (33%) of the county population while Latinos are projected to increase to 42% and Asians are projected to stay fairly consistent at 12%.

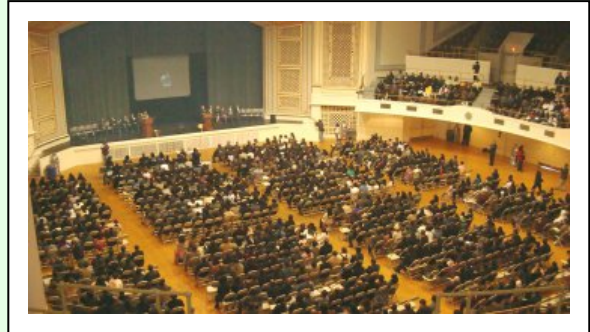
In California, similar population trends are predicted from 2005 to 2015. The percentage of Caucasians is projected to decrease from 43% to 36% while the percentage of Latinos is estimated to increase from 36% to 41% and the Asian population is projected to increase very slightly from 11% to 12%.

How We're Making a Difference

People and Congregations Together

People and Congregations Together (PACT) helps ordinary residents develop their leadership skills to be able to work on issues that are important to them. PACT does this by working with members of local congregations and community groups.

Recently one of these groups, the Hmong Leadership Network, organized and held a large gathering of Hmong members from throughout the Central Valley. The well-being of thousands of Hmong families was being negatively impacted by wording in the Patriot Act that unintentionally classified the Hmong as terrorists. As a result, families were being denied driver licenses, permanent residency, employment, and much needed services. In the 1960's, the Hmong were recruited by the CIA to help during the Vietnam War and they saved many



American soldiers' lives. At the gathering on December 15, 2007, 1,800 Hmong leaders at the Stockton Civic Memorial Auditorium urged elected officials from the Central Valley to exclude them from the Patriot Act as terrorists. As a result of these efforts, President Bush signed HR 2764 on December 26, 2007, a bill that contained specific language that the Hmong shall not be considered as a terrorist organization. The legislation included automatic relief for the Hmong and other groups that do not pose a threat to the United States.

PACT is non-partisan, non-sectarian, non-profit, and an affiliate of the PICO California Project and the PICO National Network.

Population - Age

Figure 5:  Population and Projections, San Joaquin County, by Age

San Joaquin County					
		Ages 0-5	Ages 6-11	Ages 12-17	Ages 18 and Older
2005	%	9.2%	9.4%	11.0%	70.4%
	Num.	60,768	62,198	72,362	464,238
2006	%	9.3%	9.1%	10.9%	70.7%
	Num.	63,092	61,656	73,670	477,977
2007	%	9.3%	9.0%	10.7%	71.0%
	Num.	64,806	62,309	74,333	492,135
2008	%	9.4%	8.9%	10.4%	71.3%
	Num.	66,887	63,108	74,253	506,861
2009	%	9.6%	8.7%	10.1%	71.6%
	Num.	69,766	63,722	73,630	521,844
2010	%	9.7%	8.7%	9.7%	71.9%
	Num.	72,703	64,828	72,773	536,845
2011	%	9.2%	10.4%	10.1%	66.4%
	Num.	75,623	67,085	72,827	554,183
2012	%	8.9%	10.1%	9.9%	65.5%
	Num.	78,467	69,740	73,024	571,523
2013	%	8.6%	9.6%	9.8%	64.1%
	Num.	81,345	71,748	74,360	588,789
2014	%	8.3%	9.1%	9.7%	63.0%
	Num.	84,268	74,087	75,777	605,981
2015	%	8.1%	8.6%	9.6%	61.9%
	Num.	87,185	77,194	76,937	623,003

Source: California Department of Finance, *2000-2050 Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail*, 2007.

Note: Data includes 2000 Census results; data based on projections.

Population - Age (cont.)

