

Niklas Harder, Lucila Figueroa, Rachel M. Gillum, Dominik Hangartner, David D. Laitin and Jens Hainmueller

A multidimensional measure of immigrant integration

**Article (Published version)
(Refereed)**

Original citation:

Harder, Niklas and Figueroa, Lucila and Gillum, Rachel M. and Hangartner, Dominik and Laitin, David and Hainmueller, Jens (2018) A multidimensional measure of immigrant integration. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 115 (45). pp. 11483-11488. ISSN 0027-8424

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1808793115>

© 2018 National Academy of Sciences

This version available at: <http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/id/eprint/90300>

Available in LSE Research Online: November 2018

LSE has developed LSE Research Online so that users may access research output of the School. Copyright © and Moral Rights for the papers on this site are retained by the individual authors and/or other copyright owners. Users may download and/or print one copy of any article(s) in LSE Research Online to facilitate their private study or for non-commercial research. You may not engage in further distribution of the material or use it for any profit-making activities or any commercial gain. You may freely distribute the URL (<http://eprints.lse.ac.uk>) of the LSE Research Online website.



Multidimensional measure of immigrant integration

Niklas Harder^a, Lucila Figueroa^a, Rachel M. Gillum^a, Dominik Hangartner^{b,c,d}, David D. Laitin^{a,e,1}, and Jens Hainmueller^{a,e,f}

^aImmigration Policy Lab, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305; ^bImmigration Policy Lab, ETH Zurich, 8050 Zurich, Switzerland; ^cCenter for Comparative and International Studies, ETH Zurich, 8050 Zurich, Switzerland; ^dDepartment of Government, London School of Economics and Political Science, London WC2A 2AE, United Kingdom; ^eDepartment of Political Science, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305; and ^fGraduate School of Business, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305

Contributed by David D. Laitin, September 10, 2018 (sent for review May 22, 2018; reviewed by Taeku Lee and Alejandro Portes)

The successful integration of immigrants into a host country's society, economy, and polity has become a major issue for policymakers in recent decades. Scientific progress in the study of immigrant integration has been hampered by the lack of a common measure of integration, which would allow for the accumulation of knowledge through comparison across studies, countries, and time. To address this fundamental problem, we propose the Immigration Policy Lab (IPL) Integration Index as a pragmatic and multidimensional measure of immigrant integration. The measure, both in the 12-item short form (IPL-12) and the 24-item long form (IPL-24), captures six dimensions of integration: psychological, economic, political, social, linguistic, and navigational. The measure can be used across countries, over time, and across different immigrant groups and can be administered through short questionnaires available in different modes. We report on four surveys we conducted to evaluate the empirical performance of our measure. The tests reveal that the measure distinguishes among immigrant groups with different expected levels of integration and also correlates with well-established predictors of integration.

integration | measurement | immigration | refugees

Many countries have experienced high levels of immigration in recent decades. Successful integration of immigrants into a host country's society, economy, and polity has therefore become a major focus for policymakers and scholars. In the policy world there are heated debates about which policies most effectively facilitate immigrant integration, and in academia there is a vigorous discourse about why some immigrant groups integrate while others do not (1).

In this study we address one of the fundamental obstacles to scientific progress in this field: the lack of a common empirical measure of immigrant integration. To date, research on immigrant integration has proceeded such that each study relies on its own measures of what constitutes successful integration. This heterogeneity substantially reduces the possibility of informative comparison across studies, across countries, and over time and has hampered the accumulation of scientific knowledge.

Justifications for the current heterogeneity of definitions and proxies are usually based on the recognition that integration as a concept is “essentially contested” (2) or too complex to be captured by a single metric (3, 4). This, however, is equally true of other important and complex concepts, such as a country's level of wealth, where the literature has successfully coordinated on commonly used measures such as gross domestic product or the human development index. Other examples include the K10/K6 scale, which is widely used in public health as a measure of mental health (5), or the Rosenberg scale, which is extensively used in cross-cultural studies to measure self-esteem (6). While these scales are arguably far from perfect measures of complex concepts, scholars tend to agree that they provide sufficient construct validity to permit well-conceived scientific analyses. This agreement facilitates the accumulation of knowledge by allowing for comparisons across studies, populations, and time.

