

# Change and Integration: A Status Report



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Cambio de Colores Conference  
"Latinos and Immigrants in Midwestern Communities"  
24-26 May, 2010  
Columbia, Missouri





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Population Shifts 2000-2008:  
Age and Hispanic Origin



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Data from the U.S. Census Bureau



# What's the buzz...

## (Tell me what's happening)

- Large increases in the older segments of the population (45-64, 65+); baby-boomers effect
- Baby boomers have had fewer children
- Hence: net reduction of the younger segments of the population
- This reduction is partially compensated with the growth of **younger immigrant** population
- Most newcomers belong to the "Hispanic" census category [Latino=Hispanic]



# The Need to Inform with Data, Evidence from Research

- Some data are readily available: Census data are good starting source
- Official data are not perfect, but that's what we have
- Systematic research is developing solid evidence to address many "immigration" issues of concern to the general population



# About the numbers used here

- Source: Official U.S. Census Bureau for years 2000 and 2008
- Midwest= U.S. Census Bureau Region 2 = 12-state region: from Kansas to Ohio (ND, SD, NE, KS, MN, IA, MO, WI, MI, IL, IN, OH)

# 2000-2008: Heartland pop. total growth was 2.2 million people

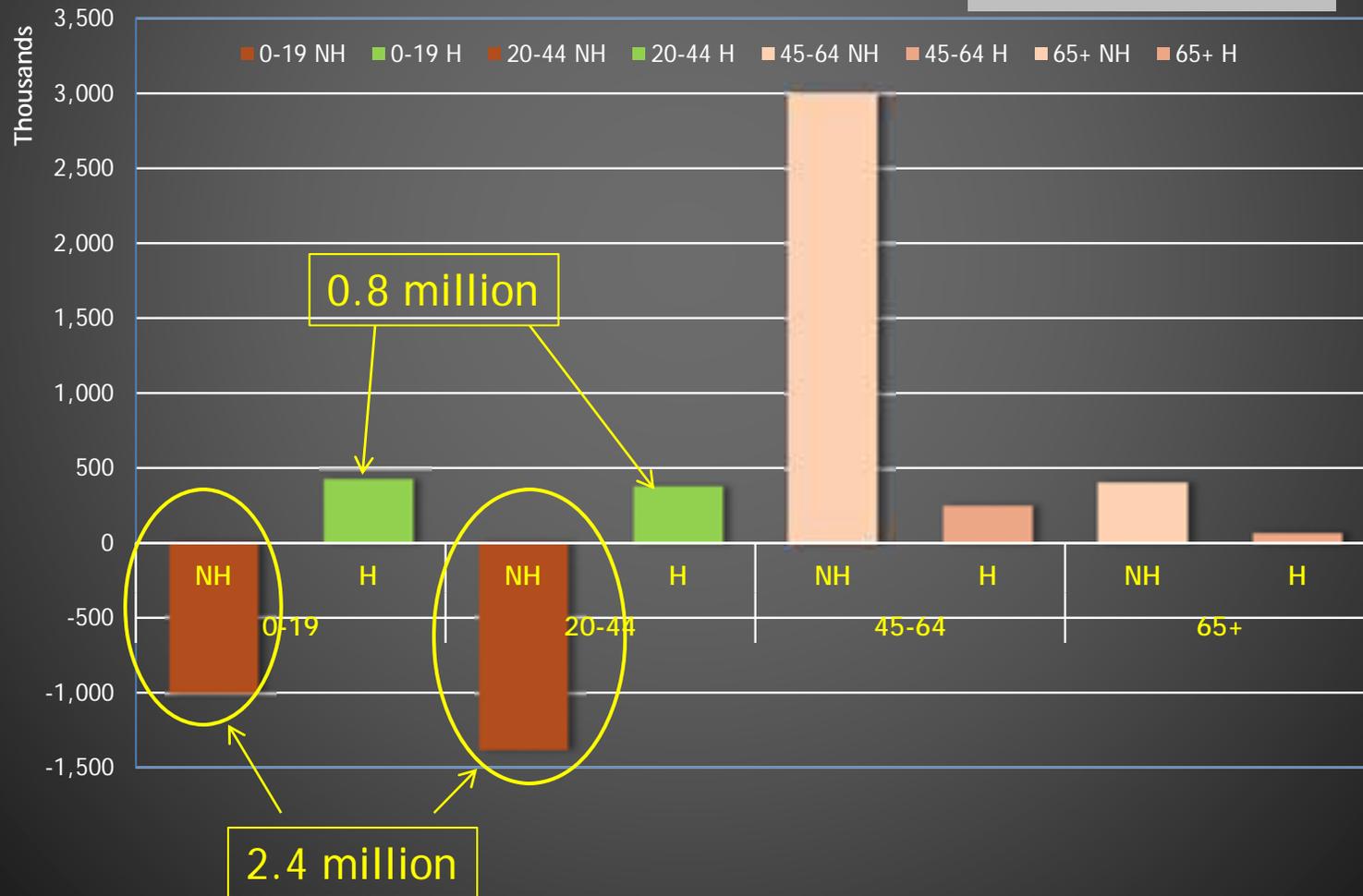
Midwest: Pop. change 2000-2008 by age groups



