

Aging Immigrant Population by Legal Status

Isabel García Valdivia

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University of California, Berkeley

Department of Sociology

Research Question

Data and Analysis

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Challenges

Next Steps

Appendix

Research Question

What are the socio-demographic characteristics of older (aging) adults in the U.S.?

- How does it differ by legal status and gender?
- Compared to Mexicans and Mexican-origin immigrants?

- Dataset
 - Current Population Survey's (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC), 2016 and 2017
- Tools
 - Processing and Visualizations in R
 - Machine Learning in R
 - Presentation in LaTeX

- Descriptive Analysis
- Imputation of Legal Status
 - Residual Method (Bachmeier, Van Hook, and Bean 2014; Passel 2007; Passel and Cohn 2009; Warren 2014) using CPS 2017
 - Machine Learning: Classification
 - CPS 2017 as training data
 - CPS 2016 as test data

Older Adults by Legal Status

| Age(s) | legal immigrants | undocumented | us-born |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|---------|
| 50 to 54 years | 22.1% | 40.1% | 18.2% |
| 55 to 59 years | 19.2% | 27.3% | 19.4% |
| 60 to 64 years | 16.2% | 19.7% | 17.5% |
| 65 and over | 42.5% | 12.9% | 44.8% |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| % Within Older Adults | 13.0% | 1.6% | 85.4% |

Table 1: Author's Tabulations. Source: IPUMS Current Population Survey, 2017

Results

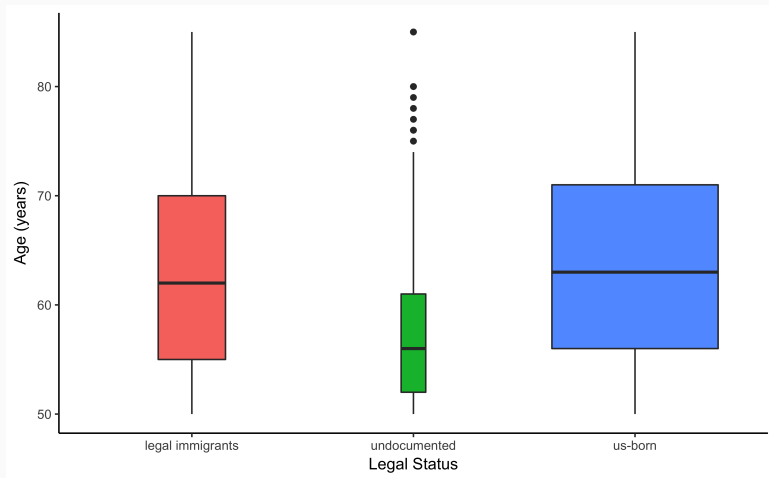


Figure 1: Distribution of Older Adults (50 years and older) in the U.S. by Legal Status (Source: IPUMS Current Population Survey, 2017)

Results

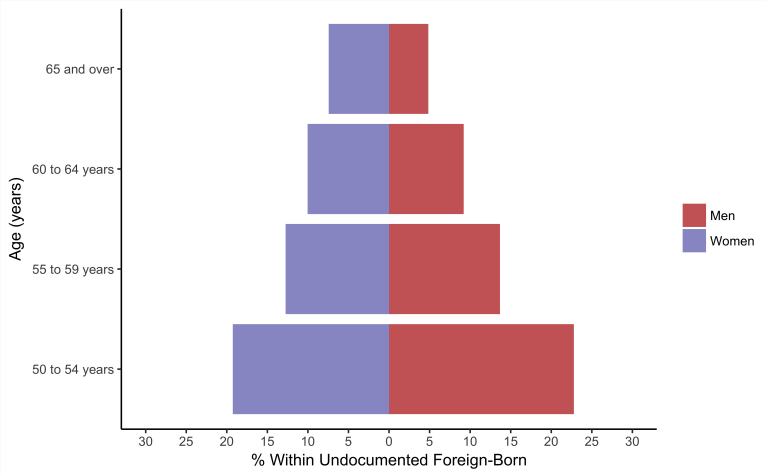
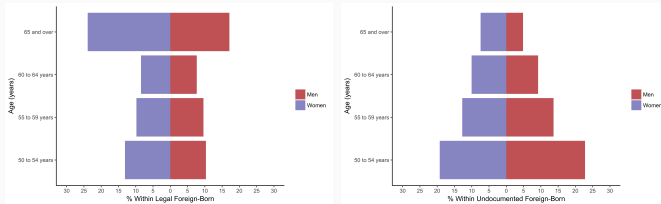
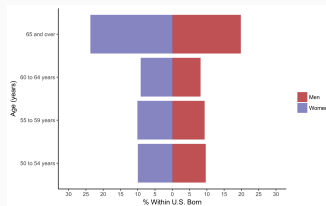


