

# Immigration Multipliers

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# Overview

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- Key Points
  - Major Studies
  - Woodrow-Lafield Research
    - Case Study: IRCA- legalized immigrants: family integration, naturalization, and sponsorship
    - Residence of Relatives and U.S. Emigrants
    - Timing of Naturalization
    - Family Reunification Hypotheses
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# Key Points

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- ❑ Immigrants are heterogeneous.
  - ❑ Immigrants have personal histories.
  - ❑ The U.S. immigration system is complex.
  - ❑ “Multiplier” has several applications in regard to immigration.
  - ❑ The process of naturalizing varies.
  - ❑ Administrative data indirectly indicate sponsorship outcomes.
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# Major Studies in the 1980s

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- ❑ Jasso, Guillermina and Mark Rosenzweig. 1986. "Family Reunification and the Immigration Multiplier: U.S. Immigration Law, Origin-Country Conditions, and the Reproduction of Immigrants"
  - ❑ U.S. General Accounting Office, Expert Panel on Legal Immigration, 1988
  - ❑ U.S. General Accounting Office. 1988. Immigration: The Future Flow of Legal Immigration to the United States
  - ❑ Heinberg, John D., Jeffrey K. Harris, and Robert L. York. 1989. "The Process of Exempt Immediate Relative Immigration to the United States"
  - ❑ Arnold, Fred, Benjamin V. Carino, James T. Fawcett, and Insook Han Park. 1989. "Estimating the Immigration Multiplier: An Analysis of Recent Korean and Filipino Immigration to the United States"
  - ❑ Jasso, Guillermina and Mark Rosenzweig. 1989. "Sponsors, Sponsorship Rates, and the Immigration Multiplier"
  - ❑ Goering, John M. 1989. "The 'Explosiveness' of Chain Migration: Research and Policy Issues;" Arnold, Fred. 1989. "Unanswered Questions About the Immigration Multiplier;" Teitelbaum, Michael S. 1989. "Skeptical Noises about the Immigration Multiplier;" Day, Richard W. 1989. "Current Policy Concerns on Immigration;" Passel, Jeffrey S., and Karen A. Woodrow. 1987. "Comment on 'Family Reunification and the Immigration Multiplier: U.S. Immigration Law, Origin Country Conditions, and the Reproduction of Immigrants"
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# Jasso and Rosenzweig (1986)

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- estimate the reproduction of immigrants, the total numbers of future legal immigrants to US
    - by visa categories,
      - controlling for individual characteristics of immigrants and origin-country conditions affecting
        - supply of immigrants to US and
        - propensity to remain and naturalize
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# Jasso and Rosenzweig (1986)

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- Migration flow effects of changes in number of US naturalized citizens
  - Determinants of naturalization
  - Immigration multipliers by visa category
    - First round
    - Chaining
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# Jasso and Rosenzweig (1986)

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- Labor-Certified Males and Females
    - Total first round multipliers of 1.19 and 1.17, respectively, that is, about 1.2 additional immigrants within ten years
  - The labor category shows the highest immigration multipliers, as due to higher naturalization propensity and pioneer status, e.g., family reunification needs.
  - Provision for sibling reunification contributes the most.
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# Bin Yu (2005, 2006)

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- One model demonstrating the chain immigration process, measuring migration chains and multiplier effects for any immigrant population, including the second generation as the final phase in the chain
  - Immigration Multiplier (IM)= the product of
    - Immigration Unification Multiplier (IUM)
    - Immigration Reproduction Multiplier (IRM)
  - Overall immigration multiplier effect of 4.3 (2.1 sponsored and 2.2 second generation immigrants)
  - Results, ranking region-of-birth origins for immigrants: Asian (5.95) (unification), Latin American (5.79) (both unification and reproduction), European (3.71)
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# In Senate debate about guestworkers for S 2611...

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Sen. Jeff Sessions, R-Ala., quoted in the San Francisco Chronicle by Lochhead (2006) about the consequences of chain migration.

Once an immigrant becomes a legal permanent resident, he or she can bring in a spouse and children, 'maybe half a dozen children.' He went on to say that "Five years later, the immigrant can naturalize and bring parents and siblings, who later can bring in their spouses and children, and their spouse's parents, and what began as one worker can become dozens of relatives.

'All the uncles can come in through the parents,' Sessions said. 'The wife can bring in brothers and sisters. Then the wife brings in her brother, who brings in his wife and two children, and she brings in her parents. It just goes on and on.'