In this study we propose the Immigration Policy Lab (IPL) Integration Index as a pragmatic, survey-based measure of immigrant integration. We developed this measure to provide scholars with a short instrument that can be implemented across survey modes, applies to different groups of immigrants (e.g., new citizens, refugees, undocumented immigrants), allows for comparisons across countries and over time, and provides construct validity in capturing the multidimensional nature of integration. The IPL Integration Index is available in two forms, the short-form IPL-12 and long-form IPL-24. Both scales capture six dimensions of integration—psychological, economic, political, social, linguistic, and navigational—each associated with two or four survey items, respectively.

The IPL Integration Index is versatile and allows scholars to pursue different goals. The measure can be used for descriptive analyses to map out the integration levels of different groups or generations or as an outcome measure for causal analyses evaluating the effect of a program, event, or policy intervention on integration success. Scholars looking for a short but comprehensive overall measure of integration can use the IPL-12 scale. If more precision is required and space on the questionnaire is available, scholars may prefer the overall IPL-24 scale. Other scholars who focus on particular dimensions, say political or economic integration, might use only the four-item subscales that capture integration on those dimensions. The organization in six distinct dimensions also allows researchers to characterize immigrant populations by the way the individual dimensions correlate.

It is important to emphasize that our measure does not claim to be the only, best, or perfect measure of integration. The

Significance

While successful integration of immigrants and refugees is a goal for many host countries, scholarly assessment of progress toward that goal is hampered by the lack of an accepted measure of integration success. This study proposes a pragmatic, survey-based measure that identifies six dimensions of integration and then, through four surveys, examines the construct validity of the composite measure. The measure has the potential to advance scientific progress in the study of immigrant integration.

Author contributions: D.D.L. and J.H. designed research; N.H., L.F., R.M.G., D.H., D.D.L., and J.H. performed research; N.H., L.F., R.M.G., D.H., D.D.L., and J.H. contributed new reagents/analytic tools; N.H., L.F., R.M.G., D.H., D.D.L., and J.H. analyzed data; and N.H., D.D.L., and J.H. wrote the paper.

Reviewers: T.L., University of California, Berkeley; and A.P., Princeton University.

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

This open access article is distributed under [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives License 4.0 \(CC BY-NC-ND\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).

Data deposition: Replication materials have been deposited in the Harvard dataverse, <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVNM/F2Q7U>.

¹ To whom correspondence should be addressed. Email: dlaitin@stanford.edu.

This article contains supporting information online at www.pnas.org/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1073/pnas.1808793115/-DCSupplemental.

Published online October 22, 2018.

purpose of our measure is to strike a pragmatic compromise and help generate cumulative knowledge. Therefore, we designed the measure to capture key aspects of integration with a small number of widely applicable questions so that it can be used at low cost and facilitate comparability. It is important to recognize that our index prioritizes wide applicability to facilitate comparisons across studies with different immigrant populations. For example, instead of developing the most precise measure of integration that captures the specific situation of, say, refugees or unauthorized immigrants, our measures are designed to be general enough to allow for meaningful comparisons across all immigrant groups without resorting to questions that would apply only to one group.

In developing our measure, we defined integration as the degree to which immigrants have the knowledge and capacity to build a successful, fulfilling life in the host society (7, 8). This definition recognizes the dual importance of knowledge and capacity. Knowledge entails aspects such as fluency in the national language and ability to navigate the host country's labor market, political system, and social institutions. Capacity refers to the mental, social, and economic resources immigrants have to invest in their futures. Knowledge and capacity jointly enable individuals to realize their potential and achieve their vision and life goals in the host society.

Our definition distinguishes integration from assimilation, the latter of which requires immigrants to shed their home country's culture in favor of adopting the cultural practices of the host country's dominant group (9). In our view, immigrants need not shed their own culture to live successful and fulfilling lives in the host country. Therefore, our measure focuses exclusively on capturing the degree to which immigrants have acquired the knowledge and capacity to build successful lives rather than the degree to which they have shed their cultural heritage. This is the reason we do not use the scores of native-born respondents as a benchmark for our measure. While our measure is solely focused on measuring integration, we do not deny some overlap between the two concepts as they are not mutually exclusive. For example, to capture linguistic integration we measure only whether immigrants have acquired skills in the host country's or region's dominant language, but we are agnostic as to whether immigrants still use their home country's language. In contrast, a measure of assimilation would by definition take both aspects into account.