Figure 6:  Population and Projections, California, by Age

California					
		Ages 0-5	Ages 6-11	Ages 12-17	Ages 18 and Older
2005	%	8.5%	8.4%	9.3%	73.9%
	Num.	3,119,684	3,091,251	3,409,576	27,233,713
2006	%	8.5%	8.2%	9.2%	74.1%
	Num.	3,181,647	3,045,656	3,437,444	27,670,221
2007	%	8.5%	8.0%	9.1%	74.4%
	Num.	3,221,891	3,034,759	3,440,438	28,113,092
2008	%	8.5%	7.9%	8.9%	74.6%
	Num.	3,270,922	3,030,634	3,408,443	28,578,707
2009	%	8.5%	7.9%	8.6%	74.9%
	Num.	3,312,181	3,058,068	3,349,997	29,047,525
2010	%	8.5%	7.9%	8.4%	75.2%
	Num.	3,353,830	3,103,511	3,285,751	29,503,675
2011	%	8.6%	8.0%	8.1%	75.4%
	Num.	3,396,683	3,162,689	3,223,948	29,930,556
2012	%	8.6%	8.0%	7.9%	75.5%
	Num.	3,436,129	3,225,832	3,175,602	30,341,847
2013	%	8.5%	8.0%	7.8%	75.6%
	Num.	3,473,707	3,267,309	3,162,489	30,741,040
2014	%	8.5%	8.1%	7.7%	75.7%
	Num.	3,509,050	3,317,831	3,156,886	31,124,957
2015	%	8.5%	8.1%	7.7%	75.7%
	Num.	3,541,428	3,361,210	3,183,570	31,484,700

Source: California Department of Finance, *2000-2050 Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail*, 2007.

Note: Data includes 2000 Census results; data based on projections.

What The Data Tell Us

In San Joaquin County, the percentage of the youth population ages 0-5 and 6-11 is projected to remain nearly constant from 2005 to 2015, while the percentage for those ages 12-17 is projected to decrease. The percentage of county adults ages 18 and older is estimated to increase by 2015. According to projections, this pattern will be repeated at the state level as well.

Population by Area and Ethnicity

Figure 7: Number and Percentage of Overall San Joaquin County Ethnic Population by Area, 2000

	Caucasian		Hispanic or Latino		Asian		African American		Other ethnicity	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Stockton	108,255	40.7	104,530	60.8	50,427	79.8	27,388	77.5	16,056	59.3
Tracy	38,479	14.5	18,888	11.0	4,929	7.8	4,440	12.6	3,066	11.3
Lodi	46,654	17.5	18,730	10.9	3,511	5.6	470	1.3	2,967	11.0
Manteca	41,795	15.7	19,435	11.3	3,492	5.5	2,756	7.8	3,496	12.9
Ripon	9,574	3.6	2,463	1.4	136	0.2	25	0.1	398	1.5
Lathrop	3,758	1.4	4,068	2.4	1,450	2.3	515	1.5	502	1.9
Escalon	8,544	3.2	2,705	1.6	83	0.1	36	0.1	433	1.6
Lockeford	7,498	2.8	2,511	1.5	258	0.4	0	0.0	351	1.3
Linden-Farmington	2,833	1.1	1,079	0.6	51	0.1	50	0.1	100	0.4
Thornton	2,328	0.9	1,686	1.0	314	0.5	156	0.4	222	0.8
Total	269,718	100	176,095	100	64,651	100	35,836	100	27,591	100

Source: San Joaquin County Child Care Needs Assessment, 2000.

Note: Percentage column may not add to 100% due to rounding.

 New data not available

What The Data Tell Us

In 2000, the ethnic diversity of San Joaquin County varied by city. Stockton had the greatest percentage of the county population as well as the majority of the county's Hispanics/Latinos, African Americans, Asians and other ethnic populations.

How We're Making a Difference

Dorothy L. Jones Neighborhood Service Center (CUFF)

Who would have thought more than ten years ago, when the South Stockton Service Providers started meeting with the residents and faith community of southeast Stockton, that the community partners would one day be able to work out of a clinic in the neighborhood. Many community meetings and one-to-one conversations with the medical community and elected officials of the city of Stockton resulted in a modest clinic with three exam rooms that also includes office space for the medical providers. The Dorothy L. Jones Neighborhood Service Center is the result of many years of hard work by all of the named above, but the residents had the most at stake. The southeast Stockton population has a disproportionate amount of residents with diabetes, cardiovascular disease, children with asthma, and the list goes on.




