

Population Change and Immigration in the United States: Historical and Current Patterns and Impacts

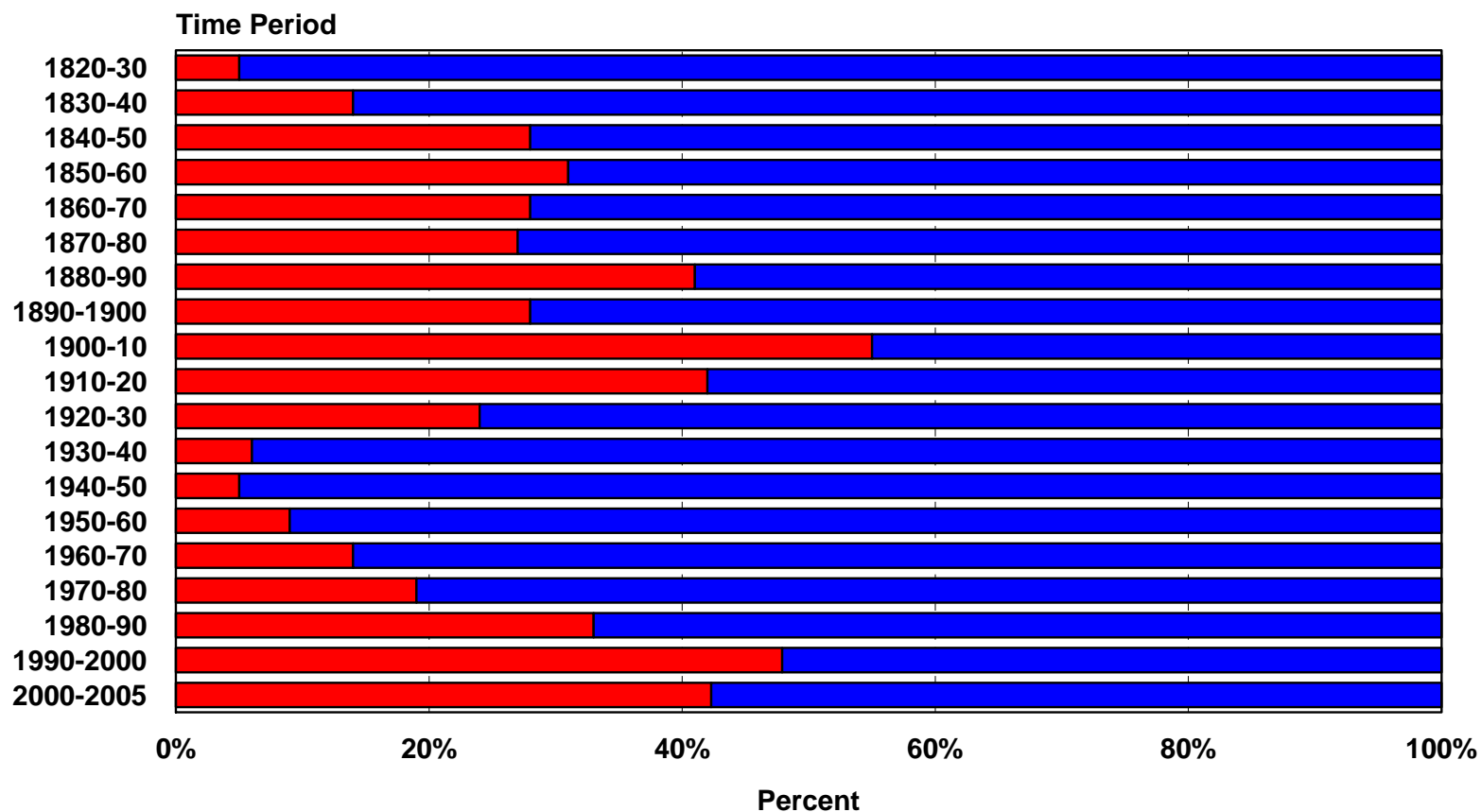
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Conversation on Immigration
State Bar Association of Texas
June 24, 2011

Sources

- U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov):
 - The American Community Survey
 - Decennial Censuses (primarily 2000)
 - Population Estimates
 - Population Projections
- Texas State Data Center: (<http://txsdc.utsa.edu>)
 - Population Estimates
 - Population Projections
- Texas Workforce Commission (www.twc.state.tx.us)
 - Employment Projections by Occupation
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (<http://www.bls.gov/emp/>)
 - Employment Projections by Occupation
- *The New Texas Challenge (2003)* by Steve H. Murdock, et al.
- The Carsey Institute, University of New Hampshire
- The Pew Hispanic Research Center
- Pia Orennius, Dallas Federal Reserve, Dallas Texas

Percent of United States Population Change Due to Immigration and Natural Increase, 1820 to 2005



Source: Texas State Data Center

**Immigration into the United States, by Period and Area of Origin of
Immigrants, 1820-2005 (numbers in thousands)**

Time Period	Number of Immigrants	Percent by Area of Origin					
		Europe	Asia	Canada	Latin America	Africa	All Other
1820-1830	152	70.14	0.02	1.64	6.23	0.01	21.96
1831-1840	599	82.73	0.01	2.27	3.30	0.01	11.68
1841-1850	1,713	93.24	0.01	2.44	2.93	0.00	1.38
1851-1860	2,598	94.40	1.60	2.28	0.60	0.01	1.11
1861-1870	2,315	89.21	2.80	6.65	0.56	0.01	0.77
1871-1880	2,812	80.79	4.42	13.64	0.73	0.01	0.42
1881-1890	5,247	90.26	1.33	7.50	0.65	0.02	0.24
1891-1900	3,688	96.41	2.03	0.09	0.97	0.01	0.49
1901-1910	8,795	91.59	3.68	2.07	2.07	0.08	0.54
1911-1920	5,736	75.35	4.31	12.94	7.00	0.15	0.25
1921-1930	4,107	59.97	2.73	22.51	14.42	0.15	0.22
1931-1940	528	65.77	3.14	20.54	9.74	0.33	0.48
1941-1950	1,035	60.01	3.58	16.59	17.69	0.71	142
1951-1960	2,515	52.70	6.09	15.03	24.61	0.56	10.01
1961-1970	3,322	33.82	12.87	12.44	39.23	0.87	0.77
1971-1980	4,493	17.81	35.35	3.78	41.19	1.80	0.07
1981-1990	7,338 ^a	10.38	37.31	2.14	47.13	2.41	0.63
1991-1999	8,246	14.87	30.80	2.07	47.53	3.81	0.92
2000-2005	5,743	15.48	33.64	1.85	41.93	6.24	0.86

^aIncludes persons who were granted permanent residence under the legalization program of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.

Source: *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics*, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics

Total Population and Percent Population Change in Texas and the United States, 1850-2010

Year	Total Population		Percent Change	
	Texas	U.S.	Texas	U.S.
1850	212,592	23,191,876	---	---
1860	604,215	31,443,321	184.2	35.6
1870	818,579	39,818,449	35.5	26.6
1880	1,591,749	50,155,783	94.5	26.0
1890	2,235,527	62,947,714	40.4	25.5
1900	3,048,710	75,994,575	36.4	20.7
1910	3,896,542	91,972,266	27.8	21.0
1920	4,663,228	105,710,620	19.7	14.9
1930	5,824,715	122,775,046	24.9	16.1
1940	6,414,824	131,669,275	10.1	7.2
1950	7,711,194	150,697,361	20.2	14.5
1960	9,579,677	179,323,175	24.2	19.0
1970	11,196,730	203,302,031	16.9	13.4
1980	14,229,191	226,545,805	27.1	11.4
1990	16,986,510	248,709,873	19.4	9.8
2000	20,851,820	281,421,906	22.8	13.2
2010	25,145,561	308,745,538	20.6	9.7

Source: Derived from the U.S. Census Bureau decennial census April 1 of reported year.

