



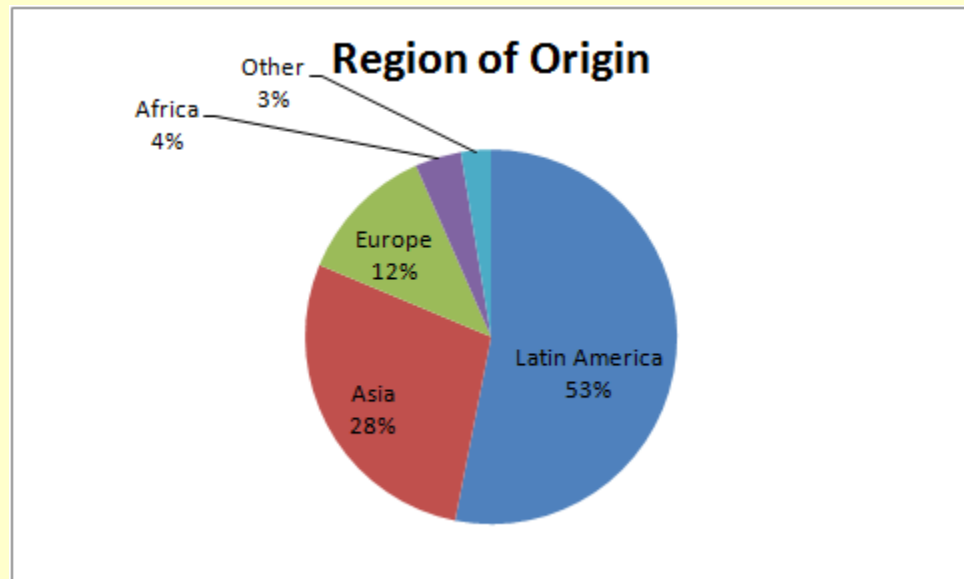
# **Comparing Personal Networks of Immigrants and Non-Immigrants in New Suburban Gateways in the U.S.**

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# Recent Immigration to the U.S.

- Between 1990 and 2010, U.S. foreign born population increased from 7.9% to 12.9%.
- Top nations of origin:
  - Mexico
  - China
  - India



# Recent Immigration to the U.S.

- Recent immigrants have higher average education, but education also varies more widely than before
- Recent immigrants are more likely to be non-white and/or Latino
- Immigrants are now more likely to live in the suburbs
  - Suburban living no longer signals immigrant assimilation
  - Immigrants move to suburbs from central city AND immigrate directly to suburbs
  - U.S. suburbs are more diverse in race and SES than in the past, but vary widely in diversity

# U.S. Immigration Policy

- 1986 Immigration Reform & Control Act (IRCA)
- Post 9/11
  - Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE) placed under Department of Homeland Security
  - Lack of federal immigration reform spurs state and local immigration policies
- U.S. federal government is once again on the verge of immigration reform...



# Chicago Metropolitan Area (CMA)

- ‘Continuing immigrant gateway’ (Singer 2004)
- Suburbanization of immigration
- Top nations of origin
  - Mexico
  - Poland
  - India
  - Philippines
- 2006 Immigrant Rights marches
- 50% of Chicago area immigrants are Latino
- 65% of Chicago area Latinos are immigrants
- Some Chicago suburbs are majority Latino



