# Emerging and Established Hispanic 

 Communities: Implications of Changing Hispanic Demographics
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## Disclaimer

The views expressed in this presentation do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, the Administration for Children and Families, or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

## Overview

- Brief overview of the National Research Center on Hispanic Children \& Families
- Background on the topic of today's webinar
- Presentations

1. Geographic distribution of Hispanics in US
2. Implications of where Hispanics live for children and families
3. Implications for service providers serving Hispanic families in emerging or established communities

- Discussion/Q\&A


## Center Mission and Objectives

Mission: A hub for research to help programs and policy better serve low-income Hispanics across three priority areas:

- Poverty reduction and economic self-sufficiency
- Healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood
- Early care and education


## Primary Objectives:

1. Conduct Research
2. Build Capacity
3. Communication and Dissemination
www.hispanicresearchcenter.org


## Emerging and Established Hispanic Communities

- Demographics of the Hispanic population are changing
- In addition to traditional Hispanic communities, communities of Hispanics in new locations are emerging across the country
- Topic arose across all three Center priority areas
- Poverty reduction and economic self-sufficiency
- Healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood
- Early care and education
- Bring together leaders in the field


## NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER ON

## HISPANIC CHILDREN \&FAMILIES

Mark Lopez
Pew Research Center

Geographic distribution of Hispanics in the US

## Historically, US has been a "White and Black" Nation

Percent of Total U.S. Population
Through the 1960s almost all Americans were either White or Black


This began to change with the passage of immigration legislation in 1965 that opened up the U.S to new immigration streams from Latin America and Asia...

And, within a generation, dramatic changes occurred...


Today, Hispanics are the largest minority with Asians a growing presence


## Reaching New Highs, Through Growth is Slowing

## U.S. Hispanic Population



## Where Were Concentrations in 1980? Almost All 15\%+ Countles Along Border



# Where Were Concentrations in 2010? Many Concentrations Emerge in Distant Areas 



## In 1980, Counties with Largest Hispanic Concentrations In Border Region



## By 2011, Hispanic Population Is More Dispersed



## South, Midwest See Fastest Growth Between 2000 and 2011



## The New Face of America



## Hispanic Children Are a Growing Share of Public Kindergarten Classes

States Where 20\% or more of Kindergartners are Hispanic


Source: Pew Research Center Tabulations of the 2012 American Community Survey and the 2000 Decennial census (1\% IPUMS)

## Ethnic Composition of Latinos, 2013



## Largest Metro Areas and Hispanic Origin Groups

\% of the Hispanic population in each metro area that is ...

| ■ Mexican | ■ Pu | Rican | $\square$ Sal | adoran |  | ■ Cuban |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA | 78 |  |  |  |  |  | 181 | 5 | 7 |
| New York- <br> Northeastern NJ | 12 | 28 | 53 | 21 | 2 |  | 28 |  |  |
| Miami-Hialeah, FL | 361 |  | 54 |  | 41 |  | 30 |  |  |
| Washington, DC/MD/VA | 16 | 6 | 32 | 228 |  |  | 34 |  |  |
| Providence-Fall River-Pawtucket, MA/RI | 8 | 28 | 4 | 26 |  | 15 | 18 |  |  |

Source: Pew Research Center Tabulations of the 2011 American Community Survey

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## HISPANIC CHILDREN \&FAMILIES

Joseph Grzywacz
Florida State University

Implications of where Hispanics live for children and families
@NRCHispanic

# 10 Counties with the Fastest Latino Growth 

| County (State) | 2000-2011 <br> Growth <br> $\%$ | 2011 Hispanic <br> Population | 2011 Total <br> Population |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stewart (GA) | 1754.4 | 1,465 | 5,910 |
| Telfair (GA) | 849.3 | 2,041 | 16,057 |
| Beadle (SD) | 807.1 | 1,406 | 17,550 |
| Adams (MS) | 697.1 | 2,176 | 32,067 |
| Trempleau (WI) | 615.8 | 1,719 | 29,001 |
| Luzerne (PA) | 522.8 | 23,125 | 320,661 |
| Sevier (TN) | 452.0 | 4,880 | 91,466 |
| Frederick (VA) | 445.8 | 5,480 | 79,666 |
| Paulding (GA) | 442.5 | 7,584 | 143,542 |
| Macon (NC) | 400.4 | 2,272 | 34,074 |
|  |  |  |  |

The counties with fastest Latino growth are:

Rural Atlantic Southeast

## 8 of 10 Fastest growing Latino <br> Counties are in Primary Care HPSAs

 in "High Need" Mental Health Care HPSAs


## 7 of 10 Fastest growing Latino Counties are in Dental Care HPSAs



## Early Child Care Need

## Early Learning Unmet Need

More than $\mathbf{2 . 5}$ million four-year-olds don't have access to publicly funded preschool programs


## Main Points

Most of the counties with the fastest growing Latino population are rural.

- Health care provider shortage areas (Primary, Mental \& Dental)
- Substantial need for early child care alternatives


## So What........

- Culturally-sensitive care?
- School readiness?
- Human and social services readiness?


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Cleofas Rodriguez National Migrant Seasonal Head Start Association

Implications for service providers serving Hispanic families

## One example of a service provider:

- Migrant and Seasonal Head Start Programs:
- 1969
- Ages 0-school age
- 30 Grantees around the USA/40 States
- 30,0000-35,000 children annual served
- 85\% migrants/15\% seasonal
- Families rely on transportation services
- Atypical service delivery methods


## One example of a service provider:

- Comprehensive services for the child and their family:
- Early Learning
- Health
- Family well-being



# Typical farmworker migration streams in the United States: 



Three common streams!
Photo: National Center for Farmworker Health

## Impact of trends on

 providers:- Constant changing environment
- Challenges with finding qualified staff
- Turn-over
- Meeting the needs of Dual Language Learners
- Cultural sensitivity and competence
- Community impacts



## Impact on children and families:

- Disruptive
- Perceived impact on social emotional development of children
- Educational impact in later years
- Dangerous
- exposures
- working



## Innovative practices and

 ideas:- Migrating Teachers/Visiting Teachers
- Family/Staff development from within
- Partnerships with Growers
- Facilities
- Housing



## Group Discussion

1. Geographic distribution of Hispanics in the US, including changes in settlement patterns and population characteristics
2. Implications of where Hispanics live (i.e., emerging or established communities) for children and families
3. Implications for service providers serving Hispanic families in emerging or established communities

## Closing Comments

What are the 2-3 most critical gaps that should be addressed with additional research?

More specifically, how can the current knowledge base inform policy and what additional information do policy makers need to address the needs of the changing Hispanic population?

## Thank you!

National research Center on HISPANIC CHILDREN \&FAMILIES
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