Components of Change, U.S. and Texas, 2000-2009

Component	United States		Texas	
	Numeric Change	Percent of Total Change	Numeric Change	Percent of Total Change
Total Change	25,584,644	100.0	3,930,482	100.0
Natural Increase	15,875,579	62.1	2,124,124	54.0
Net Domestic Migration	----	---	848,702	21.6
Net International Migration	9,709,065	37.9	957,656	24.4

Source: Derived from U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Basic Facts About Unauthorized (Undocumented) Persons in the United States

- 11.2 million in 2010 down from 12.0 million in 2007
- 6.5 million (58%) are from Mexico down from 7.0 in 2007
- Unauthorized represent 4 percent of U.S. Population
- Unauthorized represent more than 6 percent of all persons in 5 states (highest is 7.2 percent of the Nevada population)
- Unauthorized account for 8 percent of U.S. Births
- Of those giving birth in 2009-2010, 9 percent had arrived in the U.S. after 2008; 30 percent had arrived between 2004-2007; and 61 percent arrived before 2004
- The total number of children of the unauthorized include about 5.5 million; 4.5 million are U.S. Born and 1.0 million are foreign born.

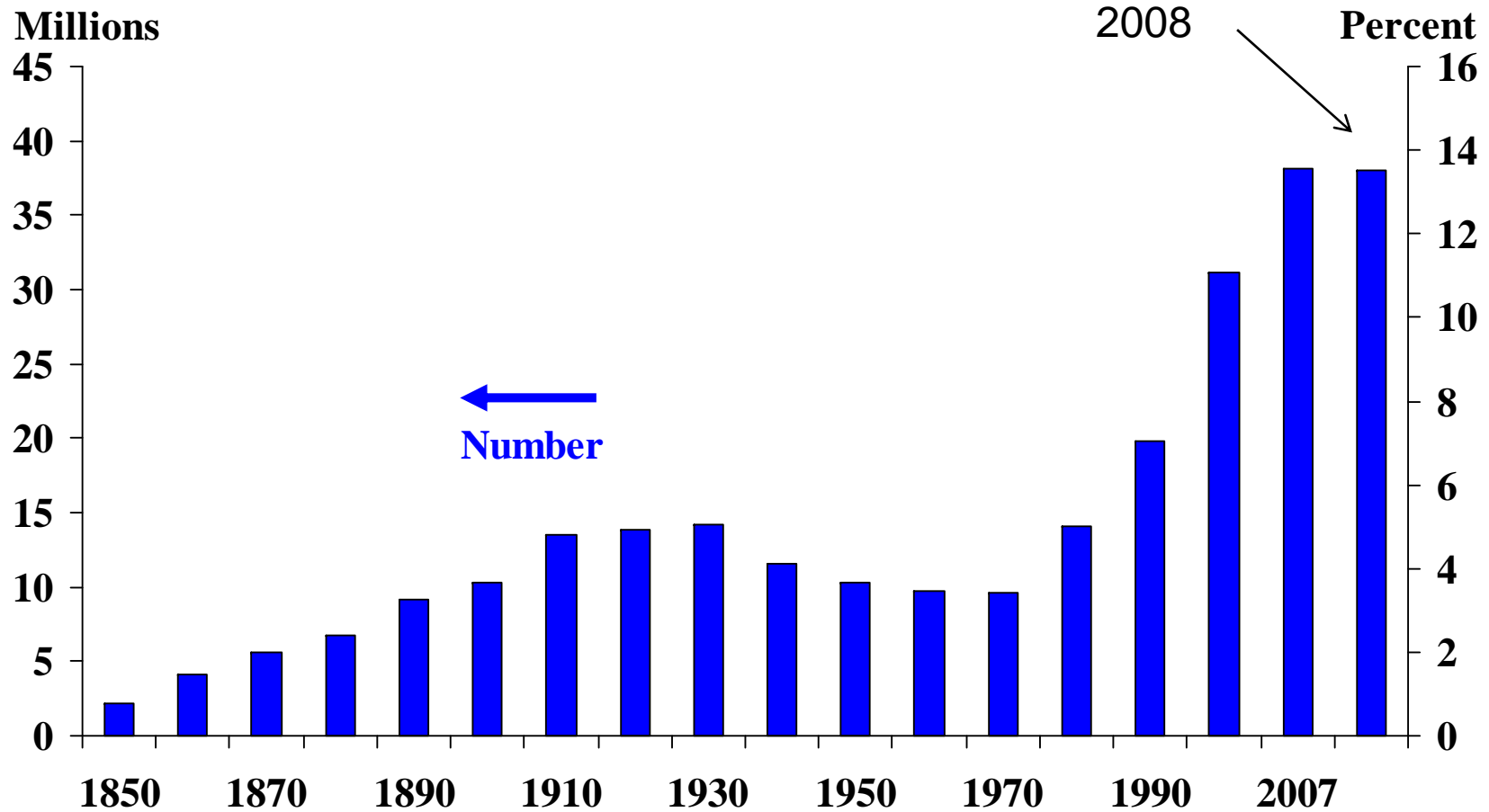
States with Largest Unauthorized Immigrant Populations in 2010 (in thousands)

- California--2,550
- Texas--1,650
- Florida--825
- New York--625
- New Jersey--550
- Illinois--525
- Georgia--425
- Arizona--400
- North Carolina--325
- Maryland--275
- Washington--230
- Virginia--210

Unauthorized Immigrants in the U.S. Workforce

- 8.0 million in 2010 down from 8.4 million in 2007
- Unauthorized were 5.2 percent of U.S. Workforce in 2010 and 5.5 percent in 2007
- Unauthorized represented 10 percent of the workforce in Nevada; 9.7 percent in California; 9 percent in Texas and 8.6 percent in New Jersey
- California had 1.85 million in labor force; Texas 1.1 million, Florida 600,000 and New York 450,000

The foreign-born population stagnated in 2008, fell in '09



Source: Census Bureau through 2008

Emigration from Mexico in steep decline

Thousands



Source: INEGI 2009 (Mexican National Statistical and Geographical Institute)

State GDP growth drives foreign-born population growth (1990-2008)