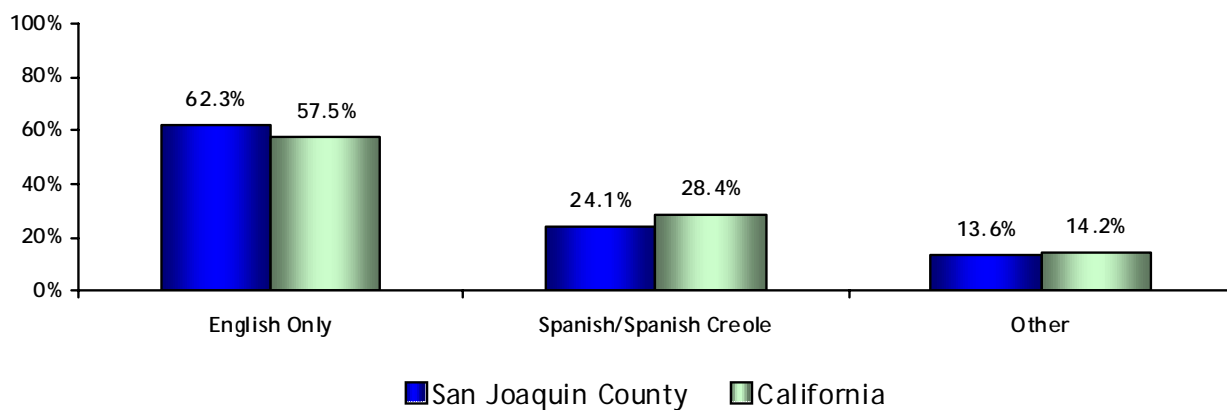
With continued planning, this new venture will allow St. Joseph's Medical Center, Kaiser-Permanente, San Joaquin County Public Health and General Hospital, Health Plan of San Joaquin, Community Medical Centers, along with a host of other community partners to offer health education, dental, vision, and medical services to a neighborhood that otherwise would continue to go without. In the coming weeks, participants of the Family Resource Center will be able to receive medical services in their community, an accomplishment of which we are very proud.

Languages Spoken at Home

Why It Is Important

Language barriers between clients and providers can prevent access to critical services such as employment, transportation, medical and social services. Examining the percentage of residents who speak a language other than English at home helps providers offer language-appropriate services to the community. There has been an increase in the percentage of U.S. residents who primarily speak a language other than English. According to the 2000 Census, 50.3 million (18%) of the 281.4 million people aged 5 years and older spoke a language other than English at home.³

Figure 8:  Languages Spoken at Home, Ages 5 Years and Over, 2006



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2007.

San Joaquin County N: 619,566.

California N: 33,784,883.

What The Data Tell Us

According to the U.S. Census, in 2006 the majority of San Joaquin County residents (62%) spoke only English in their homes, 24% spoke Spanish or Spanish Creole, and 14% spoke a language other than English or Spanish/Spanish Creole.

Compared to California, in San Joaquin County there was a higher percentage of English-only speakers (62% compared to 58%), and a slightly lower percentage of Spanish/Spanish Creole speakers (24% compared to 28%).

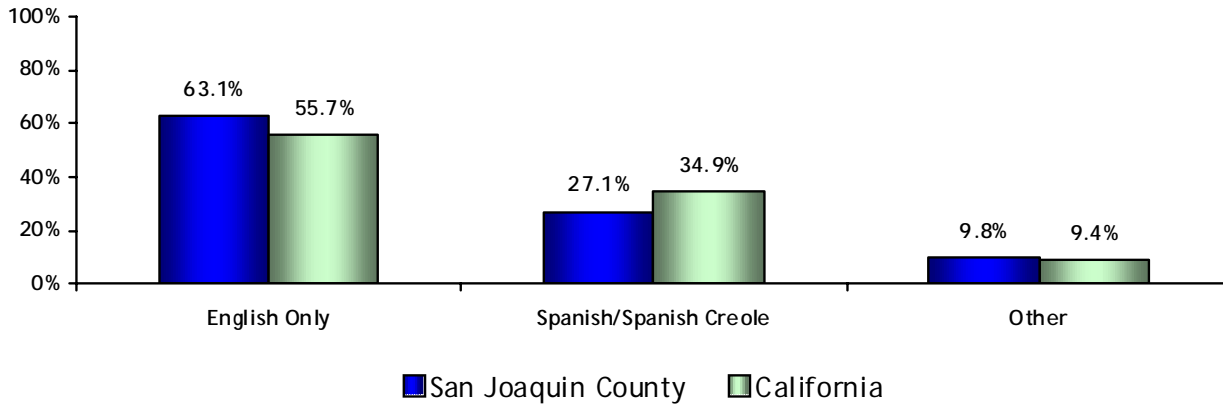
³ U.S. Census Bureau, *USA QuickFacts*, 2000.

Languages Spoken by Youth

Why It Is Important

Understanding what languages are spoken by students highlights student diversity and assists efforts to provide language-appropriate education to county residents.

Figure 9: Languages Spoken at Home, Youth Ages 5-17 Years, 2006



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2007.

San Joaquin County N: 140,630.

California N: 6,871,170.