# 2000-2008 Midwest Hispanic & Non-Hispanic components of... growth?

Changes 2000-2008, by age and H. origin

NH = Non-Hispanic origin  
H = Hispanic origin



# The Numbers - Midwest

CENSUS BUREAU REGION 2	AGE RANGE	HISPANIC ORIGIN	2008	2000	H / NH 2000-2008 CHANGE	TOTAL CHANGE
MIDWEST	0-19	NH	16,286,129	17,286,768	(1,000,639)	(567,424)
		H	1,718,476	1,285,261	433,215	
	20-44	NH	20,597,299	21,973,943	(1,376,644)	(994,144)
		H	1,750,461	1,367,961	382,500	
	45-64	NH	16,855,296	13,856,288	2,999,008	3,254,290
		H	621,098	365,816	255,282	
	65+	NH	8,558,746	8,153,540	405,206	473,519
		H	173,943	105,630	68,313	
	Subtotals	NH	62,297,470	61,270,539	1,026,931	2,166,241
		H	4,263,978	3,124,668	1,139,310	
	Total		66,561,448	64,395,207	2,166,241	2,166,241

# The Numbers - Missouri

(similar changes in *every* state in Heartland)

MISSOURI	AGE RANGE	HISPANIC ORIGIN	2008	2000	H / NH 2000-2008 CHANGE	TOTAL CHANGE
	0-19	NH	1,503,737	1,546,496	(42,759)	(11,502)
		H	78,959	47,702	31,257	
	20-44	NH	1,893,292	1,945,945	(52,653)	(28,106)
		H	75,570	51,023	24,547	
	45-64	NH	1,527,985	1,235,437	292,548	304,682
		H	26,827	14,693	12,134	
	65+	NH	796,891	750,183	46,708	49,853
		H	8,344	5,199	3,145	
	Subtotals	NH	5,721,905	5,478,061	243,844	314,927
		H	189,700	118,617	71,083	
Total		5,911,605	5,596,678	314,927	314,927	



# The Numbers - U.S.A.

CENSUS BUREAU	AGE RANGE	HISPANIC ORIGIN	2008	2000	H / NH 2000-2008 CHANGE	TOTAL CHANGE
U.S.A.	0-19	NH	65,048,114	66,796,340	(1,748,226)	2,166,870
		H	17,591,972	13,676,876	3,915,096	
	20-44	NH	85,637,763	88,956,434	(3,318,671)	486,021
		H	18,853,913	15,049,221	3,804,692	
	45-64	NH	70,221,829	57,106,905	13,114,924	16,104,709
		H	7,836,417	4,846,632	2,989,785	
	65+	NH	36,208,405	33,258,545	2,949,860	3,877,522
		H	2,661,311	1,733,649	927,662	
	<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>NH</b>	<b>257,116,111</b>	<b>246,118,224</b>	<b>10,997,887</b>	<b>22,635,122</b>
		<b>H</b>	<b>46,943,613</b>	<b>35,306,378</b>	<b>11,637,235</b>	
<b>Total</b>		<b>304,059,724</b>	<b>281,424,602</b>	<b>22,635,122</b>		

