Dataset Title: New Immigrant Survey

Overview: The New Immigrant Survey is interested in the experiences of legal immigrants and their children in the United States. The survey encompasses a versatile range of topics regarding participants' background, family, housing environment, financial situation, and health status. The main objective of this survey is to establish a database on legal immigrants and their children that can be used to answer policy questions about migration behavior and its effects.

Date: 1999 (Pilot*)
　　　　May- November 2003 (NIS-2003-1; First full cohort)
　　　　June 2007- November 2009 (NIS-2003-2; Follow-up interview)
　　　　*In the pilot, questionnaires were administered every three months for a year

Time dimension: Multi-cohort prospective-retrospective panel Study

Sample: Samples were based on nationally representative samples of new immigrants to the U.S. Federal administrative records created by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) were used to select participants. According to NIS's website, "The geographic sampling design includes all top 85 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and all top 38 counties and [selects] a random sample of 10 MSAs from among the rest of the MSAs and a random sample of 15 county pairs from among the rest of the counties."

NIS has an Adult and a Child Sample. The Adult Sample includes immigrants who are 18 years or older and were a part of the Lawful Permanent Residence (LPR) program. The Child Sample includes children (younger than 18) who are U.S. visa-holders and adopted orphans who are less than five years old. The 2003 NIS had 8,573 participants in the Adult sample and 810 in the Child Sample. NIS included interviews with the parents of participants in the Child Sample and spouses of those in the Adult Sample.

Source: http://nis.princeton.edu/overview.html

Data source: Data was collected through Computer-Assisted Personal-Interview software (CAPI-administered). In addition to the questionnaires, the child assessments included the Digit Span for Memory Test, the Woodcock Johnson III Tests 1 and 10 of Achievement (for children between the ages of 3 and 12), and the Woodcock Johnson III Tests 5 and 9 of Achievement (for children between 6 and 12 years of age).

Self-Identified Race and Hispanic Origin Measures:

K35. {OS}{CP}{IM} Surveys of American citizens typically ask questions on ethnicity and race. How would you answer these questions? Do you consider yourself to be Hispanic or Latino? [INTERVIEWER: A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.]

1. YES [K36]
2. NO [K36]
-2. DON'T KNOW [K36]
-1. REFUSED [K36]

N17_X. What race do you consider yourself to be? Select one or more of the following. [INTERVIEWER: CODE ALL THAT APPLY.]

1. American Indian or Alaska Native [INTERVIEWER: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North, Central, or South America, and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.] [N18]
2. Asian [INTERVIEWER: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.] [N18]
3. Black, Negro or African American [INTERVIEWER: A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.] [N18]
4. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander [INTERVIEWER: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.] [N18]
5. White [INTERVIEWER: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.] [N18]
-2. DON'T KNOW [N18]
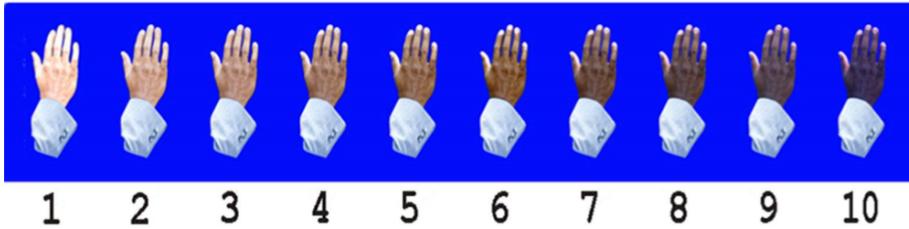-1. REFUSED [N18]

[INTERVIEWER: PRESS {ENTER} TO CONTINUE]

Observed Race Measures: N/A

Reflected Race Measures: N/A

Phenotype Measures:

[Instructions for Interviewers:] As you know, human beings display a wide variety of physical attributes. One of these is skin color. Unfortunately discrimination on the basis of skin color continues to be a reality in American life. Substantial evidence suggests that lighter skinned people fare better in a variety of social and economic settings than those with darker skins. In order to detect such discrimination, it is important that the NIS include a measure of skin color. We therefore ask interviewers to use the Scale of Skin Color Darkness as a guide to rate the skin color of each respondent on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is the lightest possible skin color (such as that of an albino) and 10 is the darkest possible skin color. Please rate the skin color of ALL respondents upon the completion of the interview, be they of European, Asian, Latin American, or African origin. It is very important that we obtain this information for everyone, not just those of obvious African ancestry. It is important that you become familiar with the scale so that you do not access it during the interview. Respondents should never see the scale.

Scale of Skin Color Darkness

Race or Ethnic origin of Respondent's Parents: N/A

Interviewer Characteristics: N/A

Other Race Measures:

5o.   In what country were you born?

                                          (Circle One)

        UNTED STATES 1   → GO TO Q. 8e

        FOREIGN COUNTRY 2

        DON'T KNOW .... DK   → GO TO Q. 5q

        REFUSED... R   → GO TO Q. 5q

5p.   In what country was that? (RECORD VERBATIM RESPONSE)

        COUNTRY: _____

        OR

                                        (Circle One)

        DON'T KNOW .... DK

        REFUSED... R

Collected by:
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Weblinks:
http://nis.princeton.edu/

Citations:

NIS-Pilot
Jasso, Guillermina, Douglas S. Massey, Mark R. Rosenzweig and James P. Smith. "The New Immigrant Survey Pilot (NIS-P) Public Release Data." March 2005. Retrieved {date}. Funded by NIH HD33843, NSF & INS. http://nis.princeton.edu.

NIS-2003-1

Jasso, Guillermina, Douglas S. Massey, Mark R. Rosenzweig and James P. Smith. "The New Immigrant Survey 2003 Round 1 (NIS-2003-1) Public Release Data." March 2006. Retrieved {date}. Funded by NIH HD33843, NSF, USCIS, ASPE & Pew. http://nis.princeton.edu.

NIS-2003-2

Jasso, Guillermina, Douglas S. Massey, Mark R. Rosenzweig and James P. Smith. "The New Immigrant Survey 2003 Round 2 (NIS-2003-2) Public Release Data." April 2014. Retrieved {date}. Funded by NIH HD33843, NSF, USCIS, ASPE & Pew. http://nis.princeton.edu.

Website citation:

"The New Immigrant Study." Princeton University, n.d. Web. <http://nis.princeton.edu/>.

Publications using NIS data:

http://nis.princeton.edu/papers.html