Review of Demographic Trends
Among the Missouri Latino Population and
Discussion of Future Information Needs

Presenter: Dr. Bill Elder
March 11, 2004

http://www.oseda.missouri.edu
Overview

• Set a context for a discussion about change and well-being of Latinos in Missouri
  – Illustrate some broad demographic themes
  – Review 2000 Census results for Hispanics in Missouri and a few key well-being indicators
  – Review recent population change
  – Review the status of key data sources

• Discuss key themes, issues and information needs
Status of Seniors in Saint Louis County

Nearly 145,000 seniors age 65 and older live in Saint Louis County. A new demographic report, Status of Seniors in Saint Louis County, shows what a diverse cohort they are. The Saint Louis County Department of Health and OSEDA have partnered in the development of a new web-based analysis of the status of seniors in Saint Louis County. The analysis explores the status of older adults and the characteristics of 37 "Census Tract Neighborhood Areas" in which they reside.

The annual KIDS COUNT data book released January 21st, 2004 shows that Missouri improved in six areas, while declining in four others. The six areas where Missouri children improved were: births to mothers with less than 12 years education and births to teenage mothers; infant mortality, child deaths and violent deaths to teenagers; and the high school dropout rate.

Step by Step Newsletter -- Grandparents Raising Grandchildren, January 2004. According to the 2000 Census of Population, there are 90,200 Missouri grandparents who have grandchildren under age 18 residing in their home. Half those grandparents (49%) report they are "responsible" for those grandchildren.
Percent Change in Total Population, 1990-2000
U.S. Counties

Percent Change
- Declined/No Change
- 0 - 10
- 10 or More

U.S. = 11.1%

Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing [2000 SF1; 1990 STF1]
Prepared by: University Outreach and Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis - (OSEDA)
Map Generated on 9.11.02
Some Main Points

• U.S. Population growth is geographically and culturally diverse
• Immigration is an important global force
• We’re growing on the “Fringe”
• The age structure matters and Latinos are relatively young
• Missouri is becoming more diverse
Number Change in Missouri’s Hispanic Population, by County
1990 - 2000

Number Change:
-75 - 0
1 - 99
100 - 999
1000 - 16270

Missouri = 56,890

Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing [2000 SF1; 1990 STF1]
Prepared by: University Outreach and Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis - (OSEDA)
Map Generated on 3.4.2002
Percent Change in Missouri's Hispanic Population, by County
1990 - 2000

Missouri = 92.2%

NOTE:
1) Atchison and DeKalb declined in Hispanic Population
2) Counties with less than 20 Hispanics in 1990 are excluded

Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing [2000 SF1; 1990 STF1]
Prepared by: University Outreach and Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis - (OSEDA)
Map Generated on 3.4.2002
The Missouri Hispanic Population

• 118,000 in 2000 … over 130,000 by now
• Young
• Nearly as diffused as the general population with some particular concentrations
• Growing much more rapidly than the most other segments of the population
• Confronting disparities and challenges
## 2000 Census Characteristics

### Poverty in Missouri, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>637,891</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>151,984</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>23,309</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census 2000, SF3
## 2000 Census Characteristics

### Missouri Household Income in 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Households with $50,000 or More of Income</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>9,706</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White not Hispanic</td>
<td>719,849</td>
<td>38.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census 2000, SF3
## 2000 Census Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Missouri Adult Educational Attainment, 2000 Bachelor's Degree or Higher</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>9,193</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White not Hispanic</td>
<td>699,275</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census 2000, SF3
The Missouri Hispanic Population

• 118,000 in 2000 … over 130,000 by now
• Young
• Nearly as diffused as the general population with some particular concentrations
• Growing much more rapidly than the most other segments of the population
• Confronting disparities and challenges
Change in the Hispanic Population 2000-2002

- While the U.S. population increased 2.5%, the Hispanic population increased 9.8%.
- At over 38.8 million, in 2002 Hispanics became the largest “minority group” in the U.S. exceeding Blacks – 38.3 million.
- Missouri Hispanic Population in 2002 was 127,322 – a 7.4% gain compared with a total population increase of 1.3 percent.
Change in Hispanic Population, 2000 - 2002

Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing [[2000 SF3; Population Estimates Branch]]
Prepared by: University Outreach and Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis - (OSEDA)
Map Generated on 03.09.2004
Foreign-Born People by Region of Birth: 2002
(in percent)

- Latin America: 52.2%
- Europe: 14.0%
- Asia: 25.5%
- Other Regions: 8.3%
- Caribbean: 9.6%
- Central America: 36.4%
- South America: 6.2%

Change in the Hispanic Population 2000-2002

• California: the most (11.9 million) and biggest gain (970,000)
• New Mexico: the highest proportion (43%)
• Georgia: the largest % gain (19 %)
• Florida: With the highest proportion of 65-and-over people in the nation, also led all states with the largest numerical increase of school-age children ages 5-17
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Missouri</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1990-2000</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>56,890</td>
<td>13,405,729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>92.2%</td>
<td>61.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2000-2002</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>8730</td>
<td>3,455,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census, [2000 SF3; Population Estimates Branch]*

Prepared by: The Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis - (OSEDA)