## In the U.S.

- In the U.S., there were 83.5 M people aged 0-19 (2008)
- Between 2000 and 2008, non-Hispanic people aged *0-19 have decreased by 1.7 million* (65 M in 2008)
- Hispanics in that age group have grown by 3.9 M (17.6 million in 2008)

# So What?

- Train workers
- Help communities to adjust
- Higher Ed needs to prepare the trainers (ESL, culturally competent teachers in K-12, integrated communities)
- Benefits of preparing those teachers right: larger and better pool of college-ready students, properly trained workers





# Matthew Foulkes

## Department of Geography, MU



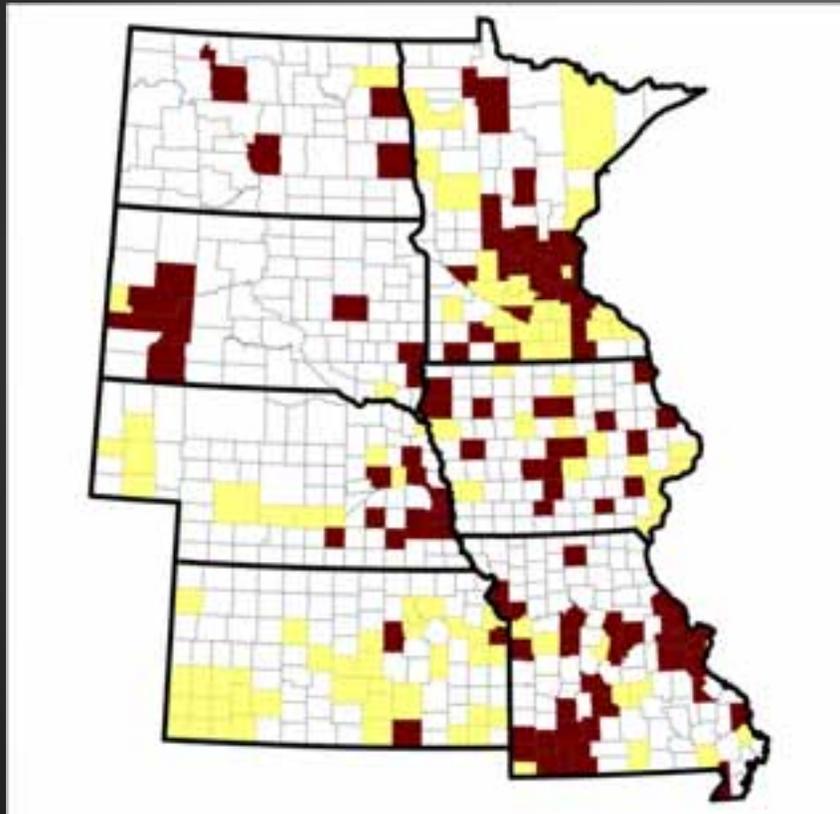
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Data from the U.S. Census Bureau

# Geographic Concentration

Hispanic Population Change, 2000-2008  
(counties with over 500 Hispanics)

