

A scenic view of the Statue of Liberty on the left, with the New York City skyline in the background under a blue sky with wispy clouds. The water of the harbor is visible at the bottom.

# Immigrants and Immigration to the US

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CENTRAL VALLEY IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION COLLABORATIVE

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I. U.S. Government Policy:	II. Labor Market Reception:	III. Ethnic Community:			
		None <sup>d</sup>	Working Class	Entrepreneurial/ Professional	
Passive acceptance	Neutral or positive <sup>b</sup>	Argentines 92,563 30.9 \$35,000 11.3	Italians 580,592 8.6 \$29,369 8.0	Greeks 177,398 14.8 \$33,500 9.1	
		Discriminatory <sup>c</sup>	Nigerians 55,350 64.2 \$25,500 13.6	Mexicans 4,298,014 3.5 \$21,926 29.7	Jamaicans 334,140 14.9 \$30,599 12.1
	Active support <sup>a</sup>		Neutral or positive <sup>b</sup>	Romanians 91,106 28.8 \$35,000 15.8	Polish 388,328 16.3 \$29,948 9.7
		Discriminatory <sup>c</sup>		Ethiopians 34,805 29.3 \$26,000 27.2	Laotians 171,577 5.1 \$19,671 40.3

Figure 3. Contexts of reception of recent immigrant groups in the United States, 1990.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Foreign Born Population in the United States*, CP-3-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, July 1993), Tables 1, 3, 5; and data drawn from 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) of the 1990 U.S. Census, subject to sample variability.

NOTE: The four figures for each nationality are absolute numbers of foreign-born persons from that nationality in 1990, followed by the percentage of adults who completed four years or more of college, the median household income in 1989 dollars, and the poverty rate.

<sup>a</sup> Accorded in recent years only to legal refugee groups.

<sup>b</sup> Accorded primarily to white immigrants.

<sup>c</sup> Experienced primarily by nonwhite immigrants.

<sup>d</sup> Foreign-born groups of fewer than 100,000 not concentrated in a particular location.

Alejandro Portes and Ruben Rumbaut, *Immigrant America*

Table 17  
*Political Orientations of Contemporary Immigrants*

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Immigration Type</i>			
	Manual Laborers	Professionals and Technicians	Entrepreneurial Groups	Political Refugees
Propensity to naturalize	low	medium	high	high
Salience of politics	low	medium	medium	high
Locus of early political concerns	external	mixed	mixed	external
Character of ethnicity	reactive	linear	reactive	linear

Alejandro Portes and Ruben Rumbaut, *Immigrant America*

# SJVCRP Research Conducted in 2018

One of three research projects in which CVIIC has been involved in since 2017.

CVIIC conducted the field research.

Research coordinated by California Institute for Rural Studies (CIRS) and funded by San Joaquin Valley Health Fund.

Lead author, Ed Kissam.

Project interviewed over 600 people throughout the San Joaquin Valley.

Also organized 8 focus groups, various ethnicities.

Has produced 4 reports.

Research findings useful to develop 2 amicus briefs to oppose citizenship question.

Sites:

-<https://www.shfcenter.org/San-Joaquin-Valley-Census-Research-Project>

-<https://CVIIC.org>



# Some Key Findings

Adding the citizenship question dramatically decreases willingness to participate in Census 2020.

Most survey respondents (84%) were willing to respond to a “simple” census without the citizenship question, but if the citizenship question were added, only 46% said they would be willing to participate

Latinos in Study:

Only 25% of **undocumented** said they would participate in a census with the citizenship question.

**Legal resident** response would drop from 85% to 63%.

**Naturalized citizen** participation would drop from 89% to 70%.

**Second generation** Latino participation would drop from 89% to 49%.

# Some Challenges to Achieve Complete and Accurate Count

- Some rural communities have no home mail delivery. U.S. Census Bureau does not deliver to P.O. boxes. Applies to 28% of respondents.
- 24% of Latino respondents lack internet access. While more than 90% of the respondents 25 years of age or younger had Internet access, less than 20% of the older respondents (65+) did.
- 22% of Latino respondents live in complex households – multiple families under one roof.
- (37%) of the first-generation Latino immigrants have only an elementary school education and know only a little English or no English