

Latinos in the United States in 2010 and the Future of the Country

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Presented at OLLAS Charla Series, January 13, 2011.

Major Messages

- The U.S. population and that of most states is undergoing major demographic transformations.
- Latinos represent the engine of U.S. population change.
- The increasing presence of Latinos in the future population of the U.S. will impact all institutions, including education.
- Higher educational institutions must be prepared to deal with the growing Latino population.
- Challenge to the traditional black-white framework that has dominated U.S.

Latinos: Newcomers in the United States?

- Common view of Latinos as immigrants who have come only recently to this country
- Initial emergence of Latino incorporation into the United States
 - Mexicans in 1848
 - Puerto Ricans in 1920s
 - Cubans and Dominicans in late 1950s-1960s
 - Central Americans in 1970s-1980s
 - South Americans in 1980s-1990s

Population Reference Bureau Population Bulletin Update: Latinos in the United States 2010

Complete PDF of report available at:

<http://www.prb.org/pdf10/latinos-update2010.pdf>

Complete transcript of online discussion
available at:

<http://www.prb.org/Articles/2011/discussionjan12011.aspx>

Highlights of PRB Bulletin Update: Latinos in the United States 2010

The Big Picture

- Latinos increasingly shaping the demographic makeup of the U.S. population
- Latino population more than tripled during this time from 14.6 million in 1980 to 48.4 million in 2009
 - U.S. population growth between 1980 and 2009: 36%
- Latinos have accounted for slightly more than 40% of the 81 million people added to U.S. population over the last 30 years
- Latino influence will only grow in coming decades
 - Mostly due to natural increase rather than immigration

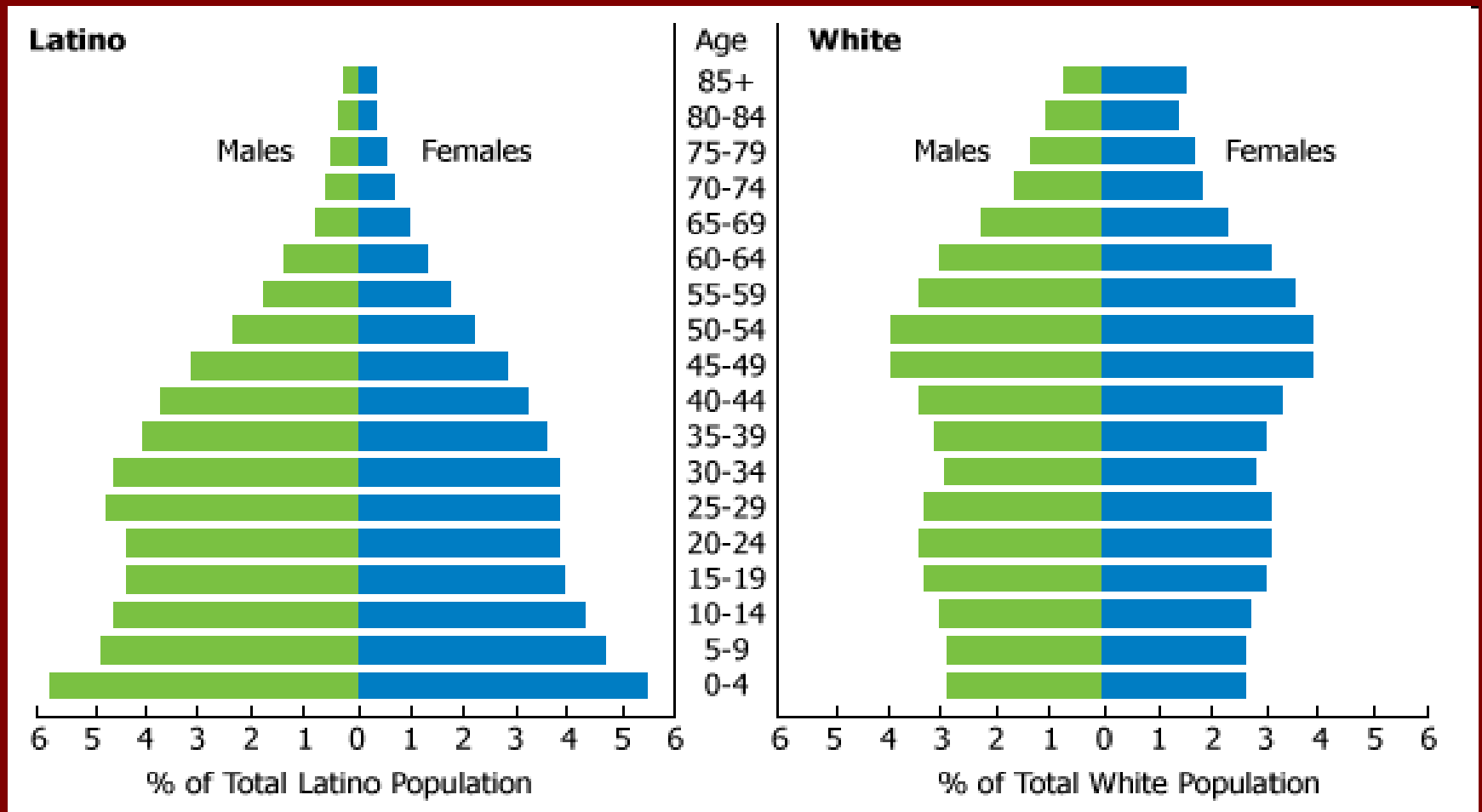
Recent Population Patterns: 2000-2009

- U.S. population increased by 9% between 2000 and 2009, increasing from 281 million to 307 million
- Latino population rose by 37% (4 times faster than the U.S. population) and accounted for slightly more than half of the 26 million people added to the U.S. population between 2000 and 2009
- Latinos now represent 1 of every 6 persons in the U.S.

What Accounts for Rapid Latino Growth?

- Variety of demographic factors
 - High levels of immigration
 - Combination of high fertility and low mortality (high natural increase)
- Major underlying factor
 - Young age structure of Latino population along with a rapidly aging white population
 - In 2009 the median age of Latinos was 27 compared with 41 among whites

Age-Sex Pyramids for Latinos and Whites in the United States, 2009



Natural Increase in 2000-2009: A Tale of Two Groups

- Whites
 - About 21 million births and 18 million deaths
- Latinos
 - Approximately 9 million births and over 1 million deaths
- Result
 - Whites: 1.1 births for every 1 death
 - Latinos: 8.9 births for every 1 death
- Major implications for the widening of the growth rates between Latinos and whites in the near future

Net Immigration

- Net Immigration = Persons who enter U.S.
– Persons who leave U.S.
- Net increase of 4.8 million Latinos and 1.3 million whites
- Net addition of immigrants as percent of population in 2000
 - 13.5% of Latino population present in 2000
 - 0.7% of white population present in 2000

Decomposition of Latino Population Growth in 2000-2009 Period

- 63% due to natural increase (births – deaths)
- 37% due to net immigration (persons entering U.S. – persons leaving U.S.)

Who are Latinos?

- Persons originating from Spanish-speaking countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, and Spain
- 10 largest Latino groups
 - Mexican 31,689,879
 - Puerto Rican 4,426,738
 - Salvadoran 1,718,494
 - Cuban 1,696,141
 - Dominican 1,356,361
 - Guatemalan 1,081,858
 - Colombian 899,478
 - Honduran 631,510
 - Spaniard 613,211
 - Ecuadorian 605,564

Where Are Latinos Concentrated?

