



AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

WORLD ON THE MOVE

*Newsletter of the Section on
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION*



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**UNAUTHORIZED
MIGRANTS IN THE
UNITED STATES:
ESTIMATES AND POLICY
ISSUES**

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Jennifer Van Hook

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Over the past three decades, the question of unauthorized migration to the United States has often galvanized public opinion and attracted the attention of U.S. policy makers. For example, over this period three special governmental initiatives addressed immigration issues and each targeted unauthorized migration. First, in 1981 the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy (SCIRP) released a report, noting that “one issue has emerged as most pressing – the problem of undocumented/illegal migration.” Second, in 1986 Congress passed the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) in an effort to reduce unauthorized migration by (1) legalizing migrants already living and working in the country and (2) adopting employer sanctions in an attempt to make it harder for future migrants to find jobs. Third, in 1996 Congress passed welfare reform and immigration legislation, in part, in an attempt to limit unauthorized migration by tightening access to public benefits to noncitizen immigrants.

Given the frequent preoccupation in the United States with unauthorized migration, it is not surprising that many

analysts and policy makers seek information about the *number* of unauthorized migrants in the United States. Most recently, the question of the size of the unauthorized population in the United States has reemerged in connection with two issues. One derives from the recommendations of the Bush Administration that special programs for Mexican workers be legislated to regularize their status, including the possibility of some sort of legalization program. The research question here concerns how many unauthorized persons might qualify for such legalization programs.

The second issue derives from discrepancies observed between the 2000 Census count of the U.S. population and the expected population size calculated by bringing the 1990 population forward to 2000 by adding in births, subtracting deaths, and taking into account net immigration. The unadjusted population count from the 2000 census, 281.4 million persons, substantially exceeded the initial number expected on the basis of demographic analyses: 274.6 million, a difference of 6.8 million. Some observers have argued that this discrepancy of 6.8 million was almost entirely attributable to previously undetected unauthorized migration. If this were true, the number of resident unauthorized migrants could have been twice as high *circa* 2000 than previously thought, in a range of 11 to 12 million persons. The research question here is how many more unauthorized migrants resided in the United States in 2000 than had previously been thought to be the case.

This brief article presents the results estimating the number of unauthorized

immigrants in the United States in mid-2001 for three separate groups: (1) the total unauthorized population; (2) the Mexican unauthorized population; and (3) the non-Mexican Central American unauthorized population. Although this is more than a year after the 2000 Census, it nonetheless provides a gauge of the degree to which the previous estimates were too low. The method employed involves subtracting estimates of the numbers of persons residing in the country legally from the numbers of foreign born persons in official government surveys (which are known to contain both legal and unauthorized persons), and then adjusting for extra undercount of such persons in the surveys.¹ In the case of the total unauthorized population, the estimate of the size of this group in mid-2001 varies from a low of about 5.9 million to a high of about 9.9 million, with a mid-range estimate of about 7.8 million. In the case of the Mexican unauthorized population, the estimate of the size of this group varies from a low of about 3.4 million to a high of about 5.8 million, with a mid-range estimate of about 4.5 million. And in the case of the non-Mexican Central American unauthorized population, the estimate of the size of this group varies from a low of about 1.2 million to a high of about 1.9 million, with a mid-range estimate of about 1.5 million. Even though they are for mid-2001, these figures fall far below the figure of 11 million or higher that some observers speculated might be in the country in 2000.

We should note that we do not classify certain ambiguous migrants as

¹ The specific features of the approach are described in detail in Bean, et al. (2001).

unauthorized (namely IRCA family members waiting to legalize). One can debate at great length whether such persons are most appropriately categorized as authorized or unauthorized. Although they may have entered the United States illegally, they are the spouses and children of legalized permanent residents. Thus they are entitled to legalize, although their immigration status has not yet been regularized. However, many of these persons are still waiting either to legalize or to have their applications processed. Insofar as interest is focused on the policy implications of the size of this population as far as two or three years into the future, classifying them as unauthorized will overestimate the size of the population. Within a short period, such persons will no longer be members of the unauthorized population. Therefore, including them in estimates of the unauthorized population implies that the unauthorized population is larger than it actually will be within only a year or two. The temporary and short-term status of such immigrants constitutes a compelling and analytical basis for treating them as authorized, particularly given that classifying them as unauthorized distorts assessments of the short-term policy implications of the size of this population.

The numbers of years that members of the unauthorized populations have been in the United States is also critical since legislation is frequently proposed to provide legalization for unauthorized immigrants who have resided continuously in the country for certain lengths of time. Thus, distributions of unauthorized populations by years of residence in the country provide indications of how many persons might

be eligible for legalization if certain lengths of residency were stipulated as conditions for legalization. In the case of the Mexican unauthorized population, about 2.35 million persons would be eligible for legalization if at least ten years of residence in the country were required, and about 3.5 million persons would be eligible if at least five years of residence were required. In the case of the total unauthorized population, about 3.8 million persons would be eligible if at least ten years of residence were required, and about 5.8 million if at least five years of residence were required.

