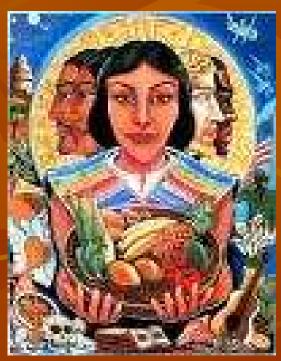
Latinos in Rural America



Monica Rosas

Summary of Latinos in Rural America. Challenges for Rural America in the Twenty-First Century. Brown/Swanson. Pg. 57-70.

- Latino group in US increased by about 58% between 1990 and 2000. The rate was 4.4 times faster than growth for the nation's overall population.
- It is often assumed that Latinos are clustered exclusively in large urban centers.
- More recently, we have seen a tremendous growth of Latinos in rural areas.
- At the national level the metropolitan population grew by 13.9% between 1990 and 2000, while the nonmetropolitan grew 10.2.
- ■In contrast, Latino population growth was actually higher in nonmetropolitan areas during the 90s. It grew from nearly 1.9million to 3.1million in 2000.

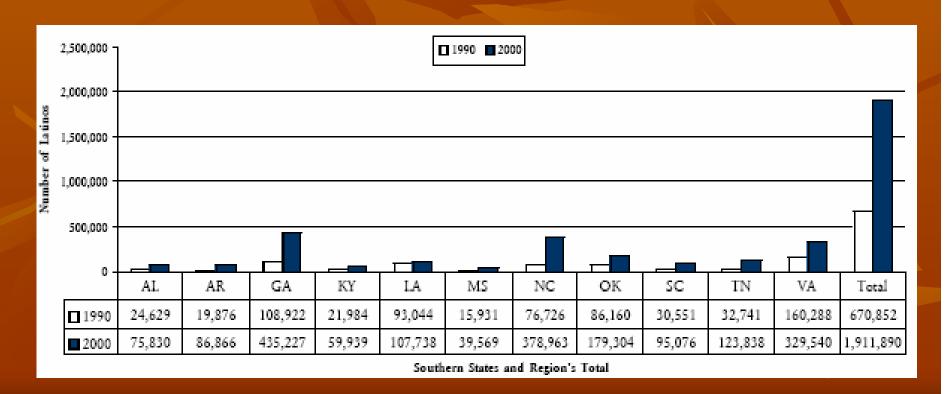
- The fastest Latino growth in nonmetropolitan areas has taken place in the South and Midwest, regions that have traditionally had relatively few Latinos.
- What has driven to unprecedented population growth?
- Employment opportunities in the meat processing industry, poultry plant workers, jobs that offer low wages and benefits in hazardous work conditions.
- 37% of Latinos in the country are less than 18 years old. Compared with the 27% of the metropolitan areas. Only 5% of nonmetropolitans Latinos were aged sixty-five years old.



- Latinos in the West had the most occupational sectors for jobs in: precision production, craft, and repair, farming, forestry, and fishing, transportation and material moving; machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.
- Nonmetropolitan Latino workers earned an average hourly wage of \$8.20, ranging from \$7.79 in the West to \$8.96 in the Northeast.
- Studies on rural Latinos have been sparse, and among the 250,000 articles published between 1975 and 2001 listed in Sociological Abstracts, only 42 are focused or rural Latinos.
- Among these forty-two articles, the most common substantive areas of research are social inequality, education, health and aging, substance abuse and violence. Research on social inequality is the most likely to appear in mainstream rural sociology publications.