Rates of Population Growth in the Latino Population Across States

A Social and Economic Overview of Latinos

Language Patterns

- Foreign-born Latinos more likely to speak only Spanish than U.S.-born Latinos
 - Foreign-born Mexicans (52%), Central Americans (48%), Dominicans (45%), and Cubans (43%)
- U.S.-born Latinos are more likely to be monolingual English speakers compared to foreign-born Latinos
- For almost all subgroups, regardless of nativity status, the largest segment of the population are bilingual speakers

Socioeconomic Patterns

- Foreign-born Latinos lag behind their respective native-born counterparts in high school graduation rates, occupational socioeconomic index, median family income, and possession of health insurance
- Generally foreign-born individuals have lower unemployment rates than U.S.-born persons
- Nativity status generally does not affect poverty
 - Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Dominicans and Central Americans have high rates of impoverishment regardless of where they were born

Stratification Within Latino Populations

- Top
 - South Americans, Cubans, Other Latinos
- Middle
 - Central Americans
- Bottom
 - Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, Dominicans
- NOTE
 - Foreign-born South Americans, Cubans, and Other Latinos do better than U.S.-born Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and Dominicans

Latinos Compared to Whites

- Large majority of Latinos--especially Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and Dominicans--lag significantly behind whites socioeconomically
- U.S.-born South Americans and Cubans do better than whites with respect to levels of high school completion and median family income

Health Insurance Coverage

- Latinos have lowest level of health insurance coverage
 - Close to 31% of Latinos lack coverage
 - Foreign-born Latinos high non-coverage
 - Foreign-born Mexicans (57%) and Central Americans (55%)
 - But even among native-born Latinos about one-fifth lack health insurance coverage

Epidemiological Paradox AKA Mexican Immigrant Paradox

- Despite low socioeconomic status of Latino population and low health insurance coverage, Latinos, especially Mexicans, have low mortality rates and high life expectancy even compared to whites
- Explanations
 - Migrant selectivity from home country
 - Protective immigrant culture and lifestyle
 - Methodological and data limitations

Impact of Economic Crisis

- Latinos and whites experienced about 4% increase in unemployment rates between 2000 and 2009
 - U.S.-born Latinos greater increases in unemployment compared to foreign-born Latinos
- After adjusting for inflation, median family income of Latinos (-7.1%) decreased faster than that for whites (-5.9%) between 1999 and 2008
 - Median incomes of foreign-born Latinos declined faster than those of U.S.-born Latinos

A Closer Look Home:
The Impact of Latino Growth in Nebraska

Nebraska Demographic Trends

The Face of Nebraska is Increasingly Latino

The Numbers in Nebraska, 1980-2009

Year	Total	Latinos
1980	1,569,825	28,025
1990	1,578,385	36,969
2000	1,711,263	94,425
2009	1,796,622	149,822
Change		
1980-2009	226,797	121,797

Note: Latinos have accounted for 53.7% of the 226,797 added to the Nebraska population between 1980 and 2009.

Latinos: The Engine of Nebraska's Population Change

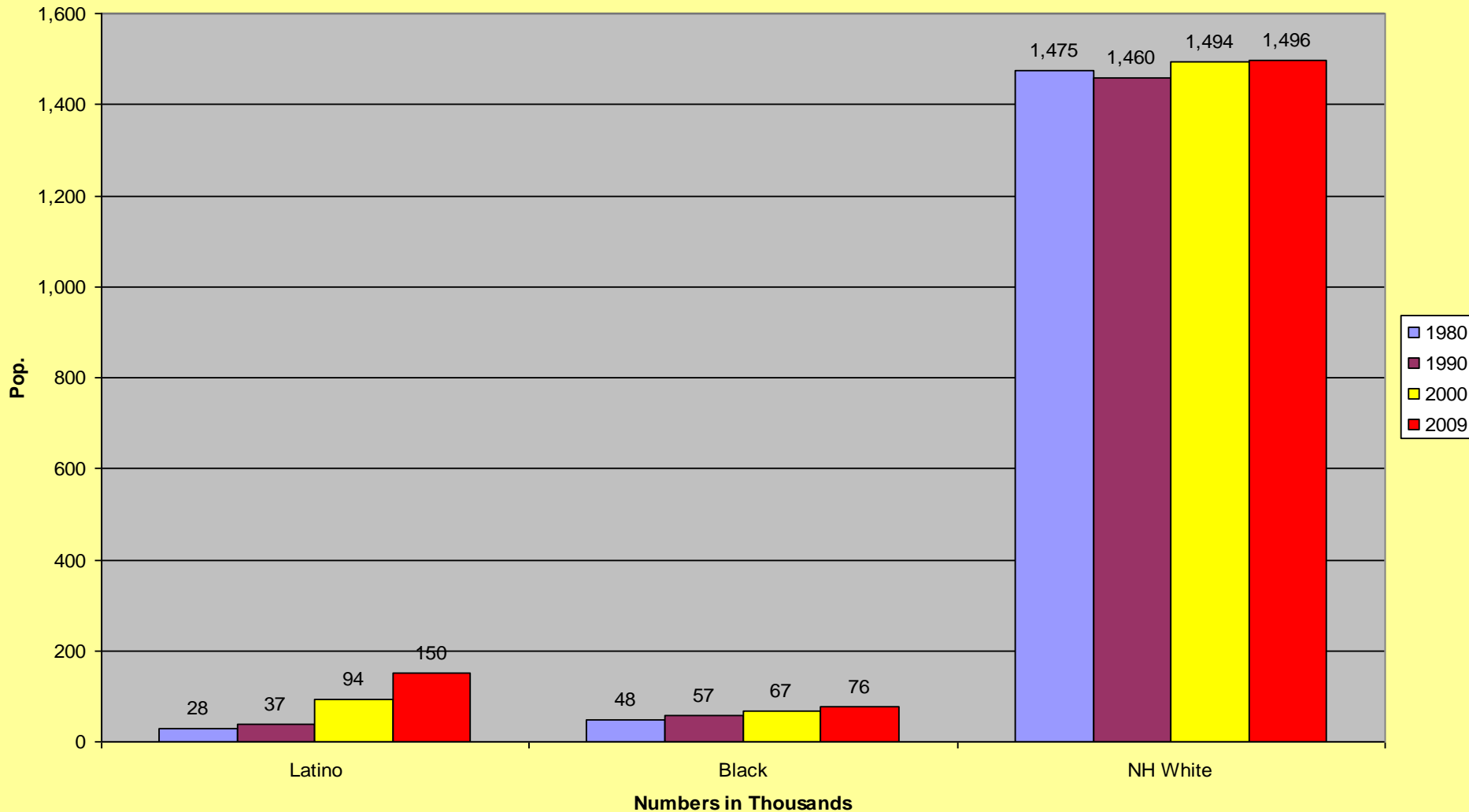
- Percentage Change in Nebraska, 1980-2009.
 - Total Population: 14%
 - Latino Population: 435%
 - The Latino population grew 31 times faster than the state's overall population
 - There are more than 5 times as many Latinos in Nebraska in 2009 as there were in 1980