In sum, unauthorized migration during the 1990s, particularly during the latter half of the decade, contributed more to the growth of the U.S. population than many observers had previously thought was the case. However, it did not contribute enough by itself to account for all of the gap between the 2000 census count and the number initially obtained from the Census Bureau's demographic analysis, as subsequent Census Bureau adjustments to the initial demographic analyses have shown. The confusion over the Census Bureau's demographic analyses, however, together with the frequent focus of analysts, policy makers, and the media on the sheer number of unauthorized migrants, often to the point of ignoring research about other aspects of unauthorized migration, underscores the importance of developing empirically based estimates of the size of the unauthorized population that are analytically sound. If social scientists fail to generate such estimates, persons supplying substantially less defensible figures will fill the resulting void. Without ongoing research to document as precisely as possible the size of the

unauthorized population, history instructs us not to conclude hastily that the size of the unauthorized population has been growing at extraordinarily rapid rates.

[This is excerpted from the following article, Frank D. Bean, Rodolfo Corona, Rodolfo Tuirán, Karen Woodrow-Lafield and Jennifer Van Hook. 2001.

“Circular, Invisible, and Ambiguous Migrants: Components of Difference in Estimates of the Number of Unauthorized Mexican Migrants in the United States.” Demography 38: 411-422.]

**THE 2002 ASA
INTERNATIONAL
MIGRATION REGULAR
SESSIONS**

**NEW DESTINATIONS FOR
UNDOCUMENTED MIGRATION**

***Organizer and Presider:
Douglas S. Massey
University of Pennsylvania***

■ *Sandra Burke, Iowa State University*
“New Destinations and Acceptance of Immigrants: Evidence from Two Surveys.”

■ *David C. Griffith, Eastern Carolina University*
“Relations Between the Documented and Undocumented: Latino Immigrants in North Carolina and Florida.”

■ *Katherine M. Donato, Rice University*
Melissa Stainback, Rice University

Carl L. Bankston, Tulane University
“Economic Incorporation of Mexican Immigrants in Southern Louisiana: A Tale of Two Cities.”

■ *Brian L. Rich*, Transylvania University
“Developing a Socio-political Infrastructure in New Destinations: Mexican Community Disorganization and Multicultural Tensions in Lexington, Kentucky.”

■ *Lourdes Gouveia*, University of Nebraska at Omaha
Miguel Carranza, University of Nebraska at Lincoln
“Barriers to Integration: Latino Immigrants in Nebraska.”

■ *Rubén Hernández-Leon*, University of California, Los Angeles
Victor Ziga, Universidad de Monterrey
“Accommodation and Conflict in the Mexican Diaspora in the US: the case of Dalton, Georgia.”

Discussant: Jorge Durand, Universidad de Guadalajara

✚ **RESIDENTIAL AND LABOR FORCE IMPACTS OF IMMIGRATION**

(Co-sponsored with the Population Section)

Co-organizers and Presiders:
Regina Bures, University of Albany, SUNY
William H. Frey, Population Studies Center, University of Michigan

■ *Michael White*, Brown University
“The Impact of Immigration on Residential Segregation: A Follow-Up.”

■ *Sabeen Sandhu*, University of California at Irvine
“The ‘Skills-Match’ Hypothesis: Asian Indian Immigrants in the Silicon Valley.”

■ *Rafael Alarcón*, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte
“Human Capital and Wages among Native and Immigrant Engineers and Scientists in Silicon Valley.”

■ *Yan Li*, Stanford University
“Effects of Duration and Human Capital on White and Asian Immigrant Women’s Wages.”

Discussant: John Logan, University at Albany, SUNY

THE 2002 ASA INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION SECTION ROUNDTABLES

1. SOCIAL CAPITAL

Organizer: Alejandro Portes, Princeton University

■ *Satomi Yamamoto*, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
“Institutionalized Migration: A Case Study of Filipina Nurses in the Chicago Area.”

■ *Maritsa Poros*, U.S. Census Bureau
“A Relational Account of Migration and Migrant Networks.”

■ *Jennifer Utrata*, University of California at Berkeley

“Forms of Capital ‘At Work’: Boundary Formation and Networking in the Soviet Jewish Refugee Job Search.”

■ *Edna Viruell-Fuentes*, University of Michigan
“Mexican Immigration and Health: The Role of Transnational and Local Social Networks.”

2. LANGUAGE

Organizer: Carol Schmid, Guilford Technical Community College

■ *Hermann Kurthen*, SUNY Stonybrook, New York
“Two Decades of Change: Comparing Mexican and Turkish Immigrant Language Use in the U.S. and Germany.”

■ *Garcia, Carlos*, University of Oklahoma, Norman
“What Drives American Attitudes toward English-only Usage in Schools and Public Funding to Teach Immigrants English?”

3. INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE IMMIGRATION

Organizer: Barbara Heisler, Gettysburg College

■ *Lorraine Majka*, Universities of Chicago and Pennsylvania
“Working with the vulnerable but meritorious: the non-governmental and public sectors and African refugees in Melbourne.”

■ *Elizabeth Clifford*, Towson University
“Multinational Comparison of Immigration Flows: Using Qualitative Analysis.”

■ *David Bartram*, University of Reading
“A Conceptual Definition of Foreign Workers.”

■ *Adriana Kemp*, Tel Aviv University
Rebecca Raijman, University of Haifa Mount Caramel
“Tel Aviv is not Foreign to You: Urban Citizenship and the Politics of Labor Migration in Israel.”

