

GLOBAL MIGRATION and THE NEW LATINO SOUTH



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NC Office of the Governor
June 19, 2008 - World View Program**

THE NEW LATINO SOUTH

U.S. Immigration – historical facts

- 1790 *Naturalization Act*-1st.immigration policy limited citizenship
- 1882 *Chinese Exclusion Act* – Chinese laborers no longer needed
- 1910 *Mexican Revolution* – migration to Southwest U.S.
- 1942 “*Bracero*” Program – for farm workers from Mexico
- 1986 *Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA)* - first recent serious attempt to curtail unauthorized migration
- 1996 *Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA)* & 1994 California Prop. 187 increased restrictions
- 2005-06: *Real ID Act*; *Secure Fence Act* passed; immigration reform didn't pass; 6,000 National Guards sent to southern border

THE NEW LATINO SOUTH

U.S. Immigration – historical facts

- 1513 P. de León lands in Florida; Spain ruled until 1821
- 1540 H. de Soto travels to Western NC (Cherokee co.)
- 1st Spanish lost colony in Morganton, NC
- Mexican West & Southwest until Mex/American War 1848
- History of US military interventions during 19th. & 20th. Centuries; Spanish/American War end 1898
- Doctrine of Manifest Destiny (1845); Platt Amendment (Cuba); Panama Canal (1914) Trading Route
- Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy (1933); School of Las Americas (1946)



THE NEW LATINO SOUTH

- Latinos have differences & similarities in cultural & social customs, political, economic conditions and history
- Most Latinos/Hispanics share a common language, Spanish. Yet there are more: Portuguese, indigenous and others
- U.S. is nation of immigrants: Europeans, Asians, Africans, Hispanics, etc...

Mexico: A Crucial Crossroads

(Source: Migration Policy Institute March 2004)

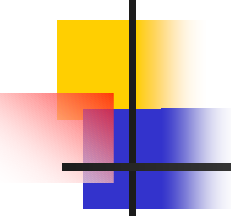
- Migration is primarily economically driven. Wage differentials 10 to 1 ratio in favor U.S. for manual/semi-skilled jobs. Latino migrants mainly from middle-to-lower socioeconomic segments
- Migration also guided by strong family, community and socioeconomic networks both sides of border. 1997 Migration Binational Study: “...U.S. friends and relatives often provide financing, shelter & jobs to new arrivals (authorized or unauthorized migrants)”
- Bracero Program (1942-64); Like many temporary programs, it left permanent legacy of continuing and intensifying emigration

THE NEW LATINO SOUTH- Immigrants



- **Hispanic heritage part of our nation: California, Texas, N. Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Arizona & Wyoming were part of Mexico until 1845-48; Florida claimed by Spain in 1500's**
- **Puerto Rico is U.S. territory since 1898**
- **Several generations of Hispanic-Americans as well as foreign-born Latinos**
- **High number of unauthorized immigrant Latinos**

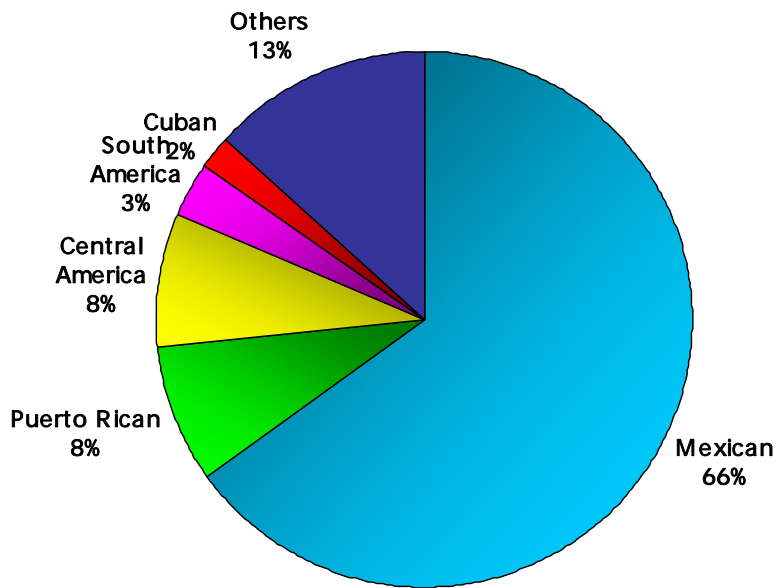
LATINO IMMIGRATION- Friend or Foe?