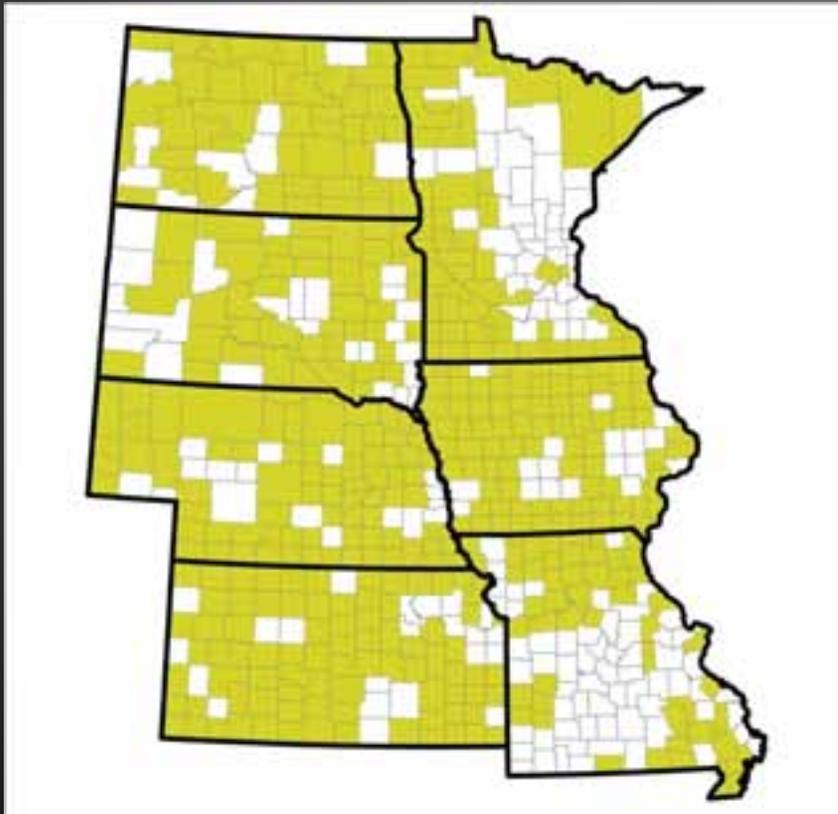


-  Rapid Growth (>50% increase)
-  Slow Growth (< 50 % increase)

- These 197 counties account for almost 93% of the Hispanic population increase between 2000 and 2008

# Hispanic/Non-Hispanic divergent population trends widespread

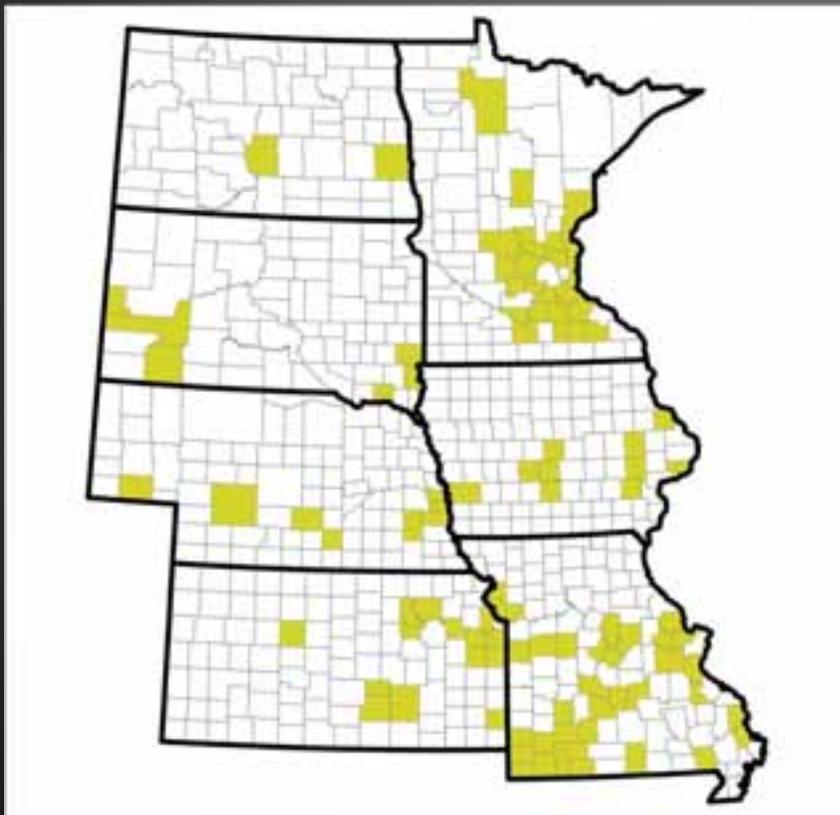
Counties that gained Hispanics, but lost non-Hispanics, 2000-2008



- 427 out of 619 counties gained Hispanics but lost non-Hispanics
- These counties accounted for 45% of the Hispanic population growth