4. IMMIGRANT VICTIMIZATION

Organizer: Guillermina Jasso, New York University
Presider: Philip Kasinitz, Hunter College and The Graduate Center, CUNY

■ *Rebecca Kraus*, US Commission on Civil Rights
“Undocumented Immigrant Victims of Fraud: Characteristics, Consequences, and Solutions.”

■ *Brett Stockdill*, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
“The Lives of Undocumented and HIV-Infected Latin Immigrants: New Immigrant Narratives from Los Angeles.”

■ *Raquel Marquez*, University of Texas, San Antonio
“Immigration in the Life Histories of Women Living in the United States-Mexico Border Region Immigration in the Life Histories of Women Living in the United States-Mexico Border Region.”

■ *Philip Kasinitz*, Hunter College and The Graduate Center, CUNY
Jennifer Holdaway, Hunter College and The Graduate Center, CUNY

“The Diallo Effect? The Influence of an Event on the Racial Attitudes and Identities of Second Generation Immigrants and Natives.”

■ *David Spener*, Trinity College
“Narratives of Evil: The Coyote’s Role in the Drama of Illegal Border Crossing.”

5. U.S. IMMIGRATION POLITICS AND PUBLIC OPINION

Organizer: Roger Waldinger

■ *Elizabeth Borland*, University of Arizona
“The Evolution of United States Naturalization Policy: An Analysis of the Discourse of Boundary Creation from the Floor of Congress.”

■ *Philip Yang*, Texas Woman’s University
“Black-White Differential in Support for Immigration.”

■ *Sandra Burke*, Iowa State University
“New Destinations and Acceptance of Immigrants.”

6. POST-9/11 HATE CRIMES AGAINST IMMIGRANTS: LESSONS FOR INTER-GROUP RELATIONS

Organizer: Anny Bakalian, The Graduate Center, CUNY

■ *Jen’nan Read*, Rice University
“Mistaken Identity: The Consequences of Discrimination Against Arab and Muslim Immigrants.”

■ *Gordana Rabrenovic, Jack Levin, Janese Free, Collene Keany, and Jason Mazaic*, Northeastern University

“Attitudes Toward Arab-Americans: Results from the Sample of American Adults.”

■ *Anny Bakalian, Medhi Bozorgmehr, and Mehmet Kucukozer*, The Graduate Center, CUNY
“Ethnic Mobilization: Organizational Response to the Backlash.”

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES FOR THE OFFICERS’ ELECTION

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION SECTION OF THE ASA

✚ CHAIR-ELECT

■ STEVEN J. GOLD

Present Position: Professor and Associate Chair, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University (1994-present).

Education: PhD, University of California, Berkeley (1985).

Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:

Newsletter Editor, Section on International Migration (1994-2001); Council, Section on Asia and Asian America (1994-97); Taskforce on Participation (1991-94).

Publications and Professional

Accomplishments: *The Israeli Diaspora*, Routledge/University of Washington Press (2002); Co-Edited with R. G. Rumbaut and N. Foner, *Immigration Research for a New Century: Multidisciplinary Perspectives*, Russell Sage Foundation (2000); Co-Author with I. Light, *Ethnic Economies*,

Academic Press (2000); *From the Worker's State to the Golden State: Jews from the Former Soviet Union in California*, Allyn and Bacon (1995); *Refugee Communities: A Comparative Field Study*, Sage (1992).

■ ALEJANDRO PORTES

Present Position: Howard Harrison and Gabrielle S. Beck Professor of Sociology, Princeton University (1997-present).

Education: PhD, University of Wisconsin, Madison (1970).

Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:

President, American Sociological Association (1998-99).

Publications and Professional

Accomplishments: Co-Author with R. G. Rumbaut, *Legacies: The Story of the Immigrant Second Generation*, University of California Press and Russell Sage Foundation (2001); "New Research and Theory on Immigrant Transnationalism," *Global Networks* (2001); Director, Center for Migration and Development, Princeton University (1999-present); Editorial Board, *International Migration Review* (2001-present); Member, Committee on International Migration, Social Science Research Council (1997-2002).

✚ COUNCIL

■ JACQUELINE HAGAN

Present Position: Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Houston (1990-present).

Education: PhD, University of Texas, Austin (1990).

Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:

Member, Session Organizer, Labor Market and Informal Economy (Annual Meeting, 1996).

Publications and Professional

Accomplishments: Co-Author with H. R. Ebaugh, "Calling upon the Sacred: The Use of Religion in the Process of Migration," *International Migration Review* (forthcoming); Co-Author with N. Rodriguez and R. Capps, "The Effects of Recent Welfare and Immigration Reforms on Immigrants' Access to Health Care," *International Migration Review* (forthcoming); "Religion and the Process of Migration: A Case Study of a Maya Transnational Community," in *Religion Across Borders: Transnational Religious Networks*, edited by H. R. Ebaugh and J. Chafetz, AltaMira Press (2002); Co-Author with N. Rodriguez, "Resurrecting Exclusion: The Effects of 1996 Immigration Reform on Families and Communities in Texas, Mexico and El Salvador," in *Latinos: Remaking America*, edited by M. Suarez-Orozco and M. Paez, UC Press and Harvard University Press (2002); "Social Networks, Gender and Immigrant Settlement: Resource and Constraint," *American Sociological Review* (1998).