Figure 2: Undocumented Older Adults (50 years old and older) in the U.S. by Age and Gender, 1.8 million (Source: IPUMS Current Population Survey, 2017)

Results



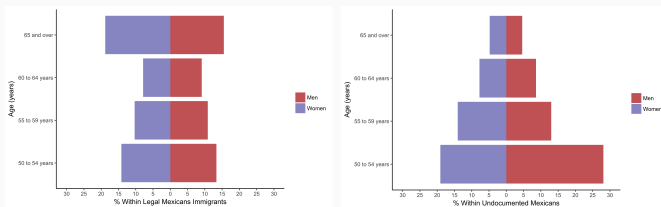
(a) Legal Immigrants (3.8 million). (b) Undocumented (1.8 million).



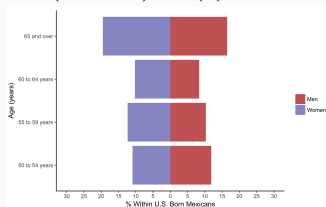
(c) U.S. Born (95.6 million).

Figure 3: Older Adults (50 years old and older) in the U.S. by Age, Gender, and Legal Status (Source: IPUMS Current Population Survey, 2017)

Results



(a) Legal Immigrants (3 million). (b) Undocumented (700,000).



(c) U.S. Born (2.9 million).

Figure 4: Mexican Older Adults (50 years old and older) in the U.S. by Age, Gender, and Legal Status (Source: IPUMS Current Population Survey, 2017)

Results

Machine Learning in R Influential Variables

- Citizenship (*Variable of most importance)
- Year of migration
- Recipient of Medicare
- Recipient of Medicaid
- Citizenship of spouse
- Birthplace
- Recipient of Food Stamp
- Occupation
- Class of worker
- Veteran Status

Decision Tree Diagram

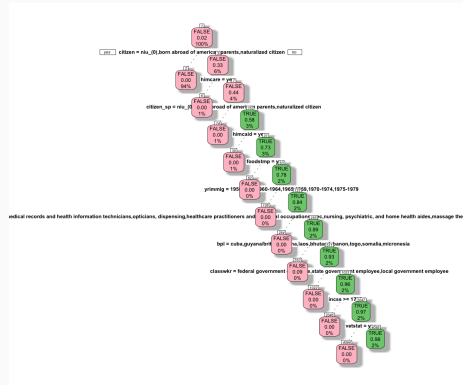


Figure 5: Decision Tree. (Source: IPUMS Current Population Survey, 2017)

Influential Variables: Output



```
citizen    yrimmig    himcare    himcaid    caid    citizen_sp    bpl    incss    age    fbpl    yrimmig_sp
3294.946593 688.655218 415.575130 406.913427 397.523117 377.042501 343.573008 284.739812 260.509783 207.057358 170.169624
empstat    bpl_sp    occ2010    foodstp    fbpl_sp    mbpl_sp    nativity_sp    metarea    classwkr    mbpl    hispan
166.039202 164.830969 153.296232 150.104678 148.815005 146.813009 144.143682 93.554281 83.576846 73.919347 69.511606
vetstat    incssi    marst    famsize    statecensus    statefip
39.573634 36.517872 32.921566 17.710459 3.861756 3.861756
```

- Theoretical Assumptions of Imputation of Legal Status
- Machine Learning Method

Next Steps

- Re-weighting data (over- and undercount)
- Continue to explore best method for machine learning
- Apply to more years, CPS AESC (2016 and prior years)
- Apply these methods to the American Community Survey (ACS; 1% sample or 3 million households) because it has more observations. I am focusing on a very specific group.

Residual Method Variables

- That person arrived before 1980;
- That person is a citizen;
- That person receives Social Security benefits, SSI, Medicaid, Medicare, or Military Insurance;
- That person is a veteran, or is currently in the Armed Forces;
- That person works in the government sector;
- That person resides in public housing or receives rental subsidies, or that person is a spouse of someone who resides in public housing or receives rental subsidies;
- That person was born in Cuba (as practically all Cuban immigrants were granted refugee status before 2017);
- That person's occupation requires some form of licensing (such as physicians, registered nurses, air traffic controllers, and lawyers);
- That person's spouse is a legal immigrant or citizen.