

San Jose

People and Place

Location

San Jose is the seat of Santa Clara County, one of the nine counties in the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Area. It is 70 miles north of Monterey and 48 miles southeast of San Francisco. San Jose has 174.9 square miles of land and 3.3 square miles of water. The geographic coordinates of San Jose are lat 37°25'00"N, long 121°57'30"W.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of San Jose was 894,943, a 14.4% increase from 1990. The gender composition was 49.2% female and 50.8% male. The median age in 2000 was 32.6, lower than the national median of 35.3. Of the population 18 years of age and older, 77.3% had a high school education or higher, 28.5% had a bachelor's degree or higher, and 9.4% had a graduate or professional degree; the national averages were 79.7%, 22.3%, and 7.8% respectively.

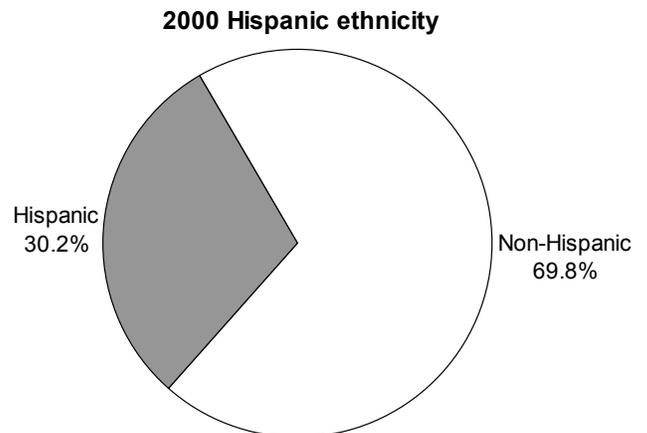
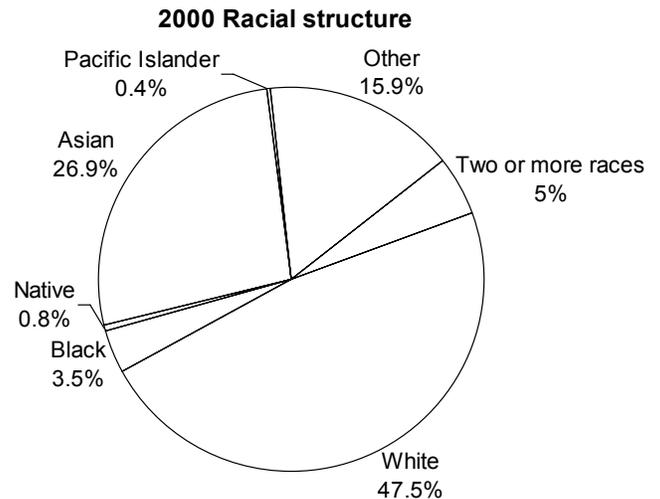
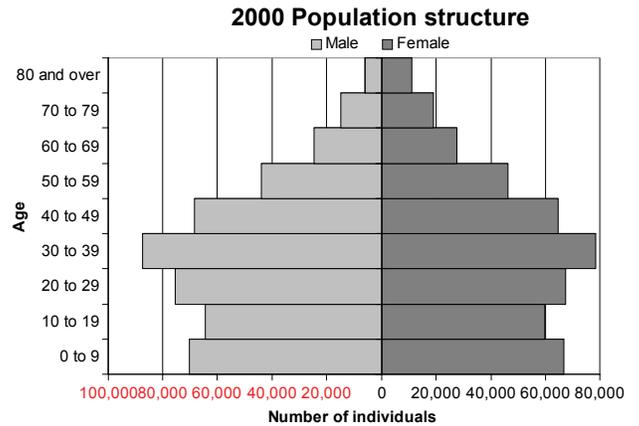
The racial composition of San Jose was predominantly white (47.5%), followed by Asian (26.9%), individuals who identified with some other race (15.9%), individuals who identified with two or more races (5%), black (3.5%), American Indian and Alaska Native (0.8%), and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (0.4%). Ethnicity data indicate 30.2% identified as Hispanic. Of the 36.9% who were foreign-born, 30.2% were from Mexico, 20.4% from Vietnam, and 10.9% from the Philippines.