■ DAVID P. LINDSTROM

Present Position: Director, Center for Latin American Studies, and Associate Professor, Department of Sociology and Population Studies and Training Center, Brown University (1994-present).

Education: PhD, University of Chicago (1995).

Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:

None.

Publications and Professional

Accomplishments: "The Short and

Long-term Effects of U.S. Migration Experience on Mexican Women's Fertility," *Social Forces* (forthcoming); "Local Economic Opportunity and the Competing Risks of U.S. and Internal Migration in Zacatecas, Mexico," *International Migration Review* (2001); "Economic Opportunity in Mexico and Return Migration from the United States," *Demography* (1996); Principal Investigator, *Impact of Origin Communities on Mexican Migration to the U.S.*, NICHD R01 Grant (1998-2001); Principal Investigator, *The Determinants and Consequences of Migration in Guatemala*, NSF Grant (2001-03).

■ JEFFREY G. REITZ

Present Position: R.F. Harney Professor of Ethnic Immigration and Pluralism Studies, and Professor of Sociology, University of Toronto (1970-present).

Education: PhD, Columbia University (1972).

Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA: Member (1988-90) and Chair (1989-90), Committee on Sociological Practice.

Publications and Professional Accomplishments: Visiting William Lyon Mackenzie King Professor of Canadian Studies, Harvard University (2000-01); "Immigrant Success in the Knowledge Economy: Institutional Change and the Immigrant Experience in Canada, 1970-1995," *Journal of Social Issues* (2001); *Warmth of the Welcome: The Social Causes of Economic Success for Immigrants in Different Nations and Cities*, Westview Press (1998; Thomas and Znaniecki Award, 2000); "The Institutional Framework of Ethnic Employment Disadvantage: A Comparison of Germany and Canada,"

Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies (1999); "Culture, Race, and the Economic Assimilation of Immigrants," *Sociological Forum* (1997).

■ MICHAEL J. WHITE

Present Position: Professor and Chair, Department of Sociology, Brown University (1989-present).

Education: PhD, University of Chicago (1980).

Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:

Editorial Board Member, Rose Monograph Advisory Committee (2001-present); Nominations Committee, Section on Sociology of Population (2001-02).

Publications and Professional

Accomplishments: Fellow, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (2001); Co-Author with S. Sassler, "Judging Not Only by Color: Ethnicity, Nativity, and Neighborhood Attainment," *Social Science Quarterly* (2000); National Science Foundation, Sociology Review Panel; National Academy of Sciences, Panel on Urban Population Dynamics (1999-2002); Co-Author with J. E. Glick, "The Impact of Immigration on Residential Segregation," in *Immigration and Opportunity*, edited by F. D. Bean and S. Bell-Rose, Russell Sage (1999).

✚ STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE

■ XAVIER ESCANDELL

Present Position: Graduate Student, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign (1999-present).

Education: MA, University of Barcelona (1998).

Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:

None.

Publications and Professional

Accomplishments: Co-Author with R. V. Aguilera, and J. Dencker, "Social and Market Effects on Economic Outcomes: A Study of the Largest Mergers and Acquisitions in the 1990s," paper presented at the 2001 ASA Annual Meeting; University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, Fellowship, European Union Center at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign (2000); Co-Author with J. M. de Miguel, "Organizacion de la Proteccion Social en Espana: Problemas y Politicas," *Gestion y Analisis de Politicas Publicas* (1999); "Cuantas Mas Necesidades Menos Recursos: Desigualdades Regionales en la Descentralizacion de Servicios Sociales," *Gestion y Analisis de Politicas Publicas* (1999).

■ YUKIO KAWANO

Present Position: Graduate Student, Johns Hopkins University.

Education: MA, Sociology, Johns Hopkins (1999).

Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:

None.

Publications and Professional

Accomplishments: Co-Author with L. Hao, "Immigrants' Welfare Use and Opportunity for Contact with Co-ethnics," *Demography* (2001); Co-Author with C. Chase-Dunn and B. Brewer, "Trade Globalization Since 1795: Waves of Integration in the World-System," *American Sociological Review* (2000).

ANNOUNCEMENTS

✚ THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION SECTION'S 2002 RECEPTION

Taylor and Francis will sponsor the International Migration Section's reception on behalf of Ethnic and Racial Studies. The reception will be held on August 17, 2002 from 6:30 to 7:30.

✚ THE U.S. CENSUS BUREAU IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THE SCHEDULE FOR THE 2002 MIGRATION SPEAKER SERIES

March 13: Maritsa Poros, Postdoctoral Fellow, U.S. Census Bureau.

"A Relational Account of Migration and Migrant Networks: Evidence from the Life Histories of Asian Indians in New York and London."

In Conference Room 2113-3, 12:30-1:30 PM.

April 16: Demetrios Papademetriou & Kimberly Hamilton, Migration Policy Institute

"A Look Ahead: Global Trends for International Migration." & "The Migration Information Source: A New Resource for Migration Data and Thought."

In Conference Room 2113-3, 12:30-1:30 PM.

May 15: Stuart Sweeney, University of California, Santa Barbara.

