

The Impact of Global Migration on the Health and Human Service System in New Jersey

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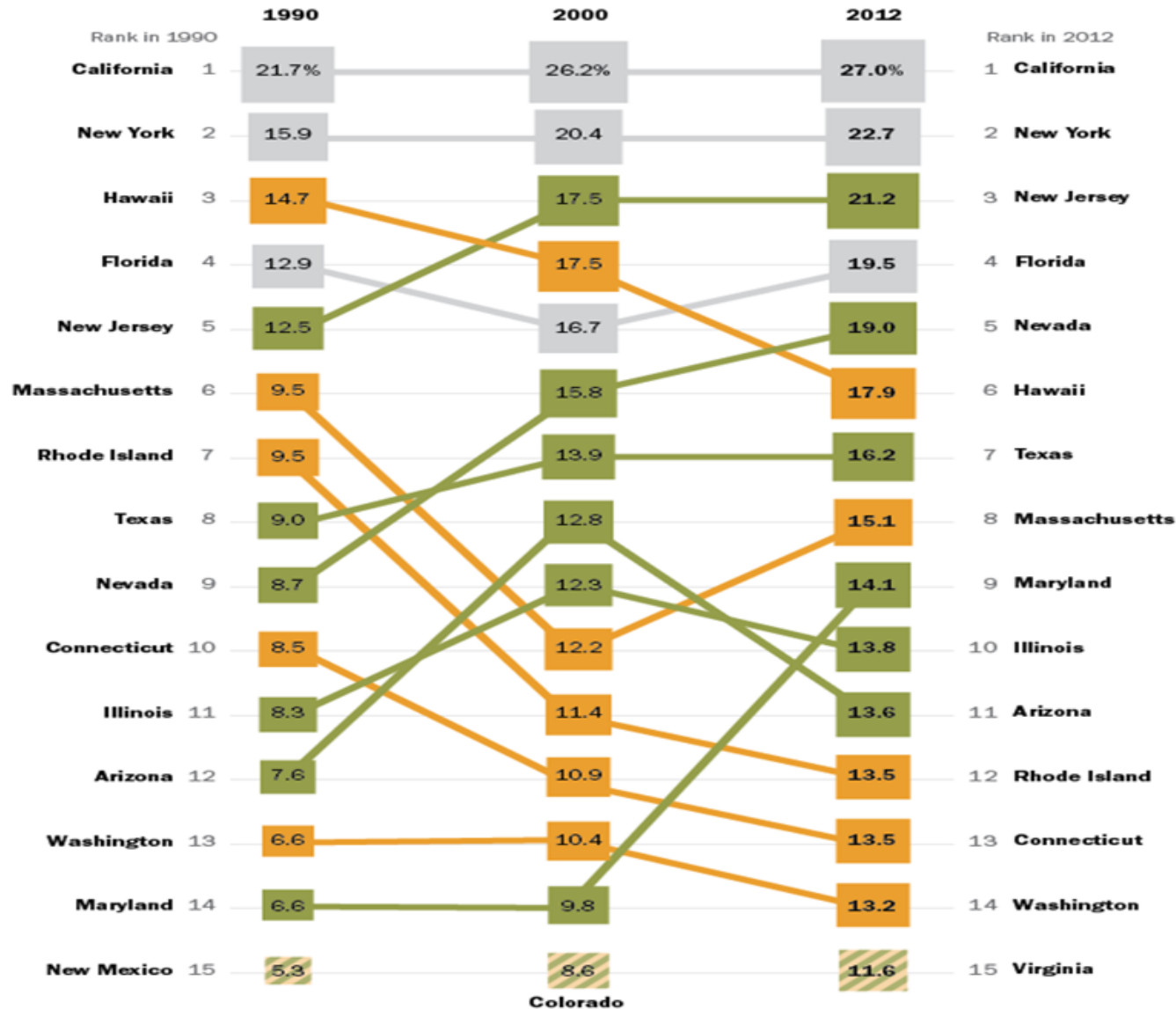
New Jersey Statewide Network for Cultural Competence

September 12, 2014

PRESENTATION OBJECTIVES

- ▶ To share basic demographic data about the migrant population in NJ and the nation
- ▶ To discuss some implications of the data for health and human service delivery in the state
- ▶ To reexamine the concept of cultural competency from the vantage point of migration