Latinos: The Engine of Nebraska's Population Change

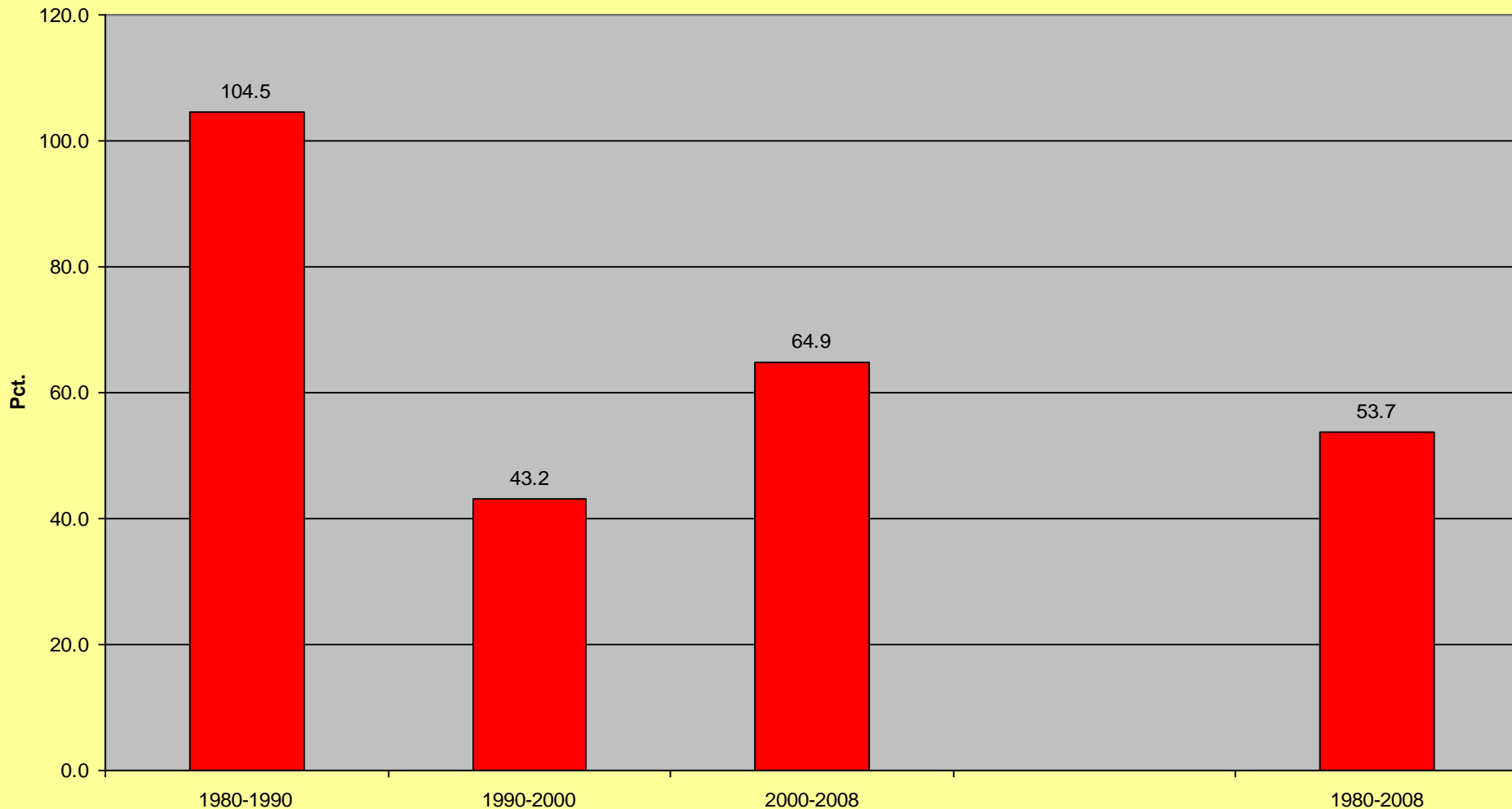
- Between 1980 and 2009, the Nebraska population added 226,797 people.
 - Of this total, 121,797 new people were Latino.
 - More than 1 of 2 people added to the Nebraska population between 1980 and 2009 were Latino.
- Without Latino growth between 1980 and 2009...
 - Nebraska population in 2009 1,674,825 instead of 1,796,622
 - Nebraska population would have increased only 7% between 1980 and 2009 instead of 14%

Number of Latinos, Blacks, and Non-Hispanic Whites in Nebraska Population, 1980-2009.

[NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS]

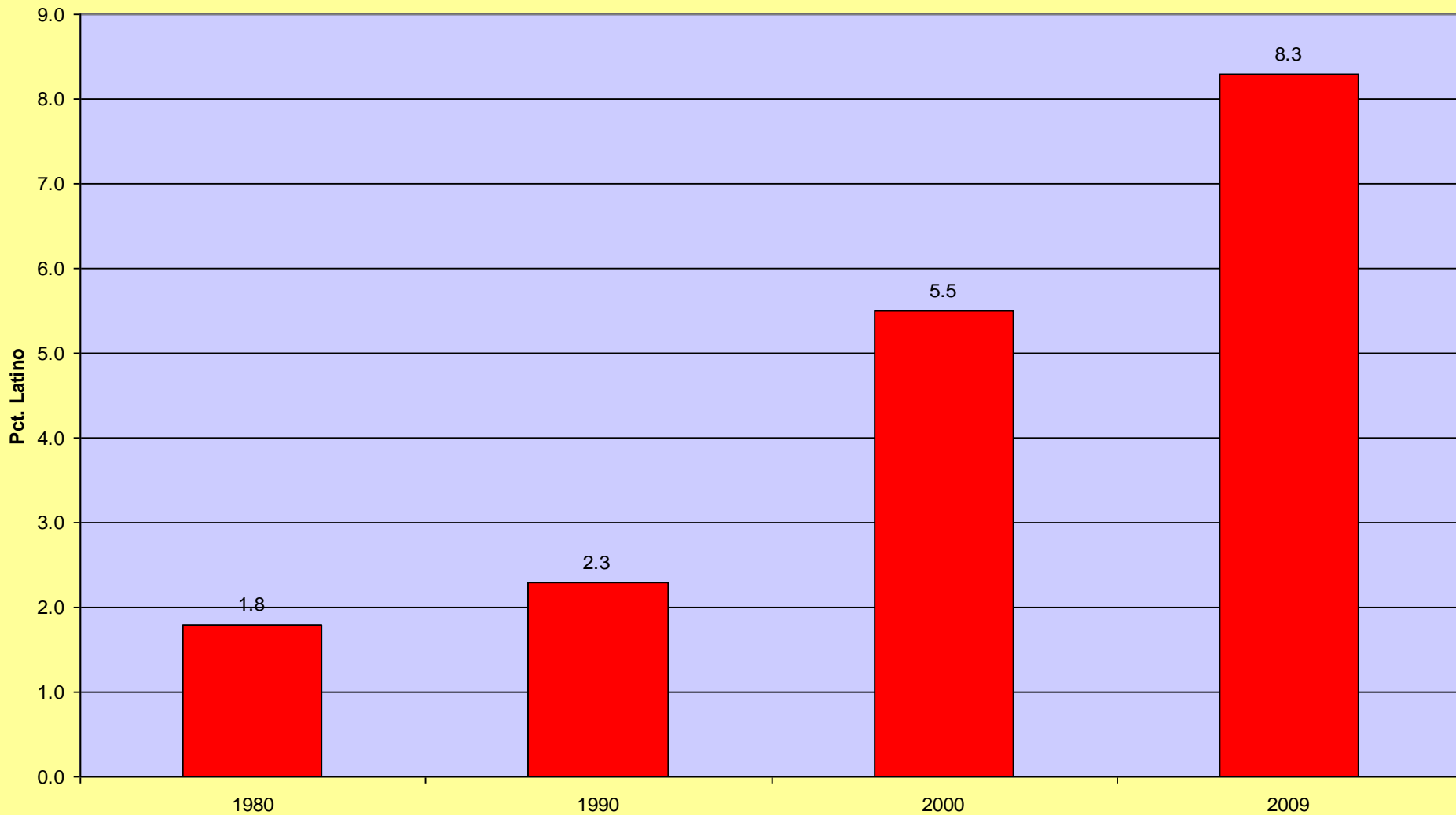


Percentage of Nebraska's Population Growth Due to Latino Population Growth by Periods.