Lochhead (2006) concludes "that, historically, immigrants bring just 1.2 dependents with them."

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# Contexts of chain migration . . .

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- ❑ Dispersion of Family Members
  - ❑ Waiting Times for Numerically Limited 2<sup>nd</sup> Preference Visas
  - ❑ Timing of Marriage and Family Formation
  - ❑ Timing and Occurrence of Naturalization
  - ❑ Family Reunification Needs and Demand to Immigrate
  - ❑ Waiting Times for Numerically Limited Visas under 1<sup>st</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, and 4<sup>th</sup> Preferences
  - ❑ Unlimited Immigration for Immediate Relatives of US Citizens
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# Selected Woodrow-Lafield Research

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- ❑ CPS Supplemental Surveys on Residence of Relatives and Emigrants and Americans Living Overseas [As Census Bureau employee, 1990 decennial census research funds and INS], 1987-1992 (see various papers)
  - ❑ Household Structure and Recent and Prospective Immigration, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Division of Immigration Policy and Research, U.S. Department of Labor, 1993-1994 (see various papers)
  - ❑ Potential Sponsorship by IRCA-Legalized Immigrants, U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform, 1994-1995 (see various papers and <http://www.utexas.edu/lbj/uscir/respapers/ps-s94.pdf> )
  - ❑ Quantification of Migration, Binational Study of Migration Between Mexico and the United States, U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform, 1995-1997 (see various papers and <http://www.utexas.edu/lbj/uscir/binpapers/v1-1bean.pdf> <http://www.utexas.edu/lbj/uscir/binpapers/v2a-5woodrow.pdf> )
  - ❑ Models of the Occurrence and Timing of Naturalization, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, R01 HD37279, 1998-2001, no-cost extensions 2001-2004 (see various papers and <http://home.comcast.net/~karenwoodrowlafield> )
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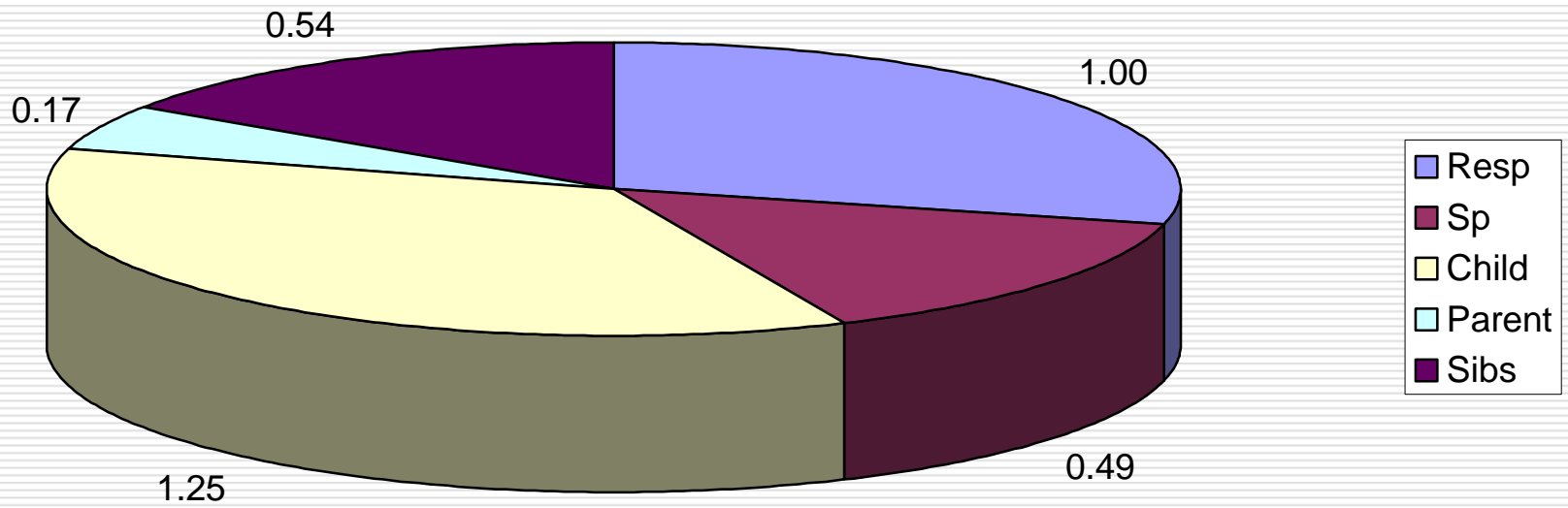
# Case Study: IRCA-Legalized Immigrants Under General Provisions

