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***Immigration, Incorporation, and the
Prospects for Reform***

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Immigration, Incorporation, and the Prospects for Reform

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The state of play on immigration:
national policy and national trends

II

The new metropolitan geography of
immigration

III

The second generation and social,
economic, and political incorporation

IV

What's next on immigration reform?

I. Immigration Reform: The National Context



Mexico-US border near San Diego, CA

I. The state of play on immigration: national policy and national trends

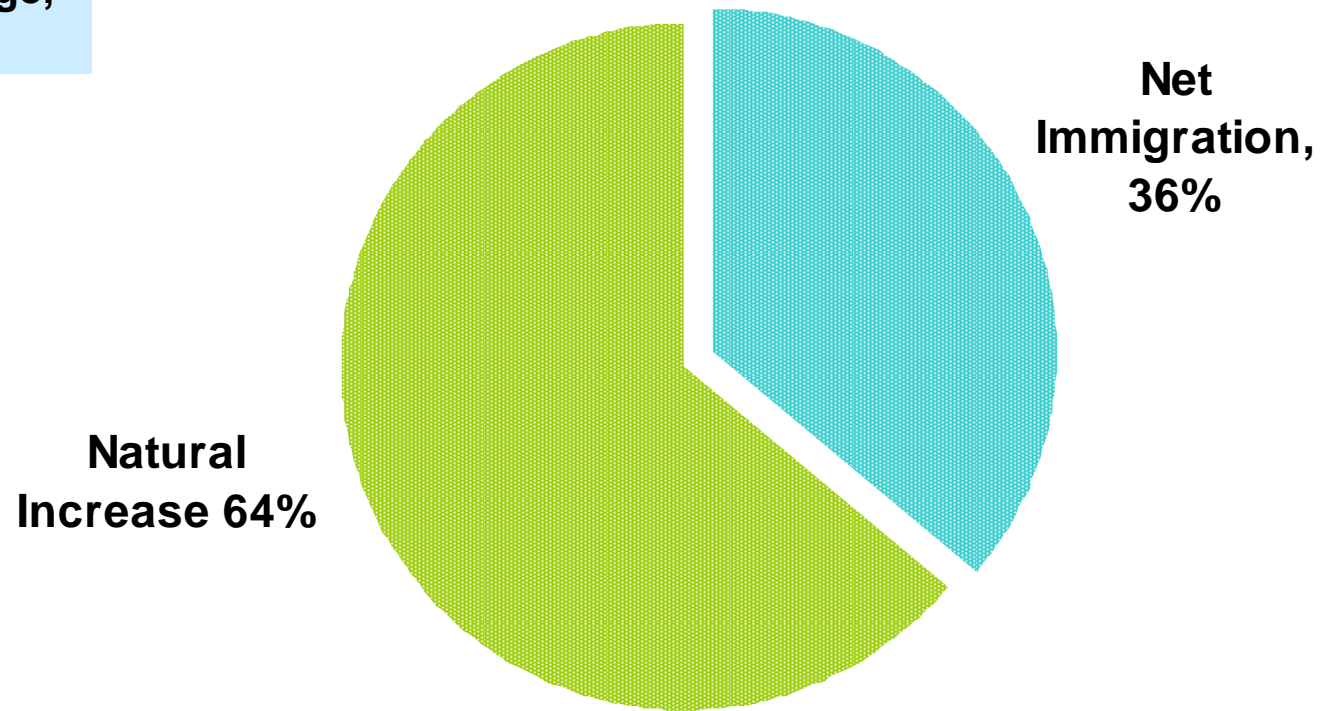
Failure of the federal government to overhaul laws

Historically rapid growth of the immigrant population

A new geography of immigrant settlement, including many areas with little recent history of immigration

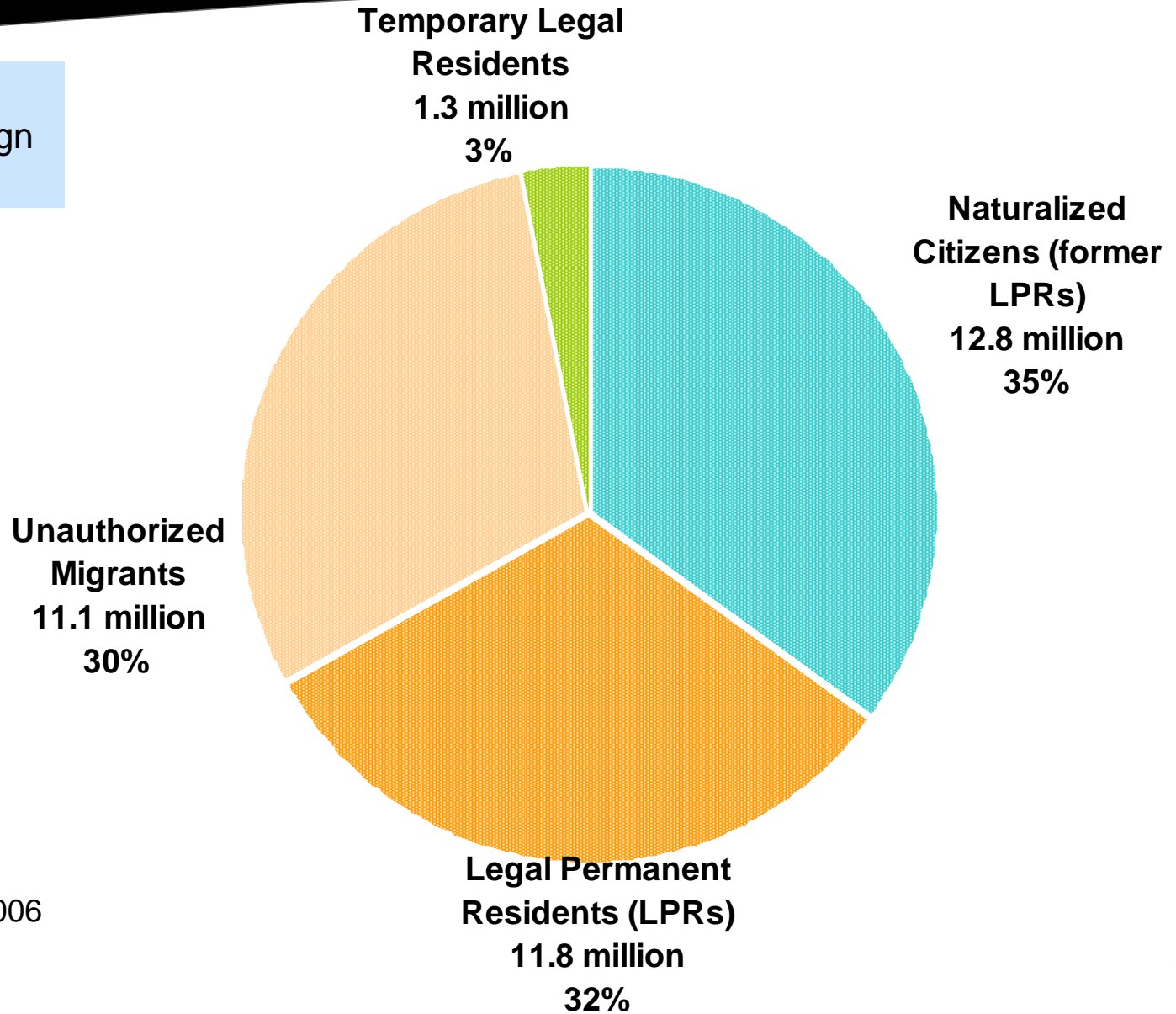
Currently thirty-six percent of US population growth comes from immigration