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- **This topic raises strong emotions & attitudes, as well diverse and polarizing opinions**
 - **U.S. immigration system overwhelmed due to insufficient resources and capacity**
 - **Immigration Acts 1986 & 1990 legalized many Latinos; 1996 law 2005 Real ID Act & 2006 border/port security legislation brought more restrictions to immigrants**
 - **Some immigrants given temporary immigration status (TPS) & refugee protection (ex. Cubans, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras)**

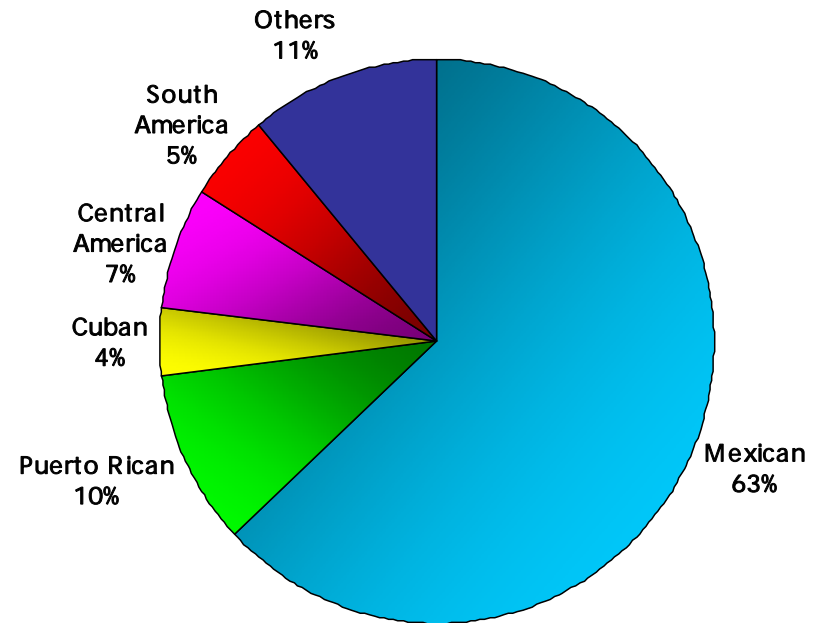


% Hispanics by Nationality

North Carolina

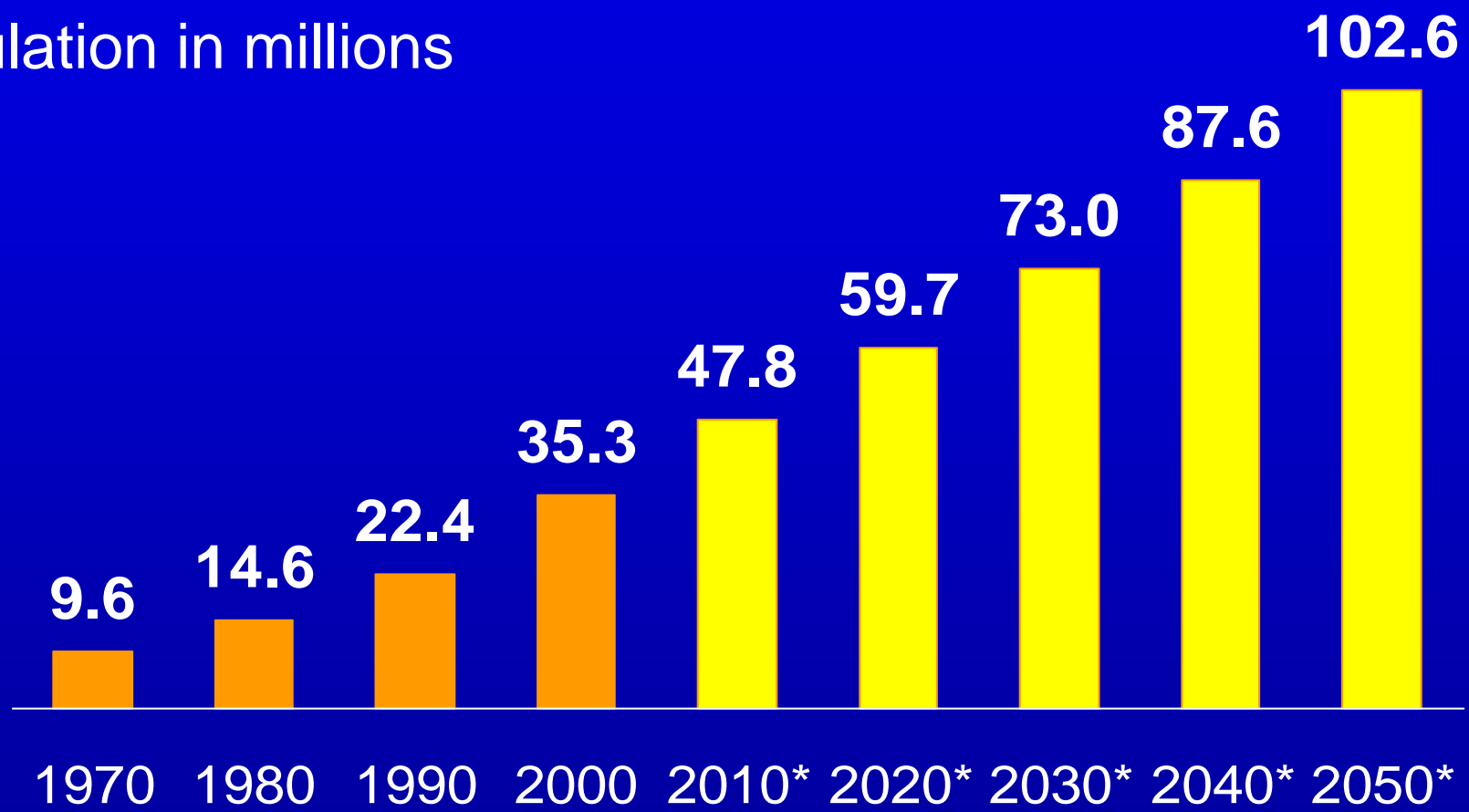


Total U.S.



2000 Census Data

Population in millions



Census

Projections

*Projected Population as of July 1

U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000 Decennial Censuses; Population Projections, July 1, 2010 to July 1, 2050

THE NEW LATINO SOUTH- Population Growth



- **Southeastern U.S. : highest population growth of Hispanics (1990 –2000) :**
 - North Carolina - 492%
 - Georgia - 300%
 - South Carolina - 211%
 - Alabama - 208%
- **Fast-growing economies magnets for young, unmarried, mobile Latino immigrants; Post-Katrina**



THE NEW LATINO SOUTH- Population Growth

- **Hispanics nationwide increased from 22.4mi. to 45.5 mi. (1990-2007) . Now largest ethnic group in U.S. - 15.1% of t. population (U.S. Census- 7/ 07)**
- **Hispanics in N.C. had a 492% population increase from 77,000 to 379,000 (1990-2000); 4.7% of the NC population (U.S.Census- year 2000)**
- **NC Hispanic population increased 68.5% ('00-'07) totaling 638,444; 7% of state population (Census 7/07)**