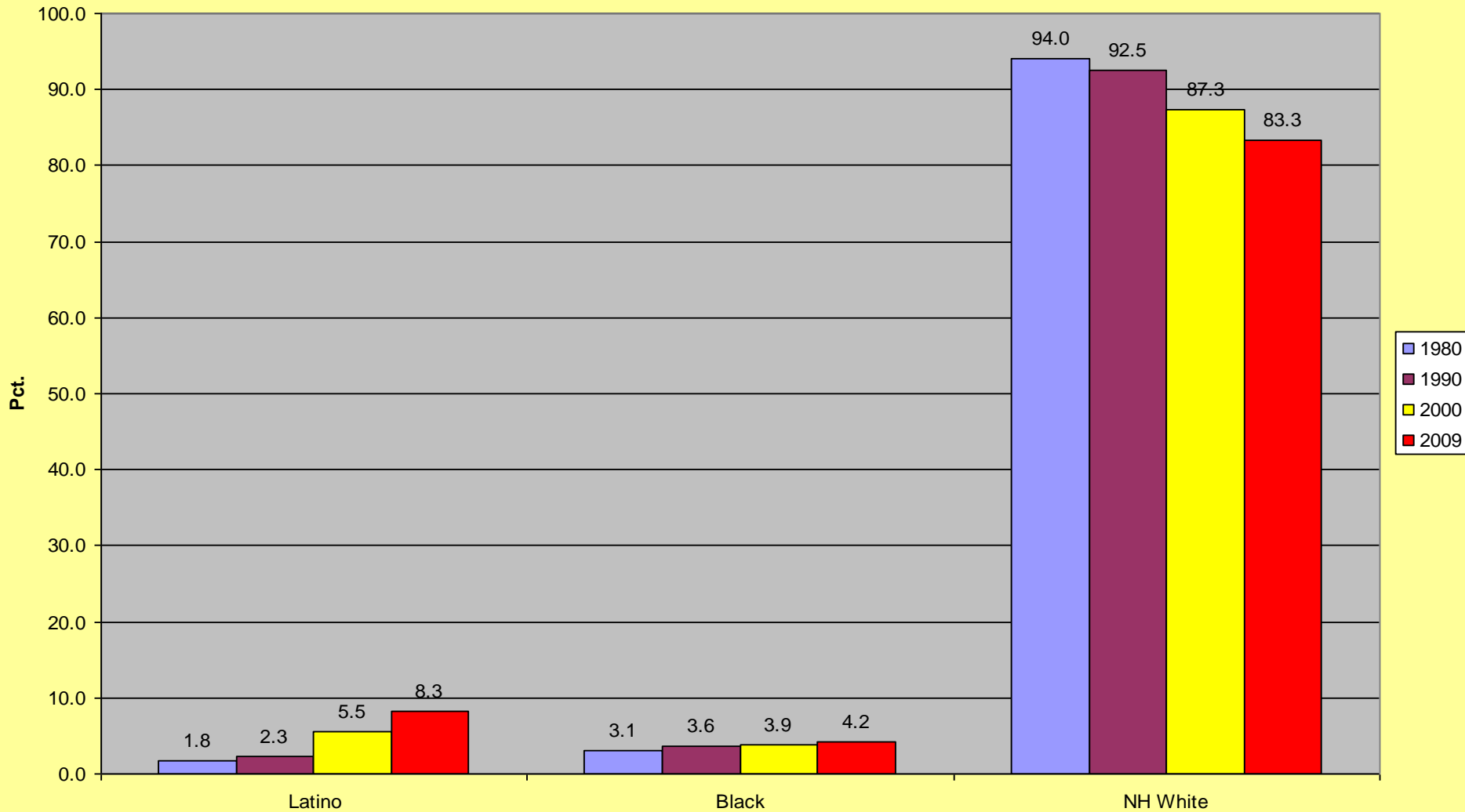


Note: Between 1980 and 1990, the white population declined by 15,281 while the Latino population increased by 8,944.

Percentage of the Nebraska Population That is Latino, 1980-2009.