"Population Forecasting with Non-

stationary Multiregional Growth
Matrices.
In Conference Room 2113-3, 1:00-2:00
PM.

June 13: Judy Droitcour, U.S. General
Accounting Office (GAO)
“Gathering Data to Estimate Visa
Overstays and Other Immigration
Statuses – The Potential of
the “Three Card Method” In Conference
Room 2113-3, 1:30-2:30 PM.

July 11: Janice Madden, University of
Pennsylvania.
“The Racial and Income Dynamics of
Suburbanization in Large U.S.
Metropolitan Areas”
In Conference Room 2113-3, 1:00-2:00
PM.

August 6: Dudley Poston, Texas A&M
University.
“The Overseas Chinese and Legal/Illegal
Immigration to the United States.”
In Conference Room 2113-3, 12:30-1:30
PM.

September 12: Patricia Gober, Arizona
State University.
“Bosnian refugee resettlement in
Metropolitan Phoenix.”
In Conference Room 2113-3, 1:00-2:00
PM.

October 8: John Odland, Indiana
University.
“Interdependencies in the Timing of Job
Search and Migration, an Analysis
using data from the Survey of Income
and Program Participation.”
In Conference Room 2113-3, 1:30-2:30
PM.

November 13: William Clark,
University of California, Los Angeles.
The American Dream and the Immigrant

Middle Class”
In Conference Room 2113-3, 12:00-1:00
PM.

December 8: Rebecca Clark, Center
for Population Research (CPR), National
Institute of Child Health and Human
Development (NICHD)
“Welfare reform and immigrant usage.”
In Conference Room 2113-3, 12:00-1:00
PM.

*(Note: times and titles subject to change)
To RSVP or for additional information
about the Migration Speaker Series,
please contact either:*

Joe Costanzo or Jason Schachter
Ethnic & Hispanic Statistics
Journey to Work & Migration
Statistics
tel: 301 457 2403
tel: 301 457 2454

Joseph.M.Costanzo@census.gov
Jason.P.Schachter@census.gov

 **CALL FOR NOMINATIONS
FOR THE DISTINGUISHED
STUDENT SCHOLARSHIP
AWARD**

Submissions for the annual International
Migration Section Graduate Student
Paper Award are now being accepted.
Papers may be published or unpublished,
cannot be co-authored with a faculty
member, and can be self-nominated or
nominated by others. Nominees must be
members of the International Migration
Section of the ASA, but can become
members at the time of the submission.*
Awards will be announced during the

International Migration Section meeting at the annual ASA meeting.

The deadline for receipt of nominations has been extended to May 15, 2002. Please send one hard copy with cover letter and with a return address to:

Sara Curran
153 Wallace Hall
Department of Sociology
Princeton University
Princeton, NJ 08544

Queries can be made to curran@princeton.edu
*Membership Information available at:
<http://www.asanet.org/forms/sectionform.html/>

CALL FOR PAPERS



El Colegio de la Frontera Norte (Colef), is a Mexican research and graduate education institution that specializes in the study of the society, economy and environment of the region bordering the United States. Colef has started a new editorial project of international scope by publishing *Migraciones Internacionales*.

Migraciones Internacionales is a peer-reviewed journal that publishes high quality research about international migration processes in the world, in the form of articles, short essays and book reviews. *Migraciones Internacionales* is published twice a year and the first issue was released in the Fall 2001. All researchers interested in the topic are invited to submit articles to:

Revista Migraciones Internacionales
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte
Blvd. Abelardo L. Rodriguez 2925. Zona del Rio Tijuana, B.C. 22320. México
Tel (6) 631-3535 Fax (6) 631-2046
e-mail: miginter@colef.mx

CECELIA MENJIVAR AND JEANETTE MONEY RECEIVE HONORABLE MENTIONS FOR THE 2001 THOMAS AND ZNANIECKI DISTINGUISHED SCHOLARSHIP AWARD

Honorable mentions for the 2001 Thomas and Znaniecki Distinguished Scholarship Award went to *Fragmented Ties: Salvadoran Immigrant Networks in America*, University of California Press, written by Cecilia Menjivar (Associate Professor, School of Justice, Arizona State University) and *Fences and Neighbors: The Political Geography of Immigration Control*, Cornell University Press, written by Jeanette Money (Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of California, Davis).

In one of the most comprehensive treatments of Salvadoran immigration to date, Cecilia Menjivar gives a vivid and detailed account of the inner workings of the networks by which immigrants leave their homes in Central America to start new lives in the Mission District of San Francisco. Menjivar traces crucial aspects of the immigrant experience, from reasons for leaving El Salvador, to the long and perilous journey through Mexico, to the difficulty of finding work, housing, and daily necessities in San Francisco. *Fragmented Ties* argues that hostile immigration policies,

shrinking economic opportunities, and a resource-poor community make assistance conditional and uneven, deflating expectations both on the part of the new immigrants and the relatives who preceded them. In contrast to most studies of immigrant life that identify networks as viable sources of assistance, this one focuses on a case in which poverty makes it difficult for immigrants to accumulate enough resources to help each other.

Menjívar also examines how class, gender, and age affect immigrants' access to social networks and scarce community resources. The immigrants' voices are stirring and distinctive: they describe the dangers they face both during the journey and once they arrive, and bring to life the disappointments and joys that they experience in their daily struggle to survive in their adopted community.