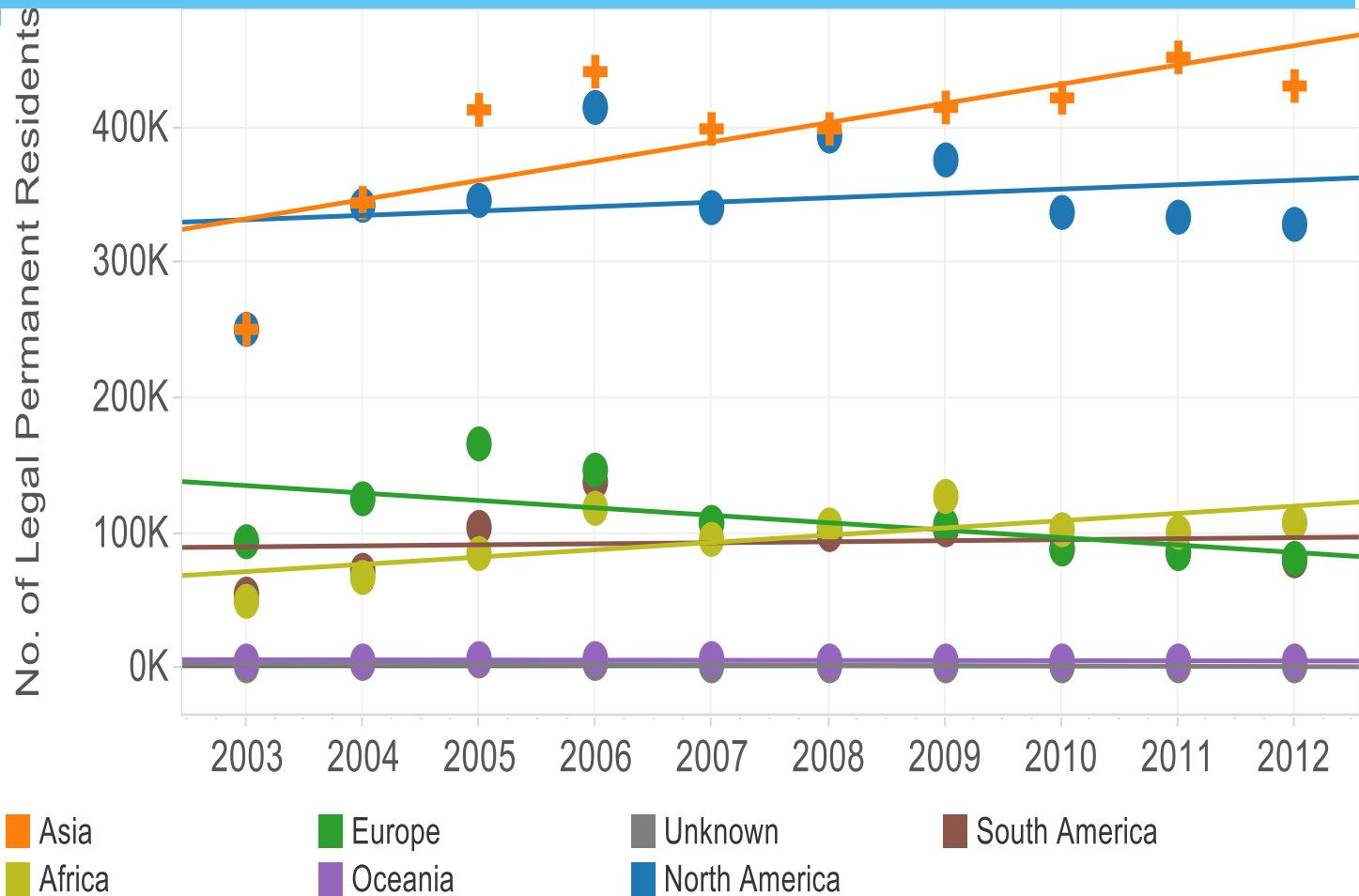
New Jersey: A Continuing Magnet for Immigrants



Source: "15 States with the Highest Share of Immigrants in their Population,"
Pew Research Center,
May 24, 2014

Since 2004, Asia has become the largest sending region for new immigrants to the U.S.

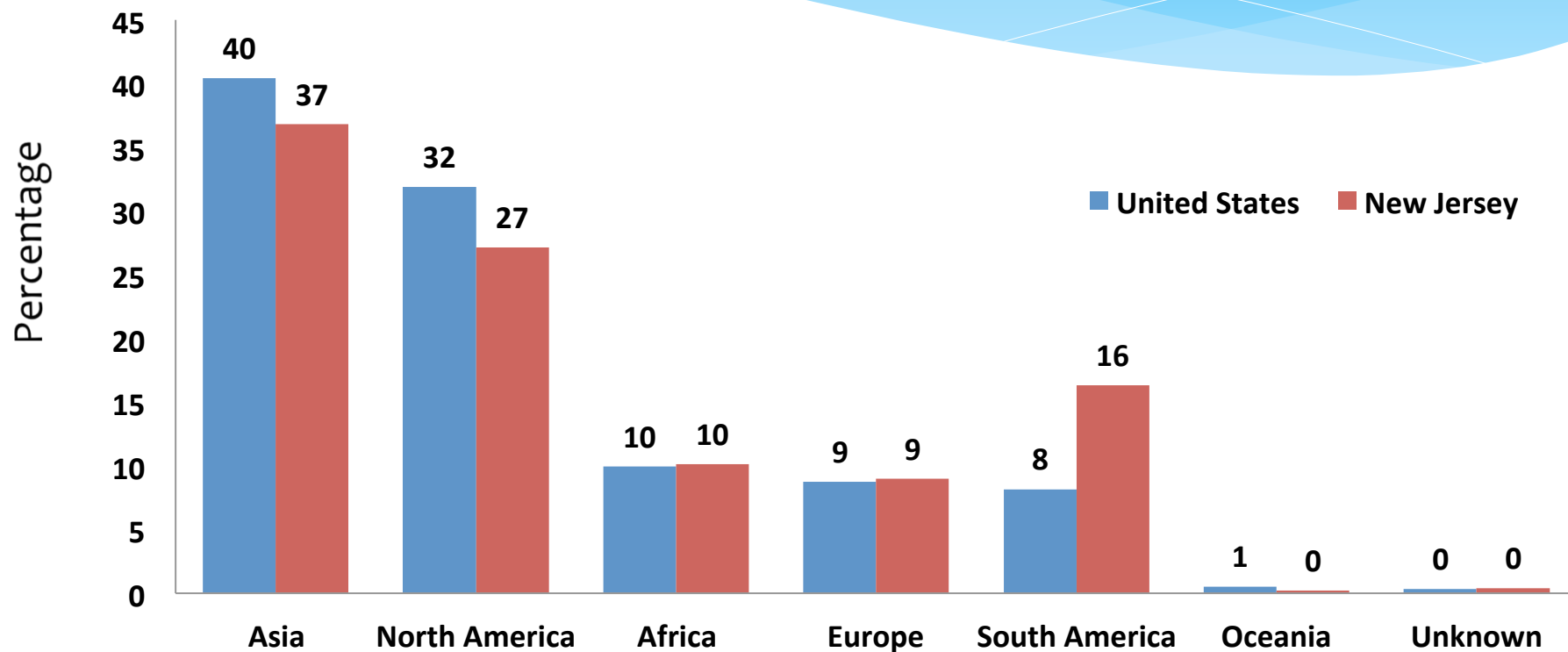
Persons
Obtaining
Legal
Permanent
Residence in
the U.S. by
World Region,
2003-2012