In 2000 86.9% of the population lived in family households.

History

Prior to the arrival of the Spaniards in the sixteenth century, more than 10,000 Indians lived in central California's coastal areas between Big Sur and San Francisco Bay. This group of Indians consisted of approximately 40 tribal groups ranging in size from 100 to 250 members. When the Spanish arrived they referred to the tribal groups collectively as Costenos, meaning "coastal people." The name was eventually changed to Costanoan. Indians in the San Francisco Bay area were referred to as Costanoans for years until descendants chose to call themselves Ohlones, meaning "the abalone people."¹

The Ohlones were hunter-gatherers, taking advantage of the area's rich natural resources. Adults



hunted large animals such as deer, elk, bear, whale, sea lion, otter, and seal. Freshwater and saltwater fish were important in the Ohlone diet, including steelhead, salmon, sturgeon, and lamprey. They also gathered mussels, abalone, clams, oysters, and hornshell from local tidelands.²

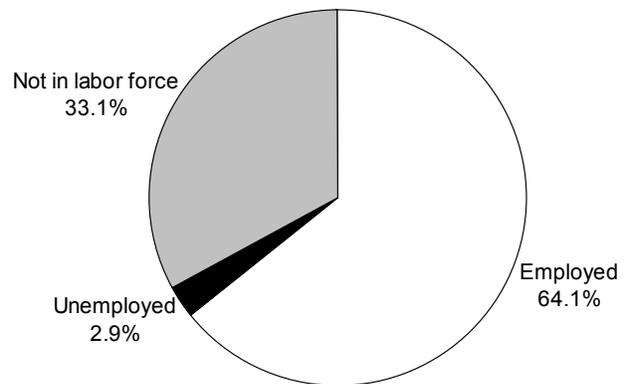
The Muwekma Ohlone Tribe, one of several Ohlone groups, is comprised of lineages aboriginal to the San Francisco Bay region who trace their ancestry through the Dolores, Santa Clara, and San Jose missions. The aboriginal homeland of the Muwekma Tribe covers several counties including Santa Clara County. The Muwekma Tribal Council organized between 1982 and 1984, and is working for federal recognition.³

Founded in 1777 and incorporated in 1850, San Jose is the oldest civil settlement in California.⁴ It was the site of California's first state capitol between 1849 and 1851 and today serves as the seat of Santa Clara County. Known as the Gateway to the Bay Area, San Jose is the third largest city in California. Before San Jose was recognized as a technological center, it was known for its fruit orchards, ranches, and canneries. Today the area offers cultural arts, professional sports, several educational institutions, and numerous hotels and restaurants catering to more than 6 million visitors each year.

San Jose has many historical sites and museums including the Silicon Valley Institute of Art and Technology, the Children's Discovery Museum, San Jose Historical Museum, and the Winchester Mystery House. The San Jose Opera, Wind Symphony, and San Jose Chamber Orchestra are among the artistic companies that perform in the area. The Jose Theatre, occupied by the Improv Comedy Club, is popular with residents. The theatre was established in 1904 by David Jacks, a Scotsman lured to California by the Gold Rush. A wealthy landowner, Jacks once owned the City of Monterey, and Monterey Jack cheese was a product of one of his enterprises.⁵

Alviso, located within the city of San Jose, is on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1849 Chester Layman, the San Jose surveyor, laid out streets for the City of Alviso. A toll road was built, as were hotels, taverns, and stores around the busy wharves. Incorporated in 1852, Alviso is located on San Francisco Bay and was one of the oldest towns in Santa Clara County. Up until the late 1800s, Alviso served as a major commercial shipping point for the south county. In the 1880s the Guadalupe River and the Alviso Slough were connected to facilitate shipping between San Francisco and the Sacramento Delta regions. Ships could travel through the port at Alviso up the Guadalupe River to the

2000 Employment structure



Embarcadero de Santa Clara and the tiny community of San Jose.