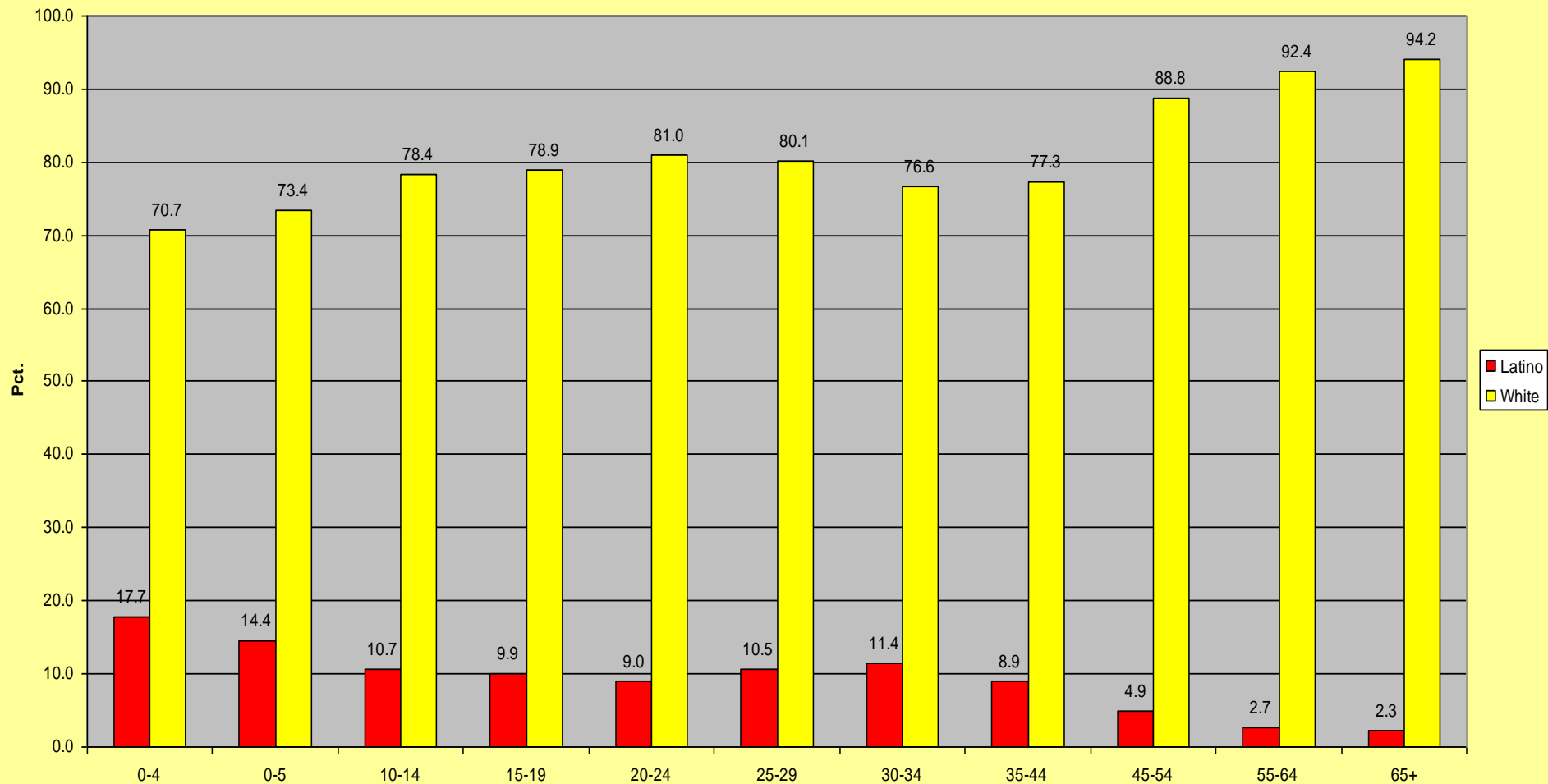


Falling White Percentages, Stable Black Percentages, and Rising Latino Percentages in Nebraska, 1980-2009.



The Demographic Divide Between Latinos and Whites in Nebraska

Percentage Representation of Latinos and Whites in the Nebraska Population by Age Groups, 2009.



Latinos in Nebraska are Young

Median Age in 2009

Latinos 23.0

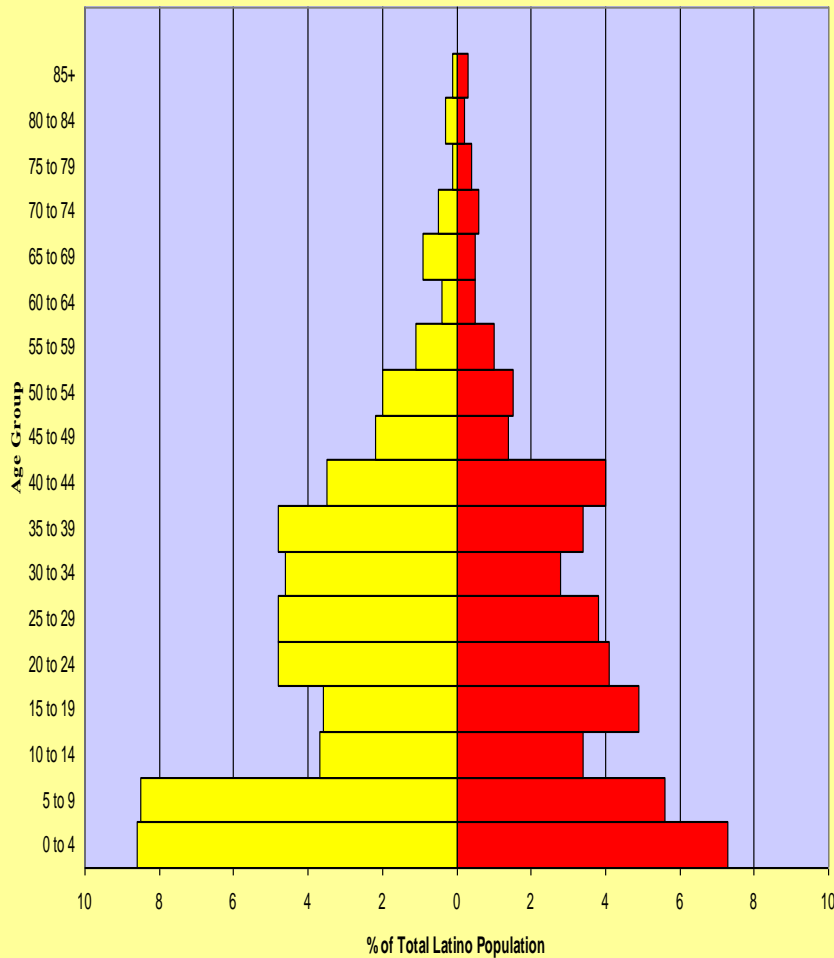
Blacks 27.4

Whites 38.8

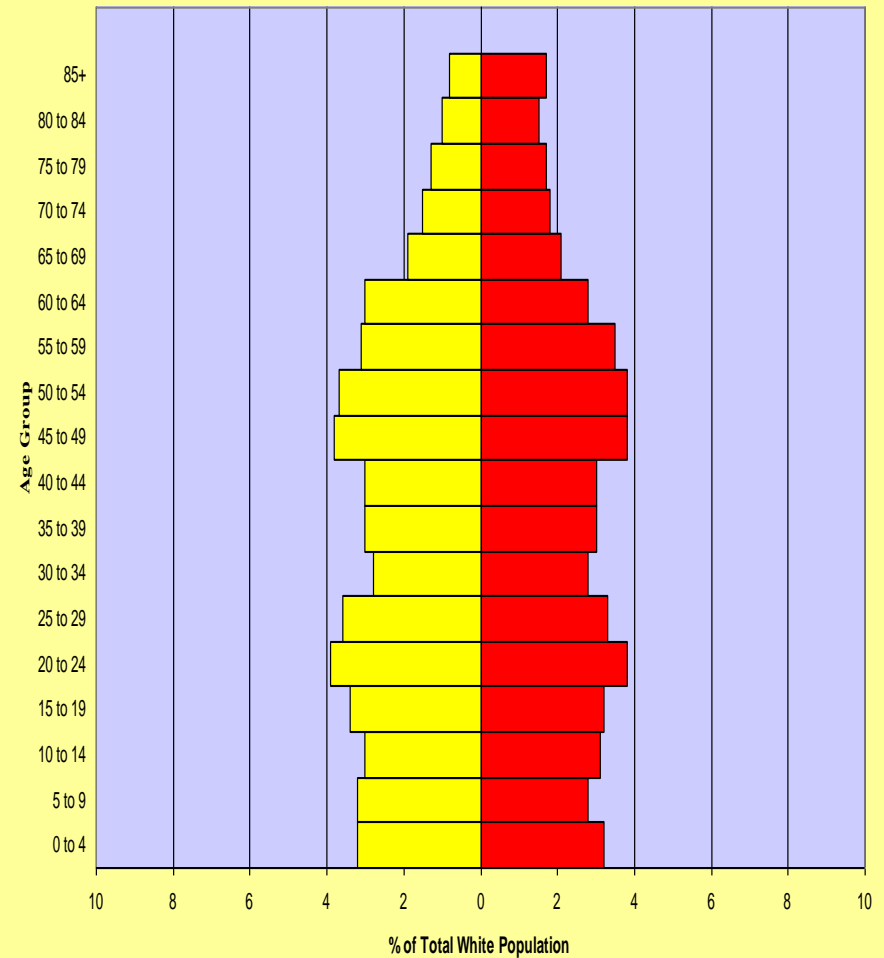
Age/Sex Pyramid for Latinos and Whites in Nebraska, 2009.

