

Caribbean Hispanic Sociodemographic Heterogeneity: Comparing Older Adults by Country and U.S. Migration Status

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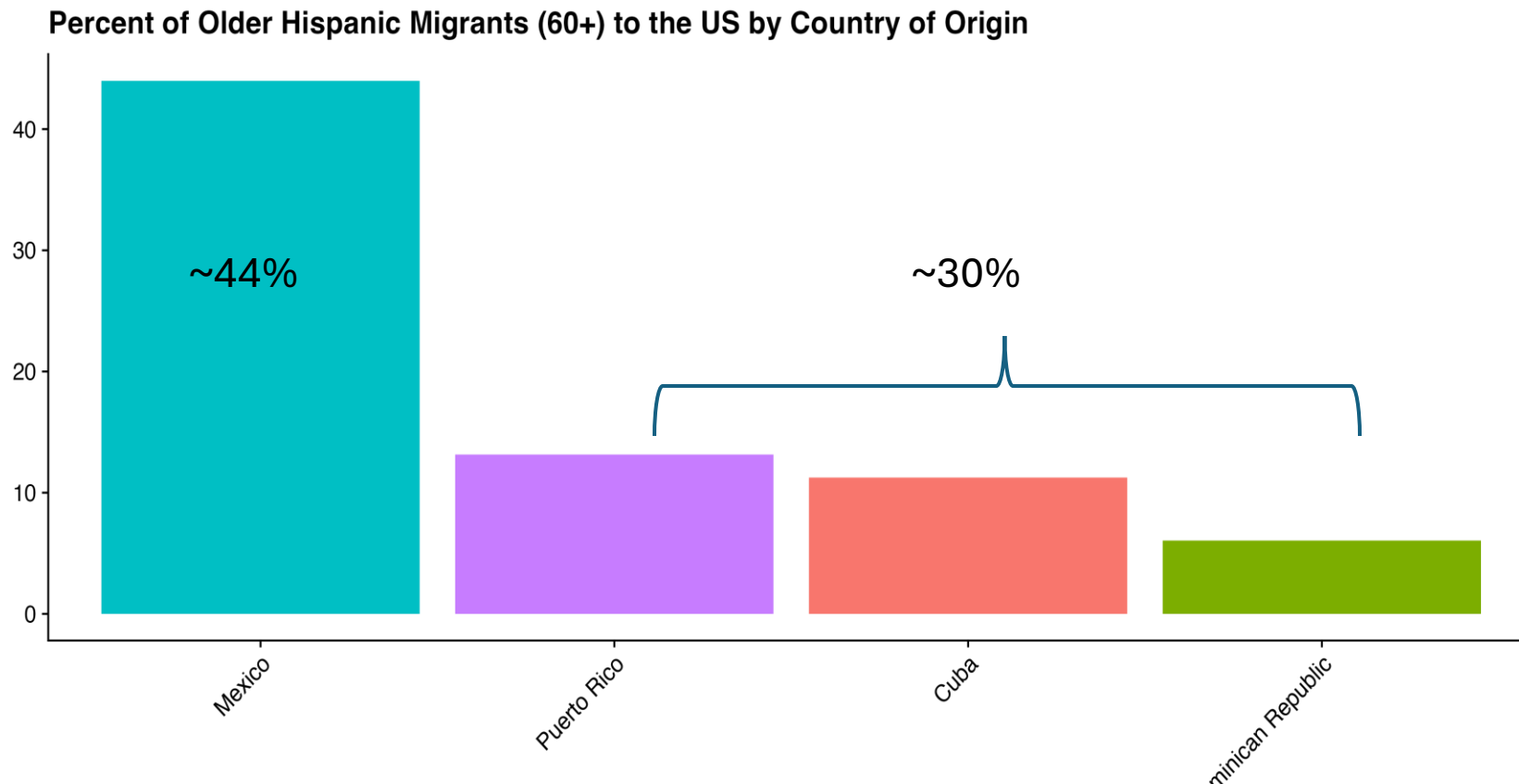
Chris Soria

Henry T. Dow

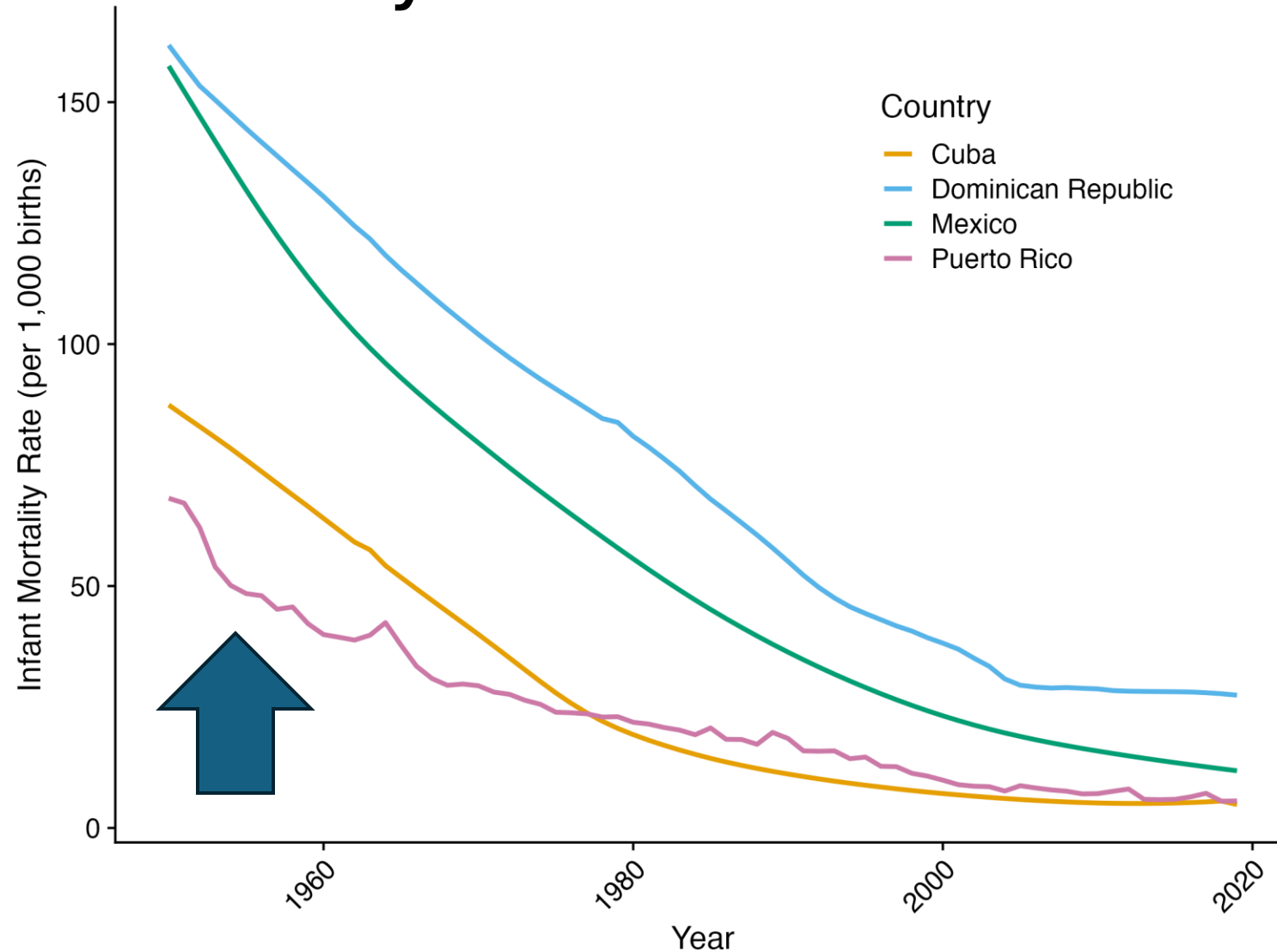


30% of US Hispanic Immigrants are From the Caribbean

- Hispanic migrant health is often focused on Mexican immigrants
- But Caribbean sociodemographics are very different