Components of population change, 2000-2009



An estimated 30 percent of immigrants in the US are unauthorized

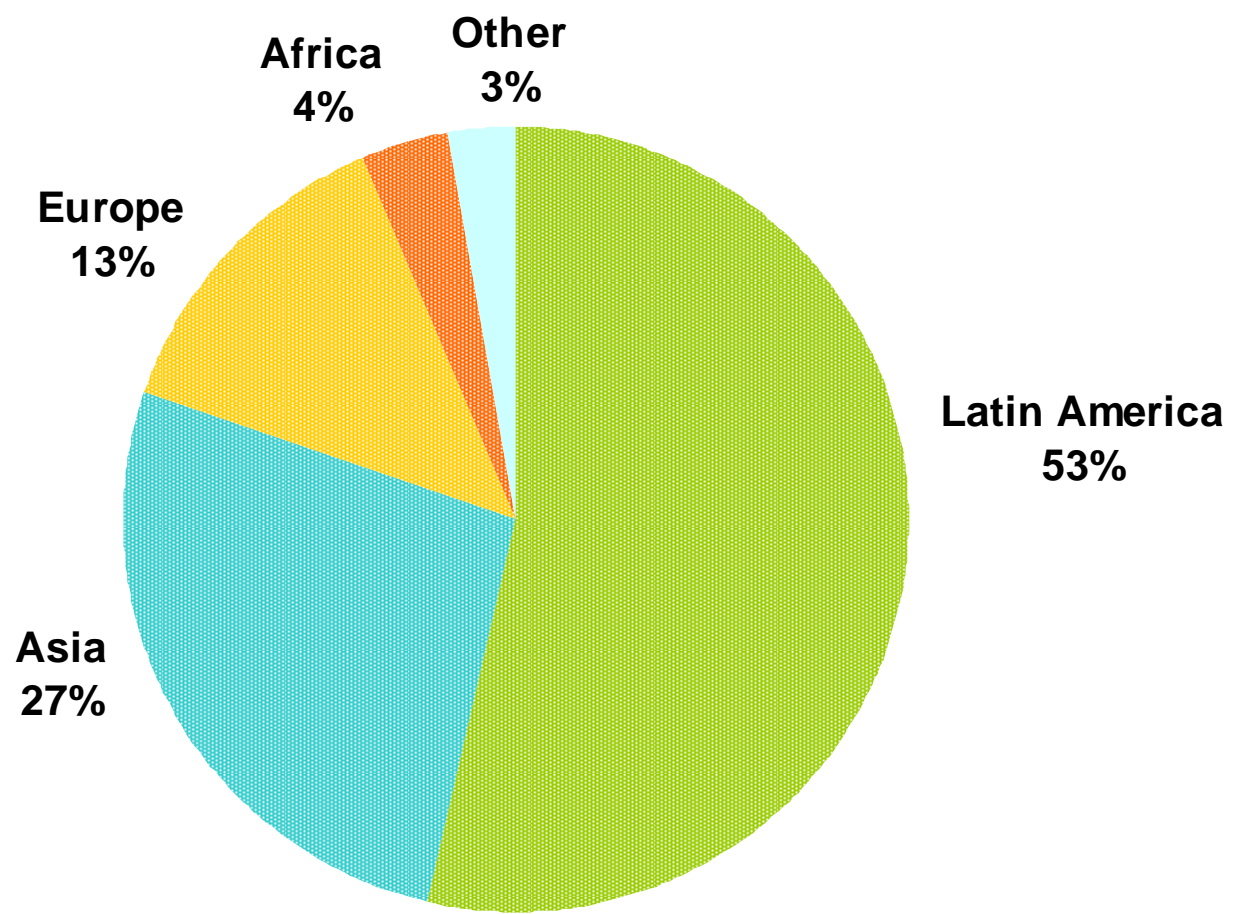
Estimated legal status of the foreign born, 2005



Source: Passel, 2006

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More than half of all immigrants are from Latin America; Asian immigrants represent about one-quarter



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2008

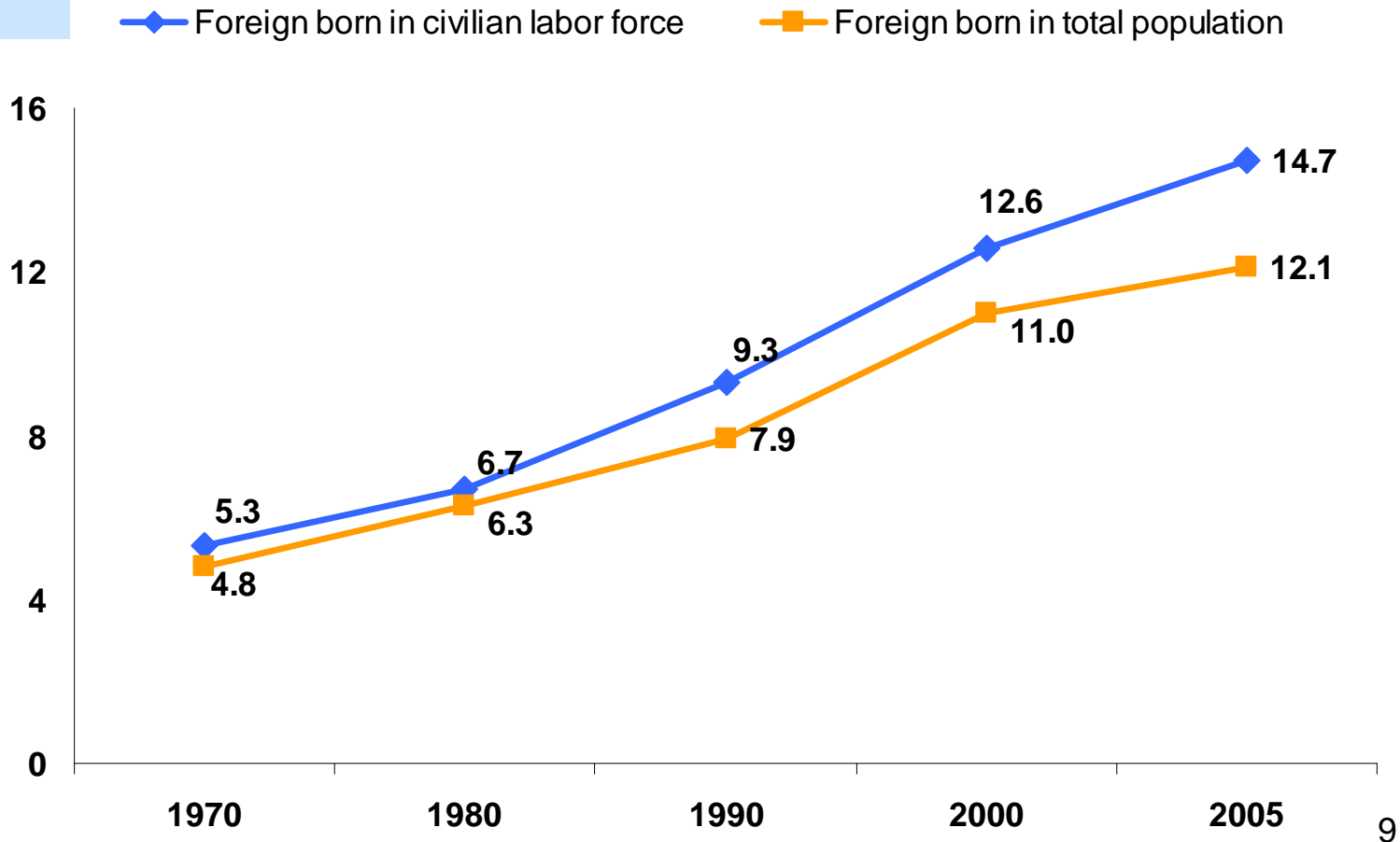
Nationally, Mexican immigrants dominate; diverse origins round out the top ten countries