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- Have IRCA-legalized immigrants substantially completed their naturalization?
    - General provisions—at least 48%;
    - SAW provisions—at least 20%
  - Have IRCA immigrants completed their family reunification? Maybe . . .
  - How good were my assumptions on completion and timing of naturalization? Optimistic . . .
  - How accurate were calculations of potential sponsorship? Have IRCA immigrants unified their families?
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# IRCA-Legalized Household Members, 1989

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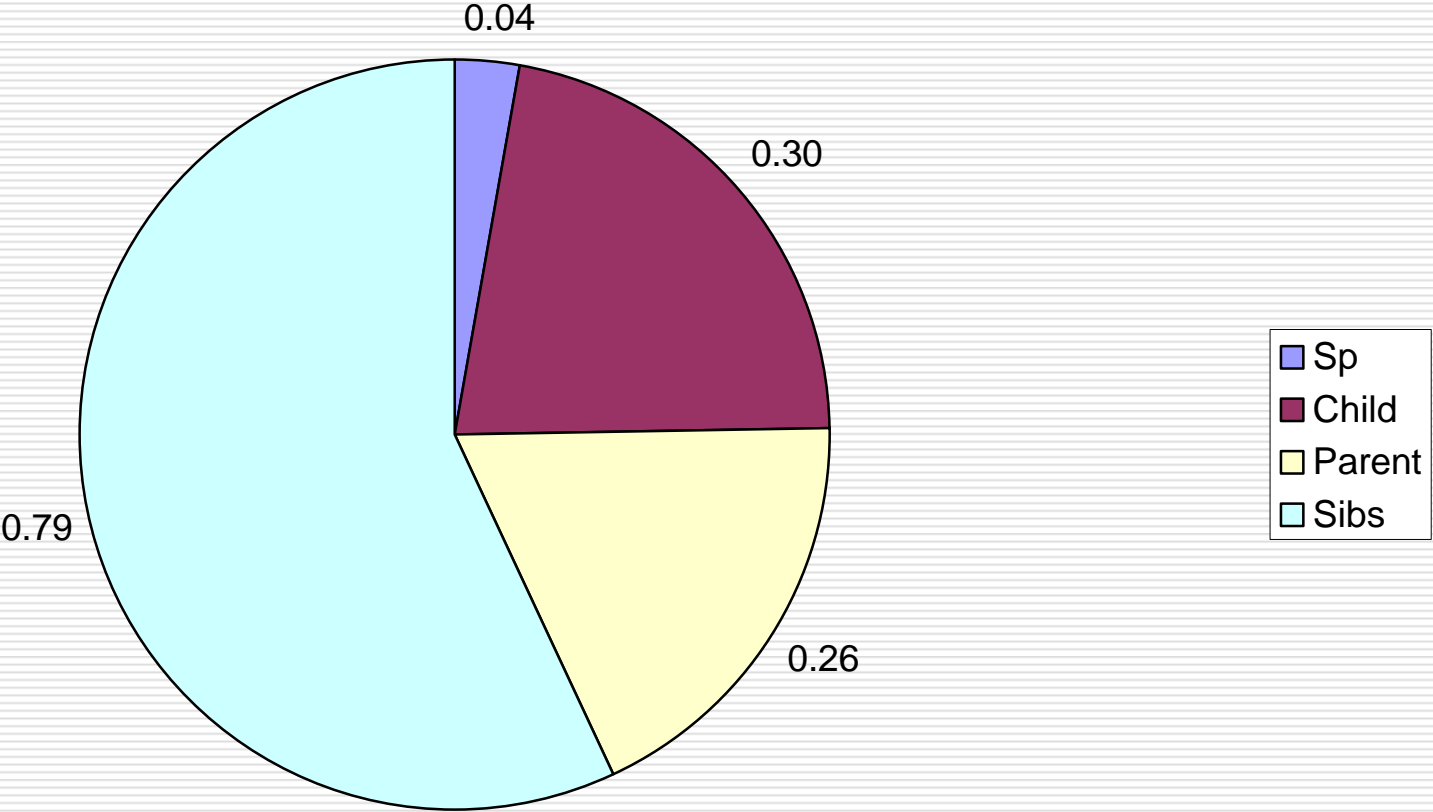
# Woodrow-Lafield 1995