Figure 10: Top Ten Languages Spoken Other Than English, San Joaquin County Schools, 2006-07

Rank	Language	# Students who Speak Language	% of All Students Who Speak Language
1	Spanish	35,981	26.3%
2	Khmer (Cambodian)	2,821	2.1%
3	Hmong	2,663	2.0%
4	Pilipino (Tagalog)	1,732	1.3%
5	Vietnamese	1,543	1.1%
6	Punjabi	1,532	1.1%
7	Lao	625	0.5%
8	Cantonese	520	0.4%
9	Urdu	385	0.3%
10	Farsi (Persian)	380	0.3%

Source: California Department of Education, *Language Group Data - Countywide*, 2007.

Note: Total 2006-2007 enrollment in San Joaquin County schools was 136,739 students.

Languages Spoken by Youth (cont.)

Figure 11: Number of Bilingual Aides, San Joaquin County Schools, 2006-07

Language	Number of Bilingual Aides	# Students who Speak Language
Spanish	278	35,981
Khmer (Cambodian)	35	2,821
Hmong	31	2,663
Pilipino (Tagalog)	1	1,732
Vietnamese	15	1,543
Punjabi	4	1,532
Lao	2	625
Cantonese	-	520
Urdu	1	385
Farsi (Persian)	-	380
Ilocano	2	323
Mandarin (Putonghua)	1	123
Pashto	1	249

Source: California Department of Education, *Language Census Paraprofessionals*, 2007. California Department of Education, *Language Group Data - Countywide*, 2007.

What The Data Tell Us

According to the U.S. Census, in 2006 thirty-seven percent (37%) of children spoke a language other than English in their homes in San Joaquin County. This percentage was slightly lower than the state percentage of 44%.

After English, Spanish was the most common language spoken by students in the San Joaquin County School System in 2006-07 (26%). Khmer (Cambodian) and Hmong were the second and third most spoken languages (2%, respectively).

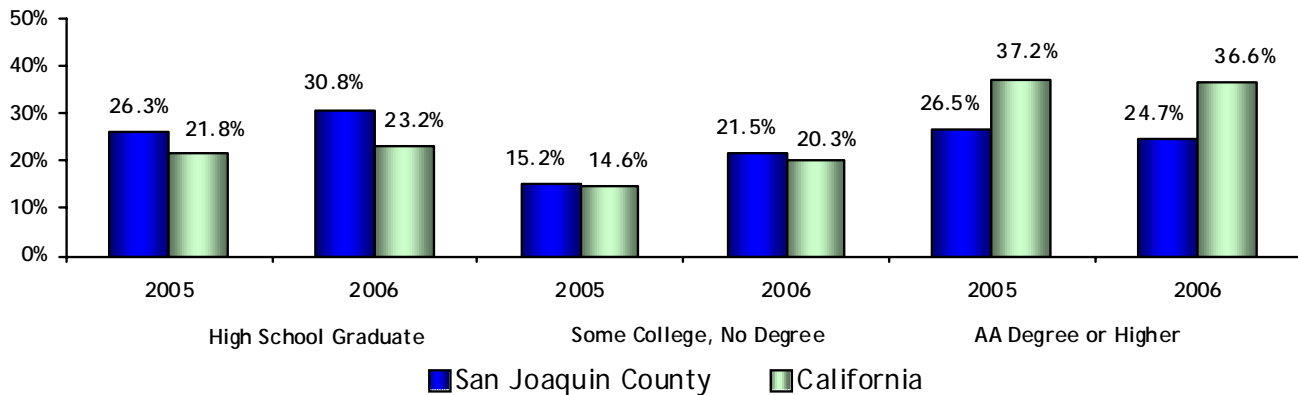
In 2006-07, there were many more Spanish/English bilingual aides (278) than any other type. The next most represented languages among bilingual aides were Khmer and Hmong (35 and 31 aides, respectively). While there were 11 different languages spoken by aides in the school system, some groups, namely Cantonese and Farsi speakers, did not have any aides who spoke their language during the 2006-07 school year.

Educational Attainment

Why It Is Important

Educational attainment is an important indicator of future success as those with at least a high school diploma will likely have better employment opportunities. Limited education, and therefore limited employment opportunities, can also impact other quality of life areas such as access to health care.

Figure 12:  Educational Attainment, Ages 25 Years and Older



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2007.

San Joaquin County 2005 N: 385,479; 2006 N: 407,399.

California 2005 N: 22,299,041; 2006 N: 23,133,174.