# Local Immigration Policies in CMA

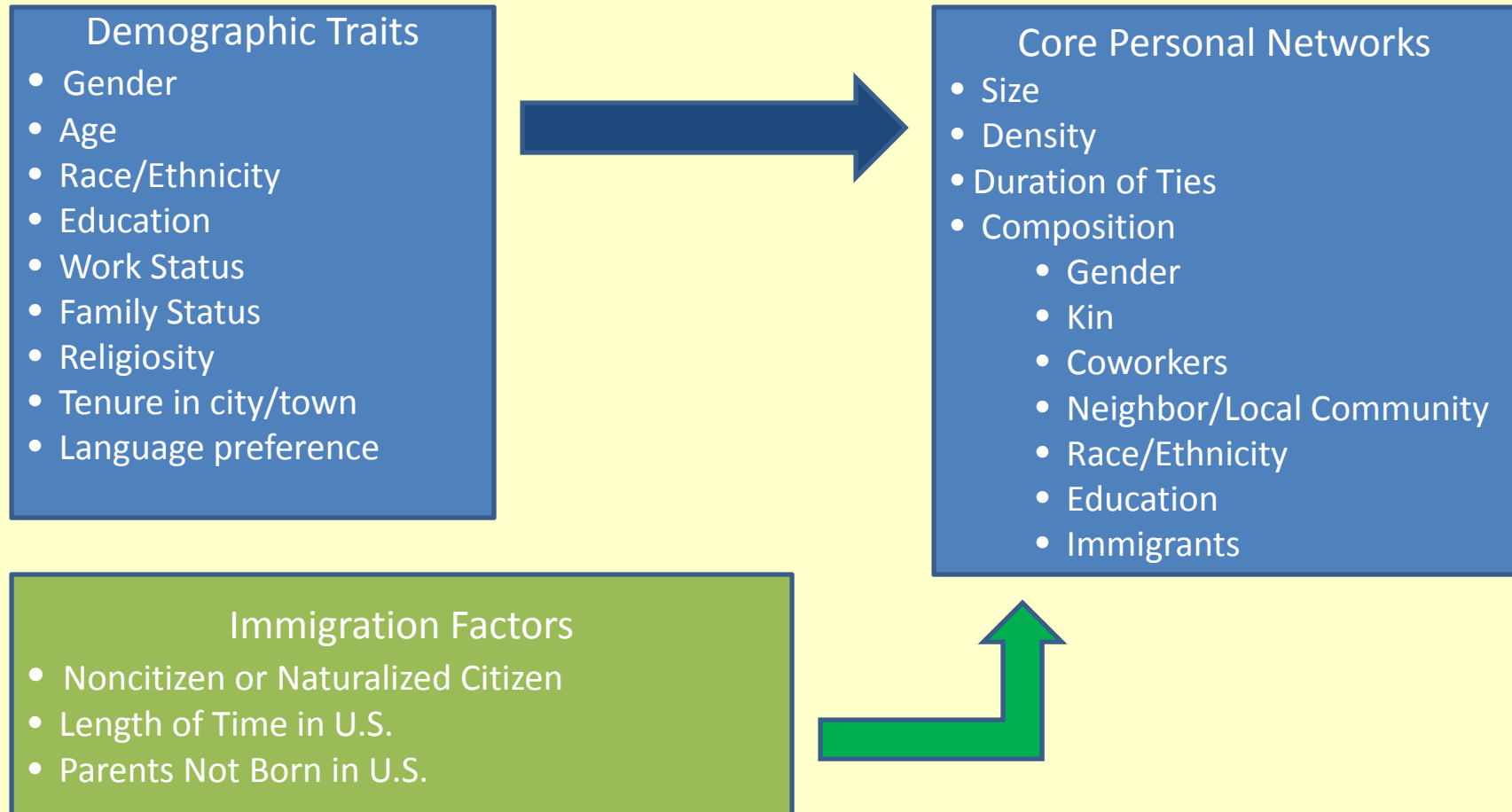
- Some welcoming:
  - Protections for day laborers
  - Health programs for undocumented kids
  - Chicago declared a 'sanctuary city'
- Some restrictive:
  - City police enforce U.S. immigration policy
  - Restricted access to social services
  - Housing occupancy regulations



# Personal Networks Shape Our Lives

- Access resources
- Learn new information
- Discuss public and private matters
- Turn rumor and stereotype into 'fact'
- Construct/absorb norms of behavior
- Support, influence and exclude others
- Form identities
- Form incipient social movements

# Do immigrant and non-immigrant core networks differ?





# Chicago Area Study (CAS)

- University of Illinois Institute for Government & Public Affairs sponsors engaged research on race and public policy in the Chicago area
  - <http://igpa.uillinois.edu/>
- In 2010 & 2011, CAS sponsored a multi-method project on suburban immigration, including an N.S.F.-supported survey
  - Maria Krysan, PI, with Andy Clarno, Nilda Flores Gonzalez, Pamela Popielarz, Xòchitl Bada

# CAS 2010 Survey

- Four suburban Lake County, IL communities
  - Rapid Latino population growth in recent decades
  - Many non-Latino immigrants
  - Communities differ by racial composition, social class, history



# CAS 2010 Survey

- Administered in English and Spanish
- Question modules on:
  - Demographic traits
  - Personal networks
  - Voluntary association, church & political participation
  - Attitudes toward immigrants & immigration
  - Contact, perceived threat, prejudice

# CAS 2010 Survey

- Name generator methodology using “discuss important matters” question (cf. GSS)
- Network size (limited to 5 alters)
- Network density
- Name interpreters
  - Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Education
  - How long known?
  - Spouse or other relative? Co-worker?

# Questions Unique to CAS 2010

- Was [NAME] born in the U.S.?
  - Yes
  - No
- Where does [NAME] live now...?
  - In your household
  - In your neighborhood
  - In your town
  - In the Chicago area
  - In another part of the U.S.
  - Outside of the U.S.