Residents had great hopes of Alviso becoming a prominent city in the region until the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad diverted travel from the town in 1864. In 1896 the South Bay Yacht Club was established, which remains in operation today. Thomas Foon Chew took over his father's Precity Canning Company in 1906 and renamed it the Bayside Canning Company, employing hundreds of Chinese workers. Specializing in asparagus, the cannery became the third largest in the world, closing in 1936 due to the Great Depression and Chew's death in 1931. During the Great Depression the town became known for its saloons, gambling, and prostitution. Alviso was finally annexed to San Jose in January 1968.⁶ Today residents and visitors enjoy the area's waterfront, small town culture, and its natural beauty; Alviso's wetlands are part of the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, 64.1% of San Jose's potential labor force 16 years of age and older were employed, 2.9% were unemployed, and the unemployment rate was 4.3% (calculated by dividing the unemployed population by the labor force). In addition, 33.1% were not in the labor force, slightly less than the national average of 36.1%. The primary employment sectors were management, professional, and related occupations (40.8%), sales and office positions (24.4%), production, transportation, and material moving jobs (14.3%), and local, state, or federal government (9.8%). Natural resource jobs such as agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting employed 0.3%, but this percentage

may be artificially low because many fishermen are self-employed and are underrepresented in the data.

San Jose's economy is driven primarily by the manufacturing and service industries. The top five employers in 2000 were Cisco Systems Inc. (14,500); Hewlett-Packard Company (11,000); Apple Computer Inc. (8,790); Intel Corporation (7,750); and Applied Materials Inc. (7,000).⁷

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, San Jose's per capita income in 1999 was \$26,697 and the median household income was \$70,243. About 8.8% lived below the poverty line, compared to the national average of 12.4%. In 2000 San Jose had 281,841 housing units, of which 98.1% were occupied and 1.9% were vacant. Of the occupied units, 61.8% were by owner and 38.2% were by renter. Of the vacant units, 15.6% were due to seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

Governance

San Jose is the largest city in the San Francisco Bay area. The city council is comprised of a mayor and 10 council members. Santa Clara County levies an 8.25% sale and use tax and San Jose has an 8% transient lodging tax.^{8,9} See the Governance subsection (page 43) in the Overview section for a more detailed discussion of taxes affecting fisherman and processors in California.

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Southwest Fisheries Science Center has laboratories 32 miles southwest in Santa Cruz and a NMFS regional office is about 365 miles south in Long Beach. The California Department of Fish and Game has a marine field office about 70 miles southwest in Monterey. The nearest U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services office is 48 miles northwest in San Francisco. Pacific Fishery Management Council meetings are held 30 miles northwest in Foster City. San Jose is within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Marine Safety Office San Francisco Bay, one of the largest and busiest marine safety units in the USCG.

Facilities

San Jose is accessible by land and air. The major roads connecting San Jose to neighboring cities are U.S. Highway 101 north to San Francisco and south to Los Angeles, and Interstate Highway 880/80 northeast to Sacramento. The Norman Y. Mineta San Jose International Airport is located within the city and has several commercial carriers. The Altamont Commuter Express offers rail service to Stockton and Amtrak's Capitol Corridor route provides service to Auburn, San Francisco, Sacramento, and Oakland. The Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority provides bus, light rail, and shuttle transportation throughout the city.

The San Jose area has 16 school districts and nine universities and colleges. The San Jose Municipal Water System, owned and operated by the city, serves more than 10% of San Jose's population. Pacific Gas and Electric supplies electricity and natural gas. The San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant provides wastewater treatment to the 1.5 million people in the greater San Jose area. The San Jose Police Department administers public safety. Additional local facilities include 22 public libraries, more than 150 city parks, numerous community centers, and several museums. There are no port facilities located in San Jose. The closest port is 45 miles north in San Francisco.