Theory and Methodology

In developing our measure we built on two interlinked literatures. First, we consulted theoretical research that clarifies the core concepts of integration, incorporation, and assimilation (1, 4, 10). Second, we consulted an extensive set of surveys, most of them collected throughout Europe and North America, that seek to measure the degree to which immigrant populations are integrating into host country societies (for example refs. 1 and 11–13). In *SI Appendix* we list the datasets and studies we consulted.

Given our goal of developing a short yet comprehensive scale, we first reduced the multiple domains discussed in previous research to six dimensions of integration: psychological, economic, political, social, linguistic, and navigational. To develop the questions within each dimension, we then devised a set of criteria that each question needed to fulfill.

First, a question should reflect construct validity. Second, a question should have clear directionality, such that higher values refer to higher levels of integration. Third, given our focus on integration, as opposed to assimilation, a question should not presuppose that immigrants shed cultural repertoires of their home country. The native population is not a point of reference for respondents; rather it is success in the host society. Fourth, a question should translate well into different national and local

environments. (Note that some of our questions apply only to democratic states. Small modifications will be necessary to use our measure in nondemocracies.) Fifth, a question should be answerable by all adult immigrant groups, all adult immigrants within a group, and host country natives. This ruled out questions that would apply only to a subset of respondents (e.g., those who are refugees or those who have a job). Sixth, a question should be adjustable to different survey modes, including phone, face-to-face, and online surveys. Seventh, a question should yield variation across responses. The more a question can discern different levels of integration, the more useful it is for statistical analysis.

Based on these theoretical criteria, we developed the questionnaire through an iterative process of question writing, empirical testing, and refinement. Overall, this process involved six rounds of major revisions based on workshops with experts and eight pilot surveys of various immigrant samples administered online, by mail, and in face-to-face surveys. Additionally, we conducted qualitative, think-aloud interviews with immigrants to examine their subjective understanding of all questions. During the entire development process, we tested over 200 questions and conducted 3,954 interviews (see *SI Appendix* for details; this does not include the four validation surveys we use in this study).

The final products of this process are the short-form IPL-12 and long-form IPL-24 scales, which capture each dimension of integration with two or four questions, respectively. Below, we briefly summarize the core concepts of integration success that inform our questions. *SI Appendix* provides the full questionnaire and also details the development process that led to the final questions.

For psychological integration, our measure captures respondents' feeling of connection with the host country, their wish to continue living there, and their sense of belonging. For economic integration, our measure captures income, employment, satisfaction with employment situation, and the ability to meet different levels of unexpected expenses. For political integration, our measure captures understanding of the important political issues facing the host country and the degree to which respondents engage in discussion and political action. We also include questions that assess respondents' political knowledge. For social integration, our measure captures social ties and interactions with natives in the host country, as well as bridging social capital as evidenced by participation in organizations with natives. For linguistic integration, our measure captures respondents' assessment of their ability to read, speak, write, and understand the dominant language of their host country or region. For navigational integration, our measure captures their ability to manage basic needs in the host country, such as seeing a doctor, addressing legal problems, and searching for jobs. The measure also tests knowledge of basic conventions in the host country: the typical way to pay income taxes, rules for driving, how to put an address on a letter, and how to appropriately seek medical help.

We also developed a scoring rule: A score between 1 and 5 points is computed for each question such that there is a maximum score of 60 across all six dimensions for the IPL-12 and 120 for the IPL-24. The measure is then rescaled to range from 0 to 1 in increasing levels of integration (see *SI Appendix* for the detailed scoring rules). Of course, in their own research projects, researchers can recode particular questions according to their interests, while in addition reporting the standardized IPL Integration Index score.

We pursued two strategies to examine the performance of the IPL Integration Index. First, we applied a "contrasted groups approach" (14) to test whether the measure successfully distinguishes between groups that are expected to have different levels of the characteristic being measured. To apply this approach,

we administered our survey to four samples of immigrants who we expected to differ in terms of their average levels of integration. The samples, listed in order of decreasing expected levels of integration, included a stratified sample of high-income, white immigrants in the United States (sample A); a stratified sample of immigrants in Germany (sample B); a sample of registrants for a program in New York that assisted low-income immigrants who are eligible for naturalization (sample C); and a sample of mostly recent immigrants enrolled in English language classes in San Jose, CA (sample D). The surveys of samples A–C were administered through an online survey platform, while the survey for sample D was administered with paper questionnaires. Questionnaires were administered in English for sample A, in German for B, and in English and Spanish for C and D (see *SI Appendix* for more details on survey samples and expectations).