Latinos/Hispanics in Mississippi and the Delta

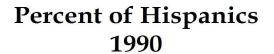
■The Southern part of the United States has become place of settlement for Hispanic/Latinos. Between 1990 and 2000 the numbers have tripled from 670,000 to more than 1.9 million (Hernández-León and Víctor Zúñiga, 2002)

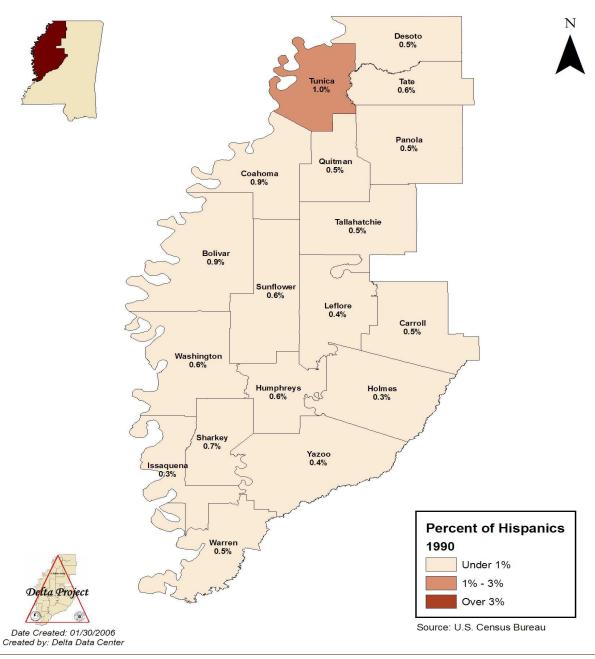


These statistics represent the amount of Latino/Hispanic in the Delta compared to the state

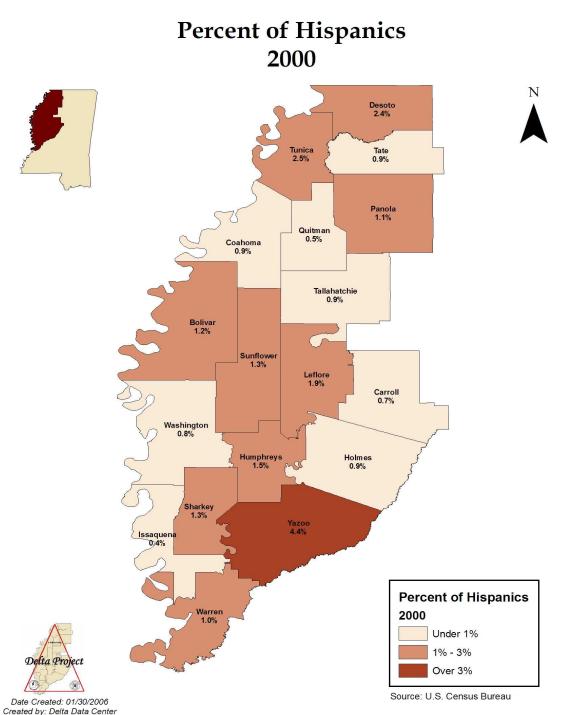
Latino/Hispa nics	1990	% of the state	2000	% of the state	2005	% of the state
Delta Area	2,767	17.4	8,284	20.9	10,202	22.3
Mississippi	15,928		39,569		45,783	

The information was taken from the Census Bureau and DemographicsNow. * Includes the counties of Bolivar, Carroll, Coahoma, DeSoto, Holmes, Humphreys, Issaquena, Leflore, Panola, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tunica, Warren, Washington, and Yazoo. Source: / US Census Bureau// DemographicsNow SRC, LLC