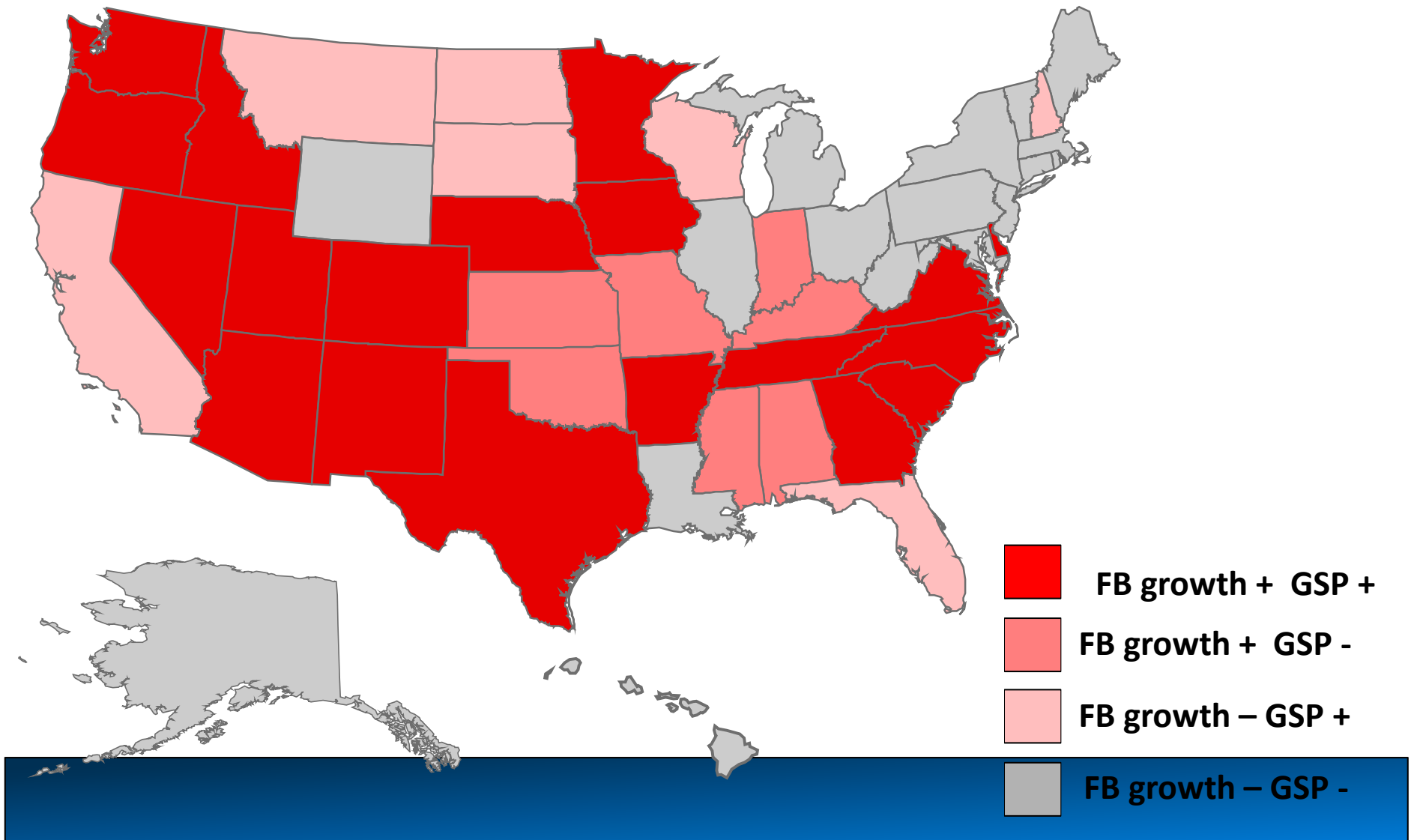


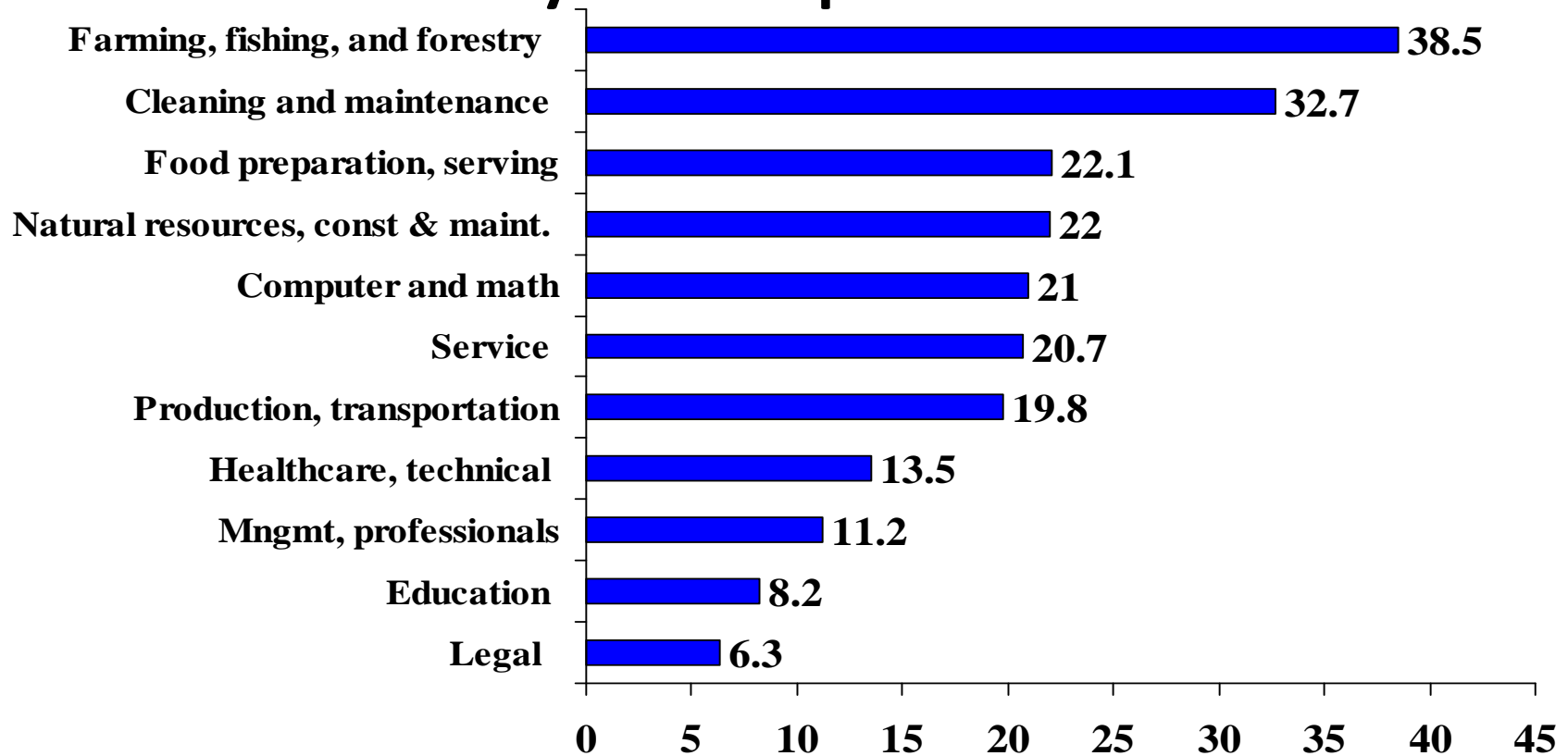
Table 1. Unauthorized Migrant Share of Selected Specific Occupations: March 2005

(In thousands)

Detailed Occupation	Total Workers	Unauthorized Workers	
		Number	Share
Total, Civilian Labor Force (with an occupation)	148,615	7,255	4.9%
Insulation workers	56	20	36%
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	839	247	29%
Roofers	325	93	29%
Drywall installers, ceiling tile installers, and tapers	285	79	28%
Helpers, construction trades	145	40	27%
Butchers and other meat, poultry, and fish processing workers	322	87	27%
Pressers, textile, garment, and related materials	83	21	26%
Grounds maintenance workers	1,204	299	25%
Construction laborers	1,614	400	25%
Brickmasons, blockmasons, and stonemasons	198	49	25%
Dishwashers	367	85	23%
Helpers--production workers	64	15	23%
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	1,531	342	22%
Graders and sorters of agricultural products	74	16	22%
Painters, construction and maintenance	768	167	22%
Cement masons, concrete finishers, and terrazzo workers	141	29	21%
Computer hardware engineers	54	11	20%
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	367	75	20%
Packers and packagers, hand	548	111	20%
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	427	85	20%
Carpet, floor, and tile installers and finishers	330	66	20%
Cooks	2,218	436	20%
Parking lot attendants	64	12	19%
Upholsterers	72	13	18%
Sewing machine operators	292	51	18%
Food preparation workers	758	128	17%
Laundry and dry-cleaning workers	206	30	15%