Infant Mortality Rates Represent Health Implies Very Different Early Childhood Conditions



Immigrant Health Differs by Birth Country

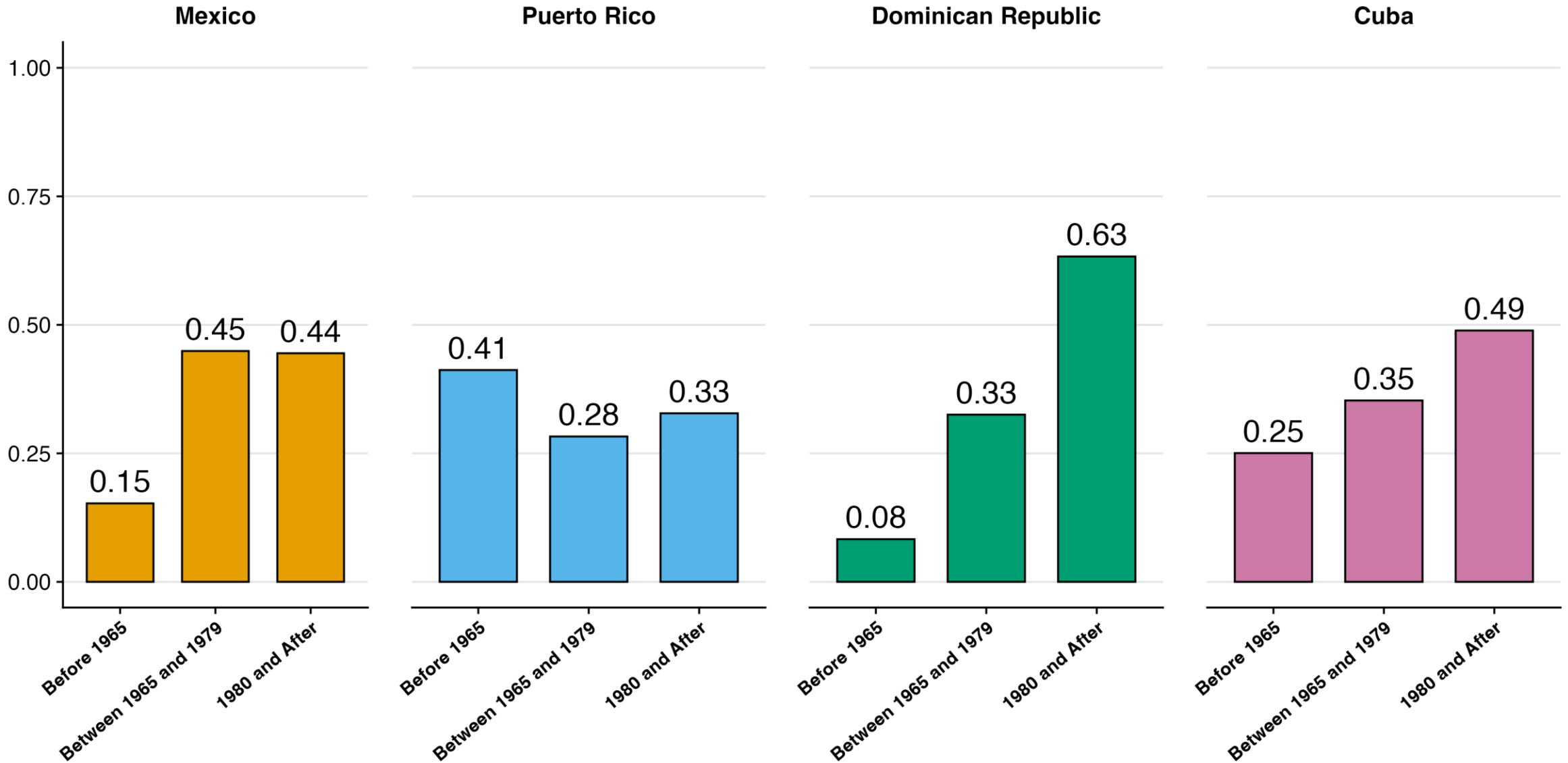
- Growing literature documents heterogeneity in health outcomes for these migrant groups
 - E.g., using NHIS to look at morbidity differences smaller samples though
- We're going to look at ACS (2016-20) for larger sample
- Sociodemographic determinants of healthy aging in the ACS
 - Migration Timing: Year / Age
 - Education
 - Social Isolation: Marital Status / Living alone
 - Acculturation: English Speaking / Citizenship

Migrant Selectivity Differs by Country: Comparisons with Older Adults in Birth Countries

- International Census Data from IPUMS
 - Mexico: 2010
 - Puerto Rico: 2010
 - Dominican Republic: 2010
 - Cuba: 2012
 - US American Community Survey (2008-10)