Our second strategy was to check whether, across the four surveys, the IPL Integration Index correlates in the expected direction with important predictors of integration that are used in the literature. First, we expect immigrants with more years of residency in the host country to have higher levels of integration (15–17) and therefore higher IPL Integration Index scores on average. Second, we expect immigrants with more secure legal status, such as permanent residents and naturalized citizens, to have higher levels of integration (17–20). Third, we expect immigrants with higher levels of education to have higher levels of integration (15, 21–23).

Results

Construct Validity Through “Contrasted Groups.” Fig. 1 shows the distribution of residency in the host country (Fig. 1, *Left*) and the distribution of IPL-12 scores (Fig. 1, *Right*) for each of the four contrasted samples. The average length of residency varies from about 4 y in sample D, the recent immigrants enrolled in English language classes in San Jose, CA, to about 35 y for sample A, the high-income immigrants in the United States. Sample B, the immigrant sample from Germany, and sample C, the registrants for the naturalization program in New York, fall in between with 20 y and 12 y of average residency, respectively. Given that residency has been identified as one of the most important correlates of integration, these differences suggest that the expected level of integration is highest in sample A and lowest in sample D, with samples B and C falling in between. If our IPL-12 scale measures integration, we would expect the average level of mea-

sured integration to vary from highest to lowest in samples A–D, respectively.

The results in Fig. 1, *Right* indicate that the IPL-12 measure does successfully distinguish among the four samples in terms of their measured integration levels. The average IPL-12 scores are 0.8 in sample A, 0.69 in sample B, 0.55 in sample C, and 0.46 in sample D, and the box plots show that the distributions of scores are well separated across the four samples. The results are very similar when we consider the long-form IPL-24 scores instead (see *SI Appendix* for details). These findings provide evidence that the IPL Integration Index is able to discriminate among groups that are expected to vary in their integration levels and thus speak to the construct validity of the measure.

Construct Validity Through Correlation with Predictors of Integration.

If the IPL-12 score measures integration, we would expect it to correlate with well-established predictors of integration from the literature. To test this, we pooled the data from all four samples and regressed the IPL-12 scores on the following predictors: residency, education, immigration status, and an indicator for shared language, as well as controls for age and gender and sample fixed effects. Fig. 2, *Left* shows the estimated marginal effects from this regression. We find that the IPL-12 scores are conditionally correlated with all five predictors in the expected direction. For example, a 1-SD increase in residency (19 y) is associated with a 0.03-point increase in the IPL-12 score (SD = 0.16), controlling for the other variables (P value < 0.0001). Similarly, a 1-SD increase in years of education (5 y) is associated with a 0.01-point increase in the IPL-12 score (P value = 0.0007). We also find that compared with immigrants with temporary visas (the reference category), immigrants who are permanent residents or naturalized citizens of the host country have IPL-12 scores that are 0.06 points (P value = 0.0003 and P value < 0.0001, respectively) higher on average. Finally, immigrants from countries with the same dominant language as that of the host country have 0.02-point higher scores on average than immigrants where home and host languages are different (P value = 0.09). We find no significant differences in IPL-12 scores based on age and gender. Taken together, these results speak to the construct validity of the IPL Integration Index as a measure of integration.

Fig. 2, *Right* plots the IPL-12 score against years of residency, arguably the most reliable predictor of integration. The lines

