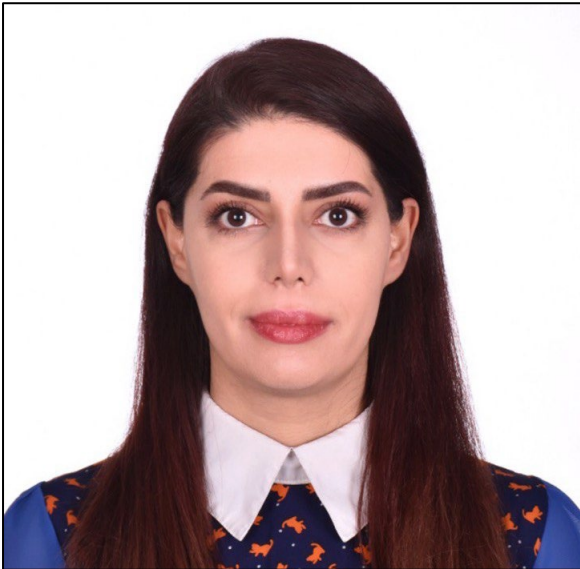


Preliminary Findings on Hispanic Migration in the U.S., 2010–Present

This research reviews and synthesizes the literature review on evolving patterns of Hispanic migration in the United States from 2010 to the present, and discusses the noteworthy findings, paying particular attention to research done on analyzing demographic shifts and socioeconomic factors that have shaped settlement trends. The findings are organized into six categories used to delineate the literature review findings. Key areas of focus consist of changes in the Hispanic total population, Foreign-born residents who are not U.S. citizens, in-migration (initial destinations), out-migration (secondary destinations), Employment status, and homeownership rates. We use all states across the US as the unit of analysis, tracking migration pattern data from the 2010 to present.

Our results, based on the ACS data, and population estimates from the US Census Bureau using GIS, indicate that from 2000 to 2010 the Hispanic population primarily settled in traditional gateways such as California, Florida, and New York, while after 2010 there were significant changes in Hispanic migrants settling into new destinations like Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and North Dakota. Additionally, some states act as “spatial distributors” such as Florida, Georgia, and New Jersey, receiving Hispanic migrants from traditional gateway states and facilitating their relocation to newer destinations. For instance, Georgia receives a Hispanic population from Florida and sends them to Tennessee.

Various factors, including employment opportunities, geographic location, social networks, demographic characteristics, and housing affordability, have contributed to this shift. Our analysis reveals the importance of recognizing the emerging destinations of the Hispanic population to facilitate equitable access to housing, employment, healthcare services, and effective policies.



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