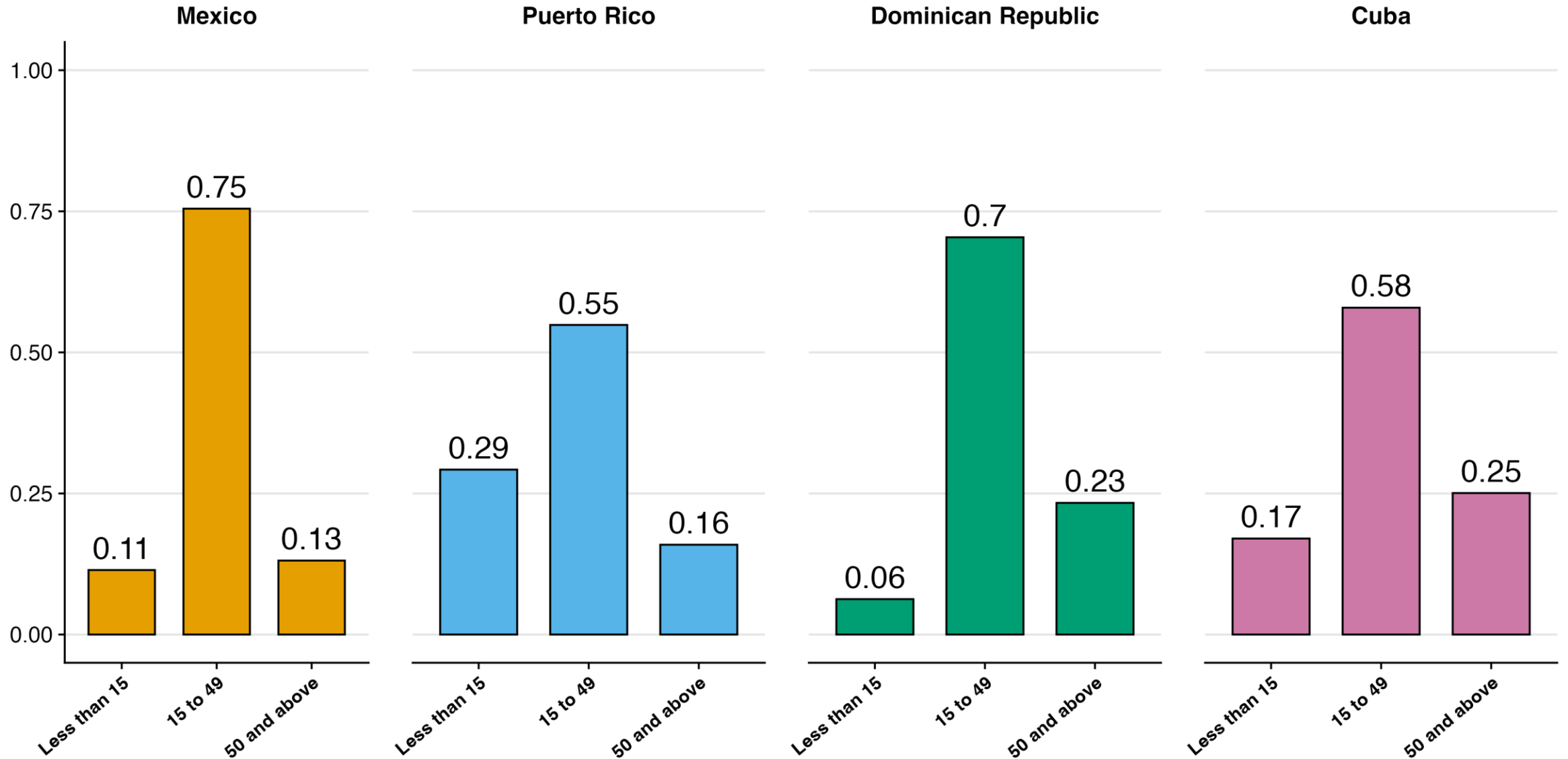


First Results: Migration Cohorts



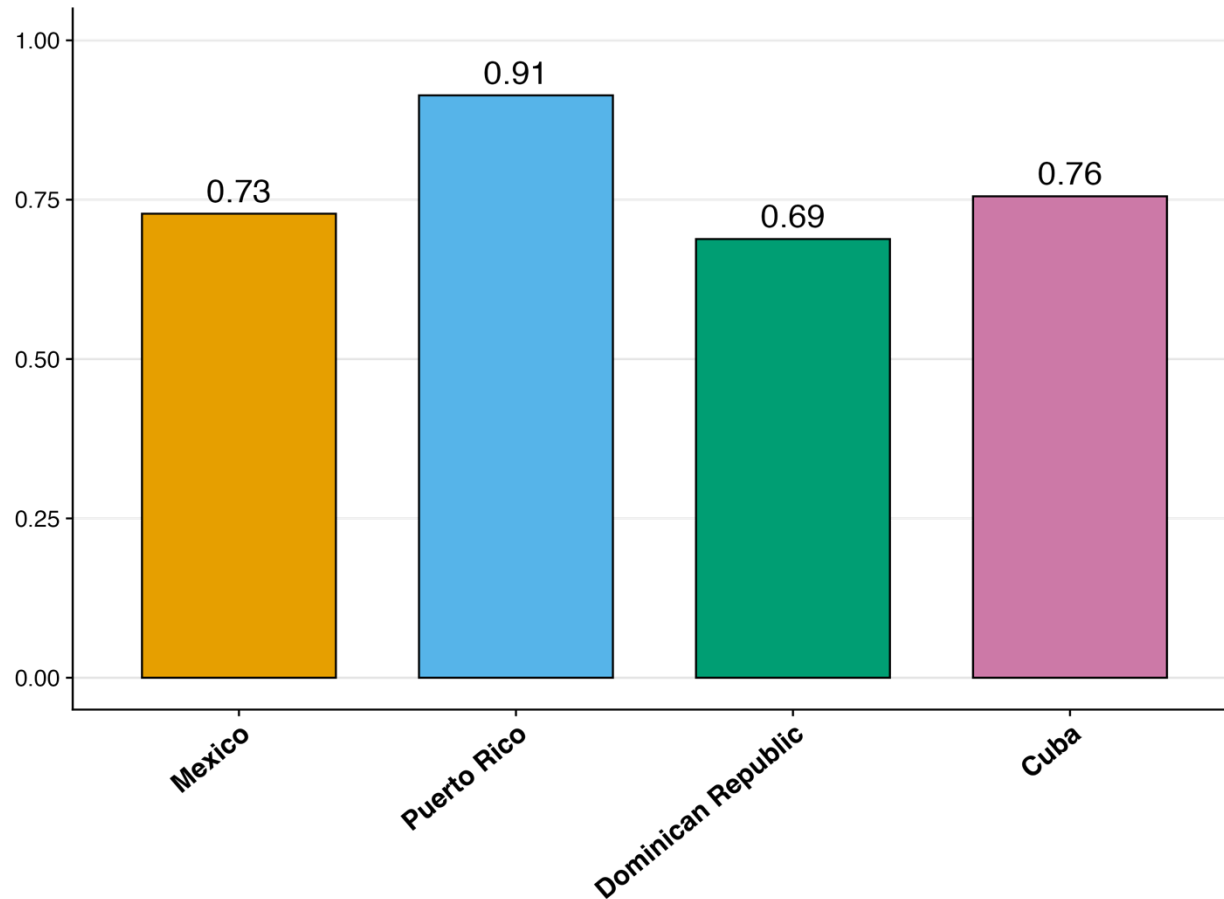
Most people migrated at working ages

2016-20

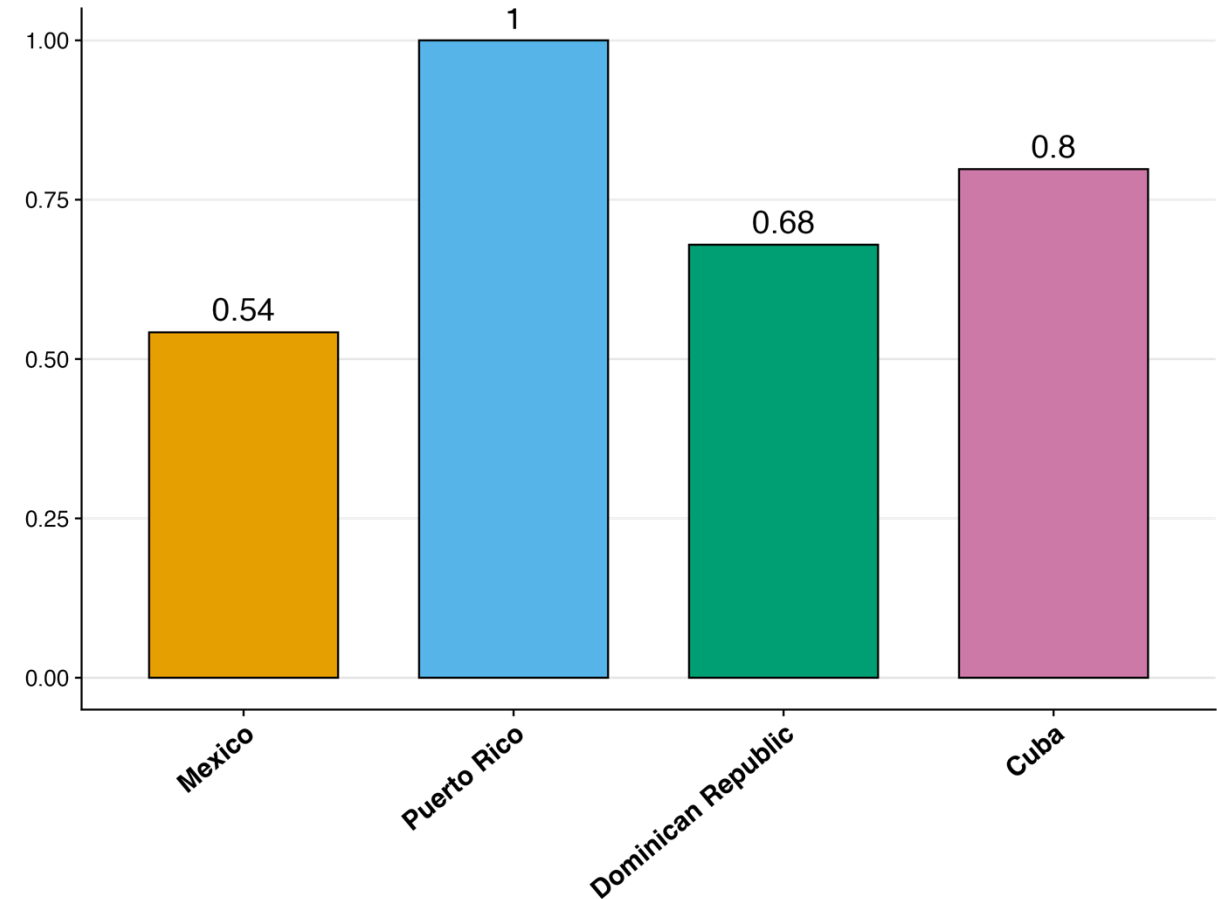


Mexican and Dominican migrants are the least likely to acculturate

