The Social Climate Survey for Hispanic Immigration in the United States (SCSHI)

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Introduction
## Population Projection for 2050: Ten Selected Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population (000)</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2050</th>
<th>Change (+/-)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td></td>
<td>201,393</td>
<td>247,244</td>
<td>+ 45,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,410,217</td>
<td>1,462,058</td>
<td>+ 51,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td>61,892</td>
<td>61,832</td>
<td>- 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td>80,673</td>
<td>70,805</td>
<td>- 9,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td>55,239</td>
<td>42,962</td>
<td>- 12,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td>127,522</td>
<td>109,220</td>
<td>- 18,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td></td>
<td>133,314</td>
<td>104,258</td>
<td>- 29,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,756</td>
<td>4,620</td>
<td>- 136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td>60,566</td>
<td>58,933</td>
<td>- 1,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td>321,225</td>
<td>397,063</td>
<td>+ 75,838</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Beginning in 2008, an informal group of social scientists from Tecnologico de Monterrey, Mexico, University of Catania, Italy and Mississippi State University, U.S.A. initiated a study designed to monitor the social climate for Hispanic immigration in the United States.
“Immigration should be looked at least from both sides of the border.”

Dr. Arthur G. Cosby
The Research Team: Immigration is a Global Issue

From Mexico
- Dr. Mariana Gabarrot Arenas
- Ms. Nydia Valenzuela Salazar
- Gabriela de la Paz Melendez

From United States
- Dr. Arthur G. Cosby
- Ms. Monica Rosas Gutierrez
- Ms. Marissa Matta
- Dr. John Edwards
- Ms. Tonya Neaves
- Dr. Mary McThomas
- Kristen Aantoos
- Dr. Jeremy Porter
- Dr. Wesley James
- Dr. Dragan Stanisevski

From Italy
- Dr. Orazio Licciardello
- Dr. Grzegorz Kaczynski
- Ms. Loretta Eterno
- Ms. Antonella Vitale
Survey Methodology

- Sources that guided our study: Pew Hispanic, Gallup Poll and Polling Report

- Data was collected by the Wolfgang Frese Survey Research Laboratory of the SSRC at MSU. Funded by SSRC

- Random-digit-dialing (RDD) sampling procedure

- Weighted according to 2000 census figures by ethnicity, gender, age and education.

- 1,505 telephone interviews across the U.S. between Feb. 10, and Mar. 11, 2009
Main Clusters Used for Survey Modeling and Data Analysis

- Law Enforcement and National Security
- Economy
- Social Integration
- Ethnic Prejudice
Important Immigration Policies Included in the Social Climate Survey

- 1. Deportation
- 2. Penalizing Employers of Undocumented Immigrants
- 3. Border Fence
- 4. Border Patrol
- 5. Family Reunification
- 6. Access to Social Goods (education, health, welfare)
A Guide to Interpreting Social Climate Items:

- **Universal**: 85 to 100% acceptance
- **Predominant**: 65 to 84% acceptance
- **Contested**: 35 to 64% acceptance
- **Marginal**: 0 to 34% acceptance
Major findings:

- SCSHI Depicts population with complex and in some cases conflicted views about Hispanic immigration.
- Citizens hold sharper negative and restrictive attitudes and beliefs for illegal/undocumented immigrants.
- Citizens believe that most Hispanic immigrants are undocumented.
- Higher restrictive measures on law enforcement and national security.
- Conflicted view’s on the nation’s economy.
- More positive attitudes when it comes for family values and some cultural aspects.
- More positive for legal/documented immigrants.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographics</th>
<th>Race</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Non Hispanic</th>
<th>89%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>49%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Identification</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Locale</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non Border State</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Border States</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Source of Information</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TV</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed Material</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other People</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Law Enforcement and National Security

- **U** - 86.0% agreed with: State governments should NOT issue driver’s licenses to undocumented immigrants
- **P** - 82.9% agreed with: Passing laws to penalize those who employ undocumented immigrants
- **P** - 73.3% agreed with: Increasing raids, arrests and deportations
- **P** - 69.5% agreed with: Most immigrants are undocumented
- **C** - 53.5% agreed with: Building a border fence
- **C** - 42.2% agreed with: Not allowing children of undocumented immigrants to attend public schools
Economy

• U – 92.3% agreed with: Legal Hispanic immigrants in the US should have the same job opportunities as Americans

• P – 76.7% agreed with: Immigrants are taking jobs that Americans WILL NOT perform

• P – 69.3% agreed with: Immigrants strengthen the country due to their hard work and talents

• C – 57.2% agreed with: Immigrants are taking jobs that American workers WILL perform

• C – 55.4% agreed with: Immigrants decrease the average wages and salaries of native-born American workers

• C – 40.8% agreed with: The US economy is threatened by Hispanic immigrant’s presence
Social Integration

• U - 94.0% agreed with: Spanish-speaking children benefit from interacting with English-speaking children in school.

• P - 79.4% agreed with: English-speaking children benefit from interacting with Spanish-speaking children in school.

• C - 42.0% agreed with: The government should allow other immediate family members of immigrants to join them if more than one member has already migrated.

• M - 33.2% agreed with: Healthcare benefits should be provided to immigrants regardless of their immigration status.
Ethnic Prejudice

- U - 92.9% agreed with: Immigrants have strong family values
- C - 62.8% agreed with: Immigrants do not pay their fair share of taxes
- C - 48.3% agreed with: Hispanic immigrants often end up on welfare
- C - 43.5% agreed with: Hispanic immigrants significantly increase the crime rate
- M - 34.9% agreed with: American culture is threatened by Hispanic immigrant’s culture.
- M - 29.3% agreed with: Hispanic immigrants do not do well in school
Several Studies Underway using the Social Climate Survey

- “Public Support for Hispanic Deportation: The Effects of Ethnic Prejudice and Perceptions of Economic Competition in a Period of Economic Distress” – Cosby, Aanstoos, Matta, Porter & James (US)


- “What kind of immigrant is on our minds? How Contrasting Views of Academics, Policy Makers and Average Citizens may Influence the Odds of Immigration Policy” – Cosby, De la Paz, Gabarrot & Rosas (Mexico/US)
Several Studies Cont’d


“Trans-border Beliefs: The Effect of the Catholic Church on U.S. Attitudes towards the Immigration Debate” – McThomas & T. Neaves (US)

“Selective Assimilation and Persistence of Ethnicity: The case of Hispanics in the U.S.” – Vitale (Italy), Ph.D. Dissertation
Future surveys:

- The survey has possibilities of being conducted again in near future.

- Will include new themes on: drug trafficking, human trafficking, more depth on children of undocumented immigrants, Arizona and copycat laws, and political party preferences for Hispanic immigrants.
An executive report of the survey is available for a copy...

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Questions?
¡Gracias!