LATINOS

WHITES



Females
Males



Females
Males

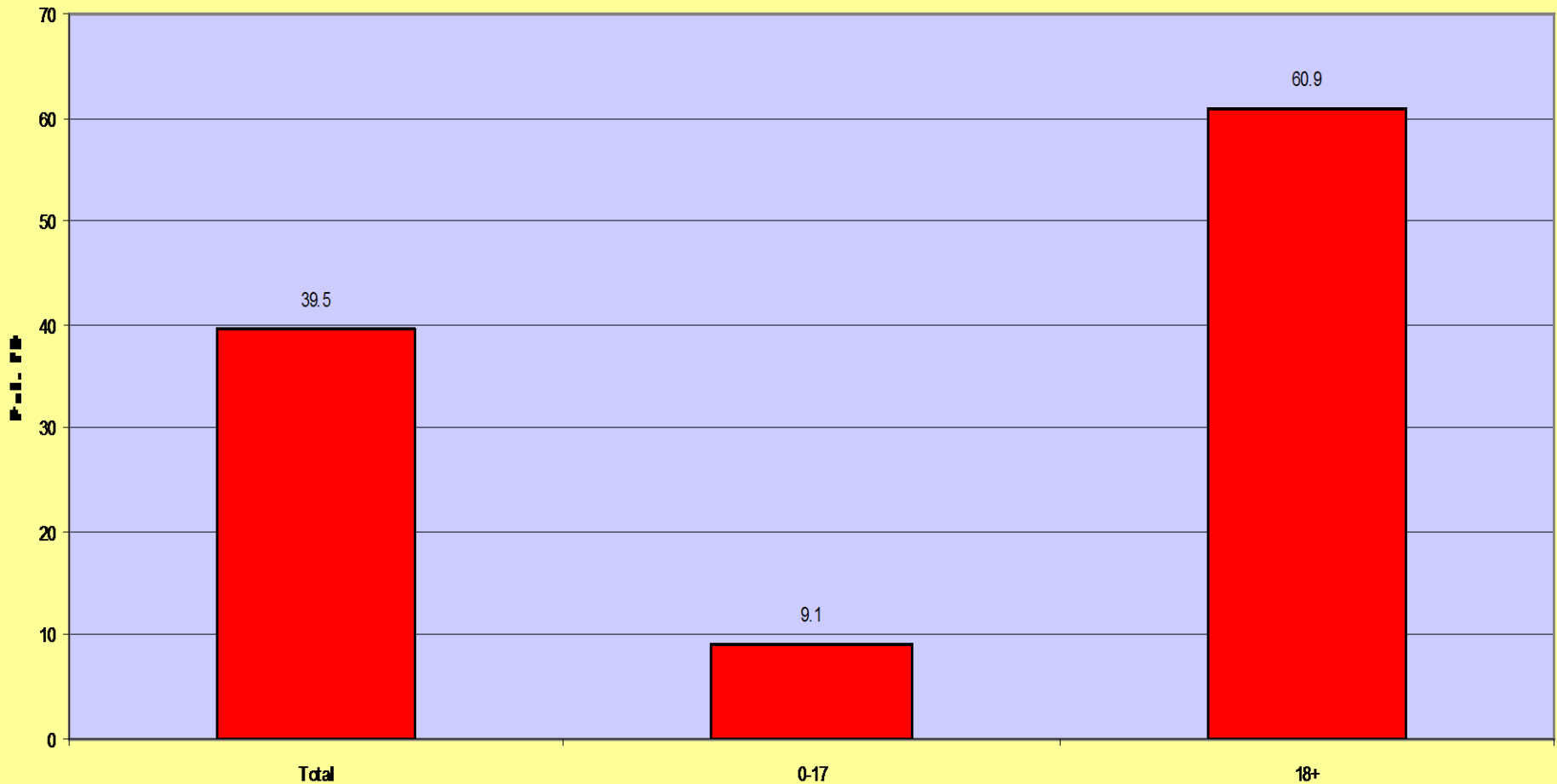
Implication of the Youthfulness of Latinos in Nebraska

The future population of Nebraska will
increasingly be Latino

**Profile of Nebraska Latinos:
Details from the 2009 American Community
Survey (ACS)**

Nativity and Language

Percentage of Latinos in Nebraska Who are Foreign-Born by Age Group, 2009.



Source: 2009 American Community Survey (ACS).

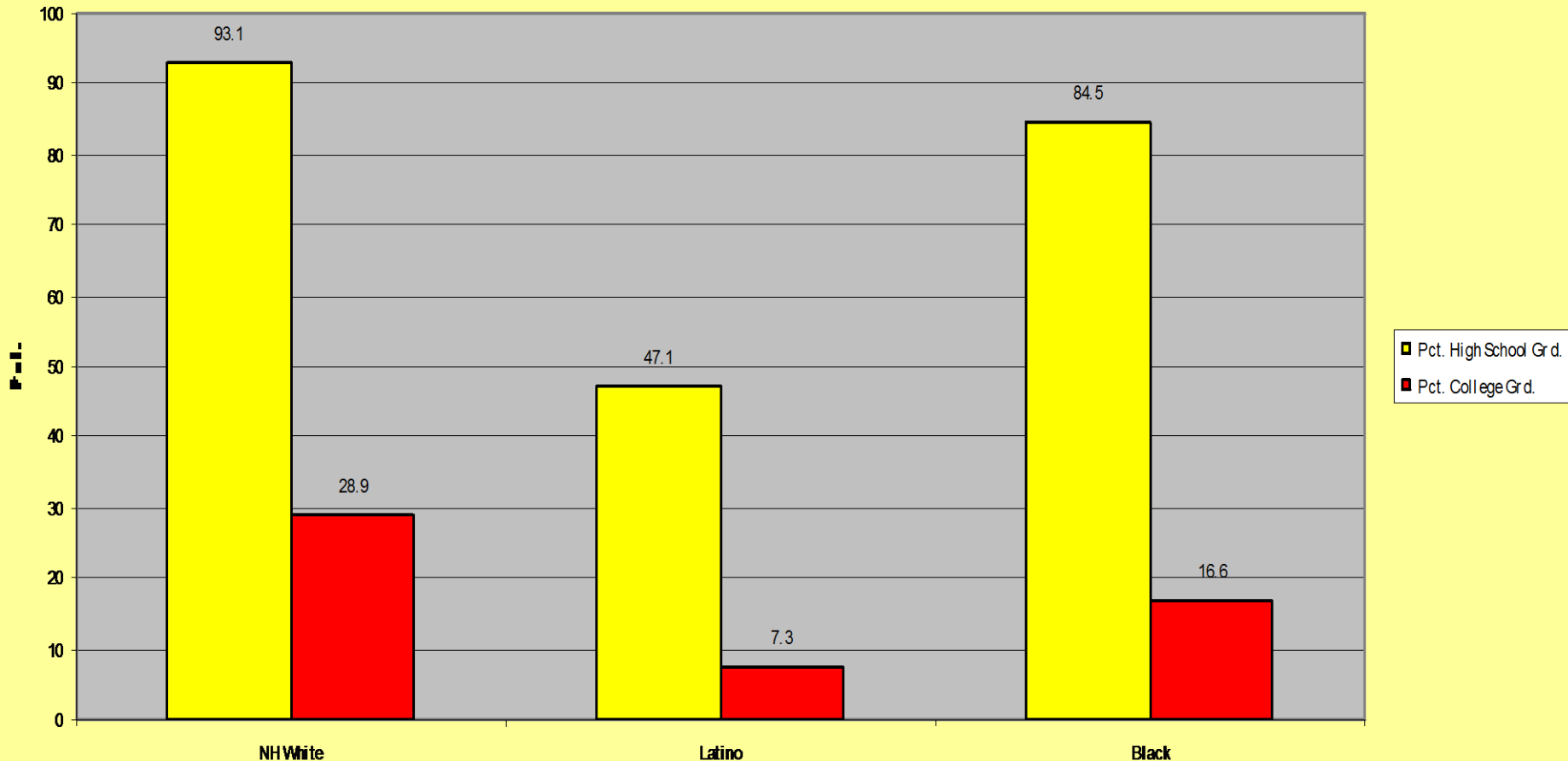
Percentage Distribution of Language Spoken at Home Among Latinos 5 and Older in Nebraska by Nativity, 2009.