Proportion English Speakers

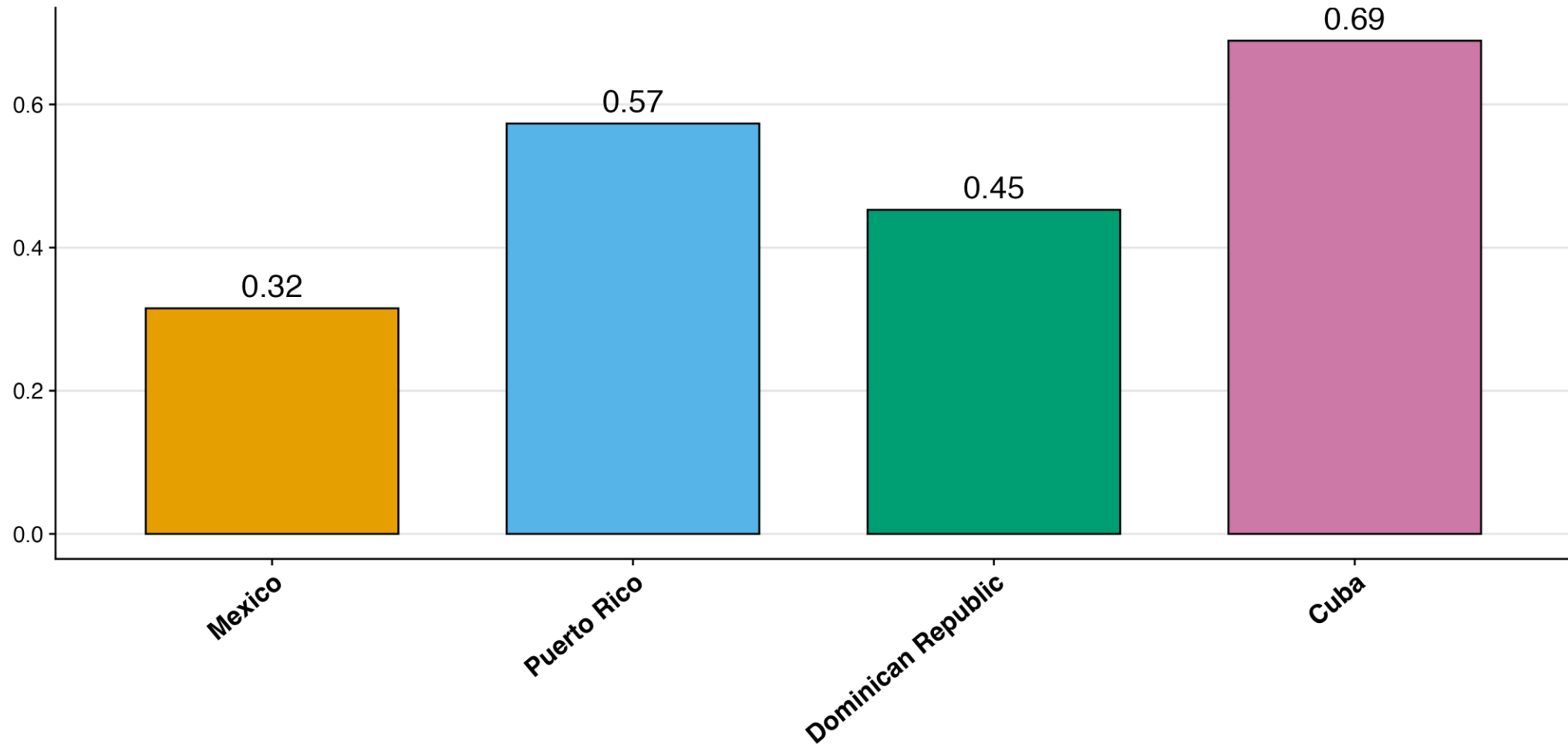


Proportion Naturalized Citizen



Caribbean Hispanic immigrants tend to be more educated than Mexican immigrants

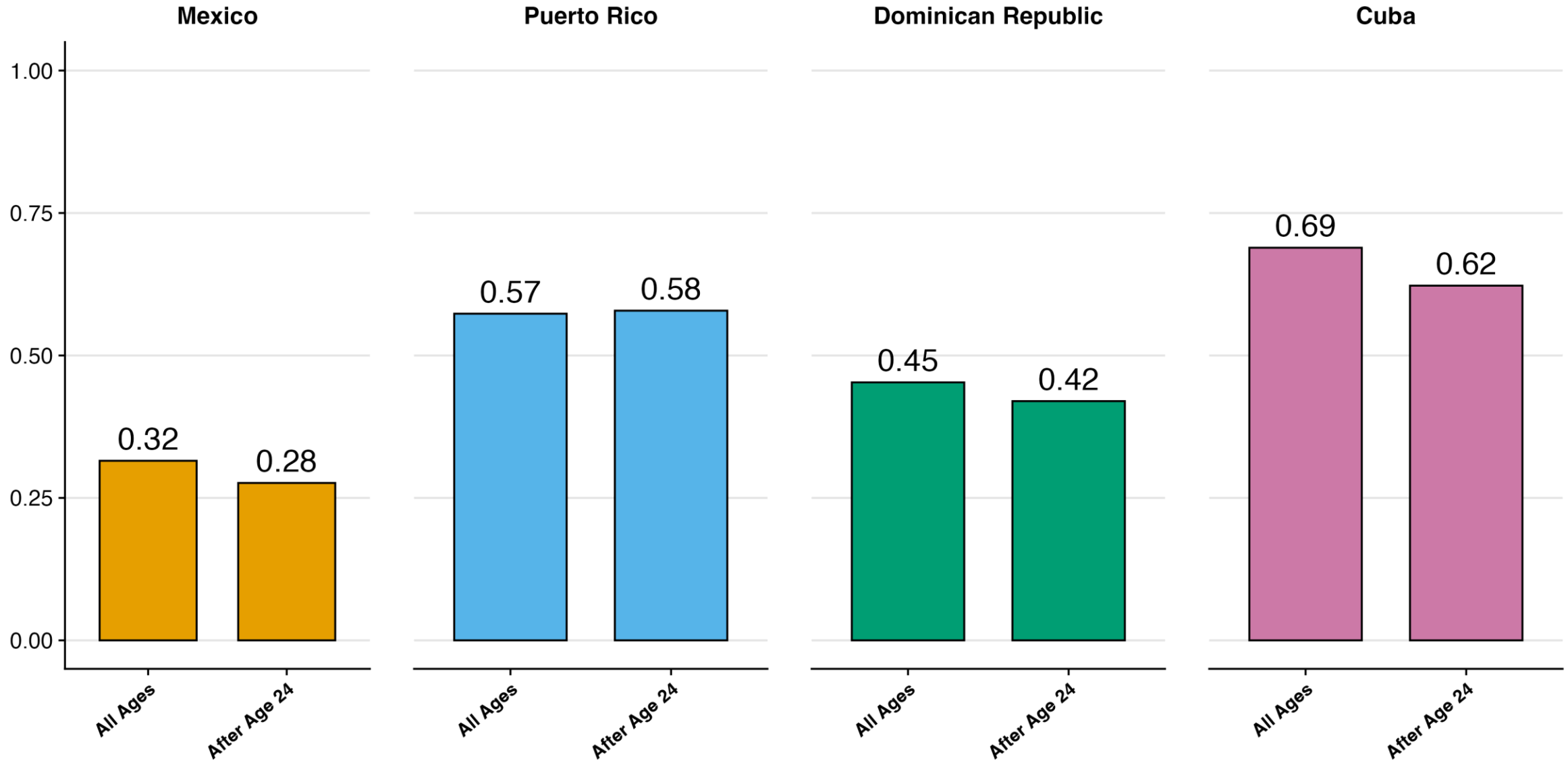
Proportion With At Least Secondary Degree