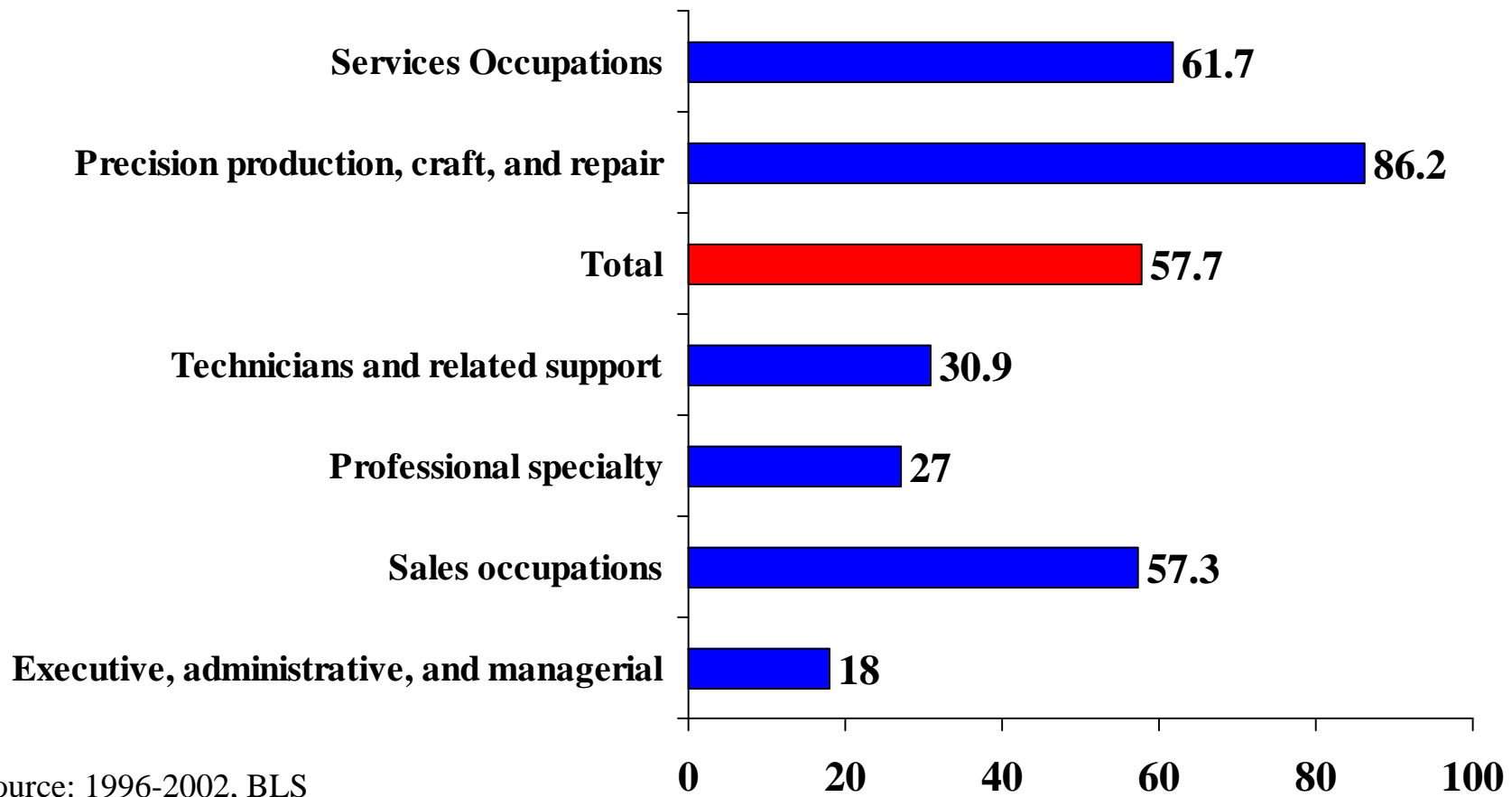
Source: PEW Hispanic Center, 2006

Foreign-born share of employment by occupation



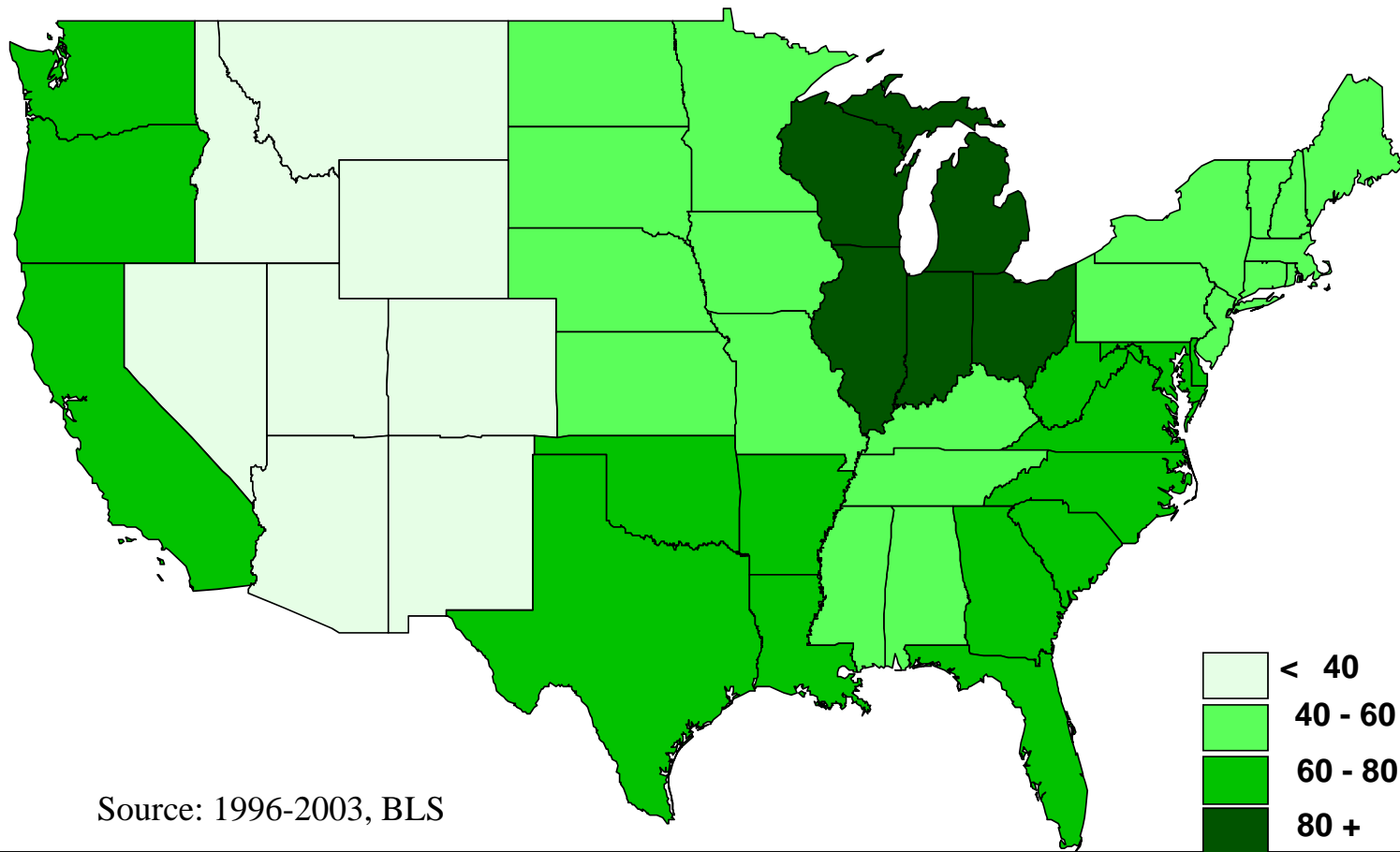
Source: 2005, BLS

Foreign-born share of job growth, by occupation

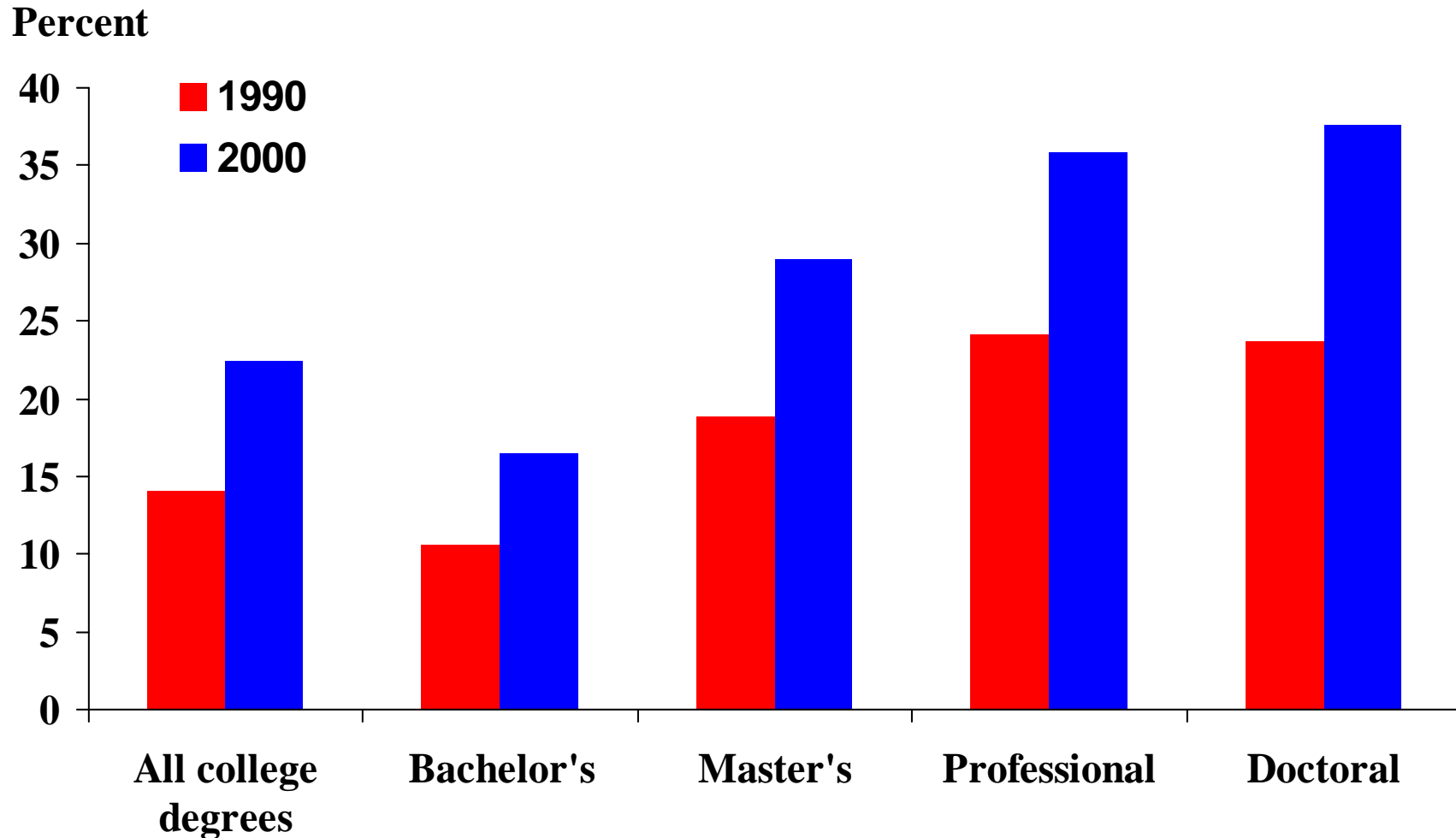


Source: 1996-2002, BLS

Foreign-born share of employment growth by census division