Foreign-born
Persons Residing
in the U.S.2006

1	Mexico	11,541,404
2	Philippines	1,638,413
3	India	1,519,157
4	China	1,334,079
5	Vietnam	1,117,800
6	El Salvador	1,047,124
7	Korea	1,023,956
8	Cuba	935,865
9	Canada	846,913
10	Dominican Republic	766,570

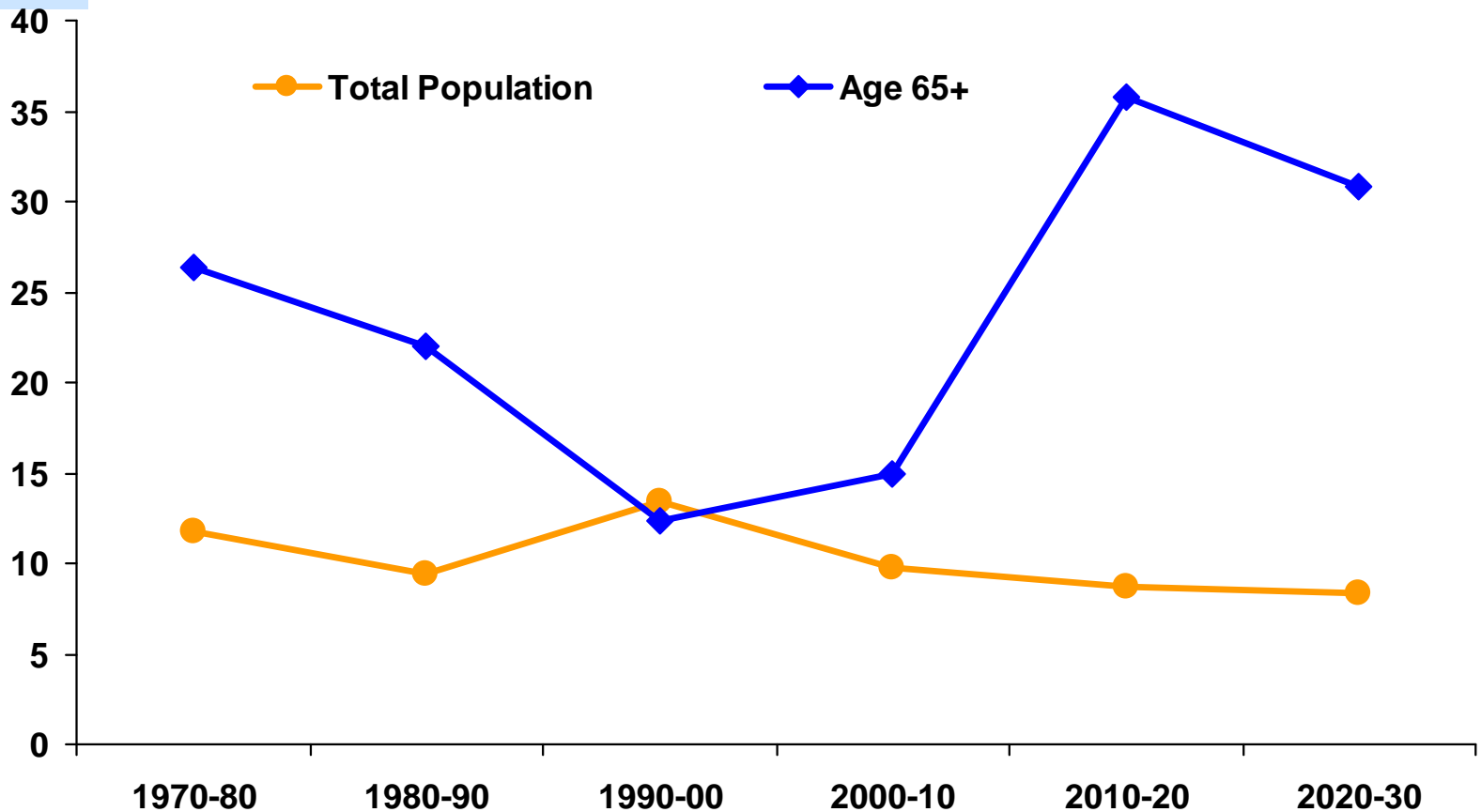
Immigrant workers are a growing part of the U.S. labor force

Foreign-born
Proportion of US
Labor Force and
Total Population,
1970-2005



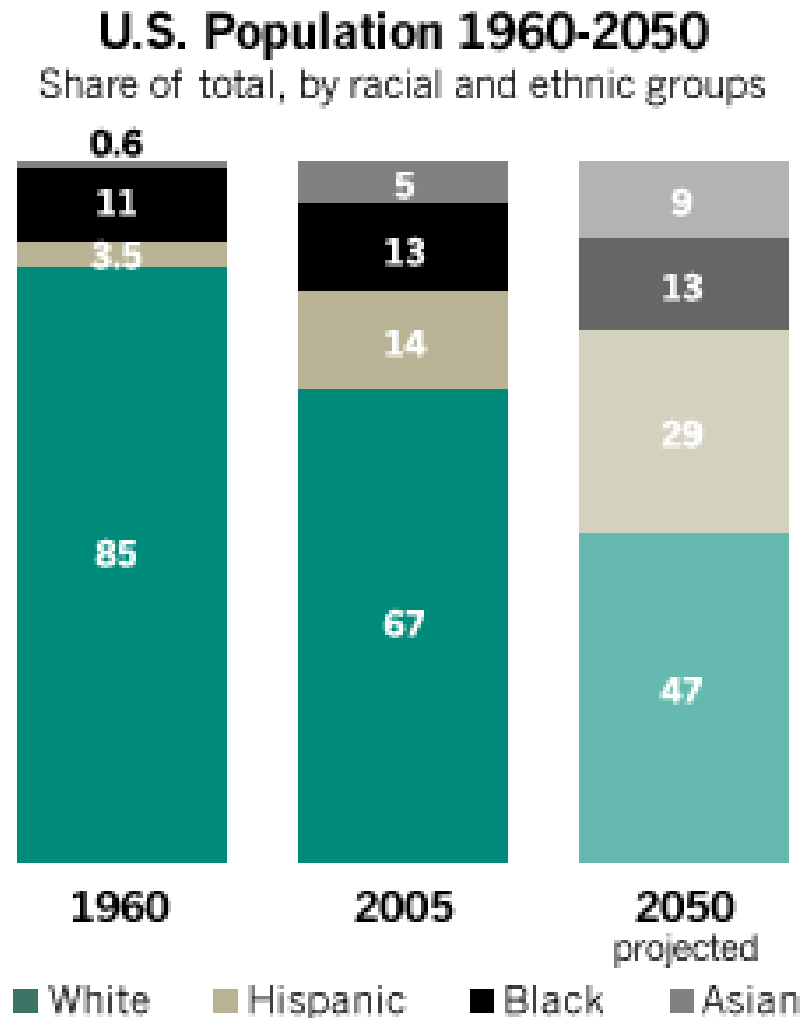
The U.S. population 65 and over is projected to spike in the next few decades