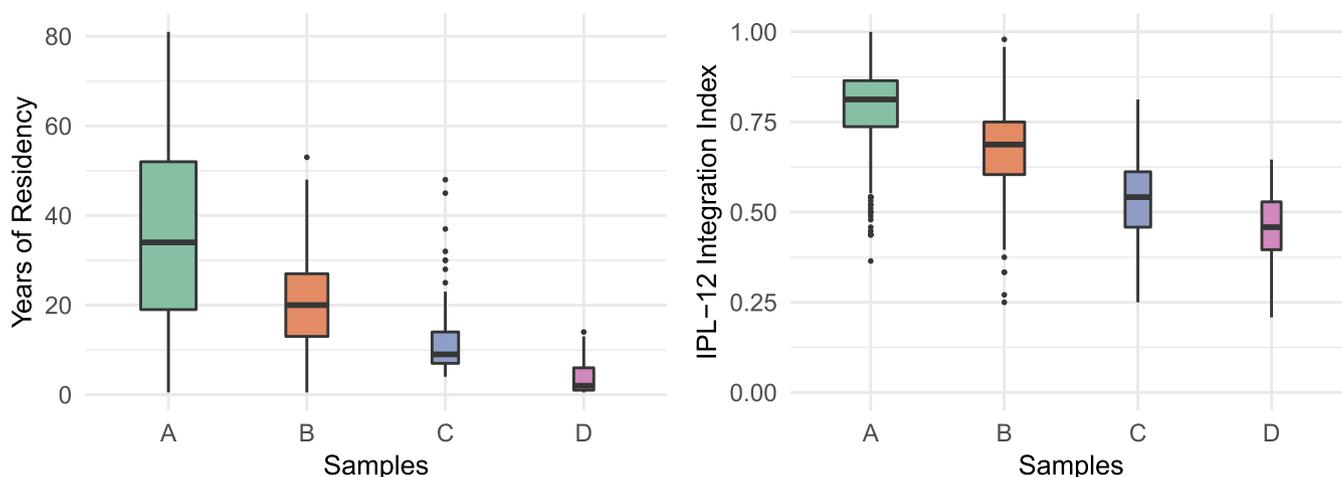


Fig. 1. Box plots show for four immigrant samples A–D the distributions of residency (*Left*) and IPL-12 Integration Index scores (*Right*). The samples are ordered by decreasing expected levels of integration. The measured integration levels based on the IPL-12 Integration Index reproduce the ordering of the samples from highest to lowest expected levels of integration. Box width is proportional to sample size.

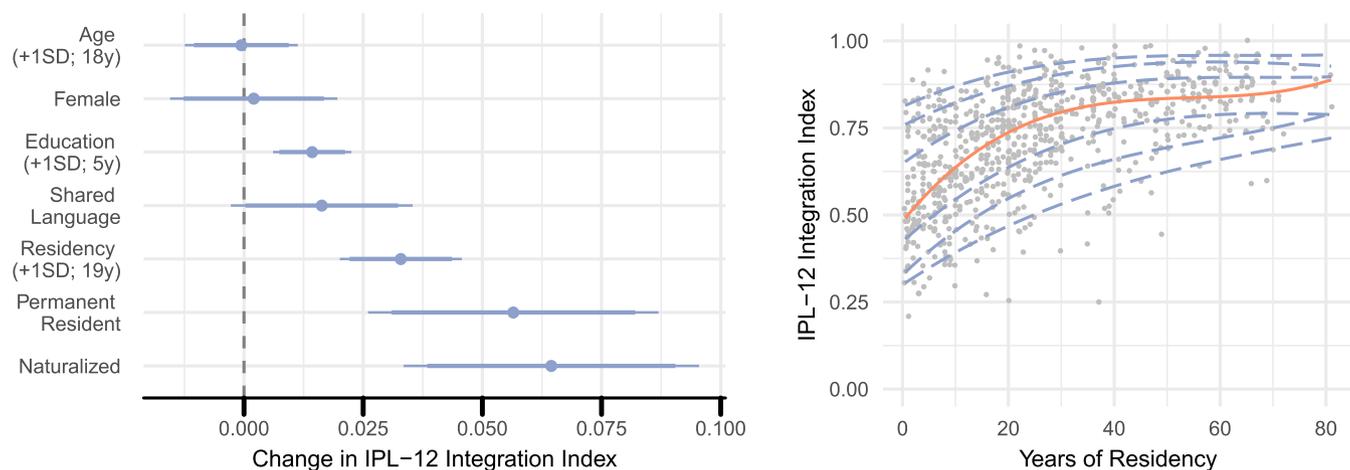


Fig. 2. The IPL-12 Integration Index scores correlate with established predictors of integration. (Left) Marginal effects from a regression of IPL-12 Integration Index scores on predictors of integration. Circles indicate point estimates and lines 90% and 95% confidence intervals. (Right) A scatter plot between the IPL-12 Integration Index scores and years of residency. Lines show how the percentiles of the IPL score distribution change with residency. Lines are drawn for the 5th, 10th, 25th, 50th (orange), 75th, 90th, and 95th percentiles.

show how the percentiles of the conditional distribution of IPL-12 scores change with increased residency; the solid orange line indicates the median, and the dashed blue lines indicate the fifth, 10th, 25th, 75th, 90th, and 95th percentiles. We find that IPL-12 scores increase with longer residency across all percentiles. In addition, the increase is more pronounced at the lower percentiles, indicating that there is some degree of convergence toward higher IPL-12 scores at higher levels of residency.