Several fishing organizations are based in San Jose including the Silichip Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Restoration Group, Santa Cruz Fishermen's Association (commercial), United Anglers of California (sportfishing), and the Flycasters of San Jose (sportfishing). In 1988, after years of struggle with the Santa Clara Valley Water District, Silichip Chinook and other fishery activists in the San Jose area succeeded in constructing a fish ladder on a concrete weir in San Jose at the Hillsdale Avenue Bridge that had impeded the progress of salmon and steelhead up the Guadalupe River. In the late 1990s two fishery biologists hired by the water district established minimum flows on the Guadalupe and assisted in the removal of dams on Los Gatos Creek. In addition, San Jose is incorporating the river's fishery into its park and flood control plans.¹⁰

Involvement in West Coast Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Landings data for San Jose were recorded as part of the Other San Francisco Bay and San Mateo County Ports group, which includes the nearby communities of Alamo, Albany, Alviso, Antioch Bridge, Antioch, Benicia, Bird Landing, Brentwood, Burlingame, Campbell, China Camp, Collinsville, Concord, Crockett, Daly City, Danville, El Cerrito, El Sobrante, Emeryville, Fairfield, Farallone Island, Fremont, Glen Cove, Hayward, Lafayette, Livermore, Los Altos, Los Gatos, Martinez, Martins Beach, McNears Point, Moss Beach, Mountain View, Napa, Newark, Oakley, Pacifica, Palo Alto, Pescadero, Pigeon Point, Pinole, Pittsburg, Pleasant Hill, Pleasanton, Point Montara, Point San Pedro, Port Costa, Poster City, Redwood City, Rio Vista, Rockaway Beach, Rodeo, San Bruno, San Carlos, San Francisco area, San Leandro, San Mateo, South San Francisco, Suisun City, Sunnyvale, Vacaville, Vallejo, Walnut Creek, and Yountville.

Reported landings for this port group in 2000 were in the following West Coast fisheries (data shown

represent landings in metric tons/value of landings/ number of vessels landing): coastal pelagic confidential/confidential/1; crab confidential/confidential/1; groundfish 1 t/\$2,112/5; salmon confidential/confidential/3; shrimp 438 t/\$245,851/5; and other species 8 t/\$16,380/12. See the El Sobrante, Lafayette, and San Francisco profiles for additional information.

San Jose residents owned 26 vessels in 2000 that participated in West Coast fisheries, including 13 that participated in the federally managed groundfish fishery. The number of vessels owned by residents that participated in each fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: crab 0/0/7, groundfish 0/0/NA, highly migratory species NA/0/NA, salmon 0/0/22, shellfish NA/0/NA, and shrimp NA/0/1.¹¹

Three San Jose residents held federal groundfish fishery permits in 2000. The number of residents holding permits in each fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: coastal pelagic 0/0/2, crab 0/0/7, groundfish 0/0/8, highly migratory species NA/0/3, salmon 0/0/41, shellfish 0/0/NA, shrimp 0/0/1, and other species 0/0/9.¹²

In 2000 San Jose residents held 113 permits, including 100 state registered permits. The number of permits held by community members in each fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: coastal pelagic 0/0/5, crab 0/0/7, groundfish 0/0/10, highly migratory species NA/0/3, salmon 0/0/72, shellfish 0/0/NA, shrimp 0/0/1, and other species 0/0/12.¹³

San Jose's inland location has prevented the area from having a seafood processing sector. However, some fishermen in the bay area may prefer to live in San Jose over San Francisco and other coastal communities due to its lower cost of living.¹⁴ The city has several seafood wholesalers and distributors who purchase from processors located in San Francisco, Monterey, Half Moon Bay, and other national and international companies. Race Street Foods, established in 1947, is the oldest wholesale distributor in the area. It has expanded from a small family operation to become an industry leading wholesale center employing more than 100. Race Street Foods delivers seafood, poultry, and other meat products to customers in 10 counties in the bay area. Pacific Harvest Seafoods, founded as a wholesale distributor in 1974, employs about 50. It purchases salmon and crab from coastal processors and imports halibut, shrimp, and scallops from other national and international companies. Pacific Harvest Seafoods distributes within a 100 mile radius of San Jose.