Table 7. Estimates of Spouses, Children, Parents, and Siblings Living Outside the United States and Intending to Come to the United States: Legalized Population Follow-up Survey, 1992

Category	All Household Members	Immediate Family				Other Relatives		
		Total	Respondent	Spouses/ Partners	Children	Total	Parents	Siblings
Estimates:								
Living Outside U.S. (Consanguineal)	4,229,000	484,000	(X)	60,000	424,000	3,745,000	901,000	2,843,000
Intends to Come (Consanguineal)	1,254,000	309,000	(X)	36,000	273,000	945,000	232,000	714,000
Average per household:								
Living Outside U.S. (Consanguineal)	4.67	0.53	(X)	0.07	0.47	4.14	1.00	3.14
Intends to Come (Consanguineal)	1.39	0.34	(X)	0.04	0.30	1.04	0.26	0.79

Source: Tabulations from Legalized Population Follow-up Survey

# IRCA Immigrants' Relatives Intending to Come, 1992



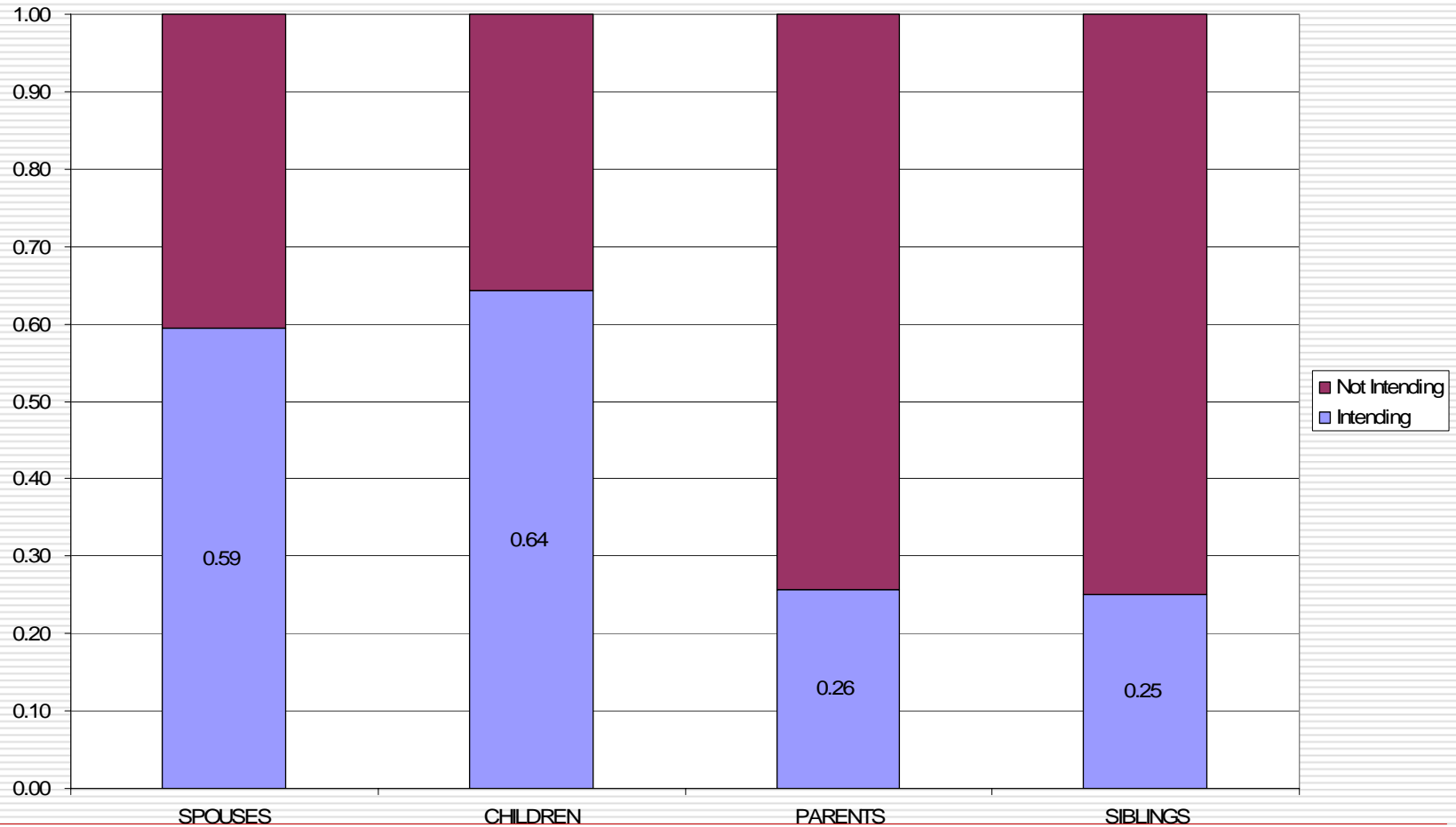
# Summary on Family Members of IRCA Immigrants