In Fences and Neighbors: The Political Geography of Immigration Control, Money examines why some countries welcome new arrivals from abroad while other nations are less hospitable. Why do immigration policies change over time? *Fences and Neighbors* considers several of the world's wealthiest democracies, nations that remain magnets for economic migrants as well as for refugees. Focusing on the tendency of immigrants to concentrate in specific locations in their new homelands, this book is the first to analyze the implications of this political geography for democracies. Politics of immigration control starts at the local level, Jeannette Money asserts. Drawing on detailed evidence from Britain, France, and Australia, and more briefly from the United States, she demonstrates that local support for and opposition to

immigration is contingent upon economic conditions, as well as the numbers of foreigners entering the country and their access to the resources of the welfare state. Whether these local pressures are translated into policies of openness or closure at the national level depends on whether the local constituencies are critical to maintaining or gaining a national electoral majority.

 **PIERETTE HONDAGNEU-SOTELO RECEIVES PSA'S DISTINGUISHED SCHOLARSHIP AWARD**

Pierette Hondagneu-Sotelo received the Pacific Sociological Association's 2002 Distinguished Scholarship Award. The Pacific Sociological Association's Award for Distinguished Scholarship is granted to sociologists from the Pacific region in recognition of major intellectual contributions embodied in a recently published book or series of at least three articles on a common theme.

Hondagneu-Sotelo received the Distinguished Scholarship Award for her recent book, *Doméstica: Immigrant Workers Cleaning and Caring in the Shadows of Affluence*, University of California Press.

"*Doméstica* is a pathbreaking study. It opens our eyes to the hidden world of transnational care-work and calls on us to shape domestic and international policies that will bring basic principles of human rights and social justice into that world. Everyone who is concerned about health care and equality should read it." —Lucie White

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS IN
IMMIGRATION**

***Making Connections:
A Study of Networking among
Immigrant Professionals***

By Ann D. Bagchi

LFB Scholarly Publishing

Bagchi is among the first to consider the importance of casual ties and professional networks in bringing skilled immigrants to the United States.

Utilizing quantitative research methods Bagchi examines the role that networks play in the immigration of professionals to the United States. Past research of so-called “migrant networks” emphasized the role of close interpersonal ties and focused on lower-skilled immigrants. This research shows that casual ties play a significant role in bringing highly-skilled immigrants to the U.S., but also that the importance of the “strength of ties” varies considerably by gender and occupation.

Bagchi uses two quantitative data sources: the Immigration and Naturalization Services’ Public Use files and the Microdata files of the United States’ Census Bureau as well as her own qualitative interviews. The book makes an important contribution to the understanding of the immigration experience through its study of heretofore neglected segments of the immigrant population and through its use of a combination of research techniques.

***Transnational Messages:
Experiences of Chinese and Mexican
Immigrants in American Schools***

By Carmina Brittain

LFB Scholarly Publishing LLC

Brittain’s unique work focuses on the perceptions of American schools held by Chinese and Mexican immigrant children as their views are constructed, reproduced, and changed over time through interactions with other immigrants in school.

Brittain’s study examines how Chinese and Mexican immigrant students exchange information about their experiences and perceptions about American schools. She considers three specific times: prior to immigration, upon entry to the U.S., and after a few years of living in the U.S. and attending U.S. schools. Issues of academic demands, cost of education, value of the English language, social struggles, and racial confrontations are subjects that these students discuss with their co-nationals. Her findings highlight the fears and realities of racial discrimination, expectations of lower academic standards in America, and the unique ways the students’ different cultural backgrounds shape their responses to immigration.

***Public Attitudes Toward Immigration
in the United States, France, and
Germany***

By Joel S. Fetzer

Cambridge University Press

Public Attitudes Toward Immigration in the United States, France, and Germany explores the causes of public opposition to immigration and support for anti-

immigrant political movements in the three industrialized Western countries. Combining sophisticated modeling of recent public-opinion data with analysis of the past 110 years of these nations' immigration history, the book evaluates the effects of cultural marginality, economic self-interest, and contact with immigrants.

E Pluribus Unum?
Contemporary and Historical
Perspectives on Immigrant
Political Incorporation
Edited By Gary Gerstle and John
Mollenkopf

The political involvement of earlier waves of immigrants and their children was essential in shaping the American political climate in the first half of the twentieth century. Immigrant votes built industrial trade unions, fought for social protections and religious tolerance, and helped bring the Democratic Party to dominance in large cities throughout the country. In contrast, many scholars find that today's immigrants, whose numbers are fast approaching those of the last great wave, are politically apathetic and unlikely to assume a similar voice in their chosen country. *E Pluribus Unum?* delves into the wealth of research by historians of the Ellis Island era and by social scientists studying today's immigrants and poses a crucial question: What can the nation's past experience teach us about the political path modern immigrants and their children will take as Americans?