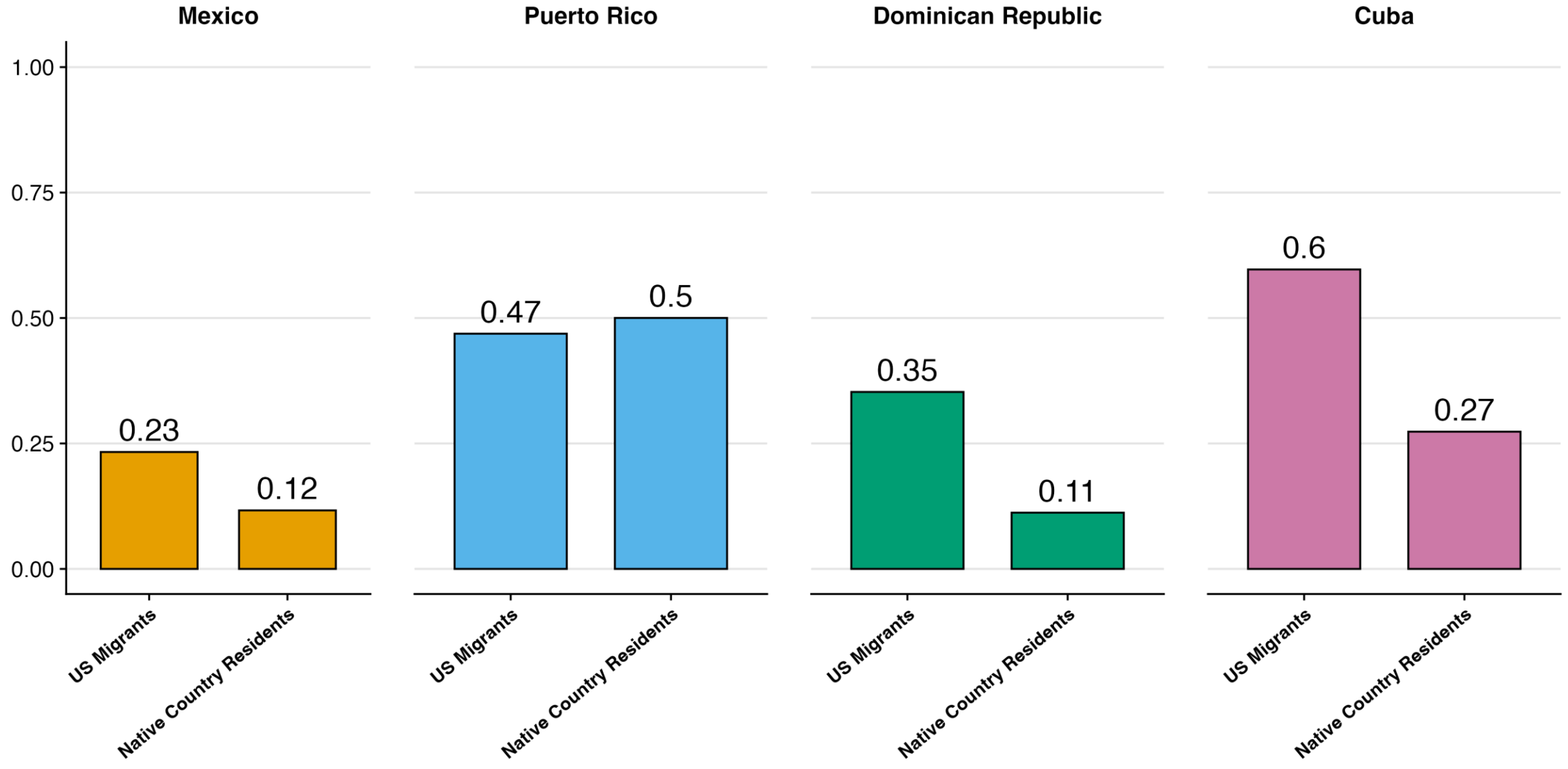
What's driving the lower education among Mexican Immigrants?

- Older so need to age adjust?
- Age at Migration?
- Birth country education levels?
- Migrant selectivity?