Total population and age 65+ growth, 1970-2030



Source: William H. Frey analysis

The Latino population will triple in size and account for most of the population growth, 2005-2050



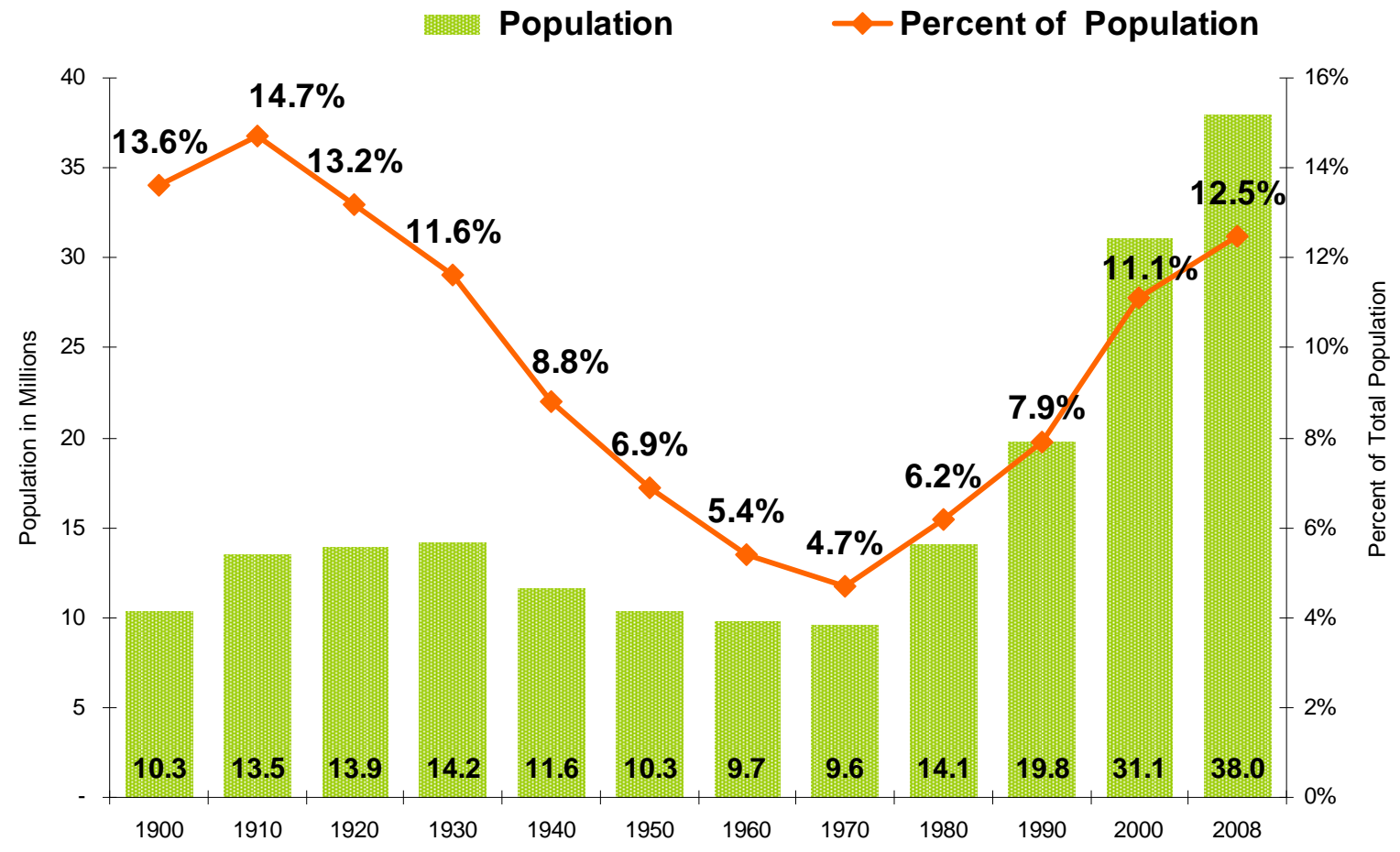


11. The New Metropolitan Geography of Immigration

Public Library, Montgomery County, MD

Immigration shares are approaching the peak years in the early 20th century

Total Foreign Born and Share Foreign Born in the United States, 1900-2008



Few cities have maintained their status as gateways throughout the 20th century

1900

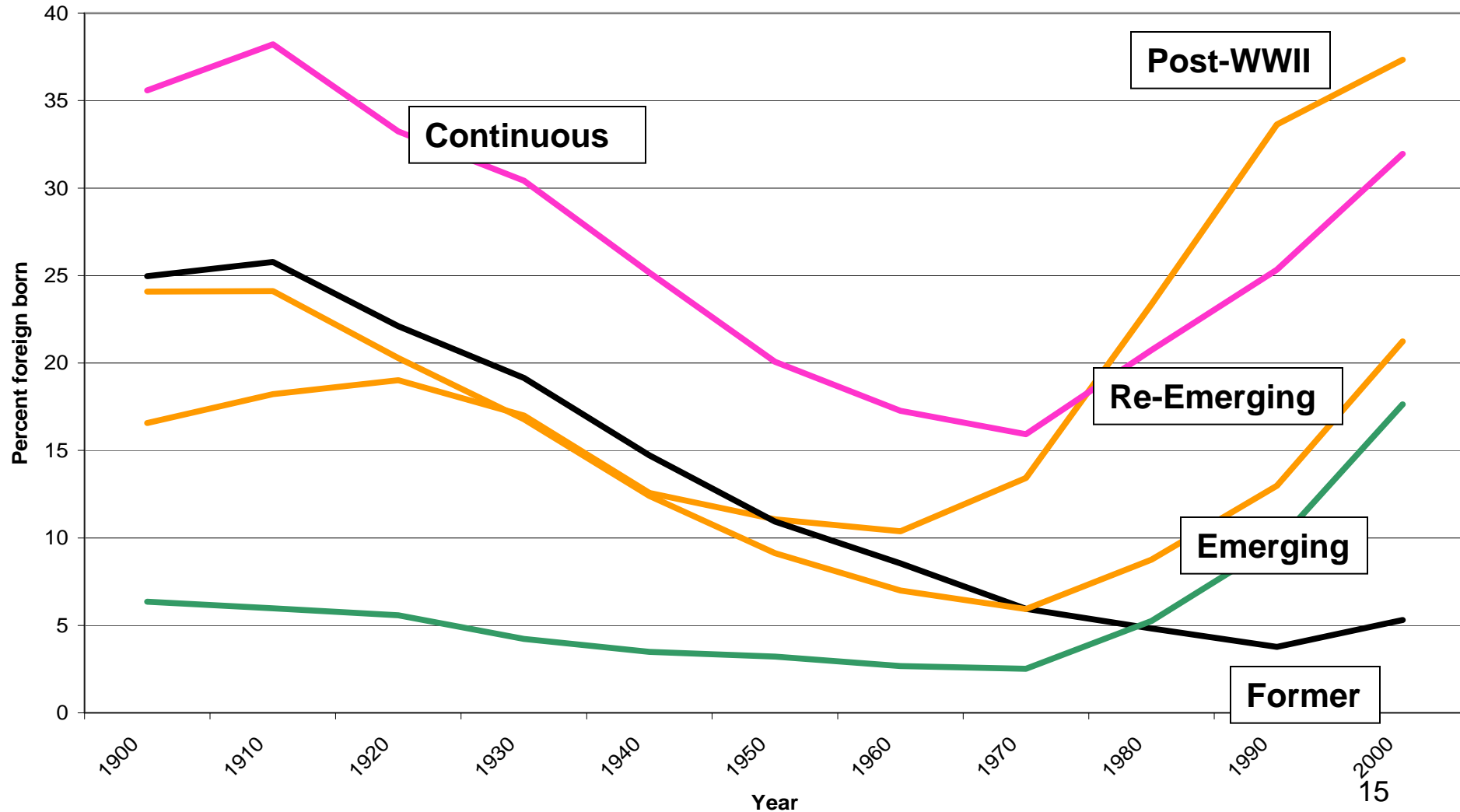
New York	1,270,080	37.0
Chicago	587,112	34.6
Philadelphia	<i>295,340</i>	<i>22.8</i>
<i>Boston</i>	<i>197,129</i>	<i>35.1</i>
<i>Cleveland</i>	<i>124,631</i>	<i>32.6</i>
San Francisco	116,885	34.1
<i>St. Louis</i>	<i>111,356</i>	<i>19.4</i>
<i>Buffalo</i>	<i>104,252</i>	<i>29.6</i>
<i>Detroit</i>	<i>96,503</i>	<i>33.8</i>
<i>Milwaukee</i>	<i>88,991</i>	<i>31.2</i>

2008

New York	3,365,107	36.4
<i>Los Angeles</i>	<i>1,537,661</i>	<i>39.4</i>
Chicago	638,730	21.4
<i>Houston</i>	<i>593,514</i>	<i>28.4</i>
<i>Phoenix</i>	<i>370,047</i>	<i>23.3</i>