Source: 2009 American Community Survey.

The Educational Attainment of Latinos:
The Major Challenge

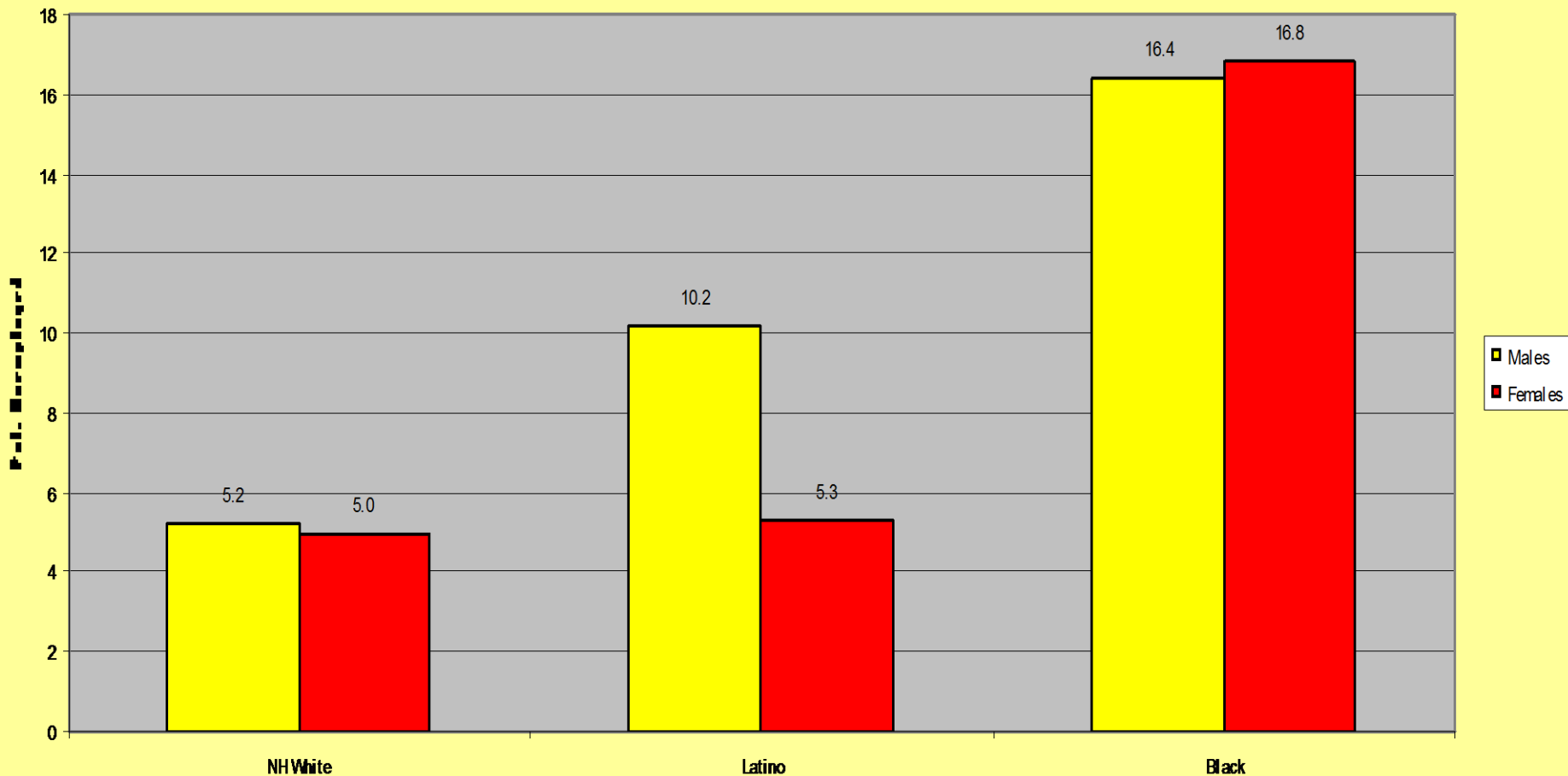
Percentage High School and College Graduates Among Non-Hispanic Whites, Latinos, and Blacks 25 and Older in Nebraska, 2009.



Source: 2009 American Community Survey (ACS).

