Promise of the Nation: Latinos, Immigrants, and the Future of the United States

Jared P. Sanchez
OVERVIEW

- Latinos
- Latino Immigrants
- Immigrant Latino Students
LATINOS IN THE UNITED STATES

- Latinos
- Major groups
- Where from?
- How big?
LATINO GROWTH DOWN IN THE LAST DECADE

U.S. Decadal Growth Rates for Population by Race/Ethnicity, 1980-2010

- **White**:
  - 1980-1990: 4%
  - 1990-2000: 3%
  - 2000-2010: 1%

- **Black**:
  - 1980-1990: 11%
  - 1990-2000: 15%
  - 2000-2010: 12%

- **Latino**:
  - 1980-1990: 48%
  - 1990-2000: 61%
  - 2000-2010: 43%

- **API**:
  - 1980-1990: 94%
  - 1990-2000: 49%
  - 2000-2010: 43%
LATINOS COMPRISE HALF OF U.S. GROWTH

U.S. Share of Decadal Population Growth by Race/Ethnicity

- **Other**: 2% (1980-1990) 6% (2000-2010)
- **Latino**: 35% (1980-1990) 56% (2000-2010)
- **Black**: 14% (1980-1990) 14% (2000-2010)
- **White**: 34% (1980-1990) 8% (2000-2010)

Latinos comprise half of U.S. growth.
YOUTH LEAD U.S. DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

U.S. Change in Youth (<18) Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2010

-4,310,525
-248,081
4,788,632
781,946
875,683

White
Black
Latino
API
Other
IMMINENT DEMOGRAPHIC SHIFTS

U.S. Changing Demographics, 1970-2050

- White
- Latino
- Black
- Asian/Pacific Islander
- Other

Data visualization showing the percentage of the U.S. population for different ethnic groups from 1970 to 2050.
SOUTHWEST & WEST STATES LEAD IN PERCENT LATINO

Percent Latino by State, 2010

- New Mexico: 46%
- Texas: 38%
- California: 38%
- Arizona: 27%
- Nevada: 22%
- Florida: 22%
- Colorado: 21%
- Nevada: 22%
- Arizona: 30%
- California: 38%
- Texas: 38%
- New Mexico: 46%

SOUTHWEST & WEST STATES LEAD IN PERCENT LATINO
LATINO GROWTH DUE TO BIRTH AMONG THE U.S. BORN

Latino Population by Nativity, 2006-10

- U.S.-born Latino: 67%
- Foreign-born Latino: 33%
BREAKING DOWN “LATINO”

Latino Population by Country of Origin, 2006-2010

- Mexican, 30,614,123
- Puerto Rican, 7,865,685
- Cuban, 1,682,283
- Dominican, 1,391,389
- Salvadoran, 1,594,901
- All other Latinos, 5,846,476
Distribution of Latino Population by Country of Origin, 2006-10

- Mexican, 60%
- Puerto Rican, 15%
- Cuban, 3%
- Salvadoran, 3%
- Dominican, 3%
- Guatemalan, 2%
- Colombian, 2%
- Honduran, 1%
- Ecuadorian, 1%
- Spaniard, 1%
- Nicaraguan, 1%
- Peruvian, 1%
IMMIGRANT LATINOS

- Who are they?
- Characteristics of Latino groups
U.S.-Born and Immigrant Populations in the U.S.

Population (millions)

- Immigrants
- U.S.-Born
Increasing number of immigrants in the U.S.
Decreasing share in California and Los Angeles
California: Among the Most Long-Term of Immigrant Populations

% of immigrants who arrived > 10 years ago, 2009
WHO ARE LATINO IMMIGRANTS?

Latino Immigrant Population, 2006-2010

- **Mexican, 11,508,062**
- **All other Latinos, 2,138,127**
- **Salvadoran, 1,027,050**
- **Cuban, 1,010,970**
- **Guatemalan, 679,925**
- **Dominican, 829,274**

WHO ARE LATINO IMMIGRANTS?
WHO ARE LATINO IMMIGRANTS?

Distribution of Latino Immigrant Population by Country of Origin, 2006-10

- Mexican, 63%
- Salvadoran, 6%
- Cuban, 6%
- Dominican, 5%
- Guatemalan, 4%
- Peruvian, 2%
- Nicaraguan, 1%
- Venezuelan, 1%
- Ecuadorian, 2%
- Honduran, 2%
- Colombian, 3%
- Argentinean, 1%
- Nicaraguan, 1%
- Venezuelan, 1%
- Argentinean, 1%
- Mexican, 63%

WHO ARE LATINO IMMIGRANTS?
WIDE DISPARITIES IN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational Attainment by Race/Ethnicity/Nativity, Ages 25-64, 2006-2010