Data drawn from: Dept. of Homeland Security, 2012 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, Table 3

Snapshot of New Immigrants to New Jersey and the U.S. by World Regional Percentages (FY 2013)

-- Significance of South Americans



Source: Derived from Dept. of Homeland Security, 2013 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, Percentage of Persons Granted Legal Permanent Resident Status by Region of Birth, New Jersey and the U.S., FY 2013

Largest Foreign-born Groups in New Jersey

Country of Origin	Number
India	213,101
Dominican Republic	132,044
Mexico	125,938
Ecuador	85,970
China (inc. Hong Kong and Taiwan)	85,248
Philippines	82,762
Colombia	77,476
Korea	73,293
Peru	58,584
Poland	55,002

*Source: Data derived from U.S. Census Bureau,
2012 ACS 3-Year Survey*

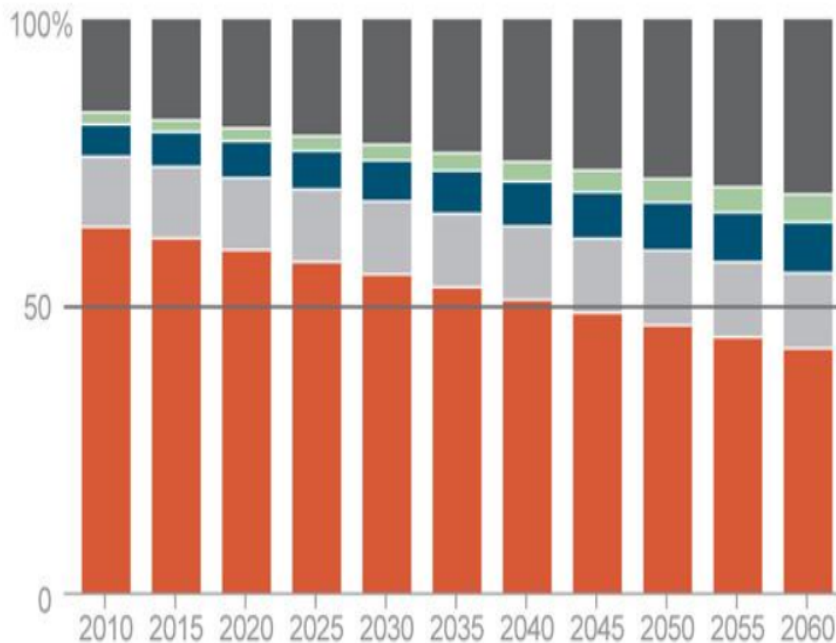
Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Residence, New Jersey, FY 2013 (10 Largest Countries of Origin)

Country	Total	
India	8,311	
Dominican Republic	7,013	
Colombia	2,428	
Ecuador	2,167	
Philippines	2,161	
China, People's Republic	2,084	
Egypt	1,827	←
Peru	1,800	
Korea, South	1,684	
Haiti	1,669	←

Source: Adapted from Supplemental Table 1,
USCIS, 2013 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics

Diversity in the United States

White Black Asian/Pacific Islander/
Native American Other* Hispanic**



- ▶ Non-Hispanic whites will drop below 50 percent of the U.S. population sometime around the year 2043