We also see that for most percentiles there are decreasing marginal returns such that the rate of growth in IPL-12 scores becomes flatter with longer residency. For example, at the median, the IPL-12 scores increase from 0.5 to 0.73 when moving from 1 y to 20 y of residency, but then increase only by 0.09 additional points when moving from 20 y to 40 y of residency. This nonlinear shape speaks to the construct validity of the IPL-12 scale, because it is consistent with our intuition that the marginal integration returns of longer residency are reduced the longer immigrants live in the host country.

Correlations Between and Within Integration Dimensions. Beyond the aggregate integration score, one advantage of our IPL Integration Index is that it also allows researchers to focus on any specific dimension of integration as well as the interplay among them. For each dimension there are two or four questions, which can be aggregated into a single dimension-specific scale. Here we illustrate these dimension-specific scales by focusing on the long-form IPL-24, which captures each dimension with four questions, respectively. Fig. 3 shows the pairwise relationships and correlations between the six dimension-specific integration scales in our pooled sample.

The marginal distributions show that our sample exhibits wide variation in terms of the levels of psychological, social, economic, political, and navigational integration. The one exception is the linguistic integration dimension, where the distribution is skewed toward the top of the scale, as expected, given that our four validation surveys were mostly administered in the host country's dominant language and the average residency is 25.7 y in the host country. The skew toward higher language ability explains why our validation sample does not include many immigrants with extremely low values on the IPL Integration Index. The fact that our scale leaves room for lower values is a desired feature. We expect the lower part of the scale to be populated in samples of less integrated immigrants who do not speak the host country language. As we detail in *SI Appendix*, we did find much

larger variation in linguistic integration in two pilot surveys that we administered in New York and Switzerland to immigrants who chose to take the survey in their birth country language (*SI Appendix*).

Moreover, we find that in our sample the six dimensions tend to be mostly positively correlated, indicating that immigrants who score high on one dimension of integration also tend to score high on the other dimensions. That said, we also see that some of the relationships are rather weak, as we might expect given the sample composition. For example, we find that psychological integration and economic integration are only weakly correlated. This is partly driven by the sample of immigrants in the language classes in San Jose, which included a large number of spouses from high-income households who had recently arrived. This is consistent with models of segmented assimilation (24, 25) that reject approaches envisioning a straight line over time toward adoption of host country culture, with the possibility of intergenerational shifts in some domains toward the host country culture and in others a return to the cultural repertoires of their parents' home country. In line with these findings, the possibility of differential progress (or regression) across our six dimensions of integration opens the possibility of measuring more precisely (across generations and over time in response to policy changes) differential patterns of integration across groups and countries.

In *SI Appendix* we provide tests that indicate that within each dimension the items are highly correlated. For example, the standardized Cronbach's alphas in the pooled sample for the six IPL-24 dimensions are 0.96 for linguistic, 0.78 for political, 0.6 for social, 0.62 for economic, 0.81 for psychological, and 0.76 for navigational integration. For samples A and B we were also able to collect response times, and the median time to complete the IPL-12 was 2–3 min and that for the IPL-24 was 6–8 min. Note that samples A and B were online surveys and that response times might be different in other survey samples.

Conclusion

Immigrant integration has become a major policy issue in many host countries, and the academic community has generated much research on the subject. However, scientific progress has been hampered by the lack of a common measure of integration, which would allow for cumulative knowledge. In this study we propose the short-form IPL-12 and long-form IPL-24 as pragmatic measures of immigrant integration, namely the degree to which

matrix to summarize the pairwise relationship between the scales using correlation coefficients and Loess smoothers. Replication materials have been deposited in the Harvard dataverse, at <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVNV/MF2Q7U>.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. The authors acknowledge seminar participants at the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences expert workshop on integration, Princeton University, University of California Santa Barbara, University of Michigan, Stanford Forum for Interdisciplinary Research on Migration, and Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin and panel participants at the 2017 European Political Science Association conference. Scholars who have

commented on earlier versions of this paper include Daniel Hopkins, Ruud Koopmans, and Duncan Lawrence. Large parts of our data collection would not have been possible without the generous help of the Alliance for Language Learners' Integration, Education and Success, the New York Office for New Americans, and the South Hayward Parish. Valuable research assistance was provided by Selina Kurer, Madeline Musante, Valeria Rincon, Melody Rodriguez, and Stefan Schütz. The Swiss Network of International Studies contributed funding for the surveys, and the Ford Foundation provided operational support for the IPL. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

1. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (2015) *The Integration of Immigrants into American Society* (National Academies Press, Washington, DC).
2. Gallie WB (1955) Essentially contested concepts. *Proc Aristotelian Soc* 56:167–198.
3. Robinson V (1998) Defining and measuring successful refugee integration. *Report of the Conference On the Integration of Refugees In Europe*, pp 118–125. Available at [repository.forcedmigration.org/show_metadata.jsp?pid=fmo:1889](https://www.forcedmigration.org/show_metadata.jsp?pid=fmo:1889). Accessed October 9, 2018.
4. Castles S, Korac M, Vasta E, Vertovec S (2002) Integration: Mapping the field. *Home Office Online Report* (The Home Office Immigration Research and Statistics Service, London), Vol 28.
5. Kessler RC, et al. (2002) Short screening scales to monitor population prevalences and trends in non-specific psychological distress. *Psychol Med* 32:959–976.
6. Rosenberg M (1965) *Society and the Adolescent Self-Image* (Princeton Univ Press, Princeton).
7. Kymlicka W (1995) *Multicultural Citizenship: A Liberal Theory of Minority Rights*, Oxford Political Theory (Clarendon Press, Oxford).
8. Kymlicka W (2012) *Multiculturalism: Success, Failure, and the Future* (Migration Policy Institute, Washington, DC).
9. Huntington SP (2004) *Who Are We? America's Great Debate* (Simon & Schuster, London).
10. Hochschild JL, Chattopadhyay J, Gay C, Jones-Correa M (2013) *Outsiders No More? Models of Immigrant Political Incorporation* (Oxford Univ Press, New York).
11. Ager A, Strang A (2008) Understanding integration: A conceptual framework. *J Refugee Stud* 21:166–191.
12. Puma JE, Lichtenstein G, Stein P (2018) The rise survey: Developing and implementing a valid and reliable quantitative measure of refugee integration in the United States. *J Refugee Stud* 1:166.
13. Beversluis D, et al. (2016) Developing and validating the refugee integration scale in Nairobi, Kenya. *J Refugee Stud* 30:106–132.
14. Waltz CF, Strickland O, Lenz ER (1991) *Measurement in Nursing and Health Research* (Springer, New York), 2nd Ed.
15. Dribe M, Lundh C (2008) Inter-marriage and immigrant integration in Sweden. *Acta Sociol* 51:329–354.
16. Massey DS (1986) The settlement process among Mexican migrants to the United States. *Am Sociol Rev* 51:670.
17. Borjas GJ, Tienda M (1993) The employment and wages of legalized immigrants. *Int Migration Rev* 27:712–747.
18. Bratsberg B, Ragan JF, Jr., Nasir ZM (2002) The effect of naturalization on wage growth: A panel study of young male immigrants. *J Labor Econ* 20:568–597.
19. Hainmueller J, Hangartner D, Pietrantonio G (2015) Naturalization fosters the long-term political integration of immigrants. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 112:12651–12656.
20. Hainmueller J, Hangartner D, Pietrantonio G (2017) Catalyst or crown: Does naturalization promote the long-term social integration of immigrants? *Am Polit Sci Rev* 111:256–276.
21. Choi KH, Tienda M, Cobb-Clark D, Sinning M (2012) Immigration and status exchange in Australia and the United States. *Res Soc Stratif Mobil* 30:49–62.
22. Furtado D (2012) Human capital and interethnic marriage decisions. *Econ Inq* 50:82–93.
23. Furtado D, Theodoropoulos N (2011) Interethnic marriage: A choice between ethnic and educational similarities. *J Popul Econ* 24:1257–1279.
24. Portes A, Rumbaut RG (2001) *Legacies: The Story of the Immigrant Second Generation* (Univ of California Press, Berkeley).
25. Waters MC, Tran V, Kasinitz P, Mollenkopf JH (2010) Segmented assimilation revisited: Types of acculturation and socioeconomic mobility in young adulthood. *Ethnic Racial Stud* 33:1168–1193.