<i>San Jose</i>	<i>359,786</i>	<i>38.1</i>
<i>San Diego</i>	<i>339,617</i>	<i>25.2</i>
<i>Dallas</i>	<i>335,784</i>	<i>26.6</i>
San Francisco	293,811	35.0
Philadelphia	204,746	<i>10.5</i>

Emerging gateways represent a new context for immigrant integration

Percent of Foreign Born in Cities by Gateway Type, 1900-2000



Eight out of the top ten metropolitan areas have more than 1 million immigrant residents

Metropolitan Areas with the Largest Number of Immigrants, 2008

1 New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island	5,328,033
2 Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana	4,374,583
3 Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach	1,995,037
4 Chicago-Naperville-Joliet	1,689,617
5 San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont	1,258,324
6 Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	1,237,719
7 Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	1,121,321
8 Washington-Arlington-Alexandria	1,089,950
9 Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	894,527
10 Boston-Cambridge-Quincy	731,960

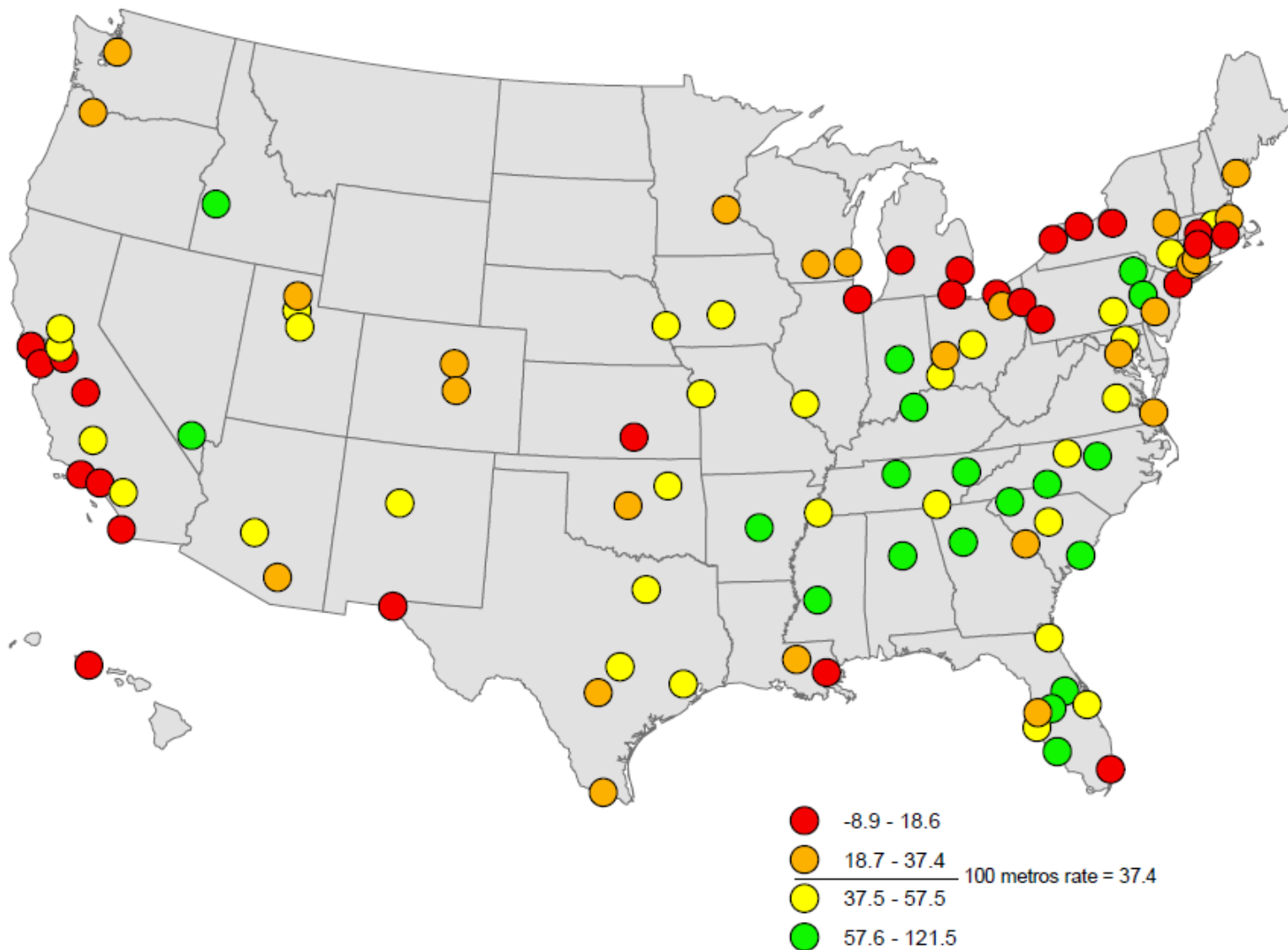
The fastest-growing immigrant populations are in new destination areas