# Measures of Immigration

| Citizenship Status    | Percent of Sample |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| U.S. Born Citizen     | 83.0%             |
| Naturalized Citizen   | 8.9%              |
| Non-Citizen (omitted) | 8.1%              |

| Tenure in U.S.          | Percent of Sample |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Immigrated $\leq$ 1986  | 7.7%              |
| Immigrated $>$ 1986     | 8.8%              |
| Non-Immigrant (omitted) | 83.5%             |

| Immigrant Generation                 | Percent of Sample |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| At least one parent not born in U.S. | 29.3%             |
| Both parents born in U.S.            | 70.7%             |

Immigration measures were each added separately to models

# Data Analysis

- OLS models (Coworker model uses logistic regression)
- Multiple imputation for missing data
- All models control for respondent's

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Gender                   | Work Status  |
| Age and Age <sup>2</sup> | Family Status                                      |
| Education                | Tenure in city/town                                |
| Race/Ethnicity           | Language Preference                                |
| Religiosity              | Network Size (except when predicting network size) |

- <https://github.com/idnut/sunbelt13>

# Non-Findings are Surprising?

| Dependent Variable  | Mean | Observed Range | Sample Size |
|---|------|----------------|-------------|
| Network Size  | 3.1  | 1 to 5         | 917         |
| Proportion Female   | 0.54 | 0 to 1         | 917         |
| Proportion Kin  | 0.53 | 0 to 1         | 917         |
| Coworker (dummy)  | 0.22 | 0,1            | 917         |
| Proportion College<br>(some college or college degree)          | 0.63 | 0 to 1         | 917         |
| Proportion Local<br>(same household, neighborhood or city/town) | 0.51 | 0 to 1         | 917         |
| Location Heterogeneity (IQV)                                    | 0.49 | 0 to 1         | 719         |

**NONE** of the immigration measures were significantly related to  
**ANY** of these dependent variables



# Some Findings are Not Surprising

| Dependent Variable    | Mean     | Observed Range      | Sample Size |
|-----------------------|----------|---------------------|-------------|
| Mean Duration of Ties | 26 years | 1 month to 94 years | 917         |
| Proportion U.S. Born  | 0.84     | 0 to 1              | 917         |

- Mean Duration of Ties was significantly lower for recent immigrants
- Proportion U.S. Born was significantly
  - higher for U.S. born citizens
  - lower for immigrants, regardless of tenure in U.S.
  - lower for respondents with at least one parent not born in U.S.

# Some Findings are Surprising

| Dependent Variable              | Mean | Observed Range   | Sample Size |
|---------------------------------|------|--|-------------|
| Network Density (categorical)   | 2.46 | '1' = ( $0 < \text{Density} \leq 0.5$ )<br>'2' = ( $0.5 < \text{Density} \leq 1.0$ )<br>'3' = ( $\text{Density} = 1.0$ ) | 719         |
| Educational Heterogeneity (IQV) | 0.40 | 0 to 1   | 719         |

- Network Density was significantly
  - higher for U.S. born citizens
  - lower for recent immigrants
- Educational Heterogeneity was significantly
  - higher for U.S. born citizens
  - lower for recent immigrants

# Some Findings are Surprising

| Dependent Variable              | Mean | Observed Range | Sample Size |
|---------------------------------|------|----------------|-------------|
| Race/Ethnic Heterogeneity (IQV) | 0.13 | 0 to 0.9       | 719         |
| Proportion Non-White            | 0.39 | 0 to 1         | 917         |

- Race/Ethnic Heterogeneity was significantly
  - higher for U.S. born citizens
  - lower for immigrants, regardless of tenure in U.S.
- Proportion Non-White was significantly
  - lower for U.S. born and naturalized citizens
  - higher for recent immigrants

# Shortcomings of the Study/Data

- No information on
  - Frequency of contact with alters
  - Chain migration (ties to U.S. prior to immigration)
  - Demographic composition of opportunity structures (e.g., neighborhood, workplace)
  - Network dynamics

# Questions for Future Work

- Homophily among immigrants is associated with homophily in education and race/ethnicity.
  - Is this true for different immigrant groups (high/low education; white/non-white)?
- Compare low race/ethnic heterogeneity in immigrant networks to typically low race/ethnic heterogeneity in core networks in the U.S.
  - Is this related to tenure in the U.S., or changing 20<sup>th</sup> c. immigration streams, or U.S. racial hierarchy?

Need to check for interactions:

- Between race/ethnicity and immigration status
- Between education and immigration status



**THANK YOU!**

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