Racial and Ethnic Composition of
the U.S. Population

Chart Source: The Mail Online, June 13, 2013

Diversity in the States

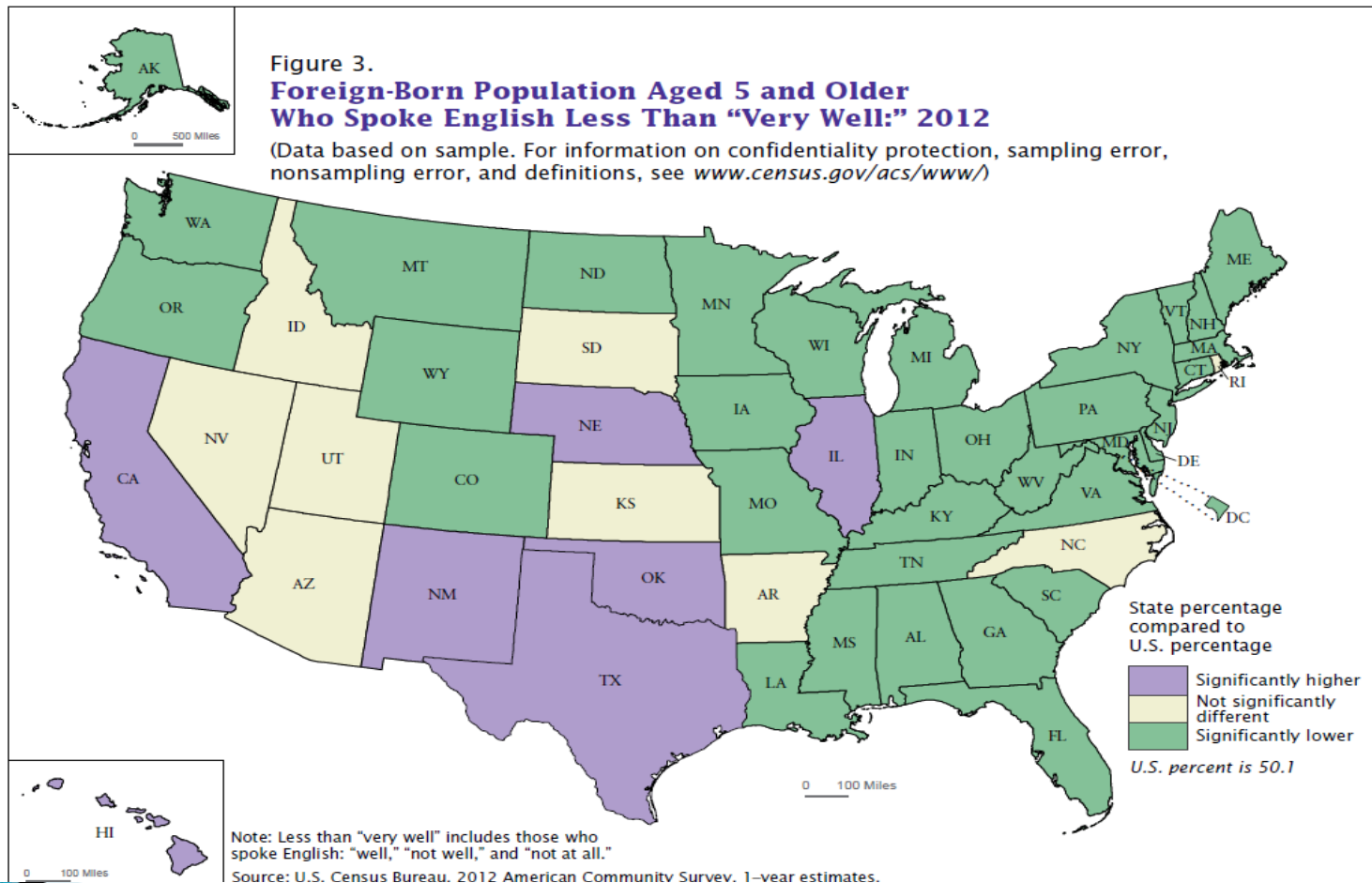


- ▶ Current “majority–minority” states: CA, HI, NM, and TX
- ▶ “Majority–Minority” by 2020: NV, MD, GA, and FL
- ▶ “Majority–Minority” in the 2020s: AZ & NJ

*Source: When will your state become “majority–minority,”
Center for American Progress, May 13, 2013*

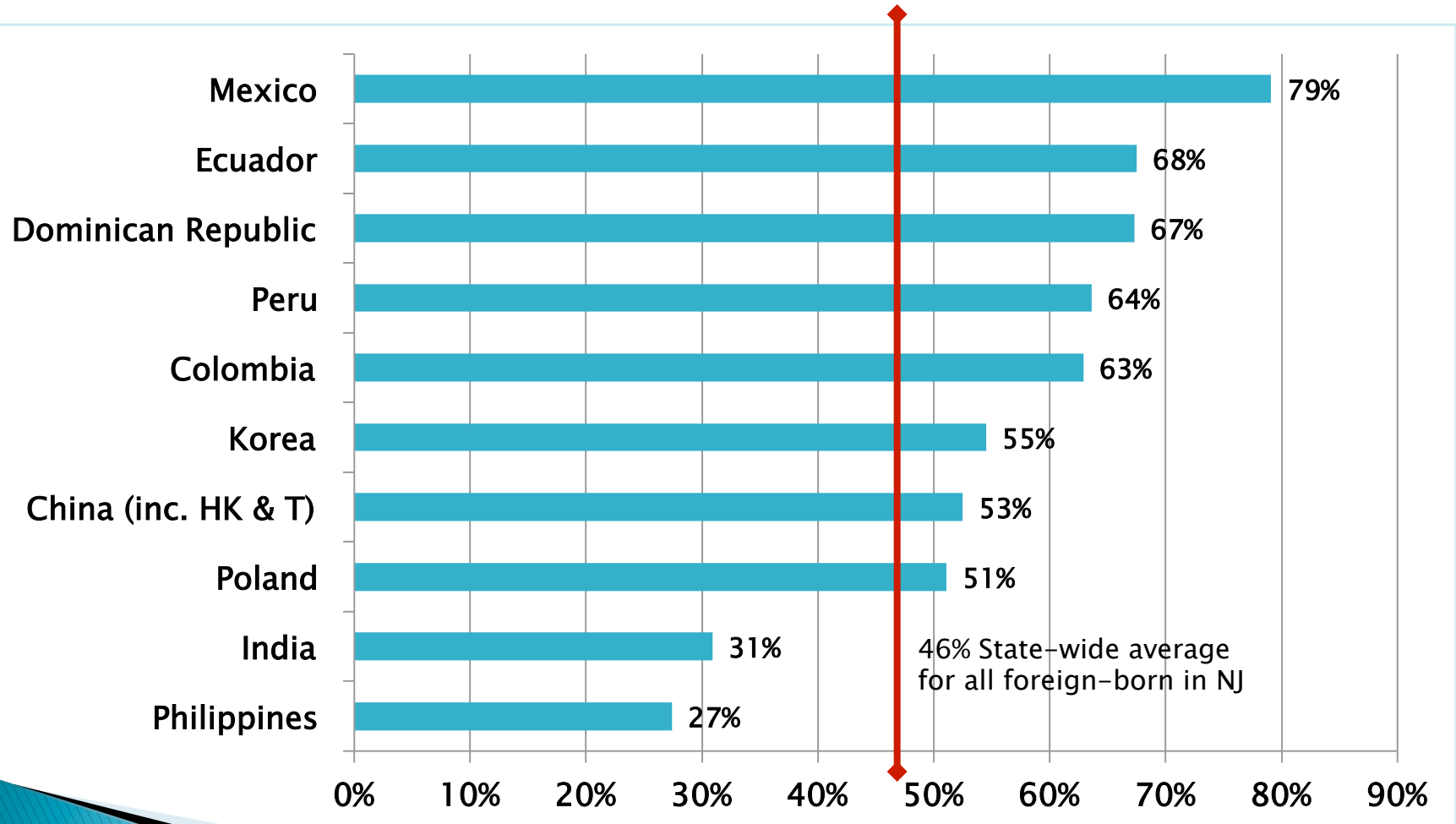
The Social, Educational, and Economic Characteristics of New Jersey's Immigrants

Limited English Proficiency among the New Jersey Foreign-Born Population (2012): *46 percent vs 50 percent (National Average)*



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *English-Speaking Ability of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2012*, 6.