Metropolitan Areas with the Fastest Rate of Foreign-Born Growth, 1990-2008

	<u>2008</u>	<u>% change 1990-2008</u>
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord	163,539	621
Raleigh-Cary	117,298	569
Greensboro-High Point	51,423	511
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta	710,885	506
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin	107,184	488
Las Vegas-Paradise	403,674	474
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley	39,915	431
Cape Coral-Fort Myers	89,388	412
Boise City-Nampa	44,844	368
Provo-Orem	36,644	340

Metro areas in the Southeast had the highest rates of immigrant growth

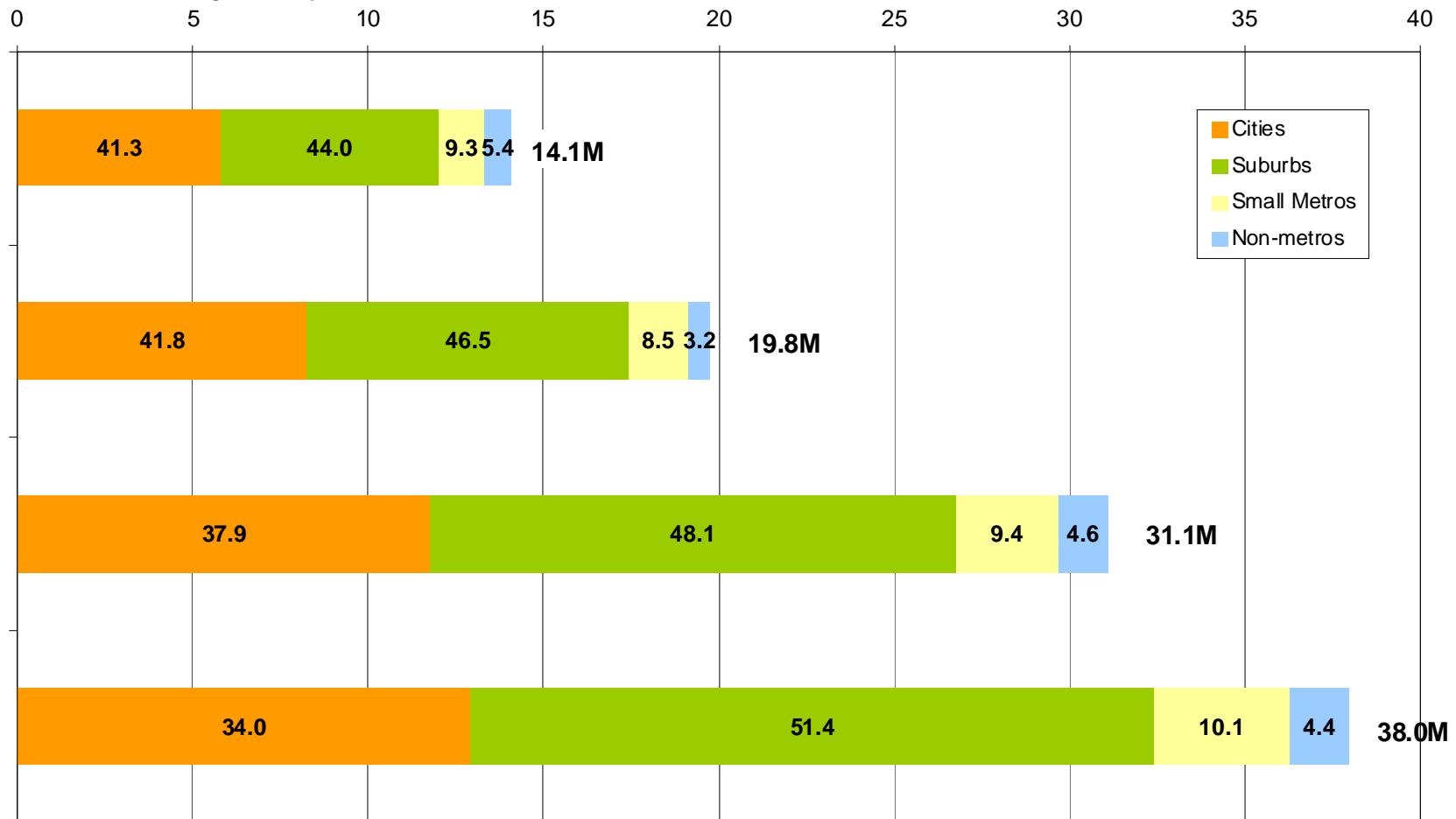
Percent change in the foreign-born population in the 100 largest metros, 2000-2008



Dramatic shifts in settlement patterns among immigrants show more immigrants in the suburbs of the 100 largest metros than in the cities

Millions

Residence of the Foreign-born Population in the United States, 1980-2008



Note: Cities and suburbs are defined for the 100 largest metropolitan areas based on 2000 population. Central cities are those that are first named in the metropolitan area title and any other named cities that had at least 100,000 total population in 2000. The residual of the metro area is defined as suburban. The 261 metro areas that are not in the top 100 are classified as "small metros." In 2008, data for five cities in five of the top 100 metros were not available so the foreign-born population in those metros were classified as fully suburban.

What happened between 2007 and 2008?

Weathering the Recession?

Atlanta, Houston, Dallas-Ft. Worth, Portland (OR)

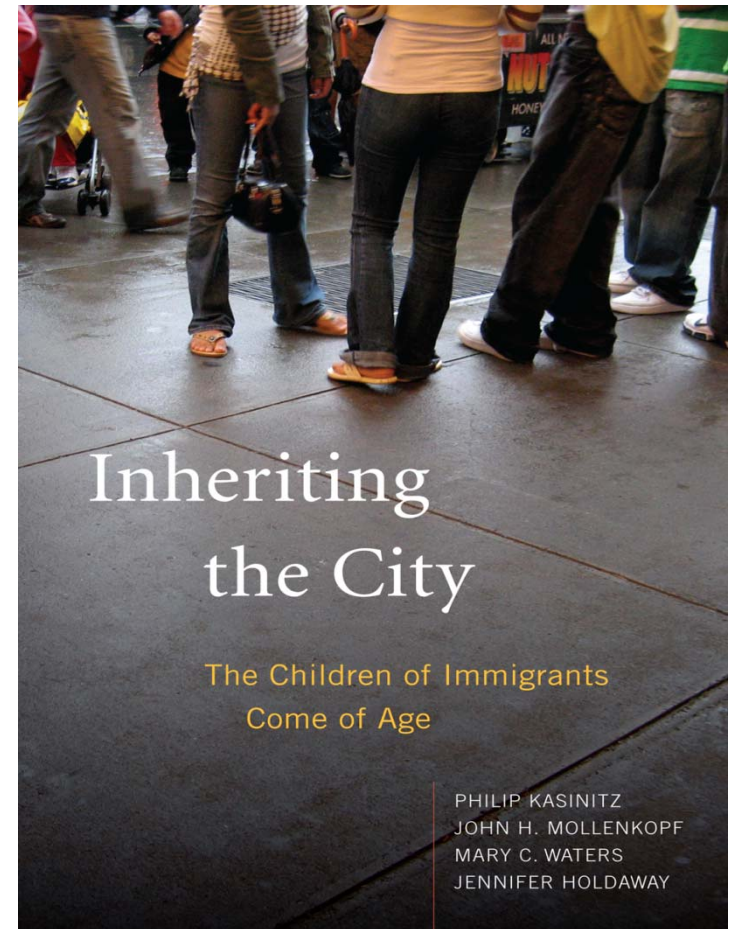
Immigration U-Turn?