E Pluribus Unum? explores key issues about the incorporation of immigrants into American public life, examining the ways that institutional processes, civic

ideals, and cultural identities have shaped the political aspirations of immigrants. The volume presents some surprising re-assessments of the past as it assesses what may happen in the near future. An examination of "party bosses" and "the party machine" concludes that they were less influential political mobilizers than is commonly believed. Thus their absence from today's political scene may not be decisive. Some contributors argue that the contemporary political system tends to exclude immigrants, while others remind us that past immigrants suffered similar exclusions, achieving political power only after long and difficult struggles. Will the strong home country ties of today's immigrants inhibit their political interest here? Chapters on this topic reveal that transnationalism has always been prominent in the immigrant experience, and that today's immigrants may be even freer to act as dual citizens. *E Pluribus Unum?* theorizes about the fate of America's civic ethos -- has it devolved from an ideal of liberal individualism to a fractured multiculturalism, or have we always had a culture of racial and ethnic fragmentation? Research in this volume shows that today's immigrant schoolchildren are often less concerned with ideals of civic responsibility than with forging their own identity and finding their own niche within the American system of racial and ethnic distinction.

Incorporating the significant influx of immigrants into American society is a central challenge for our civic and political institutions -- one that cuts to the core of who we are as a people and as a nation. *E Pluribus Unum?* shows that while today's immigrants and their

children are in some ways particularly vulnerable to political alienation, the process of assimilation was equally complex for earlier waves of immigrants. This past has much to teach us about the way immigration is again reshaping the nation.

The Occupational Attainment of Caribbean Immigrants in the United States, Canada, and England

By Melonie P. Heron
LFB Scholarly Publishing LLC

Heron Explores, in three distinct national contexts, how the occupational rewards of education vary by social group.

Many scholars consider education to be a social leveler. Previous research also shows that immigrant status, gender, and race, are three major axes of stratification in each country. However, these three bases of inequality rarely operate independently. Combinations of disadvantaged statuses produce handicaps beyond those experienced by individuals with a single disadvantaged status. Testing neo-classical and neo-Marxist theories, Heron uses census data in the U.S., Canada and England to model this previously ignored complexity. She examines the role that education plays in counteracting different combinations of disadvantaged statuses. She finds evidence in support of both theoretical models. Interestingly, she also finds that only in the U.S. and only for African-American women does education provide an even greater reward over and above that provided on average. This allows highly educated African-American, but not Caribbean, women to achieve

occupational parity with highly educated white U.S.-born women.

Seeking a Community in a Global City: Guatemalans and Salvadorans in Los Angeles

By Nora Hamilton and Nora Stoltz
Chinchilla

Temple University Press

Driven by the pressures of poverty and civil strife at home, large numbers of Central Americans came to the Los Angeles area during the 1980s. Neither purely economic migrants, though they were in search of stable work, nor official refugees, although they carried the scars of war and persecution, Guatemalans and Salvadorans were even denied the aid given to refugees such as Cubans and Vietnamese. In addition, these immigrants sought refuge in a city undergoing massive economic and demographic shifts of its own. The result was—and is—a complex interaction that will help to reconceptualize the migration experience.

Based on twenty years of work with the Los Angeles Central American community and filled with facts, figures, and personal narratives, *Seeking Community in a Global City* presents this saga from many perspectives. The authors examine the forces in Central America that sent thousands of people streaming across international borders. They discuss economic, political, and demographic changes in the Los Angeles region and the difficulties the new immigrants faced in negotiating a new, urban environment. They look at family roles, networking, work strategies, and inter-ethnic relations. But they also consider policy issues and alliances, changing expectations, shifting

priorities, and the reciprocal effect of the migrants and the city on each other.

***Bridges and Barriers:
Earnings and Occupational Attainment
among Immigrants***
By Jennifer Karas
LFB Scholarly Publishing LLC

Exploring income and occupational status among recent immigrants, Karas finds marked differences based on national origin.

Karas compares the earnings and occupational attainment of Chinese, Cuban, Filipino, Korean, and Mexican immigrants to those of foreign-born non-Hispanic whites. Using census data, she tests three models of attainment: a human and social capital model, a local labor market model, and a model combining human capital and local labor market indicators against a baseline ethnic heritage model.

She finds a double hierarchy of inequality. Asian and Hispanic immigrants are lower on socio-economic scales than foreign-born non-Hispanic whites, but Asians have higher earnings than Latinos. Ethnic differences on human and social capital factors and local labor market indicators explain the variation in socioeconomic attainments and contribute to differences in immigrant attainments. However, foreign-born non-Hispanic whites retain an advantage over the other groups even after differences in human and social capital and local labor market conditions are eliminated.

***Beyond Smoke and Mirrors:
Mexican Immigration in an Era of
Economic Integration***

By Douglas S. Massey, Jorge Durand,
and Nolan L. Malone
New York: Russell Sage Foundation

Migration between Mexico and the United States is part of a historical process of increasing North American integration. This process acquired new momentum with the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement in 1994, which lowered barriers to the movement of goods, capital, services, and information. But rather than include labor in this new regime, the United States continues to resist the integration of the labor markets of the two countries. Instead of easing restrictions on Mexican labor, the United States has militarized its border and adopted restrictive new policies of immigrant disenfranchisement. *Beyond Smoke and Mirrors* examines the devastating impact of these immigration policies on the social and economic fabric of the Mexico and the United States, and calls for a sweeping reform of the current system.