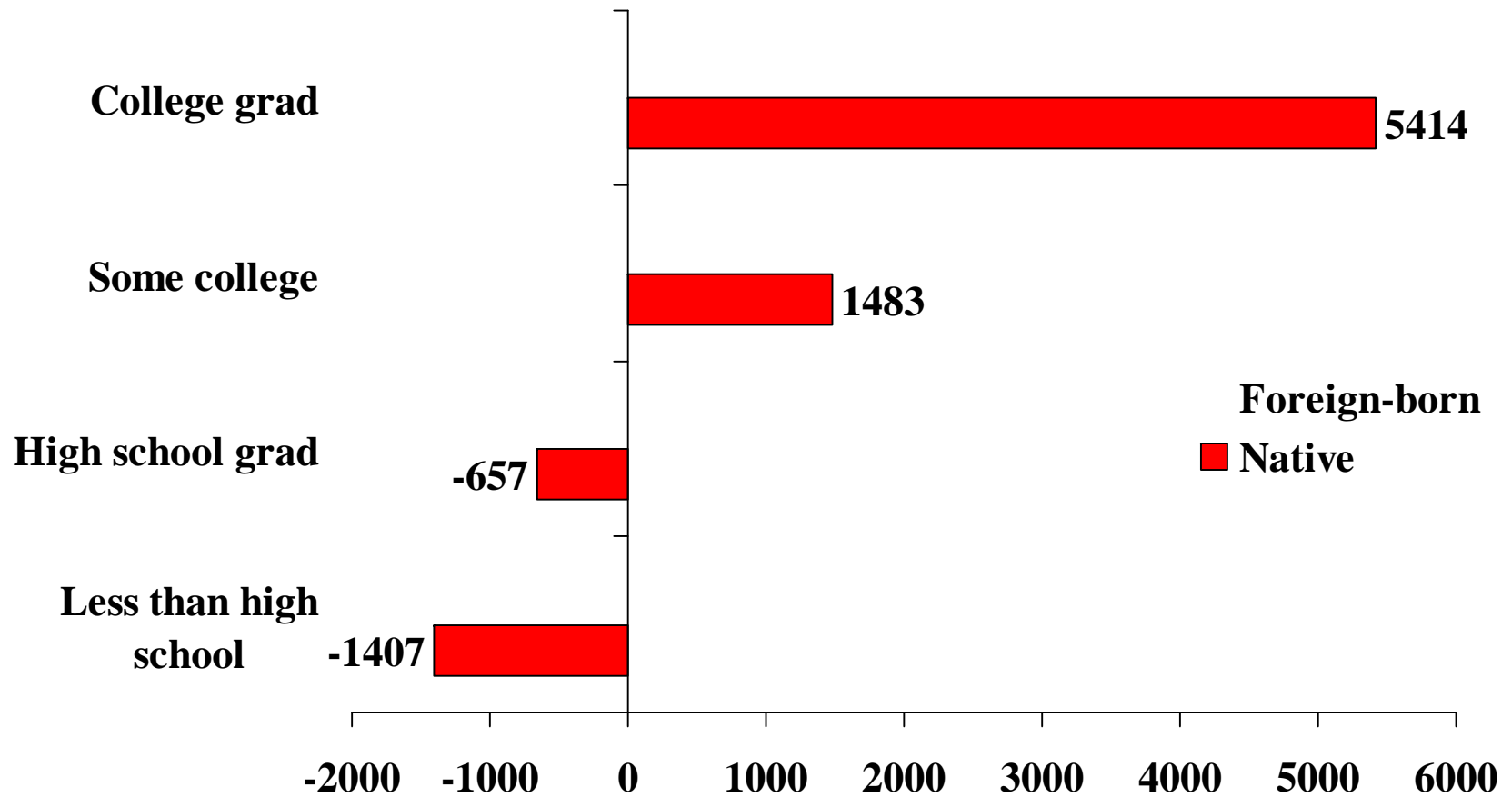


Share of US scientists and engineers who are foreign-born large, increasing



Source: Science and Engineering Indicators

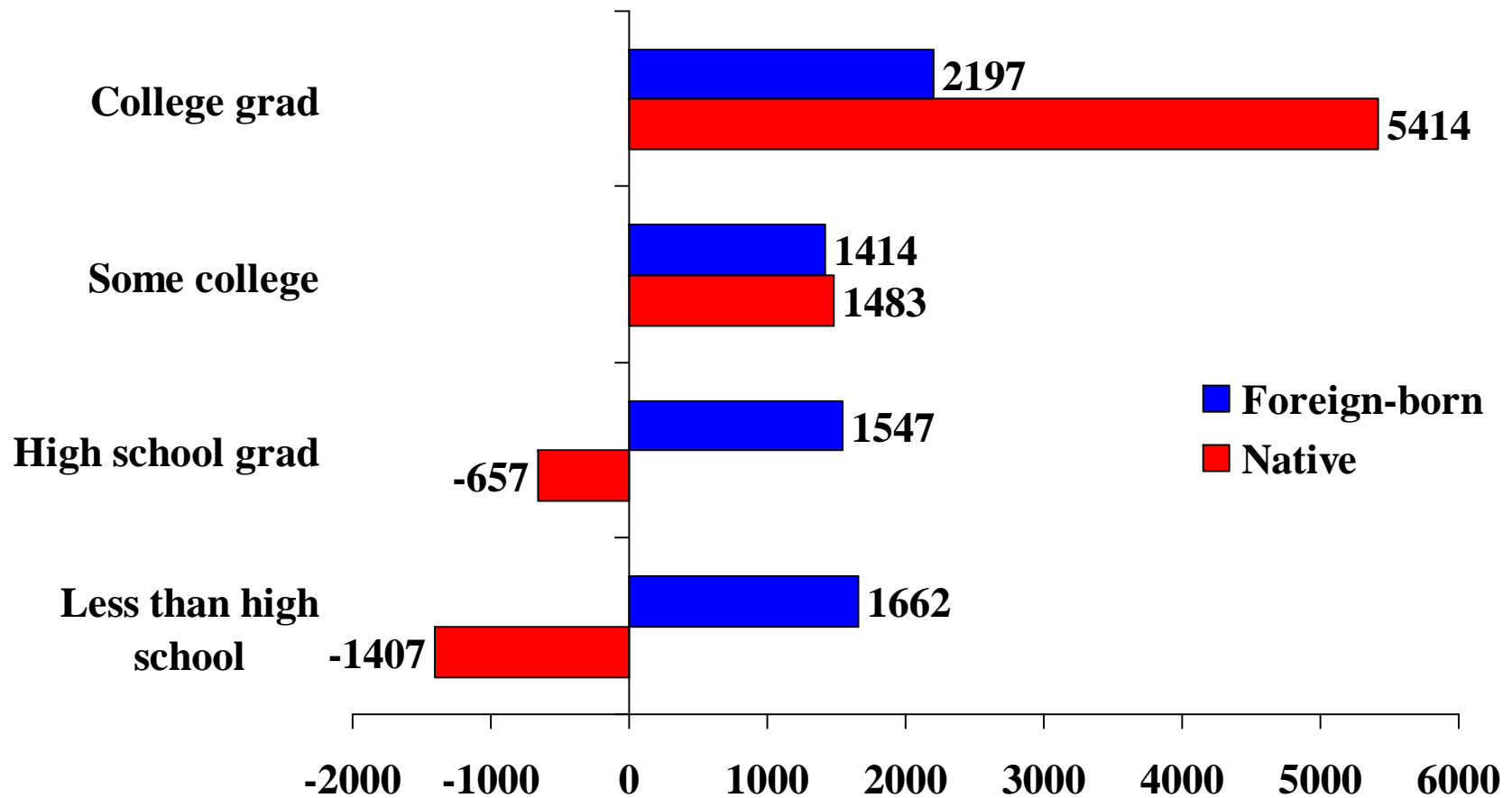
Native and foreign-born labor force change, by education



Source: 1996-2003; BLS, Haver Analytics

Thousands

Native and foreign-born labor force change, by education



Source: 1996-2003; BLS, Haver Analytics

Thousands

Some lessons so far

- Immigration is pro-cyclical
- Immigrants are hurt more by recessions
 - Helped more by expansions
- Immigrants are in different industries/occupations/states than natives
 - Limits labor market competition
 - Migrant mobility speeds growth