Phoenix, Riverside-San Bernardino, San Jose,
Minneapolis-St Paul, **Las Vegas**

Holding Steady?

Charlotte, Raleigh, **Salt Lake City**, Orlando,
Sacramento, Philadelphia, Washington DC

III. The Second Generation



Children of immigrants who grew up in the US...

Make up more than one sixth of the nation's under-40 population

And even more in the major immigrant-receiving metro areas

LA – 45% Miami – 40% NY – 31% Chicago – 22%

As the baby boom ages, they are our future

But what trajectory will their lives follow?

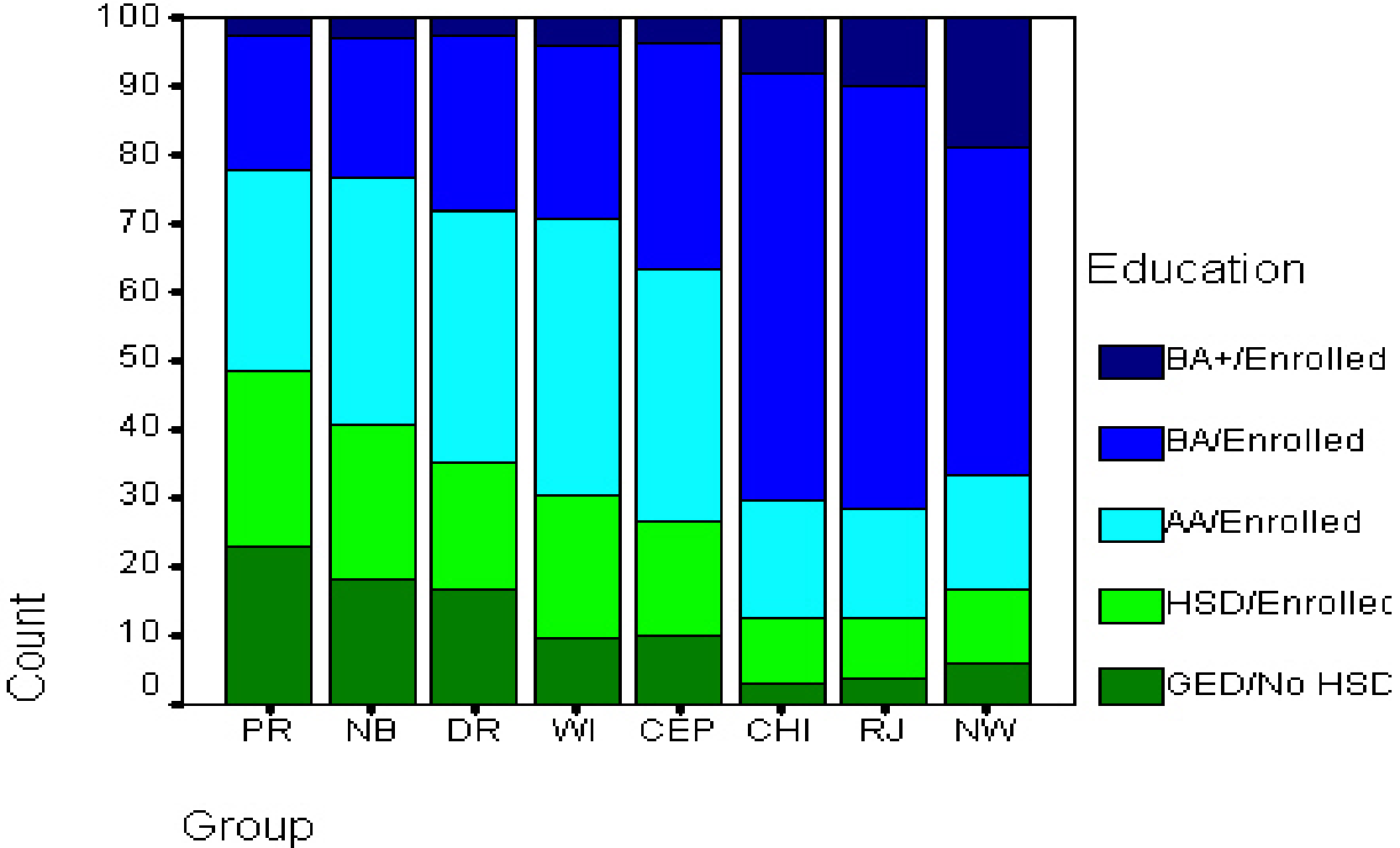
**The potential for downward mobility –
“segmented assimilation”**

**Likely variation across groups
depending on parental education and
income, context of reception**

**The potential as well for “second generation
advantage” as immigrants evade barriers
facing native born minority groups**