Percentage of Limited English Proficient People among the Ten Largest Foreign-Born Groups in NJ



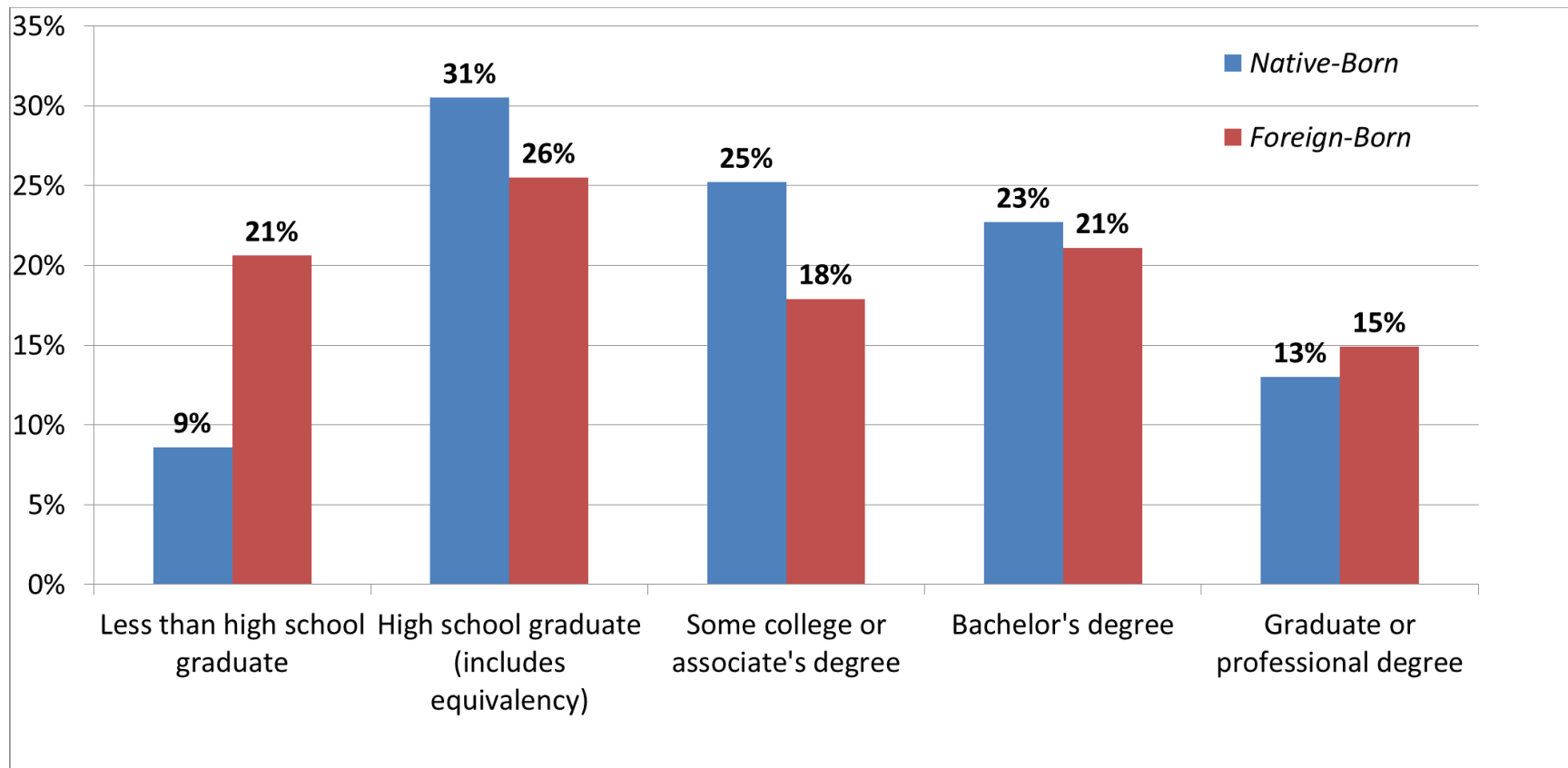
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 ACS 3-Year Survey, Analysis by Diversity Dynamics

Skilled Immigrants: A Growing Percentage of All U.S. Immigrants

Year	Low Skilled	Middle Skilled	High Skilled
1980	39.5%	41.5%	19.0%
1990	36.8%	40.7%	22.5%
2000	30.4%	42.7%	26.9%
2010	27.8%	42.6%	29.6%

Source: Brookings, *The Geography of Immigrant Skills: Educational Profiles of Metropolitan Areas*, June, 2011, 5.