Beyond Smoke and Mirrors shows how U.S. immigration policies enacted between 1986-1996 – largely for symbolic domestic political purposes – harm the interests of Mexico, the United States, and the people who migrate between them. The costs have been high. The book documents how the massive expansion of border enforcement has wasted billions of dollars and hundreds of lives, yet has not deterred increasing numbers of undocumented immigrants from heading north. The authors also show how the new policies unleashed a host of unintended consequences: a shift away from seasonal, circular migration

toward permanent settlement; the creation of a black market for Mexican labor; the transformation of Mexican immigration from a regional phenomenon into a broad social movement touching every region of the country; and even the lowering of wages for legal U.S. residents. What had been a relatively open and benign labor process before 1986 was transformed into an exploitative underground system of labor coercion, one that lowered wages and working conditions of undocumented migrants, legal immigrants, and American citizens alike.

Beyond Smoke and Mirrors offers specific proposals for repairing the damage. Rather than denying the reality of labor migration, the authors recommend regularizing it and working to manage it so as to promote economic development in Mexico, minimize costs and disruptions for the United States, and maximize benefits for all concerned. This book provides an essential “user’s manual” for readers seeking a historical, theoretical, and substantive understanding of how U.S. policy on Mexican immigration evolved to its current dysfunctional state, as well as how it might be fixed.

***Latinos:
Remaking America.***

Edited by Marcelo M. Suárez-Orozco
and Mariela Páez
Cambridge University Press

Latinos are the fastest growing ethnic group in the United States and will comprise a quarter of the country’s population by mid-century. The process of Latinization, the result of globalization and the biggest migration

flow in the history of the Americas, is indeed reshaping the character of the U.S. This landmark book brings together some of the leading scholars now studying the social, cultural, racial, economic, and political changes wrought by the experiences, travails, and fortunes of the Latino population. It is the most definitive and comprehensive snapshot available of Latinos in the United States today.

How are Latinos and Latinas changing the face of the Americas? What is new and different about this current wave of migration? In this pathbreaking book social scientists, humanities scholars, and policy experts examine what every citizen and every student needs to know about Latinos in the U.S., covering issues from historical continuities and changes to immigration, race, labor, health, language, education, and politics. Recognizing the diversity and challenges facing Latinos in the U.S., this book addresses what it means to define the community as such and how to move forward on the variety of political and cultural fronts. All of the contributions to *Latinos* are original pieces written especially for this volume.

***The Politics of Language:
Conflict, Identity, and Cultural
Pluralism in Comparative Perspective.***

By Carol L. Schmid
Oxford University Press

Important aspects of the history of language in the United States remain shrouded in myth and legend. The notion of “one nation, one language” is part of the idealized history of the United States, although in its short history it has probably been host to more bilingual

people than any other country in the world. Language is more than a means of communication. It brings into play an entire range of experiences and attitudes toward life. Furthermore, language is a potent symbolic issue because it links power and political claims of ownership with psychological demands for group worth. How people belonging to different language and cultural communities live together in the same political community and how political and structural tensions arise to divide them along language lines, are questions addressed in *The Politics of Language*. This book analyzes the historical background and recent controversy over language in the United States and compares it to two official multilingual societies: Canada and Switzerland. It's accessibility as a survey of this topic makes it ideal for courses in linguistics, political science, and sociology.

***The Invention of the Passport:
Surveillance, Citizenship and the State***

By John Torpey
Cambridge University Press

This innovative book argues that documents such as passports, internal passports, and related mechanisms have been critical in making distinctions between citizens and noncitizens. It explains how the concept of citizenship has been used over the past 200 years to delineate rights and penalties regarding property, liberty, taxes, and welfare. Focusing on the United States and Western Europe, it combines theory and empirical data in questioning how and why states have established the exclusive right to authorize and regulate the movement of people.

***After the World Trade Center:
Rethinking New York City***

Edited By Sharon Zukin
Routledge

Working together with Michael Sorkin, who is chair of the urban design program at City College and also an architect and architectural critic, Zukin asked 17 urban historians, architectural historians, and social critics who live and work in New York City to write about the attack on the World Trade Center on September 11. Some people wrote about the role of New York in the world financial system, others wrote about the architectural design and building of the World Trade Center itself, and Zukin wrote about the regimes of memory and money that are now so present in Lower Manhattan. Several chapters examine the history of Lower Manhattan from colonial days through the Washington Market, the movement of the Arab-American community out to Brooklyn, the bombing of the Morgan Bank in 1920, and the removal of the small electronics businesses of Radio Row to build the WTC. There are also discussions of the effect of September 11 on public space and public culture, on Arab Americans, and on Latinos in New York, as well as a projection of New York's future by re-creating the New Deal in our time.

Authors include Mike Wallace, Ted Burrows, Marshall Berman, Eric Darton, David Harvey, Christine Boyer, Peter Marcuse, Jack Tchen, Beverly Gage, Neil Smith, Mark Wigley, Moustafa Bayoumi, Arturo Ignacio Sanchez, Andrew Ross, Setha Low, Keller Easterling, and Robert Paaswell, besides Michael Sorkin and Sharon Zukin.

World On The Move
welcomes your submissions.

**In the future, please send all
submissions to Susan Wierzbicki, who
will take over as Newsletter Editor
beginning in the fall of 2002.**

**Please forward your submissions to
swierz@uci.edu.**

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