Education Differences are Not Explained by age at Migration

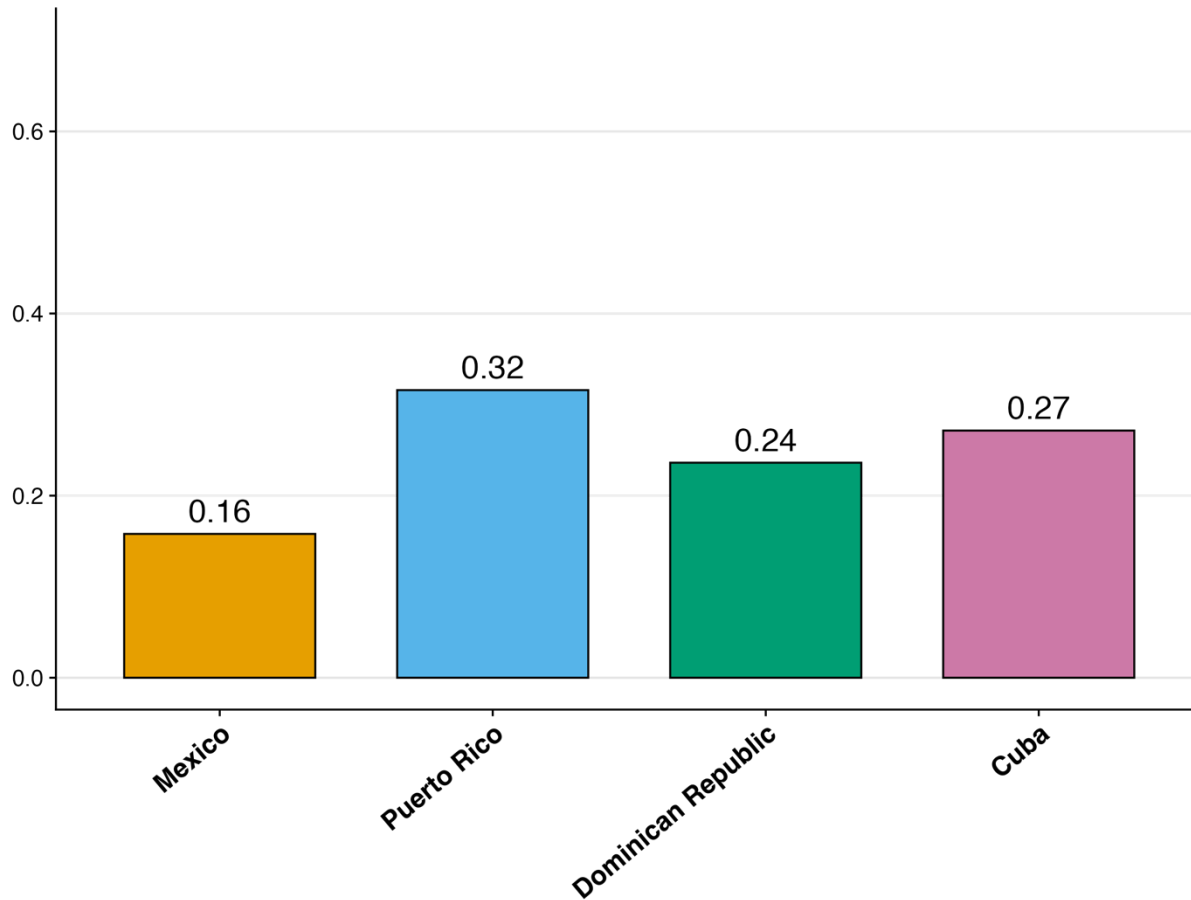


Migrants to the US are far more likely to have at least a secondary degree

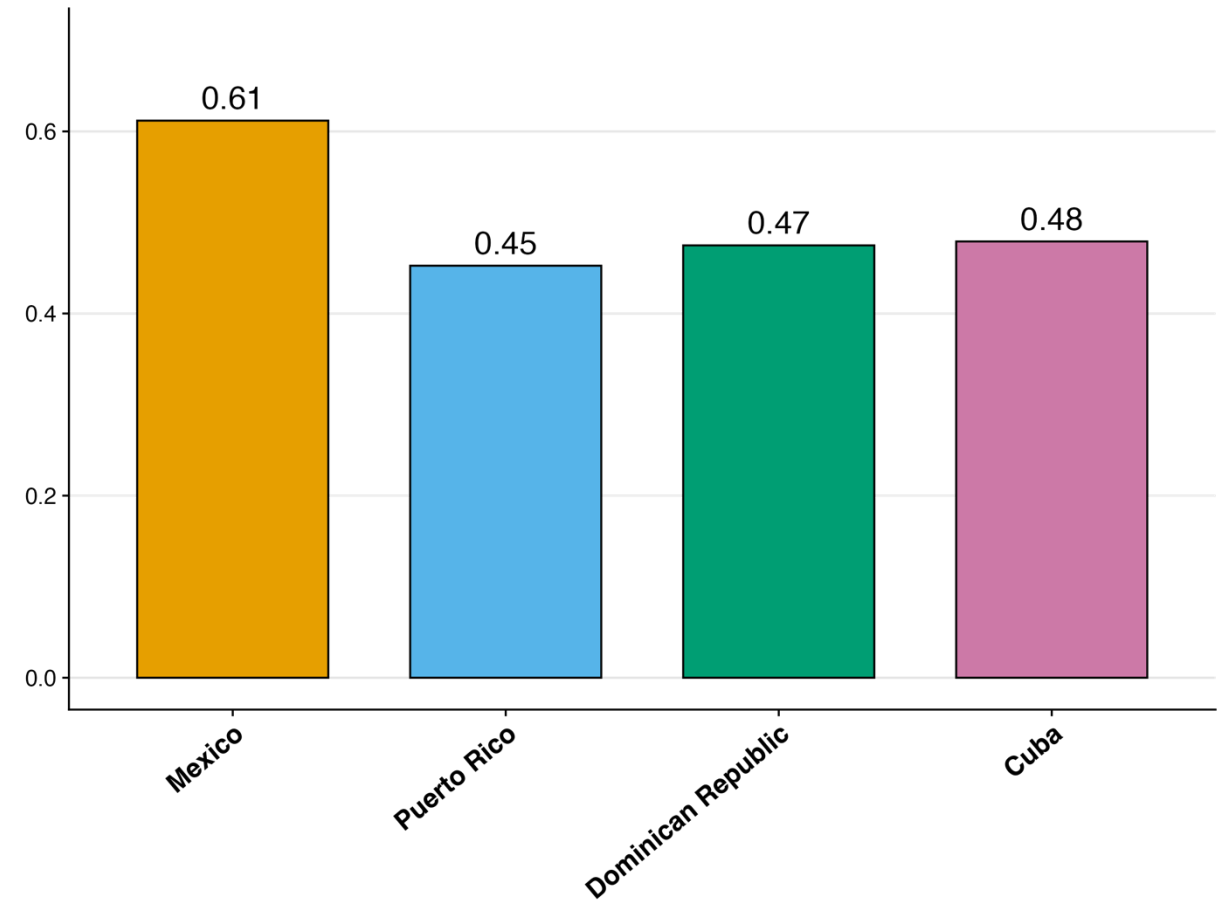


Mexican migrants are the least likely to live alone and most likely to be married