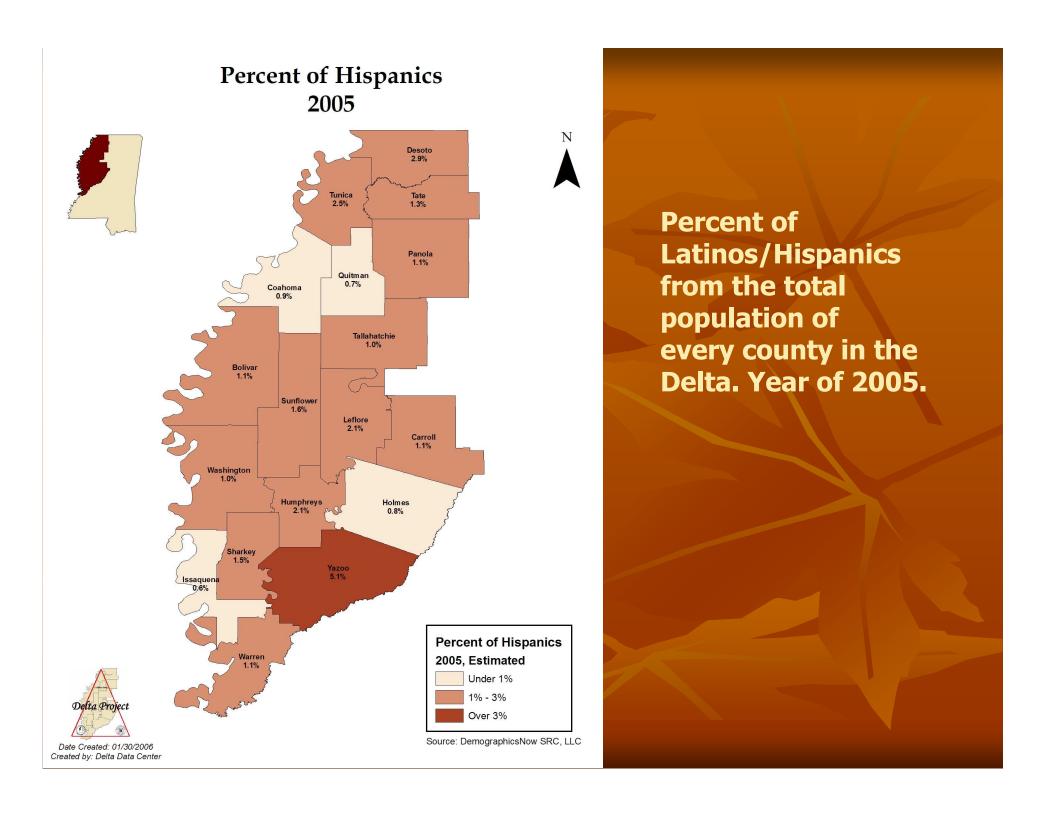


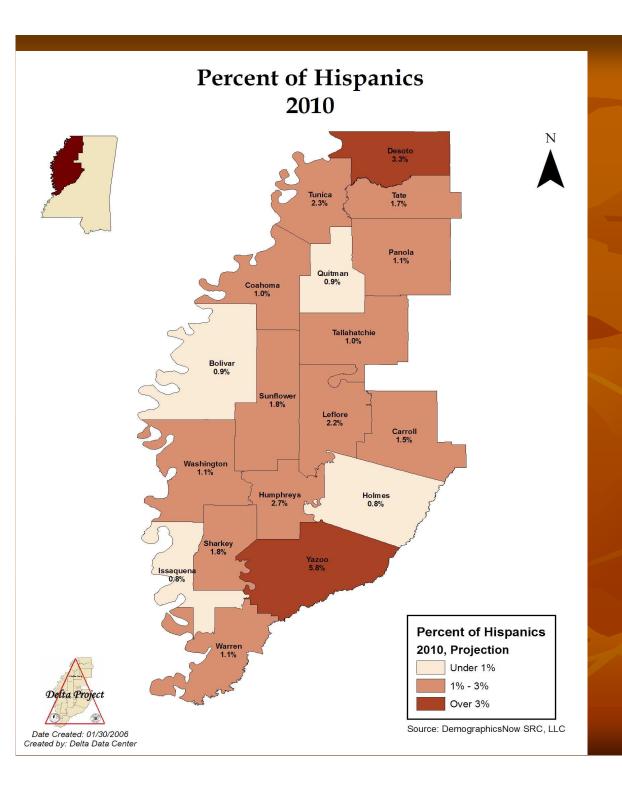


Percent of Latinos/Hispanics from the total population in every county in the Delta. Year of 1990.



Percent of Latinos/Hispanics from the total population of every county in the Delta. Year of 2000.





Percent of
Latinos/Hispanics
from the total
population of
every county in the
Delta. Projection for
the year of 2010.