- **White, U.S.-born**: Bachelor's degree or higher (33%), Associate's degree (44%), Some college (9%), High school grad (23%), Less than high school diploma (28%)
- **White, Immigrant**: Bachelor's degree or higher (17%), Associate's degree (8%), Some college (26%), High school grad (28%), Less than high school diploma (34%)
- **Black, U.S.-born**: Bachelor's degree or higher (28%), Associate's degree (20%), Some college (30%), High school grad (20%), Less than high school diploma (20%)
- **Black, Immigrant**: Bachelor's degree or higher (8%), Associate's degree (10%), Some college (23%), High school grad (25%), Less than high school diploma (50%)
- **Latino, U.S.-born**: Bachelor's degree or higher (10%), Associate's degree (11%), Some college (25%), High school grad (50%), Less than high school diploma (4%)
- **Latino, Immigrant**: Bachelor's degree or higher (4%), Associate's degree (11%), Some college (25%), High school grad (50%), Less than high school diploma (4%)
- **API, U.S.-born**: Bachelor's degree or higher (53%), Associate's degree (52%), Some college (26%), High school grad (19%), Less than high school diploma (15%)
- **API, Immigrant**: Bachelor's degree or higher (9%), Associate's degree (12%), Some college (34%), High school grad (16%), Less than high school diploma (13%)
- **Native American, U.S.-born**: Bachelor's degree or higher (14%), Associate's degree (9%), Some college (26%), High school grad (17%), Less than high school diploma (17%)

**WIDE DISPARITIES IN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT**
LATINO EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE

Latino Immigrants with an Associate’s Degree or Higher, 2006-2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Venezuelan</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spaniard</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilean</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentinean</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panamanian</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombian</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivian</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peruvian</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuban</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rican</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Latino</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaraguan</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rican</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguayan</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuadorian</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduran</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemalan</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvadoran</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Latino Immigrants</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## MANY LATINOS ELIGIBLE TO NATURALIZE

Size of Immigrant Population by Citizenship, Residency Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>Naturalized</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Non-Citizen</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Legal Permanent Residents (LPRs)</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>LPRs Eligible to Naturalize</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>2,704</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>9,043</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>3,320</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>2,650</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>1,155</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>614</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1,233</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1,134</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>1,243</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, Foreign-born</td>
<td>8,250</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>7,705</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>5,900</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>17,458</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>22,461</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>13,070</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>8,530</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Universe includes total population. Data on LPRs are from Rytina (2012), and represent estimates for January 1st, 2011. Numbers are in thousands. Percentages are figured as shares of all immigrants from each country of origin.
LATINO YOUTH

- Number of immigrant Latino students
- General issues
Latino Immigrant Students, United States, 2009-2011, Ages 5 to 24
DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE IN SOUTH L.A.

South Central Los Angeles High School Demography, 1981-82 School Year

Crenshaw
Dorsey
Fremont
Jefferson
Jordan
Locke
Manual Arts
Washington Prep

Other
Latino
African American

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE IN SOUTH L.A.
DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE IN SOUTH L.A.

South Central Los Angeles High School Demography, 2008-09 School Year

Crenshaw: 68% Latino, 30% Other, 2% Other
Dorsey: 57% Latino, 42% Other, 1% Other
Fremont: 90% Latino, 9% Other, 1% Other
Jefferson: 90% Latino, 9% Other, 1% Other
Jordan: 77% Latino, 22% Other, 1% Other
Locke: 67% Latino, 31% Other, 1% Other
Manual Arts: 81% Latino, 18% Other, 1% Other
Washington Prep: 52% Latino, 47% Other, 1% Other
A DIFFERENT GENERATION GAP

Median Age by Race/Ethnicity
U.S., 2009

- Non-Hispanic White: 41
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 35
- African American: 32
- Native American/Alaska Native: 31
- Latino: 27
- Other or Mixed Race: 19

A DIFFERENT GENERATION GAP
A DIFFERENT GENERATION GAP

Age by Race/Ethnicity/Nativity
1980

- Non-Hispanic White
- African-American or black
- Latino, U.S.-born
- Latino, immigrant
- Asian, U.S.-born
- Asian, immigrant
- Other or Mixed Race

A DIFFERENT GENERATION GAP
A DIFFERENT GENERATION GAP

Age by Race/Ethnicity/Nativity
2005-2009

- Non-Hispanic White
- African-American or black
- Latino, U.S.-born
- Latino, immigrant
- Asian, U.S.-born
- Asian, immigrant
- Native American/Alaska Native
- Other or Mixed Race

A DIFFERENT GENERATION GAP
A DIFFERENT GENERATION GAP

Growing Generation Gap in the U.S. 1975-2010

Share of Seniors Who Are Non-Hispanic White

Share of Youth Who Are Non-Hispanic White

THE GAP MATTERS

Income Adjusted Per Pupil Spending on Public Schools & the Generation Gap by State 2007-2008

Per Pupil Spending / Per Capita Income

Difference in % non-Hispanic white between the old (>65) and the young (<18)

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

Percent of 18-24 Year-Olds Not Enrolled in School and Without a Diploma, 1990-2010

- **1990**
- **2000**
- **2006-2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2006-2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino, U.S.-born</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino, Immigrant</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, U.S.-born</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, Immigrant</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DISCONNECTED YOUTH

16-24 Year-Olds Not in Work or School, 1980 to 2006-2010

- Native American or Other
- Asian/Pacific Islander
- Latino
- Black
- White
LOOKING FORWARD: Challenges & Opportunities

Demographic change is inevitable - even in areas not traditionally Latino

Size of Latino pop. - both Native and Immigrant - will influence major policy

Growing 2\textsuperscript{nd} generation population has profound effects on National social and economic health
Thanks!

For more reports and data, visit [http://csii.usc.edu](http://csii.usc.edu)