THE NEW LATINO SOUTH - Jobs



- **NC Hispanics are younger / healthier; 55.3% are working-ages of 18 - 44 vs. 37.3% non-Hispanics** (UNC-CH Economic Study 2006)
- **Many Latinos work low-paying / high-risk jobs seldom pursued by non-immigrants; H2A guest workers: 8,300 of 98,000 total NC farm workers** (E.S.C. – 2005)
- **They fill jobs 76 million “baby boomers” (born 1946- 64) are starting to leave (supply v. demand)**

THE NEW LATINO SOUTH - Economy

(I.A.D. BANK STUDY 2006)

- **Most immigrants send money to their countries, once they are well-established (\$45 bi/yr)**
- **NC immigrants will send \$1.2 bi. to Latin America in 2006**
- **U.S. workers born in L. America had gross income of \$465 bi.; 90% spent locally**

Latin America & NC: Global Economy

(UNC Economic Study 2006)

- **Hispanics in NC settled primarily in metro communities (71%) vs. rural (29%)**
- **NC exports to Latin America increased \$2.9 - \$4.1 bi. ('99-'04); created 70,000 jobs and \$231mi. in state/local taxes**
- **\$9.2 bi. impact to N.C. economy from purchases and tax payments; net cost to state budget is \$61 mi., \$102 per Hispanic resident, for health care, education and corrections**

Latin America & U.S. - Global Economic Partners



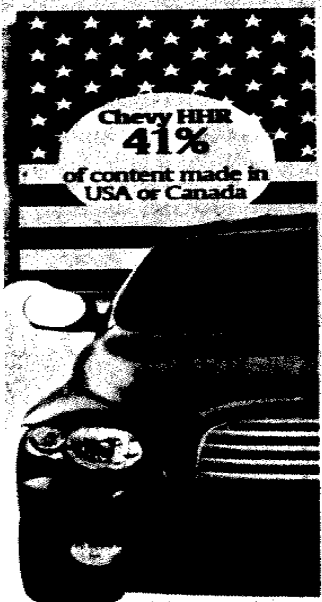
- **2006 US - L. Amer./Caribbean trade was \$555 billion Mexico is 2nd. US trading partner: trade \$290bi. in 2005**
- **Trade deals: NAFTA-1994; DR/CAFTA 2006; Peru-2007, Pending - Colombia, Panama & Uruguay (IADBank /US B. Statistics 2006)**
- **US top investor in L. Amer. & Caribbean. US companies invested \$353bi. (2005) employed 1.6mi. in L.A.; Sales to L.America support 2.5mi. US jobs (US Bureau Statistics)**