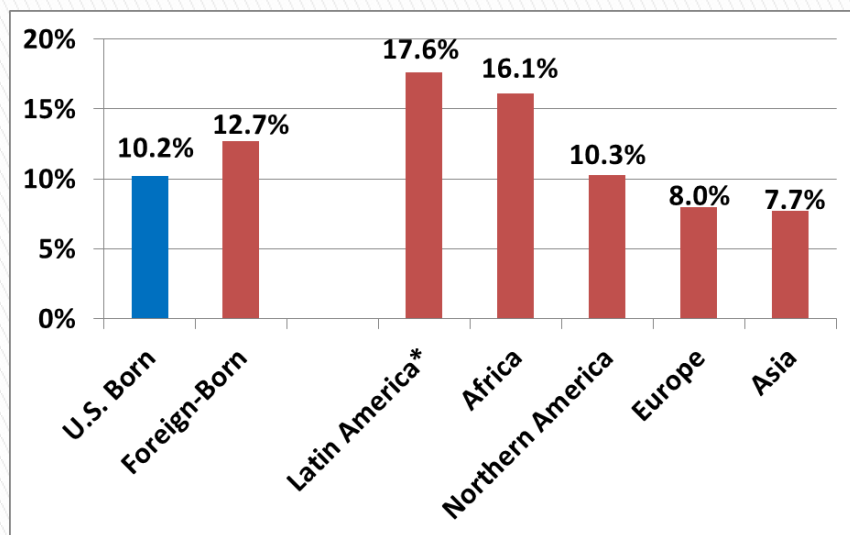
Comparison of the Educational Attainment of the Foreign-Born and Native-Born Population (New Jersey)



Source: 2012, ACS 3-Year Estimates,
Population 25 years of age or older

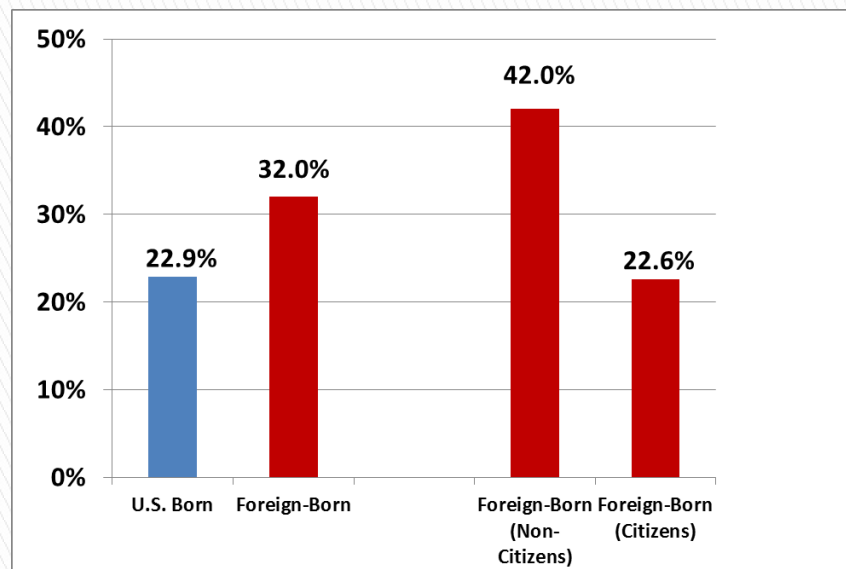
Poverty Rates among the Foreign-born in New Jersey

