LATINO IMMIGRATION IN NORTH CAROLINA: A DEMOGRAPHIC AND SPATIAL OVERVIEW

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Latino Initiative-Orientation
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Presentation Outline

- Demographic Megatrends confronting America
- North Carolina and the Nuevo South
- Remaking North Carolina
- Latino Settlement and Place-Making: Myths and Reality
Demographic Megatrends: Disrupting 21st Century America

- Graying of America: The Population Pyramid becomes a rectangle
- Immigration Drives Demographic Makeover
- Browning of America

Source: Pew Research Center
U.S. Age Pyramid Becomes a Rectangle

U.S. population by age group, 1950-2060

1960

Males

Females

Baby Boomers (born 1946-1964)

U.S. Age Pyramid Becomes a Rectangle

U.S. population by age group, 1950-2060

**Immigrant Share of Population**

Percent of U.S. population who are first- or second-generation immigrants

88% of all immigrants were European
50% were from Latin America

Changing Face of America

Percent of total U.S. population by race and ethnicity, 1960-2060

Demographic Megatrends Impacts on North Carolina

- Native Population – older and leaving labor force
- Old age dependency ratio grows
- Immigration fills the gap
- New North Carolinians are more multi-ethnic
America’s 21st Century Demographic Frame

- 2005-2050, U.S. population grow (48%) 438 million
- 82% growth immigrants and their descendants
- Foreign-Born Population in 2011
  - Mexico (29%)
  - India (4.6%)
  - Philippines (4.5%)
  - China (4.1%)
  - Vietnam (3.1%)
  - El Salvador (3.1%)
  - Korea (2.7%)
U.S. Hispanic Population by County

1980

In 1980, the U.S. population of 226.5 million included 14.6 million Hispanics. The Hispanic population was concentrated in the 47 counties (out of more than 3,100) that had at least 50,000 Hispanic residents. The map below shows where Hispanics lived in the U.S. in 1980 and provides detailed information on the 10 counties with the largest Hispanic populations.
In 2000, the U.S. population of 281.4 million included 35.3 million Hispanics. The map below shows where Hispanics lived in the United States in 2000 and provides detailed information on the 10 counties with the largest Hispanic populations.
U.S. Hispanic Population by County, 2011

In 2011, the U.S. population of more than 311 million included almost 52 million Hispanics. The map below shows where Hispanics lived in the United States in 2011 and provides detailed information on the 10 counties with the largest Hispanic populations.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“Traditional” Hispanic States (percentage total population, 2010)</th>
<th>New Hispanic Destination States (rank) percentage change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California (38%)</td>
<td>Alabama (1) 158%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas (38%)</td>
<td>South Carolina (2) 155%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida (23%)</td>
<td>Tennessee (3) 154%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York (18%)</td>
<td>Kentucky (4) 132%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois (16%)</td>
<td>South Dakota (5) 129%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona (30%)</td>
<td>Arkansas (6) 123%</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Jersey (18%)</td>
<td>North Carolina (7) 120%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorado (21%)</td>
<td>Mississippi (8) 117%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico (46%)</td>
<td>Maryland (9) 112%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Georgia (10) 103%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Hispanic Population Geography in North Carolina, 2010

- Three Settlement Nodes
  - Military Base Counties (1970s-1980s)
  - Rural-Agricultural Counties (1980s-present)
  - Urban and Suburban Counties (1990s–future)
Urban Destinations:
Hispanic Hypergrowth Metros

- The 21st Century new immigrant gateways
- 18 metropolitan areas designated by Suro and Singer (2000) as Hispanic Hypergrowth, 3 of the top 5 are in North Carolina
- Expanding and broadening opportunities in Southern cities
  - Raleigh/Durham (1)
  - Atlanta (2)
  - Greensboro/Winston-Salem (3)
  - Charlotte (4)
- MSA boundaries include Chatham and Randolph counties
The New Mayberry

North Carolina cities and towns percent Hispanic/Latino 2010

N.C. municipalities
Percent Hispanic/Latino origin
- 20.01% - 50.32%
- 8.4% - 20% Above N.C. average (8.39 percent)
- 5.01% - 8.39% At or below N.C. average
- 0% - 5%

Source: Census 2010
## Hispanic and Latino Settlement History

### Siler City - Asheboro

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Chatham County</th>
<th>Randolph County</th>
<th>North Carolina</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>564 (1.4%)</td>
<td>734 (.06%)</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>184 (3.8%)</td>
<td>180 (1.1%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>4,743 (9.6%)</td>
<td>8,646 (6.6%)</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,740 (39.3%)</td>
<td>4,316 (19.9%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>8,228 (13%)</td>
<td>14,698 (10.4%)</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,924 (49.8%)</td>
<td>6,777 (26.9%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>8,619 (12.9%)</td>
<td>15,541 (10.9%)</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census of Population
Why North Carolina?

• **Economy**
  - growing service-based economy
  - need for both workers across occupational spectrum
  - Bank of America phenomenon (early 1990s turning point)

• **Landscape of Opportunity**
  - entrepreneurship encouraged
  - year-round employment
  - female employment opportunities

• **Quality of Life**
  - Family-friendly community

• **Welcoming**
  - little immigration history or experience
  - expansive labor market
  - immigration non-political issue
Recent Hispanic Migration Streams to North Carolina

• Rural to urban migration (Southern roots)
  o slowing in rural manufacturing and labor intensive agricultural work
  o broader opportunity base in urban and suburban areas

• Out-migration from traditional immigrant gateways (New York City, Los Angeles, Houston, Chicago)
  o economic opportunities
  o discrimination and political tension over immigration
  o declining quality of life

• Direct international immigration
  o poverty, social and political exclusion, lack of access to mechanisms for upward mobility, etc. ... push people to leave place of birth
Traditional Immigrant Settlement Geography (The Chicago School)

- Immigrant “Gateway Cities” key entry points for people and goods moving into the U.S.
- Immigrants settle in the poorest and least desirable neighborhoods
- Arriving in the city, immigrants settle in the Center City close to job opportunities
- Immigrants are attracted to pre-existing immigrant communities
- Urban immigrant settlement leads to ethnic enclaves (ghettos, barrios)
21st Century Gateway: Immigrant Settlement Elements

- **New Gateway Cities and Metros** – new economies, rapidly growing, interior locations
- **Suburban Settlement** – housing costs, job location, immigrant presence
- **No Ghettoization**
- **Place Making Activities** – economic, social, residential
State and Local Policy Implications of Immigration

• Immigrants create problems
  - costs of service provision
  - job competition
  - ethnic and racial tensions
  - spaces and places of identity

• Immigrants are positive agents of change
  - revitalization of business and residential districts
  - add to culture and community diversity
  - growing entrepreneurial activity
  - supporting global business activity
Questions?

Presentation is available at:
http://mseap.uncc.edu/presentations