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	In Household	Outside US	Intending
Affineal / Consanguineal	2.45	4.67	1.39
Spouse	0.49	0.07	0.04
Children	1.25	0.47	0.30
Parents	0.17	1.00	0.26
Siblings	0.54	3.14	0.79

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# Family Members of IRCA-Legalized Immigrants, Intending to Come



## MODELS OF THE OCCURRENCE AND TIMING OF NATURALIZATION

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## PRESENTATIONS, PAPERS, AND PUBLICATIONS

### Early Descriptive and Statistical Analyses, 1999

“Immigration, Settlement, and the American Geography” -- KWLXPK-01

“Pathways to America for Children” -- KWLXPK-02

“Naturalization of Two Cohorts of Mexican Immigrants” -- KWLXKP-03

“Immigration in the Context of Introductory Sociology: An Example Using Immigrants Microdata” -  
- KWLXKP-04

### Research Papers and Analyses, 2000-2002

“Gender and Family Reunification Hypotheses for Naturalization” -- KWLXKP-05

“Gender, Origin, Admission Criteria and Naturalization Outcomes” -- KWLXKP-06

“Immigrant Skills and Timing of Naturalization: Mexico, China, and India” -- KWLXPK-07

“Admission Criteria and “Making It” in America as Citizens” -- KWLXKP-08

“The Hazards of Naturalizing in America: Mexican and Chinese Immigrants” -- KWLXPK-09

“Mexican Migration and U.S. Citizenship in the Early 21<sup>st</sup> Century” -- KWL-10

“Naturalization Experiences of U.S. Immigrants” -- KWLXKP-11

“The Immigration-to-Naturalization Project: Inception, Guidelines, Analyses, and Possibilities” --  
KWL-12

“A Critique and Research Agenda on the Changing Latino Population, 1990-2010” -- KWL-13

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See abstracts and downloadable papers at <http://home.comcast.net/~karenwoodrowlafield> .

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#### Research Papers and Analyses, 2003-2004

“The Process of Naturalizing: Contrasts Between Asian and Latin American Immigrants” -- KWLXPK-14

“Home and Flag: The New York Story” -- KWLP-15

“Naturalization Experiences for U.S. Immigrants: Highlights from Ten Countries” -- KWLXKP-16

“Migration, Immigration, and Naturalizing in America” -- KWL-17

“Child Immigrants as Citizens” -- KWL-18

“Modeling the Transition to U.S. Citizenship: Mexican and Chinese Immigrants” -- KWL-19

“Migration, Status, and the Foreign-Born Population” -- KWL-20

#### Research Papers and Analysis, 2005-2006

“Modeling the Transition to U.S. Citizenship: Mexican and Dominican Immigrants” -- KWL-21

“Pathways to U.S. Citizenship for Child Immigrants” -- KWL-22

“Naturalization of U.S. Immigrants Before Reforms in the 1990s” -- KWLXKP-23

“The Timing of Naturalization: Immigrants from Selected Major Countries of Origin” -- KWL-24