Varies by Region of Origin



* Includes Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean

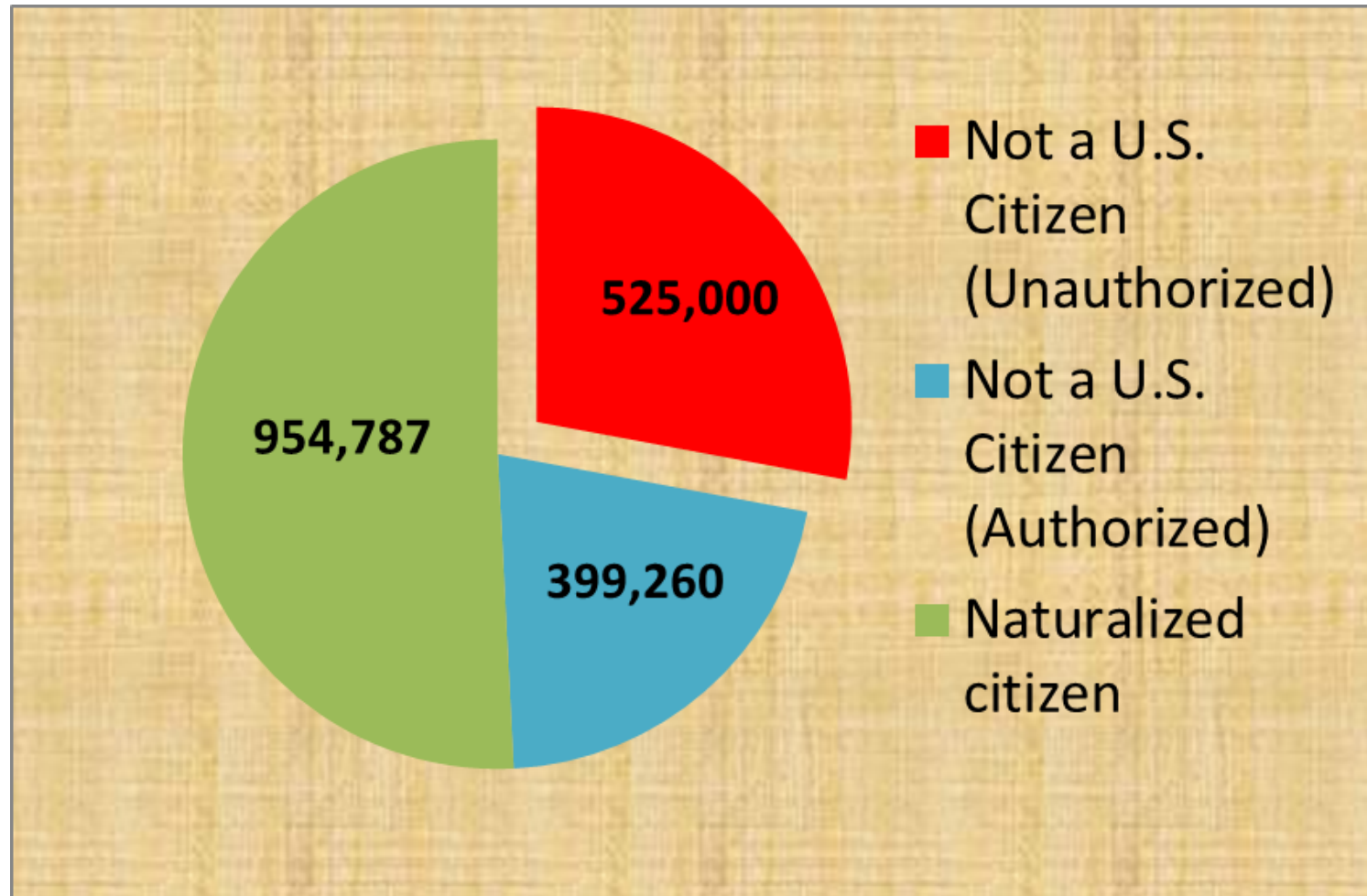
Varies by Legal Status



Below 100% of the
Poverty Level

Below 200% of the
Poverty Level

NJ has the 5th largest undocumented population in the nation



Source: *Estimate of the undocumented population in NJ*, Pew Hispanic Center,

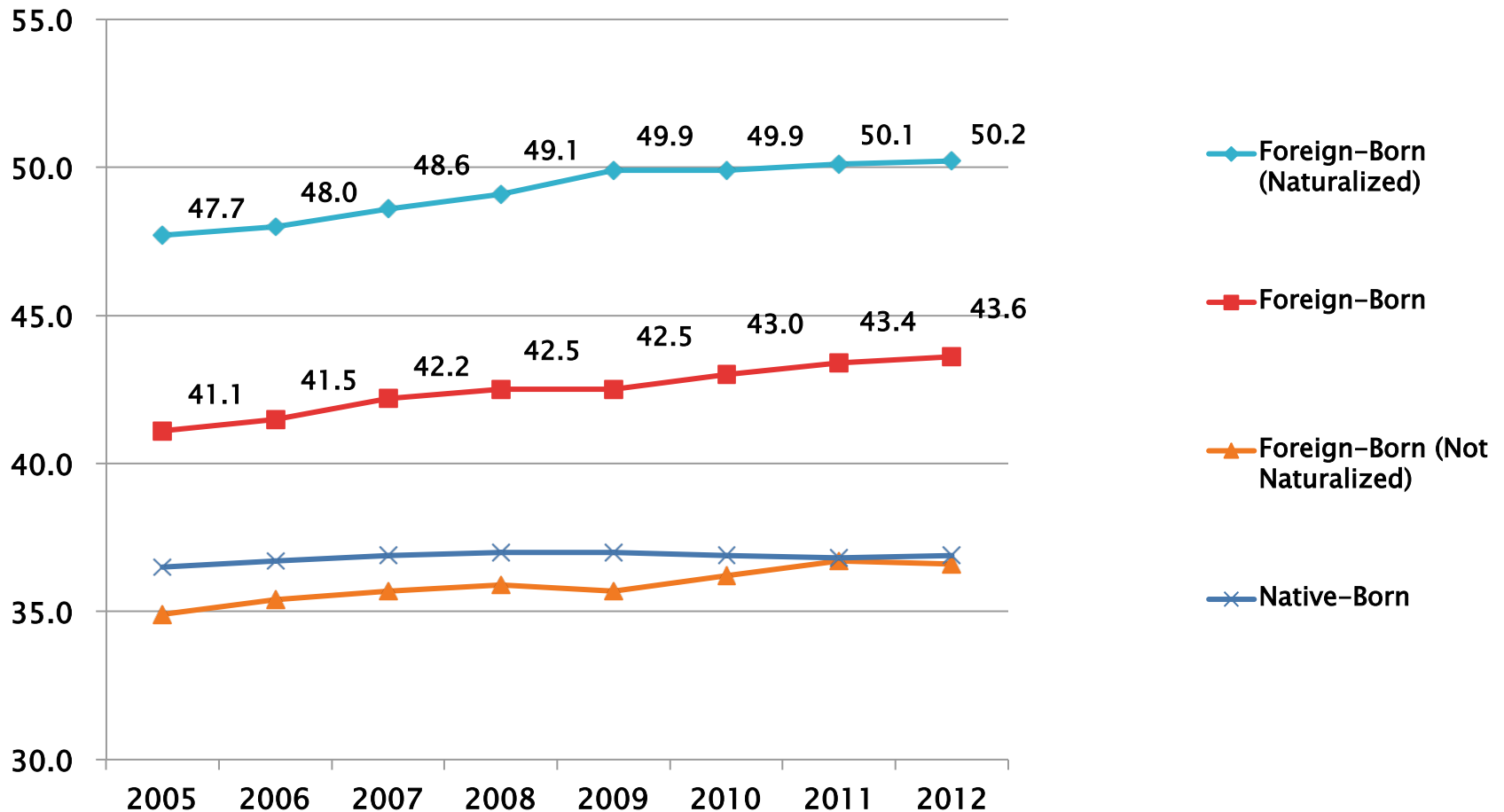
Diversity Dynamics Sept. 23, 2013; Other data drawn from: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 ACS 3-year Estimates 16

Undocumented immigrants live in “Mixed Households”

CATEGORY	U.S. TOTALS
No. of Adult Undocumented Immigrants in the U.S.	10 million
No. of Undocumented Children	1.5 million
No. of Citizen Children	4.5 million
No. of Citizen Spouses	767,000
No. of Citizen Family Members other than Children & Spouses	8.5 million