# Growing regardless of ethnicity

Counties with both Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Growth,  
2000-2008



- 100 counties in region (with at least 500 Hispanics) experienced both Hispanic and Non-Hispanic growth
- These counties accounted for 53% of the Hispanic growth in the region
- Dual migration flows



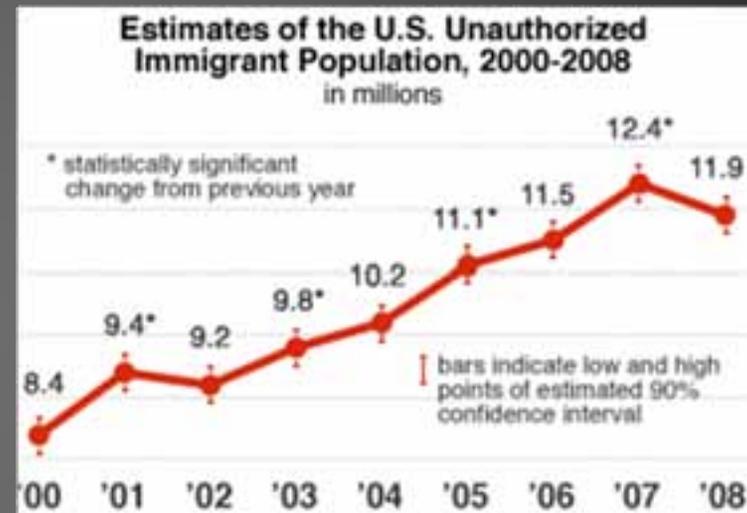
# Demographic impact of state immigration initiatives unknown

- In 2007, 1562 immigration-related bills were introduced by state lawmakers
  - 240 enacted
- Laws often based on assumptions about why immigrants move to places, some of which are questionable
- Unclear whether this legal environment has led to “self deportation”



# Demographic impact of recession still unclear

- Some evidence that undocumented migration from Mexico has slowed
- Risks of circular migration may mean that immigrants are staying put in destination communities



Source: Pew Hispanic Center

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# Changes in Communities

- Current recession may be masking looming labor shortages in many Midwestern communities particularly in key service sectors such as healthcare and education.
  - Competition for Workers—especially skilled workers will likely increase
  - Young people prefer diverse places
  - Aging Workforce—more people working longer but will also need additional services
- How will communities change to meet these challenges?
  - Many resources such as schools and healthcare facilities are likely to consolidate in larger communities.
  - Rural communities in particular will likely see an increase in outmigration as access to services become more difficult.
  - In order to survive and grow many communities will need to diversify their workforce and invest in educating their newcomers.
    - The main reason people are coming to the Midwest is to find work but educational opportunities for their children are also a very high priority.

# Education and Community

- 60% of jobs require a college degree
  - Communities face loss of key services without available skilled workforce
- Latinos least likely ethnic group to graduate from college.
  - Those communities seeing an increase in Latinos are not likely to see that increase in the labor force translate into increased labor available to take skilled positions.
- Data analyzed by Siles & Pérez (2000) indicate that “a notable proportion of Latinos who speak Spanish do not have a level of English language ability that permits them to enter high-paying jobs in the current labor force” .
  - We know that in the rural communities we studied that roughly 20% of the Latino are integrating into the places they move and most of the rest are separating themselves from the community.

# How can Communities Respond?

- Better understanding the implications of changes in labor supply on our local/regional economies—making the business case for diversity.
- Increase efforts to integrate newcomers into communities. A divided community will likely need more resources.
  - Identify ways to improve connections between Anglos and Latinos in communities
  - Invest in those with the capacity to bridge between cultures
  - Engage in cross-cultural dialogues and exchanges—create public spaces for engagement.
- Look critically at how we receive newcomers to our communities. How people are received is likely to affect their investment in the places where they are moving.



# How can Communities Respond?

- Exploit the opportunities we have to connect people together and find common ground. For example, church is one place where Anglos and Latinos both feel safe but we are not effectively using church as a place to connect with one another.



Thank you  
Muchas gracias  
Merci beaucoup  
Asante sana  
Danke schön