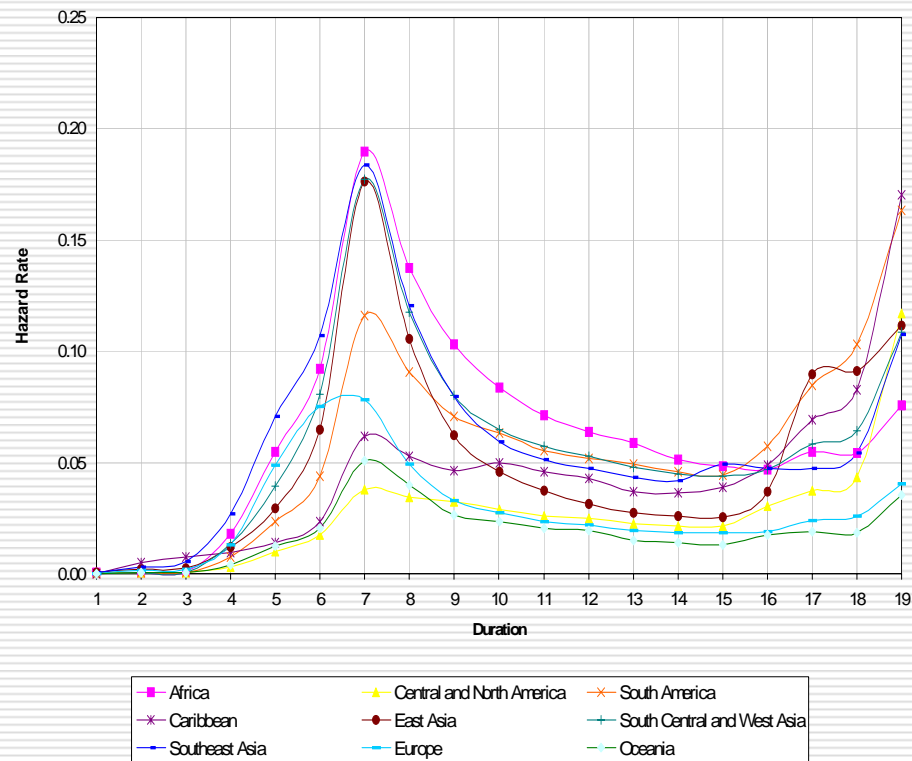
“Family Reunification and Citizenship for Recent Chinese Immigrants, New York City” -- KWLP-25

“New Citizens and Internal Migration” -- KWL-26

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# Woodrow-Lafield et al., 2000, 2005

Figure 3. Probability of Naturalizing among Immigrants by Continents and Sub-continents



# Woodrow-Lafield--Modeling Naturalization

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- ❑ Younger, married, previous nonimmigrants—naturalizing sooner
  - ❑ More recent cohorts—naturalizing sooner
  - ❑ Country of origin differences in timing
  - ❑ Visa-class-of-admission differences in timing
  - ❑ Gender differences in timing
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# Origin

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- Ranking country-of-origin immigrant groups according to naturalizing more quickly – Filipinos, Chinese, Vietnamese, Indians, Koreans, Cubans, Colombians, Jamaicans, Dominicans, Mexicans (KWLXKP-16)
  - Ranking region-of-origin immigrant groups according to naturalizing more quickly – Asians, Europeans, Oceanians, Latin Americans (KWLXKP-23, KWLXKP-06)
  - Ranking Canadian and European country-of-origin immigrant groups according to naturalizing more quickly – Soviets, Polish, Others, Canadian, Irish, British (KWLXPK-07)
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# Admission Criteria

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- ❑ Employment-sponsored immigrants naturalizing more quickly than family-sponsored immigrants (KWLXKP-16)
  - ❑ Spouses naturalizing more quickly (KWLXKP-16)
  - ❑ Mexicans, Dominicans, Chinese-Employment-sponsored immigrants naturalizing more quickly (KWLXPK-05, KWL-10, KWLP-15, KWLP-25)
  - ❑ More details— marital homogamy effects (Mexicans, Chinese), socioeconomic advantage (Dominicans), split-portfolio strategies (Chinese) (KWLXPK-05, KWL-10, KWLP-15)
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# Summary of Findings

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- ❑ Admission criteria may be an early sorting of immigrants on characteristics associated with propensity to naturalize.
  - ❑ Employment-sponsored immigrants are likely to naturalize quickly.
  - ❑ Immediate relative spouses naturalize quickly, social capital or family reunification needs
  - ❑ Gender-origin interaction
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# Summary (continued)

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- ❑ Timing of naturalizing varies by origin.
  - ❑ Latin American immigrants continue to naturalize into the second decade of residence.
  - ❑ Family reunification occurs over a long time.
  - ❑ For legalized IRCA immigrants, the immigration multiplier of 4.0 includes other amnestied and future immigrants. Chain migration contributes further.
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