Proportion Living Alone

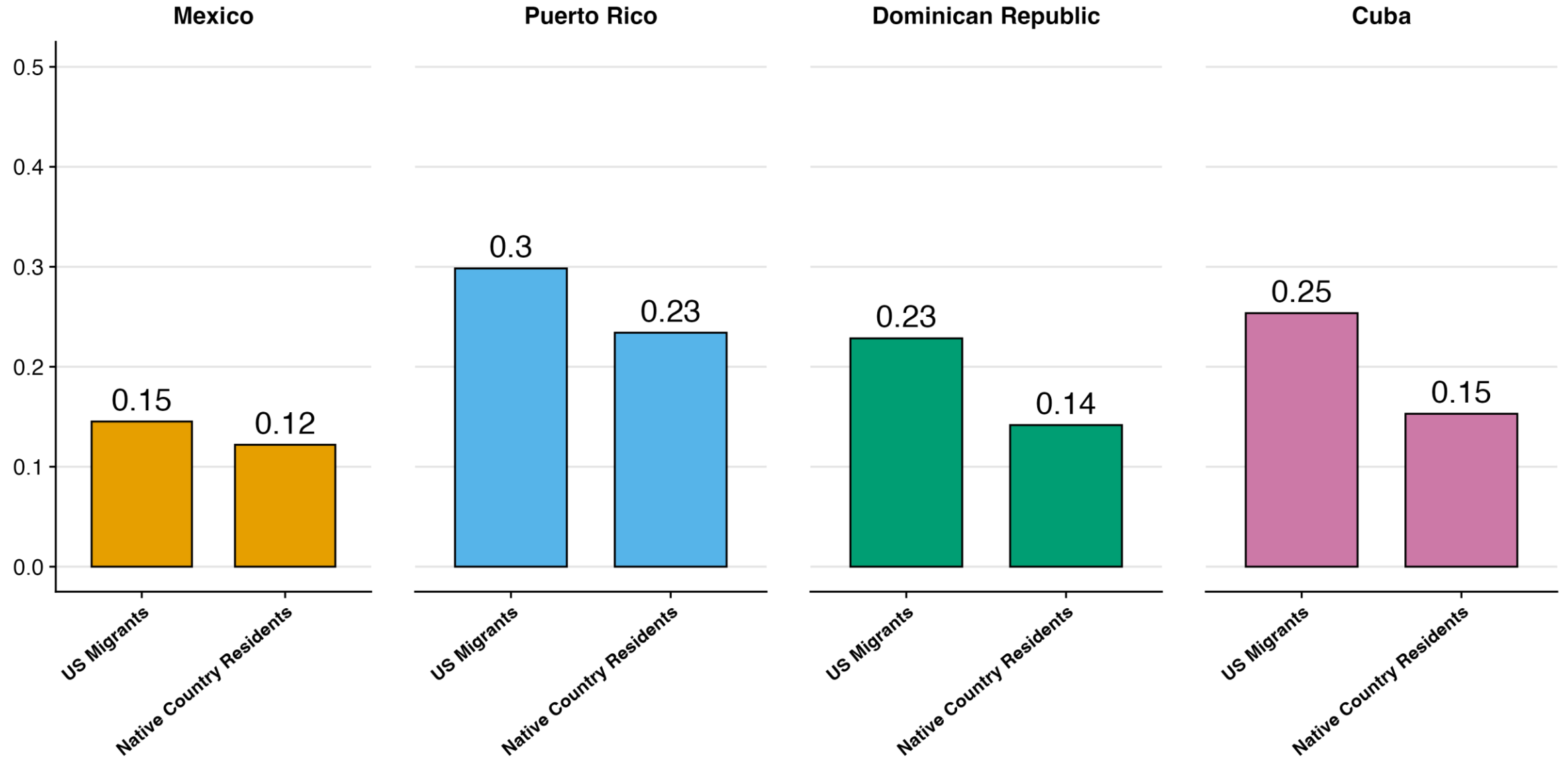


Proportion Married



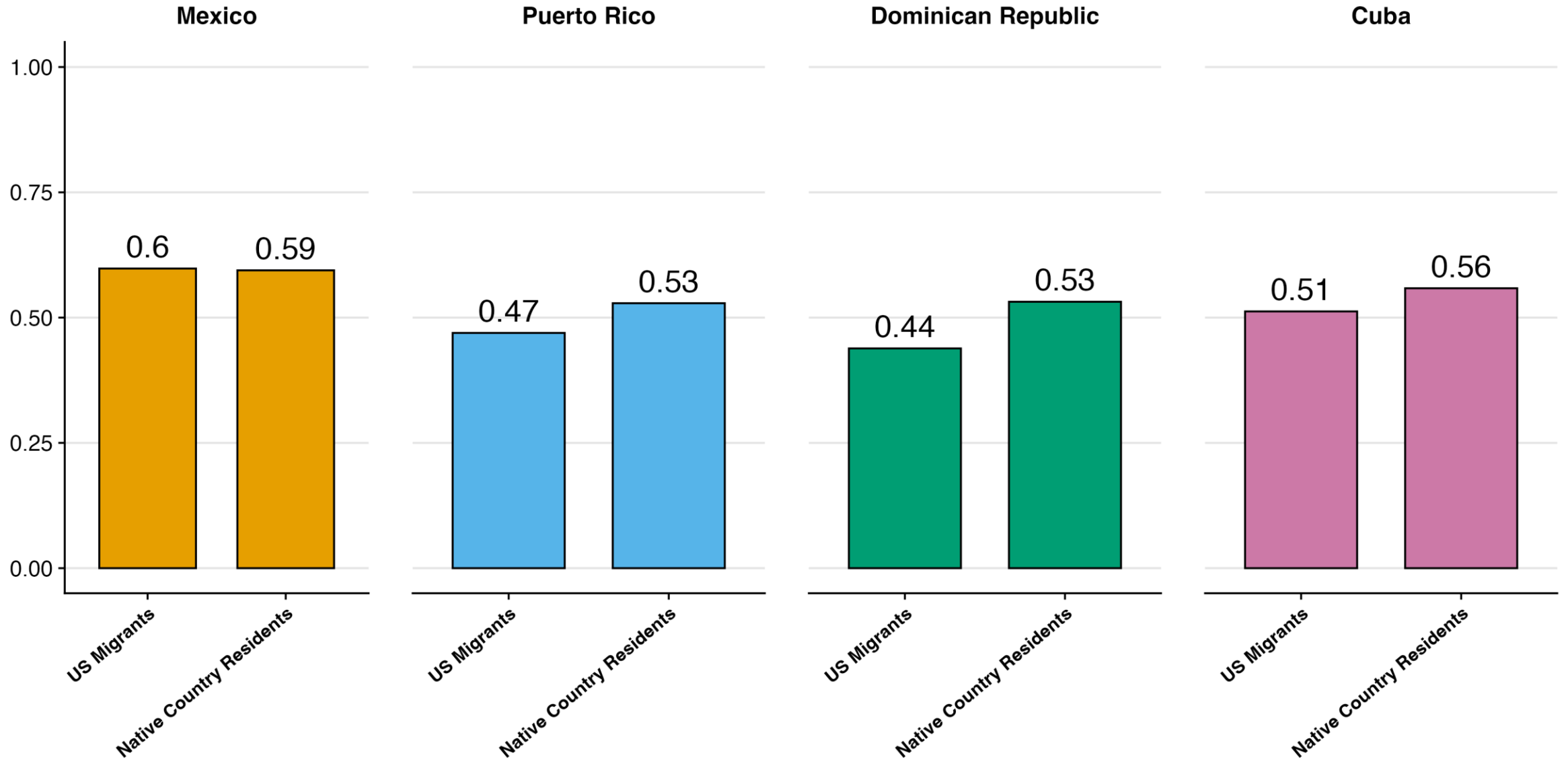
Native country residents are less likely to live alone

