APA 2014 NATIONAL PLANNING CONFERENCE

IMMIGRATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
IN METROPOLITAN ATLANTA
S560 – APRIL 28, 2014
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- Moderator for this panel
- President, Land Pointer Ltd., Chicago, Illinois
- APA-Economic Development Division, Conference Coordinator

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SKILLS GAPS

• Labor shortages and brain drains nationally

• Over half masters/PhD science/engineering students in USA are foreign nationals

• Yet by 2018 over quarter million STEM positions will be unfilled

Source: U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Thomas Donahue, February 16, 2014
Integrating immigrants into the American fabric of life stimulates economic growth (US Chamber of Commerce)

Evidence has shown that immigrants of all skill sets – both high and lesser skilled - create jobs and strengthen the U.S. economy

Source: U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Lisa Atkins, Director, Immigration Policy- January 17, 2014
“Instead of fearing the immigrant, we can welcome him.”

U.S. President Barack Obama, speech before the G7, Brussels, Belgium, March 26, 2014
SO WHY THE DISCONNECT AND FEAR-MONGERING?

Today our panelists will seek to calm the concerns with their facts and figures mixing immigration with economic development in metropolitan Atlanta.
Luz Borrero

- Deputy Chief Operating Officer, DeKalb County, Georgia

- “Immigration in Georgia: The Economic Impact on Metro Atlanta”
Mike Alexander, AICP

- Research and Analytics Manager, Center for Livable Communities, Atlanta Regional Commission, Atlanta, Georgia

- “Economics and Diversity in Metro Atlanta”
Heather Alhadeff, AICP

- President, Center Forward, Atlanta, Georgia
- “Power of Multicultural Planning”
Metro Population Change 2010 to 2013

Houston added the most people between 2010 and 2013. Atlanta was 7th.
Migration vs Natural Increase 2010 to 2013

New York
Los Angeles
Atlanta
Washington
San Francisco
Austin
Miami

Source: Census Bureau
Migration 2010 to 2013

Source: Census Bureau
County Growth (Video)
Population Change 2010 to 2013

Growing at less than half the rate of the 2000s

Source: ESRI Demographics
7-County Population Growth

Clayton  Cobb  DeKalb  Douglas  Fulton  Gwinnett  Rockdale

Source: Census Bureau
7-County Population Share of Total by Race or Ethnicity

Clayton  Cobb  DeKalb  Douglas  Fulton  Gwinnett  Rockdale

White (NH)  Black and other races  Asian (NH)  Hispanic of any race

Source: Census Bureau
The bilateral flows between 196 countries are estimated from sequential stock tables (see oversea for details). They are comparable across countries and capture the number of people who changed their country of residence between mid-2005 and mid-2010.

The circular plot shows the estimates of directional flows between the 50 countries that send and/or receive at least 0.5% of the world's migrants in 2005–10. Tick marks indicate gross migration (in + out) in 100,000.

http://www.global-migration.info/?_ga=1.27012989.1387885698.1396971200
Migrant hometown associations are common in American cities. They host dances, rodeos, and picnics, and send the proceeds back to their members' native towns to finance water, electricity, or building projects. Migrants in Chicago, for instance, gathered $450,000 one year to build a church in the small village of La Purisma (pop. 4,000). The Mexican government matches such funds 3 to 1.

Race and Ethnicity
1980

- WHITE
- BLACK
- AMERICAN INDIAN
- ASIAN
- OTHER
- HISPANIC

1 Dot = 6 People
Race and Ethnicity 2000

1 Dot = 6 People

- WHITE
- BLACK
- AMERICAN INDIAN
- ASIAN
- OTHER
- HISPANIC

Geolytics

neighborhood nexus
Race and Ethnicity

2010

1 Dot = 6 People

WHITE
BLACK
AMERICAN INDIAN
ASIAN
OTHER
HISPANIC

GeoLytics
neighborhood nexus
Recent Atlanta MSA Trends by Industry

Chart 2. Over-the-year percent change in employment by industry supersector, United States and the Atlanta metropolitan area, November 2013

Large Metros Employment Change

Chart 3. Over-the-year percent change in employment, United States and 12 largest areas, November 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
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<td>San Francisco</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Employment Share Change
White Non-Hispanic 10-County Area 2000 to 2013

Source: QWI
http://ledextract.ces.census.gov/

White Alone share of Tot Pop 48.8%
Employment Share Change
Hispanic 10-County Area 2000 to 2013

Source: QWI
http://ledextract.ces.census.gov/

Hispanic Origin of Tot Pop 13.0%
Employment Share Change
Black Non-Hispanic 10-County Area 2000 to 2013

Source: QWI
http://ledextract.ces.census.gov/

Black Alone of Tot Pop 36.7%
Employment Share Change
Asian 10-County Area 2000 to 2013

Source: QWI
http://ledextract.ces.census.gov/

Asian Alone of Tot Pop 5.7%
Employment Change 2010 to 2012

Source: ARC Estimates of GA DOL data


Source: ARC Estimates of GA DOL data
South Atlantic (Georgia) forecast to grow the most.

Source: Woods and Poole
Population Growth Comparison

**United States**

2010 vs. Change 2010-2040

- White
- Black-NHisp
- Other-NHisp
- Hispanic

**20-County Area**

2010 vs. Change 2010-2040

- White-NHisp
- Black-NHisp
- Other-NHisp
- Hispanic

**Rest of Georgia (139 Counties)**

2010 vs. Change 2010-2040

- White-NHisp
- Black-NHisp
- Other-NHisp
- Hispanic

Source: Plan 2040 Transportation Update, 2014
More Diverse 20-County Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2040</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Source: Plan 2040 Transportation Update, 2014
The Cheapest Generation
Why Millennials aren't buying cars or houses, and what that means for the economy

By DEREK THOMPSON and JORDAN WEISSMANN

Who is (was) moving to Atlanta?
Forecast Employment Growth 2015 to 2040

Source: Plan 2040 Transportation Update 2013 (DRAFT)
Questions?

http://www.atlantaregional.com/

http://www.neighborhoodnexus.org/


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