Table Generated on 03.08.2004
Hispanic Population in Missouri, 2002

Number

1 Dot = 25

Missouri = 127,322

Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch
Prepared by: The Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis - (OSEDA)
Map Generated on 03.08.2004
School Enrollment Trends Suggest Census Estimates are Quite Low

• Expected Concentrations of Hispanic Students
• Yet, increasing diffusion
• Very Rapid Gains
Number of Hispanic Students Enrolled in Missouri Public Schools 1991-2004

- 1991: ~15,000
- 1992: ~20,000
- 1993: ~25,000
- 1994: ~30,000
- 1995: ~35,000
- 1996: ~40,000
- 1997: ~45,000
- 1998: ~50,000
- 1999: ~55,000
- 2000: ~60,000
- 2001: ~65,000
- 2002: ~70,000
- 2003: ~75,000
- 2004: ~80,000
## Change in Hispanic Student Enrollment 2000-2004, DESE Core Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Hispanic Students</th>
<th>Hispanic Enrollment</th>
<th>Change in Hispanic Students</th>
<th>Hispanic Enrollment Change</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Total Mo. Enrollment</th>
<th>Total Mo. Enrollment Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>14,153</td>
<td>1.58%</td>
<td>895,624</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>16,257</td>
<td>1.82%</td>
<td>2,104</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>892,975</td>
<td>(2,649)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>17,845</td>
<td>2.00%</td>
<td>1,588</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>890,200</td>
<td>(2,775)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>20,265</td>
<td>2.27%</td>
<td>2,420</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>893,575</td>
<td>3,375</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>22,719</td>
<td>2.54%</td>
<td>2,454</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>892,909</td>
<td>(666)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2000-2002:** 3,692 26.1%

**2000-2004:** 8,566 60.5%
Hispanic Enrollment, 2004

Source: MO Dept. of Elementary and Secondary Education
Prepared by: The Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis - (OSEDA)
Map Generated on 04.07.2004

Missouri = 22,719
Recent Hispanic Growth in Mo

- Nearly 8% in two years by *pop estimates*
- Diffusion continues
- Younger population booming
Data Sources and Limitations

- **2000 Census** -- good, but still an undercount--and becoming dated
- **Population Estimates** – trends, little detail
- **American Community Survey** -- 2006-- will be more timely, can be aggregated, sample error
- **Other sources of Data**
  - BRFSS – systematic surveys
  - DESE – administrative records
  - Special Surveys (Southwest Missouri--Dr. Jim Wirth)
  - Can be Expensive and needs focus – A Few examples to promote discussion
Example: Health Access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Was there a time during the last 12 months when you needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>needed to see a doctor, but could not because of the cost?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example: Birth Outcomes

“..Over the last decade the number of Hispanic births has increased by two and one-half Fold… Hispanic mothers continue to have outcomes similar to NH White mothers and yet have rates for some risk markers more similar to NH-Black mothers.”

[Inadequate prenatal care was much greater for NH Whites than for Hispanic mothers. Also, NH-Blacks showed greater decreases than Hispanic mothers for the following indicators: births to women less than age 18, inadequate prenatal care, and spacing less than 18 months]

(Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Vital Statistics, June 2001)
Example: Educational Issues  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Students</td>
<td>4.83%</td>
<td>4.53%</td>
<td>4.24%</td>
<td>3.68%</td>
<td>3.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>3.38%</td>
<td>2.67%</td>
<td>2.46%</td>
<td>1.57%</td>
<td>1.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>7.18%</td>
<td>6.53%</td>
<td>6.24%</td>
<td>5.82%</td>
<td>5.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>7.37%</td>
<td>8.62%</td>
<td>7.07%</td>
<td>5.91%</td>
<td>5.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am Indian</td>
<td>6.45%</td>
<td>3.42%</td>
<td>5.13%</td>
<td>4.83%</td>
<td>3.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>4.36%</td>
<td>4.10%</td>
<td>3.83%</td>
<td>3.26%</td>
<td>2.96%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example: MSIP Parent Questionnaire

DESE, 2003 -- St. Louis School District  n=12,727

Example: Voting Behavior

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voting Among the &quot;Citizen Population&quot;</th>
<th>2000 Presidential Election</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White Non Hispanic</td>
<td>61.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Non Hispanic</td>
<td>56.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>45.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/voting.html
Example: Pressing Issues

- Language barriers
- Legal documentation issues
- Jobs
- Not accepted, prejudice & discrimination

Source: Surveys of Latino Adults in Southwest Missouri (Alianzas), Dr. Jim Wirth
DISCUSSION

• IMPORTANT ISSUES

• IMPORTANT INFORMATION
  – SOURCES
  – METHODS

• IMPORTANT COLLABORATIONS
Issues Identified During Discussion

• Need to know about….
  – Availability of bilingual specialist
  – Church based programs
  – Trends regarding administrative data
    • Police
    • Education
    • Hospital admissions, discharges, outpatient services
  – Community Organizations
  – Characteristics of young Latinos (2nd Generation)
Issues Identified During Discussion Continued…..

• Need to know about….  
  – Where recent movers are coming from  
    • Where in Mexico or elsewhere  
    • What “first stop” did they make and why  
  – Access to health care including mental health  
  – Preschool and after school programs  
  – Prevalence of disabilities  
  – JOBS
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