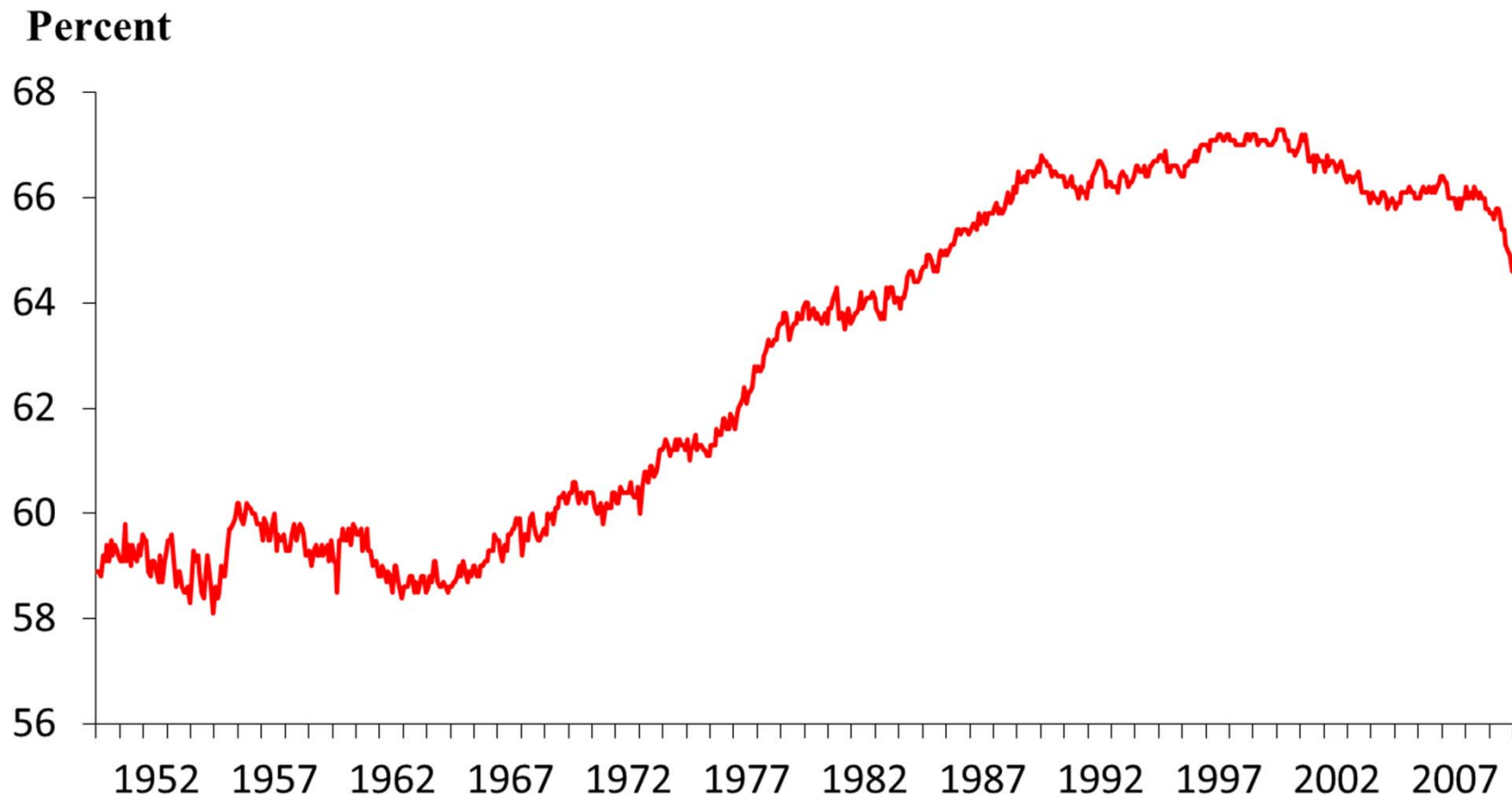


Immigrants key to the recovery

- Labor force growth
 - Immigrants account for one-half labor force growth

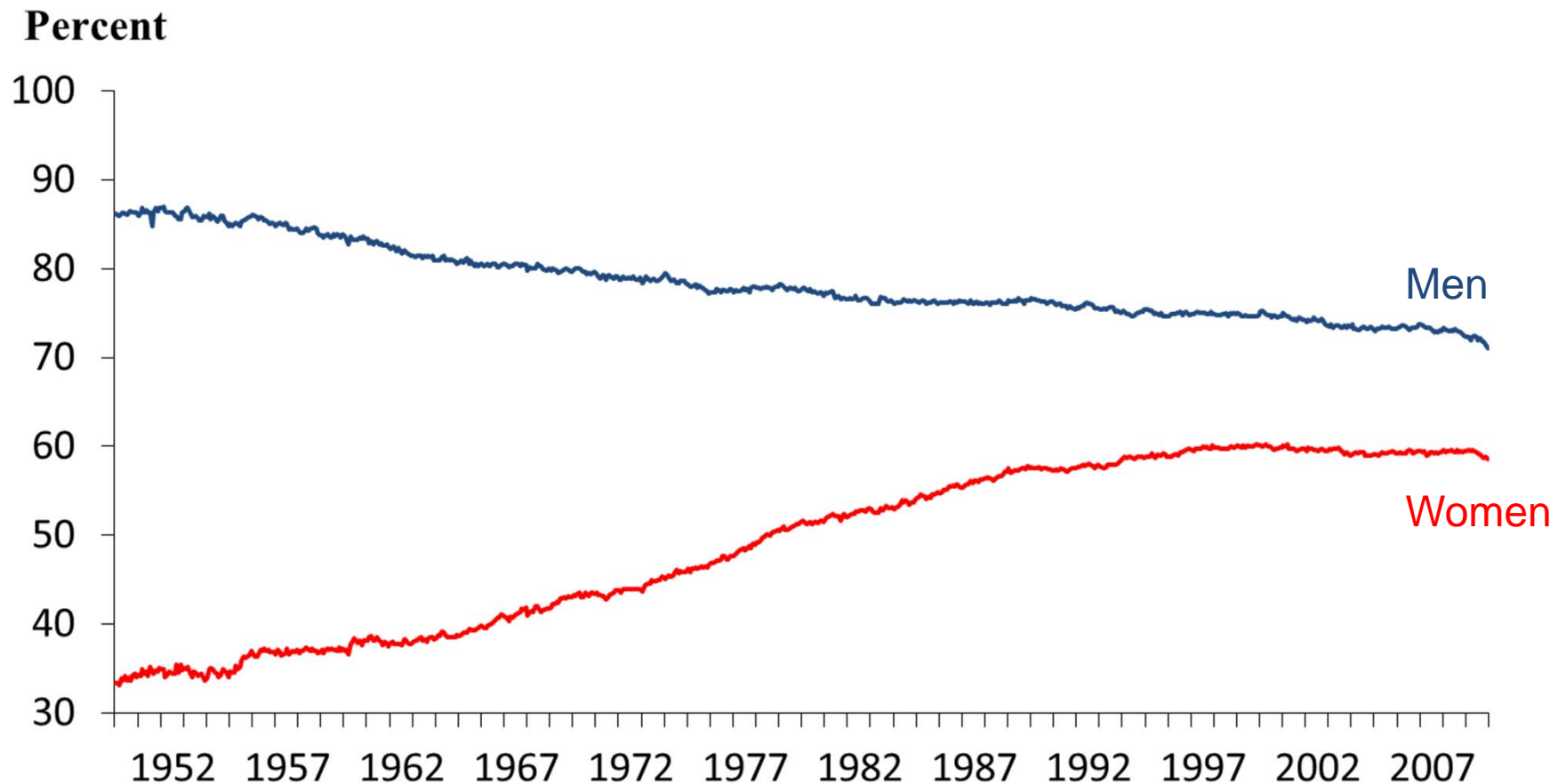


U.S. labor force participation rate has peaked



Source: BLS

Labor force participation rate: Male, female rates falling since 2000

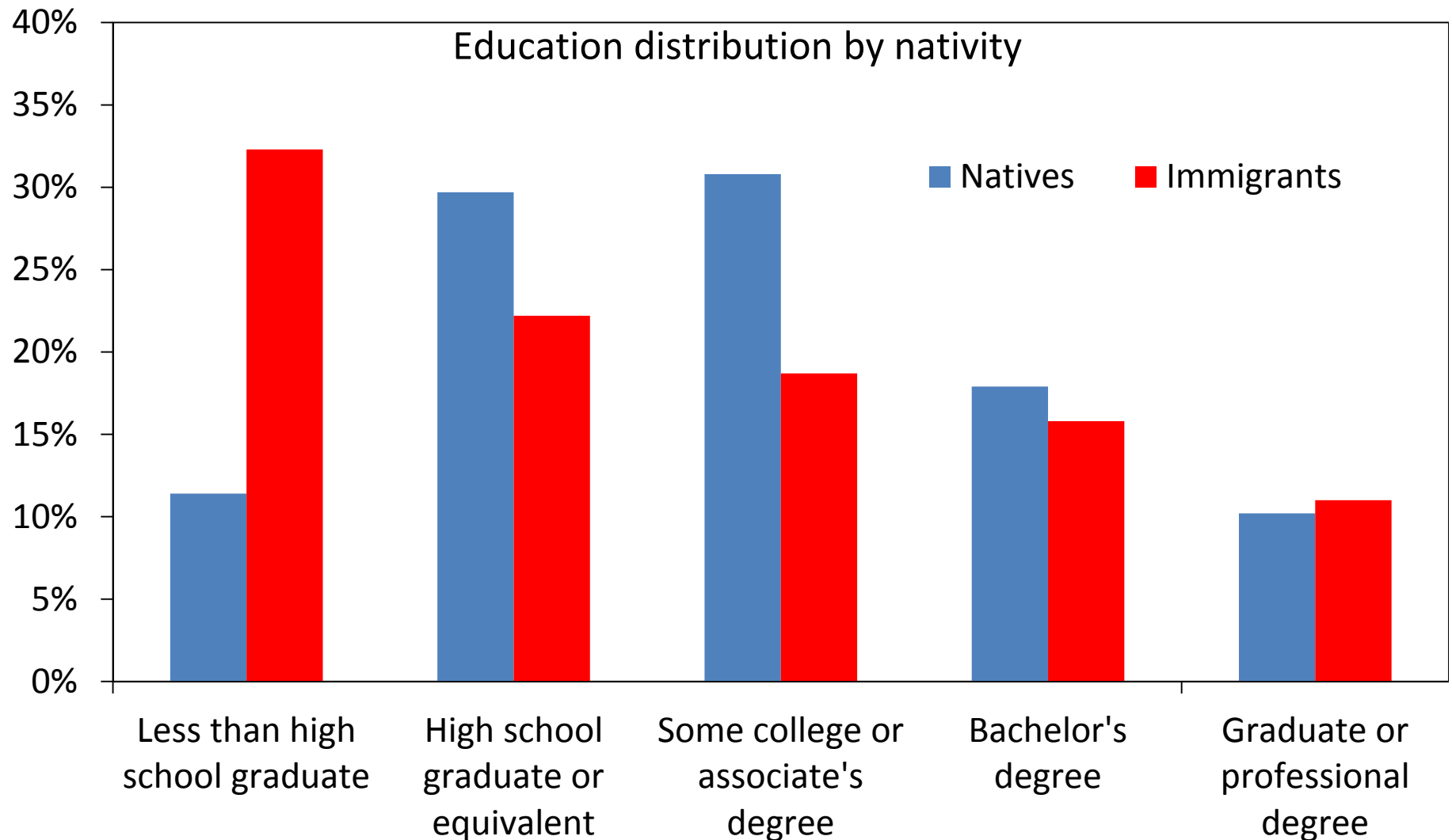


Immigrants key to the recovery

- Labor force growth
 - Immigrants account for one-half labor force growth
- Efficiency gains
 - Complement native workers at high, low ends of skill distribution
 - Fill jobs natives shun
 - Move to where jobs are
- Productivity growth
 - High-skilled immigration instrumental in high-tech innovation, R&D