What The Data Tell Us

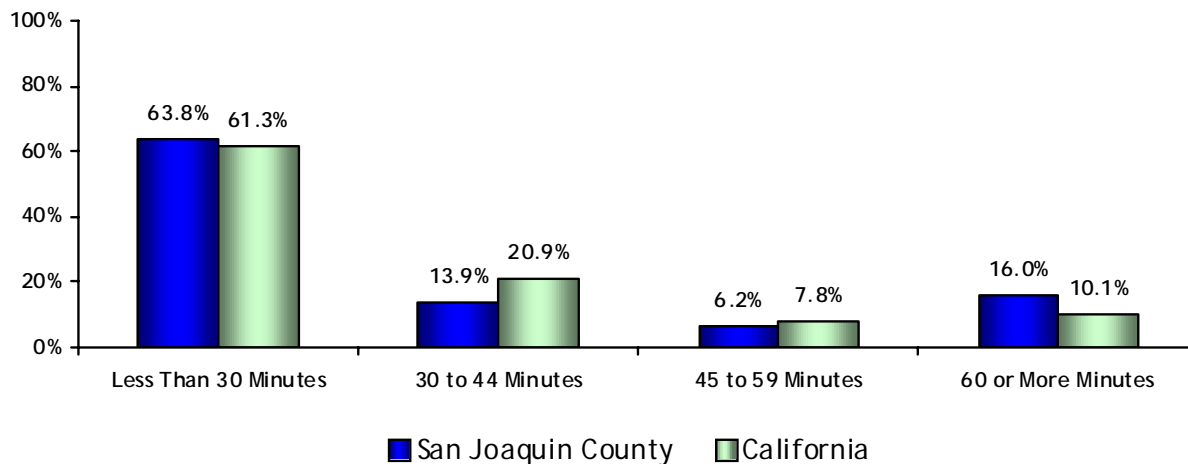
In both 2005 and 2006, more California residents had an AA degree or higher compared to San Joaquin County residents. In 2006, almost 37% of state residents had an AA degree or higher compared to 25% of San Joaquin County residents.

Commute Time

Why It Is Important

In 2000, San Joaquin County commuters earned, on average, 47% more than their non-commuting counterparts.⁴ Meanwhile, the housing costs in San Joaquin County were lower than those in the Bay Area. However, longer commutes can impact residents' quality of life as it cuts down on time spent with family and friends and in engaging in recreational and leisure activities.

Figure 13: Travel Time to Work for Workers, Ages 16 Years and Older, Who Did Not Work at Home, 2006



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 3, *Table P33: Aggregate Travel Time to Work (in minutes) by Travel to Work Means for Workers 16 Years and Over Who Did Not Work at Home, 2007.*

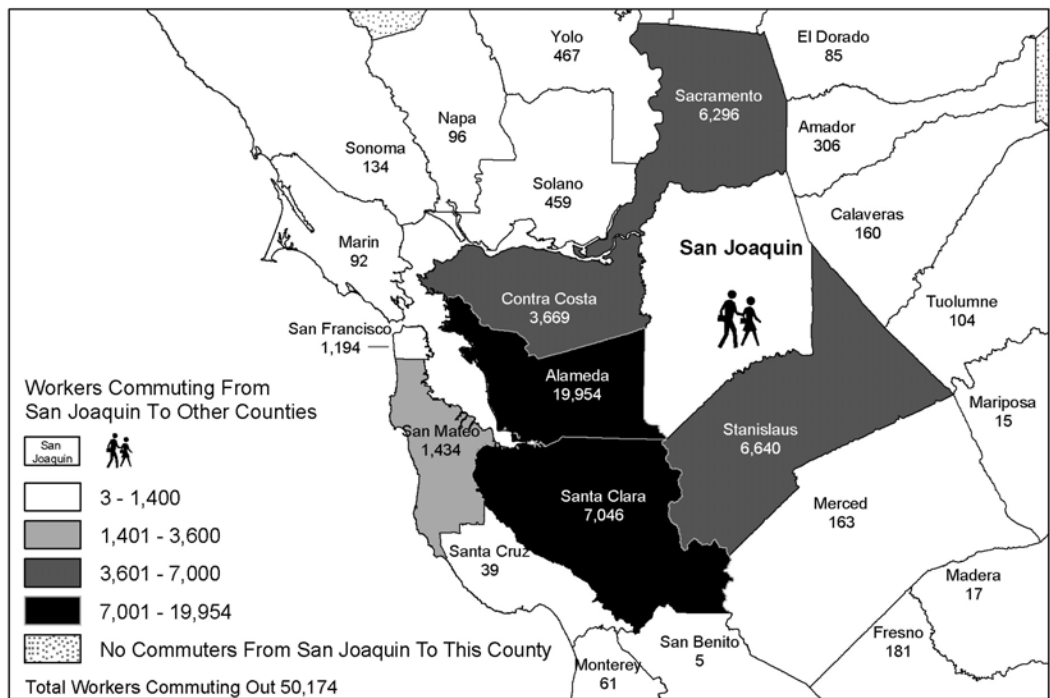
San Joaquin County N: 266,351.