Proportion Living Alone



Native country residents are more likely to be married

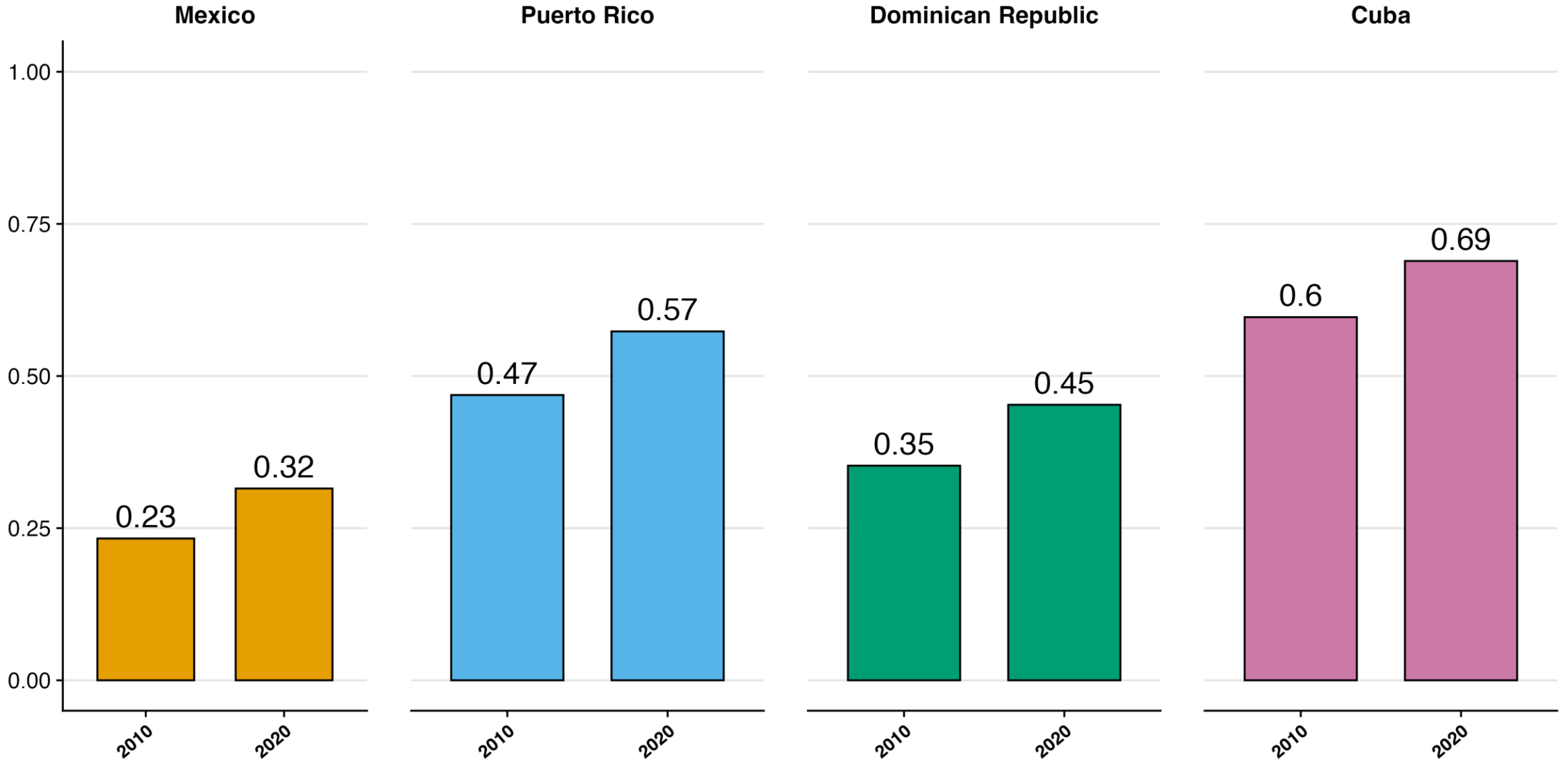
Proportion Married



Discussion

- We have unique comparison of migrants to people in their home countries using nationally representative data
- Mexican migrants are the least likely to acculturate and the least likely to live alone
- Dominican and Cuban education selectivity is the strongest
- Education profiles are rapidly changing

Strong cohort increases in migrant education, even from 2010 to 2020



Limitations

- Limitations
 - Return migration
 - Health behaviors throughout the life course
- We need nationally representative data that can be compared to the US population

Future Direction

- Compare with U.S. Caribbean immigrant population
- New **nationally representative** samples of N=1500 adults ages 65+
- Detailed cutting-edge surveys cross-harmonized with:
 - 10/66
 - newer Harmonized Cognitive Assessment Protocol (HCAP) in U.S. Health and Retirement Study (HRS) and sister studies in Mexico, Chile, China, India, South Africa, Europe, etc.

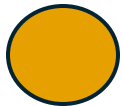


Additional Slides

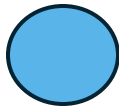
Our Contributions

1. US Immigrants from Mexico compared to those from the Hispanic Caribbean (60+)
2. US Immigrants from these countries compared to their native country resident counterparts
3. US Immigrants from these countries sociodemographic profiles over time

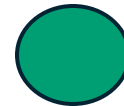
Mexico



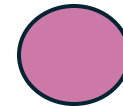
Puerto Rico



Dominican Republic

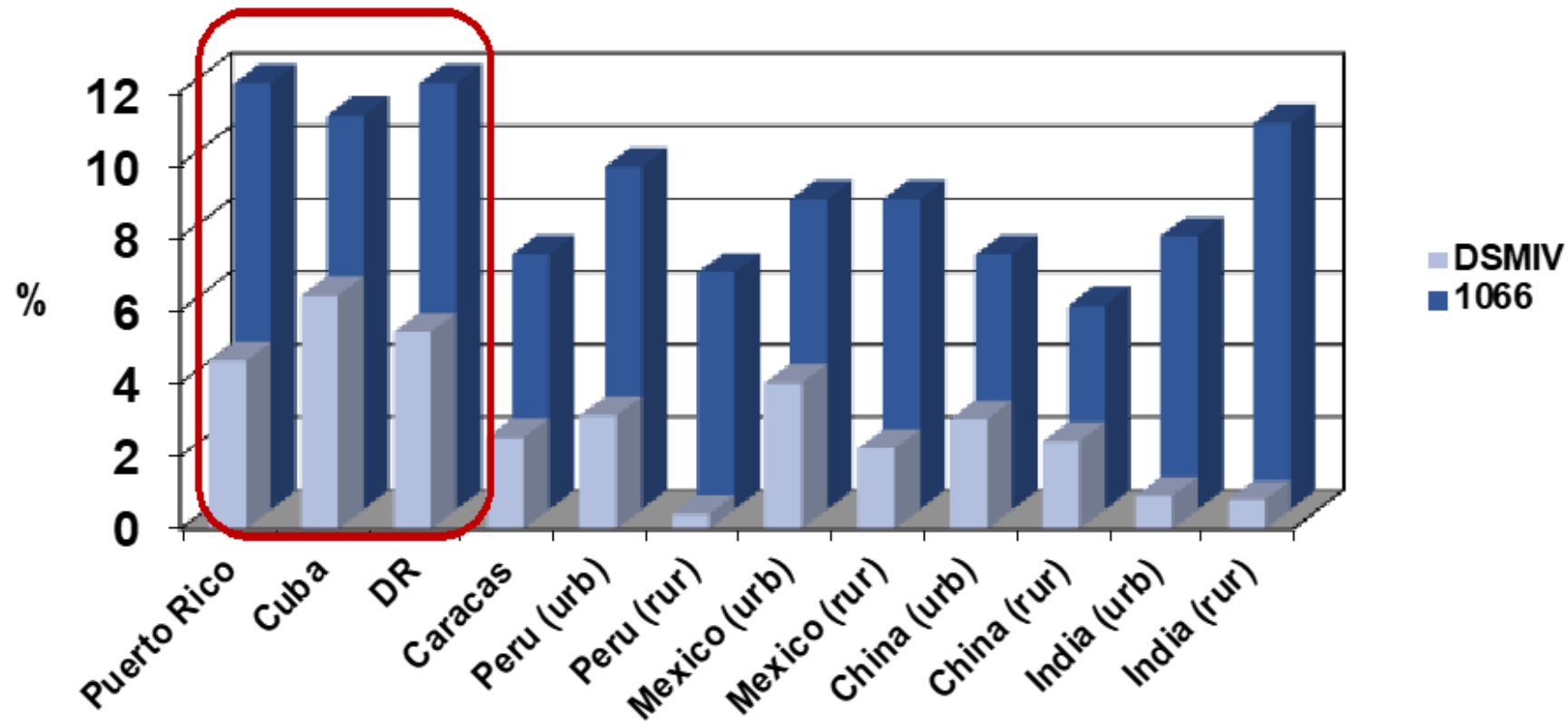


Cuba



- Migrant characteristics
- Differences in Selection
- Change over time

Research on Hispanic groups finds heterogeneity



Additional slides

- Although migration within latin America is increasing
 - Only about 1% of the population in Mexico is foreign
 - https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/international-migration-outlook-2024_50b0353e-en/full-report/mexico_d1b0bd46.html
 - 3% of Puerto Rico is foreign
 - <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2024/05/foreign-born-population-puerto-rico.html>
 - 4% of the Dominican republic is foreign
 - <https://www.macrotrends.net/global-metrics/countries/DOM/dominican-republic/net-migration>
 - .1% of Cuba is foreign
 - <https://www.macrotrends.net/global-metrics/countries/CUB/cuba/net-migration>