USA Today 3/22/07

Cover story

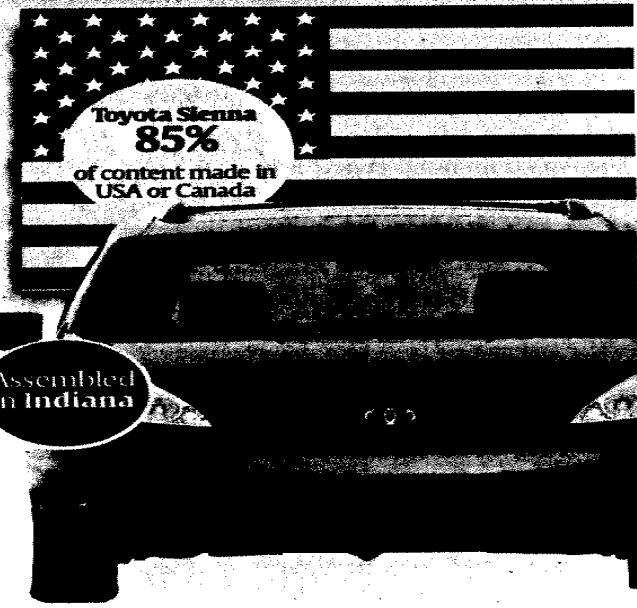
Which is more American?

Auto factory, as well as source of some parts, may be outside USA



Assembled in Mexico

Chevrolet via Wiecek



Assembled in Indiana

Toyota via Wiecek

by Chris Woodyard
SA TODAY

Joe Luehrmann likes American cars, has owned a ring of them and is considering buying another. But he faces a problem in trying to figure out what's American anymore. His brother just bought a Chevy Equinox, but one of its parts are from China. And he knows all about the Kentucky-built Camry, but buying a Toyota ships the profit to Japan. It brags in ads about its growing list of U.S. plants. Last year it imported 37% more cars from Japan to meet increased demand. General Mo-

tors promotes its trucks in TV commercials to strains of *This Is Our Country* but makes some of its best-known SUVs in Mexico. "What's American, vs. what's foreign? I can't really say," says the frustrated Luehrmann, a Chicago accountant. "It's not that easy. It's very shades of gray." The ambiguity creates a quandary for the many who consider "Made in the USA" a badge of honor. To them, the label means putting fellow countrymen to work at decent wages and supporting the U.S. economy in wartime. Some domestic-brand dealers use patriotic appeals to try to rev up the Buy American spirit.

But many consumers are increasingly confused. The world is no longer as simple as us vs. them, Detroit against the Asians and Europeans. It's a global industry now, in which all manufacturers are touching their automaking toes on the shores of just about every industrialized nation. Even GM, long the icon of American industry, hedges its bets. "We're very proud for the economic role we play in this country," says GM spokesman Greg Martin. "However, we're a global car company that happens to be based in the United States." The contradictions of a borderless automotive

Please see COVER STORY next page ▶

UNAUTHORIZED MIGRATION



- **European Union 2006 borders dealing with unauthorized African & East. Europe migration**
- **US increased raids, interior enforcement / DHS policy catch & no release / DHS – SSA share information & 287 (G) programs**
- **State legislation, Real ID, Medical, travel requirements**
- **E-Verify program; No match letters**
- **Immigrants' families of mixed legal status**

NEW LATINO SOUTH - Dilemmas



- **Immigration needs to be analyzed in context of interdependent nations in a Globalized World & post- 9/11 America**
- **NC growing vs. vanishing pains in transition to high-skilled economy**
- **Migration policy contradictions: protectionism in globalized economy**

Globalization & New Latino South

Challenges & Recommendations

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- **Embrace constructive Globalization (people, financial, knowledge/technology, governance)**
 - **Recognize “browning” & “aging” of America**
 - **Overcome cultural & language barriers, increase education level & access, social integration**
 - **Sound immigrant integration model: constant interaction, mutual adjustments & accommodations**
 - **Comp. Immigration Reform post- 9/11 America**
 - **Strengthen/ expand existing partnerships L. America**



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