California N: 15,556,756.

⁴ San Joaquin Council of Governments, Research and Forecasting Center, "Regional Analyst: A Quarterly Data Newsletter for the San Joaquin Region," Winter 2003.

Commute Time (cont.)

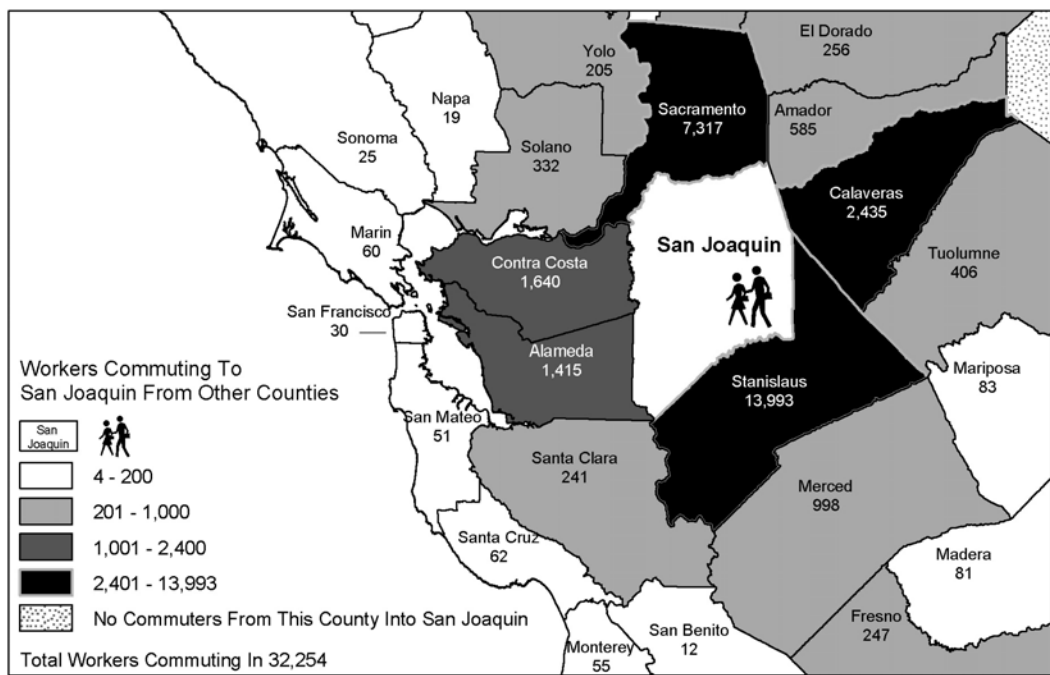
Figure 14: Workers Commuting From San Joaquin County To Other Counties, 2000



Source: U.S. Census 2000.

Cartography by Current Economic Statistics Group, Labor Market Information Division, California Employment Development Department, www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov, August 2006.

Figure 15: Workers Commuting To San Joaquin County From Other Counties, 2000



Source: U.S. Census 2000.

Cartography by Current Economic Statistics Group, Labor Market Information Division, California Employment Development Department, www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov, August 2006.

Commute Time (cont.)

What The Data Tell Us

In general, in 2006 San Joaquin County residents were commuting farther for employment than California residents. While smaller percentages of San Joaquin County residents commuted 30 to 44 minutes and 45 to 59 minutes than California residents, 16% of San Joaquin County residents commuted 60 or more minutes compared to 10% of California residents.

According to the U.S. Census, in 2000 there were 50,174 workers who commuted from San Joaquin County to other counties. The highest percentage of workers commuted to Alameda County (40%), followed by Santa Clara County (14%), Stanislaus County (13%), and Sacramento County (13%).

In 2000, there were 32,254 workers who commuted from other counties into San Joaquin County. The highest percentage of workers commuted from Stanislaus County (43%), followed by Sacramento County (23%), and Calaveras County (8%).