Asian seafood distributors in San Jose include Vietnamese-owned seafood markets that sell Vietnamese catfish (basa and tra) to restaurants in the area. In 2002 U.S. importers purchased about \$55 million worth of Vietnamese catfish, which enters primarily through the

ports of San Francisco and Los Angeles.¹⁵ According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the Vietnamese population in San Jose was more than 67,000 people, the second largest group of foreign-born citizens in the city.

Sportfishing

The sportfishing industry in southern California is well developed. San Jose sport fishermen are involved in both West Coast and Alaska fisheries. San Jose had 17 sportfishing license agents. One commercial passenger fishing vessel was licensed in 2002 and two in 2003.

Subsistence

Local tribal and nontribal community members may engage in subsistence fishing in the San Jose area, however, specific information on subsistence fishing is not discussed in detail due to the lack of available data. The California Department of Fish and Game uses the term "recreational" for fishermen who do not earn revenue from their catch, but fish for pleasure or to provide food for personal consumption. Information on subsistence fishing is captured to some degree in the sportfishing data.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

In 2000 San Jose residents owned four vessels involved in North Pacific fisheries. Community members landed fish in the following North Pacific fishery (data shown represents landings in metric tons/value of said landings/number of vessels landing): salmon confidential/confidential/1.

In 2000 four community members held three registered state permits. Residents of San Jose also held four salmon Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission permits. Fourteen San Jose residents held crew member licenses for North Pacific fisheries.

Sportfishing

San Jose residents purchased 737 Alaska sportfishing licenses 2000, and one San Jose sportfishing business participated in Alaska fisheries.

Notes

1. National Park Service. No date. An "unvanishing" history. Online at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/seac/sfprehis.htm> [accessed 14 March 2007].

2. Santa Cruz Public Libraries. 1991. An overview of Ohlone culture. Online at <http://www.santacruzpl.org/history/spanish/ohlone.shtml> [accessed 14 March 2007].

3. The Muwekma Ohlone Tribe. No date. Mewekma Ohlone Tribe: A brief history and the federal recognition process. Online at

<http://www.muwekma.org/history/tribe.html> [accessed 14 March 2007].

4. San Jose Convention Center and Visitor's Bureau. 2004. Quick facts. Online at <http://www.sanjose.org/pressroom/presskit/quickread.php> [accessed 14 March 2007].

5. J. Douglas. February 2003. The Jose theatre: The show goes on. The exchange. Online at <http://www.historysanjose.org> [accessed 14 March 2007].

6. Preservation Action Council of San Jose. No date. Alviso. Online at <http://www.preservation.org/> [accessed 14 March 2007].

7. Forbes.com. 2001. Major employers: San Jose, CA. Online at <http://www.forbes.com/legacy/forbes/2001/0528/1.shtml> [accessed 14 March 2007].

8. California Board of Equalization. 2004. California city and county sales and use tax rates. Online at <http://www.boe.ca.gov/pdf/pub71.pdf> [accessed 14 March 2007].

9. California Board of Equalization. 2001. California counties transient lodging tax revenue, rate and date for the fiscal year 2000–2001. Online at <http://www.sco.ca.gov/ard/local/locrep/adhoc/county/0001cotranslodgtax.pdf> [accessed 14 March 2007].

10. Fish Sniffer. 1998. Fish ladder on Guadalupe River promises hope for salmon and steelhead recovery. Online at <http://www.fishsniffer.com/dbachere/112298guadalupe.html> [accessed 14 March 2007].

11. NA refers to data that were not available, for example, due to few or no recorded permit numbers, or the partially permitted nature of a fishery in 2000.

12. See note 11.

13. See note 11.

14. Field notes, Pacific Harvest Seafoods, San Jose, CA, 23 November 2004.

15. Asian Voices. 2003. Catfish wars pit Vietnamese against U.S. fish farmers. Online at <http://domino.ips.org/ips/eng.NSF/vwWEBMainView?SearchView&Query=%28%22Catfish+wars%22%29++and+Y%2E2003x&SearchMax=100&SearchWV=FALSE&SearchOrder=3> [accessed 14 March 2007].