Educational attainment

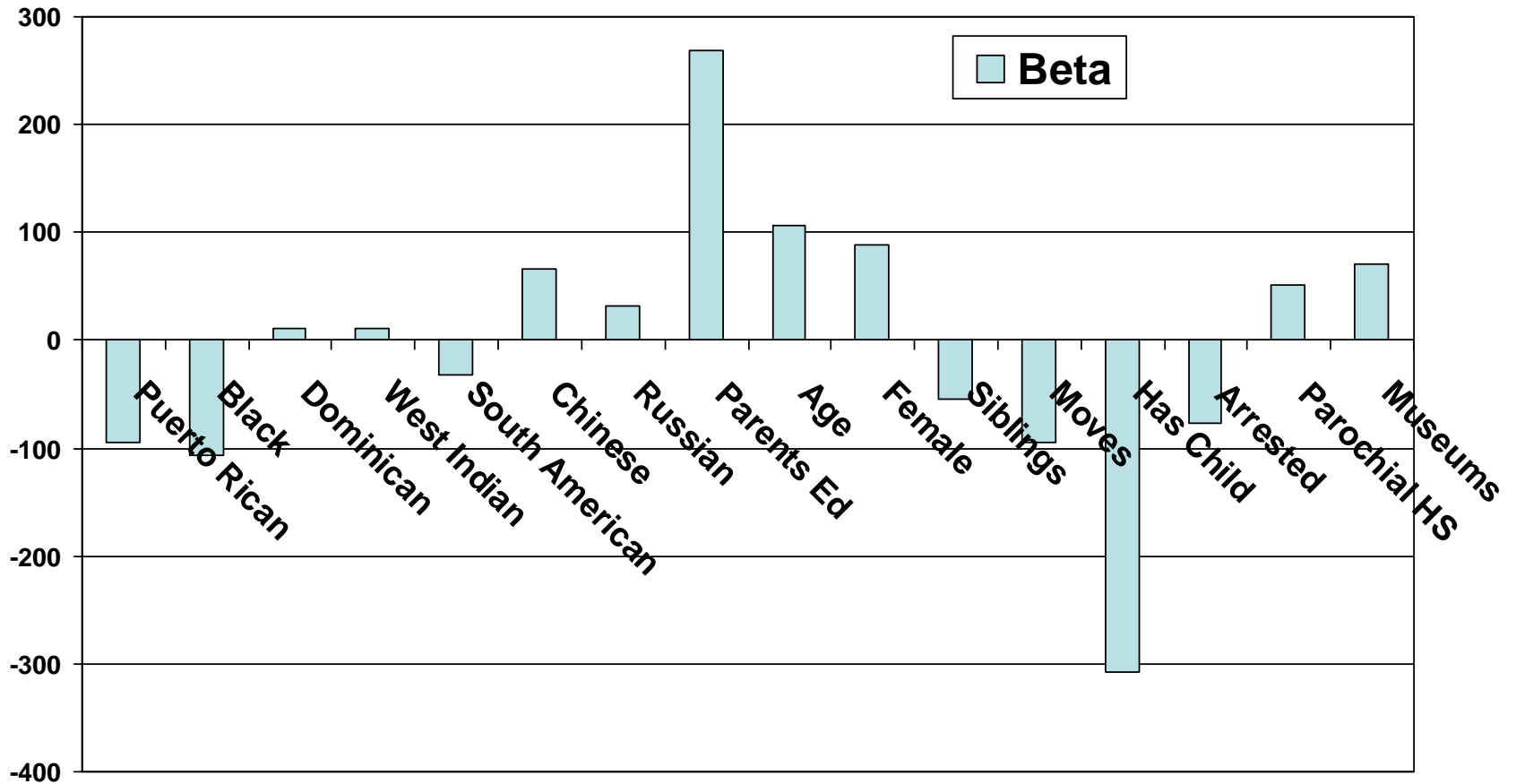
(Respondents aged 21-35, grew up in New York Metropolitan Area)



Cases weighted by INGRPWT

The causal determinants

(Respondents aged 21-35, grew up in New York Metropolitan Area)



Why the second generation is doing well

Immigrant families have more working parents in relation to number of children

The children of immigrants are less likely to have had their own children or grow up in high poverty neighborhoods with difficult schools

They have moved out of their parents' job niches and into the mainstream economy

IV. What's Next on Immigration Reform?




Outside a tax preparation shop, Herndon, VA


Immigration: Challenges for the Obama Administration



Overcoming political paralysis to reform
US immigration policy



Implementing a new immigration plan that
includes new technology and policy



Socially, civically, and economically
integrating immigrants and their children
who are already in the United States

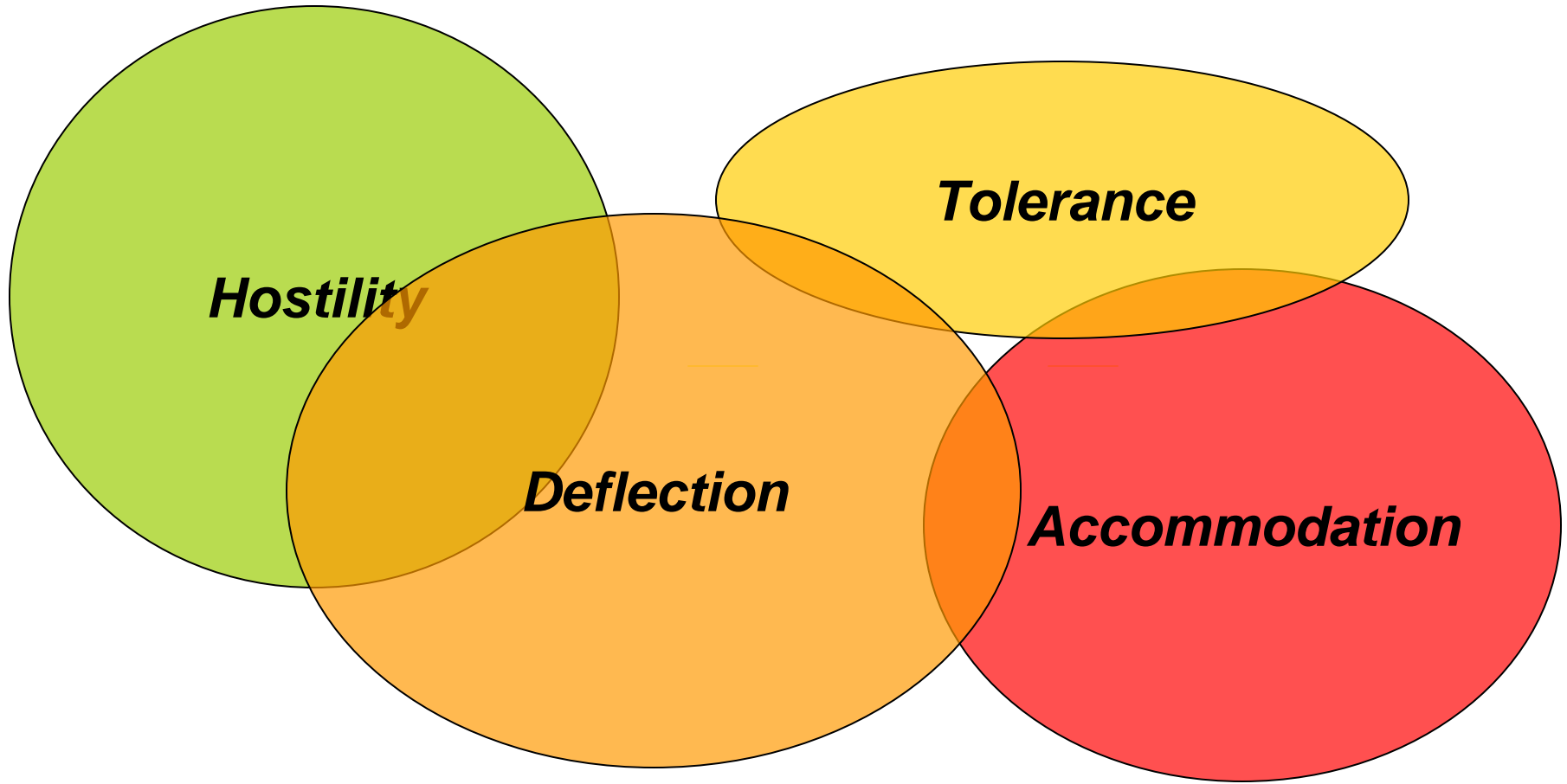
State- and local-level reforms

National Conference of State Legislatures reports more than 1500 state laws were considered in 2009 that are immigrant- and immigration-related

353 became law in 48 states

Countless local jurisdictions across the country have introduced local laws

Local response and legislation varies in the absence of federal immigration reform



THE INTEGRATION OF IMMIGRANTS: The Policy Context for Localities



No uniform set of policies and programs to aid in the social, economic, and political incorporation of immigrants



Local action, i.e., day labor, language policies, occupancy policies, local police enforcement offer fragmented response



Local efforts may be compounded by the large number of recent arrivals and local governance structure



Immigrant integration operates at the local level