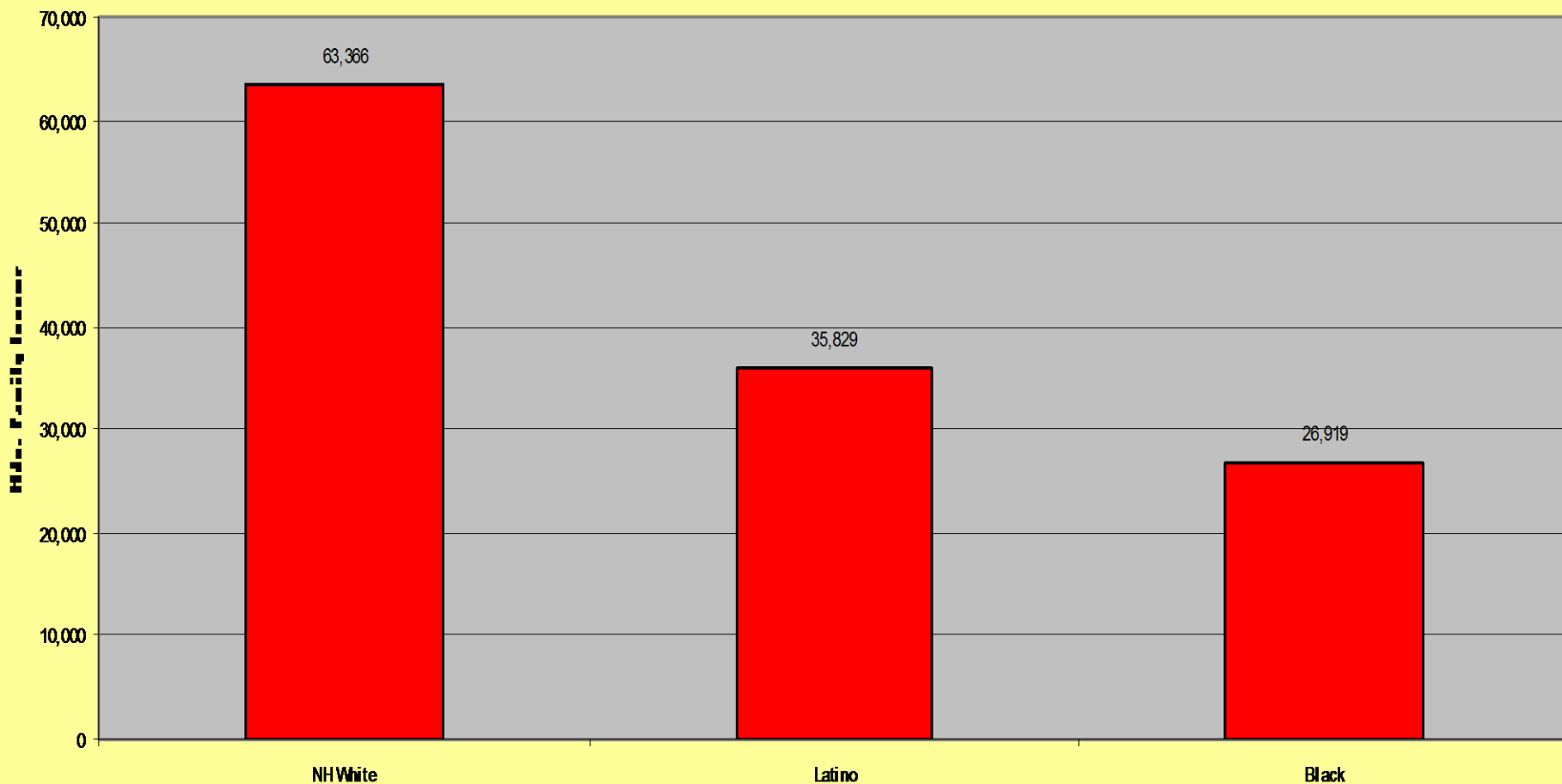
Socioeconomic Matters

Unemployment Rate Among Non-Hispanic Whites, Latinos, and Blacks by Sex in Nebraska, 2009.



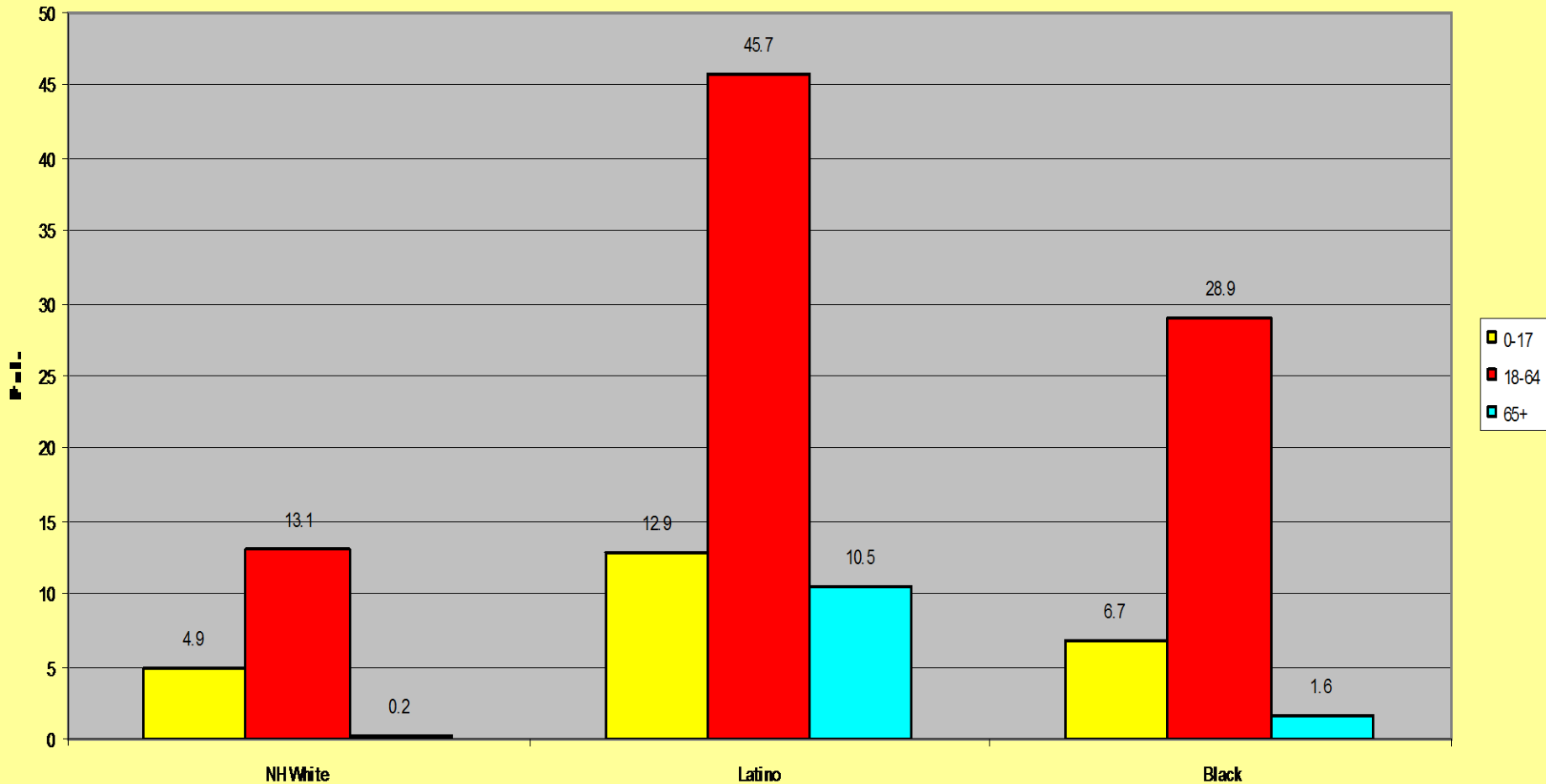
Source: 2009 American Community Survey (ACS)

Median Family Income Among Non-Hispanic White, Latino, and Black Families in Nebraska, 2009.



Source: 2009 American Community Survey (ACS).

Percentage of Persons Without Health Insurance Among Non-Hispanic Whites, Latinos, and Blacks in Nebraska, 2009.



Source: 2009 American Community Survey (ACS).

Despite these trends....

- Latinos continue to be seen as perpetual foreigners despite having long historical roots in the U.S.
- Latinos continue to be ignored in much of social and political life in the U.S.
 - Mass media
 - Political dialogue

The Reality

- U.S. institutions (as well as those in Nebraska) will increasingly be affected by and dependent on Latinos in the coming decades.
 - Business community
 - Higher education system
 - Political institutions
 - Health care system
 - Religious institutions
- These trends well underway in the largest states and at the national level.
 - The rising dispersion of Latinos into parts of the country that have traditionally not had Latino populations suggests that all parts of the country will feel the impact of the Latino growth.

Implications for Higher Education

- Future higher education cohorts will increasingly come from Latino population
- Major challenge: leakage in the Latino educational pipeline
 - Dropout rates among youth of 50% or higher not uncommon [national tragedy; loss of such much human potential]
- Higher education institutions need to play a leading role in creation of K-16 programs for Latinos
- Need improvements in recruitment, retention, and graduation of Latino college students

Latinos: A National Asset

- Latinos ignored in many social and political domains in the United States
- Need to view Latino population as an asset not a liability
- Invest in education of Latino youth
- Case of Dalton, Georgia

The Current Environment

- Latinos are a combination with deep historical roots in the U.S. as well as segment that has immigrated recently
- Latino growth in U.S. and increasingly in new destination areas represent:
 - Globalization forces
 - Aging populations in developed countries and youthful population in developing countries
- Whites have historically enjoyed privilege of being white and living in the U.S. as the large majority in “comfortable space.”
- Changing demographic patterns and historical white space

El Fin