- Drawbacks
 - Winners and losers
 - Adverse fiscal impact of low-skilled immigration



Immigrants are disproportionately low-skilled



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Source: 2009 American Community Survey

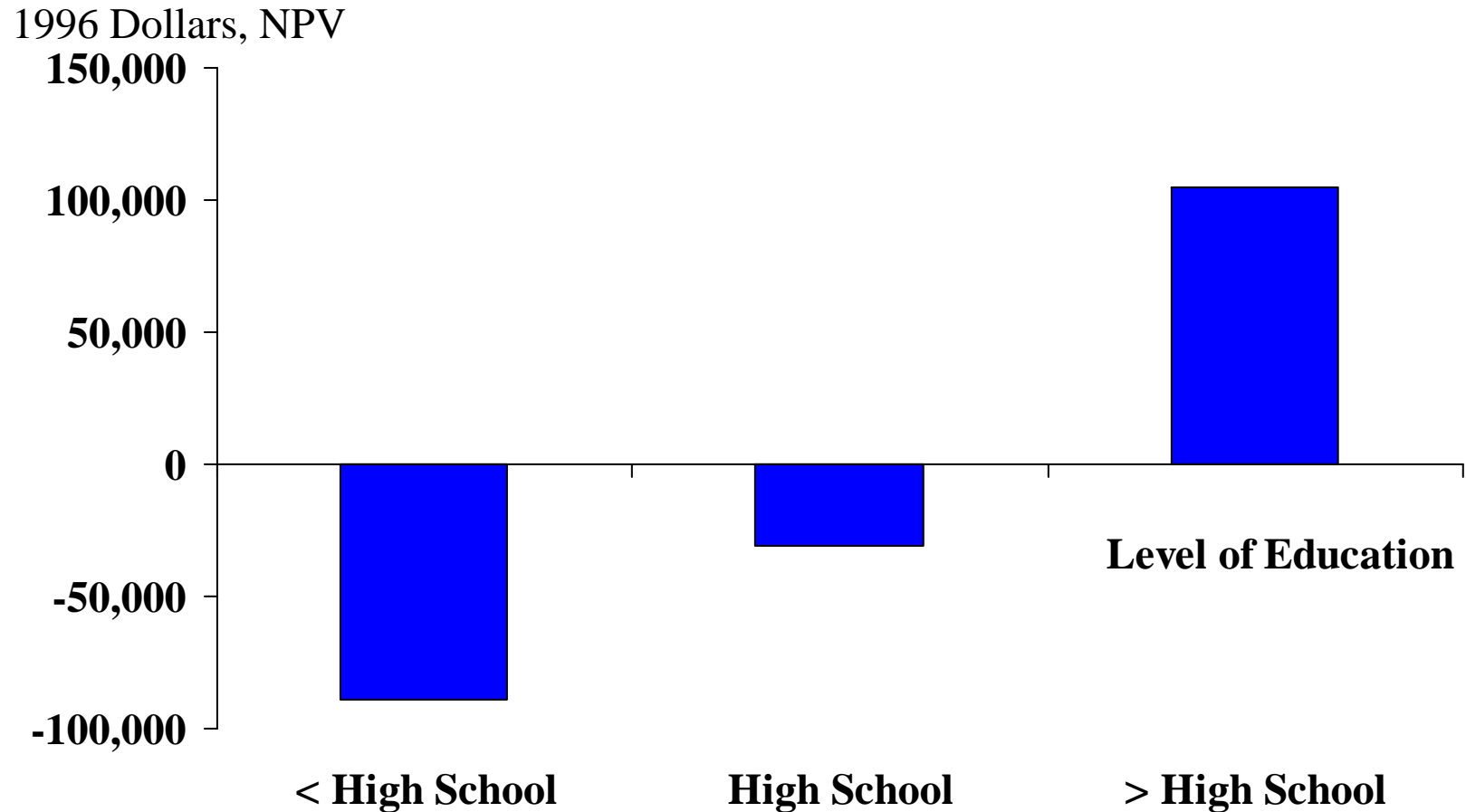
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Less-educated immigrants have a negative fiscal impact in their lifetime particularly at the local level



Source: National Research Council, *The New Americans* (1997)

The mark of a truly
educated man is to be
moved deeply by statistics.

George Bernard Shaw



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