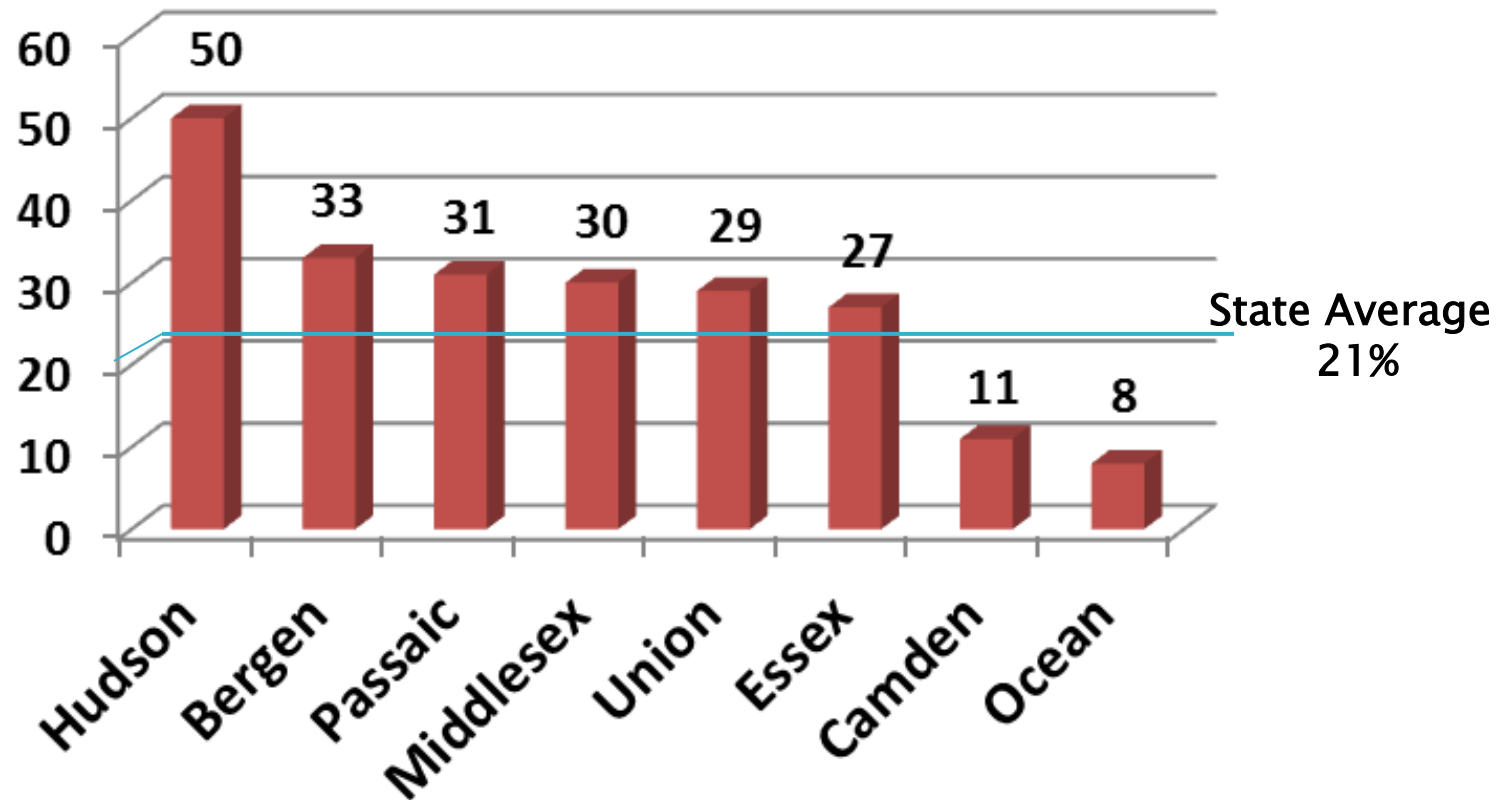
Source: Manuel Pastor et al, *Citizenship Matters: How Children of Immigrants Will Sway the Future of Politics*, Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration, Univ. of Southern California, July, 2014, pp. 2–4.

The Median Age of the Foreign-Born in New Jersey is Increasing



Source: One-year American Community Survey Estimates, 2005–2012 (Table S0501)

The percentage of people 60 and over in NJ who are immigrants is increasing



Source: Analysis of U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 1-year ACS

Immigrant Risk Factors in Disability, Mental Health, and Physical Health

DISABILITY AND MIGRATION

- * Rates of disability slightly lower for immigrants than for the U.S.-born population
- * But rates of acquired disability may be higher
- * Immigrants face many barriers in accessing disability services and supports
- * Immigrants with disabilities may face “double discrimination”



Ten Principles Of Cultural and Linguistic Competence in Disability Services and Support



Diversity Dynamics, LLC. *Systems Change for Greater Cultural Competence in the Pennsylvania Disability Service and Support Sector: A Report to the Pennsylvania Developmental Disabilities Council, July, 2011.*

MENTAL HEALTH AND MIGRATION

- * Risk Factors for mental illness
 - * Traumas associated with the migratory experience
 - * Family separation
 - * Ethnic group separation
 - * Culture shock
 - * Discrimination and xenophobia

Immigrants face many barriers to accessing mental health care

Mental health seems to worsen over time



HEALTH AND MIGRATION

- * Important to fine-tune your analysis – look at health issues facing specific sub-populations
- * Is there an “immigrant advantage?”
- * Some evidence that any advantage is lost over time -- importance of health maintenance



The Case for Developing Transnational Competence

- ▶ Borders are porous and easily traversed
- ▶ Migration is often multi-directional and impermanent
- ▶ Differences are more than cultural
- ▶ Cultural matching is not always practical
- ▶ Special skills are required to work with people in “spatial transition”



Source: Peter H. Koehn, “Globalization, migration health, and educational preparation for transnational medical encounters,” *Global Health 2: 2* (2006).

Peter H. Koehn & James N. Rosenau, Transnational Competence: Empowering Curriculums for Horizon-Rising Challenges (Boulder, CO: 2010).

Thank you for your attention!

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