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**BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH**

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NAME: Nestor P. Rodriguez

eRA COMMONS USER NAME: nprod1

POSITION TITLE: Professor, Department of Sociology

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**EDUCATION/TRAINING**

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INSTITUTION AND LOCATION	DEGREE	Completion Date MM/YYYY	FIELD OF STUDY
Texas A&I University, Kingsville, TX	BA	05/1973	Sociology and Government
Texas A&I University, Kingsville, TX	MA	08/1974	Sociology and Government
The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX	PhD	05/1984	Sociology

**A. Personal Statement**

I am a migration demographer who focuses on evolving migration patterns from Mexico and Central America to the United States, especially the evolving migration of unauthorized migrants from these regions. My current research deals with question regarding the impacts of US immigration laws on Latino immigrant communities: 1) How are federal, state, and local immigration control policies affecting the health and stability of immigrant family members with and without legal status? 2) What are the experiences of return migration of voluntary and deported return migrants? 3) How are US restrictive immigration policies affecting the health resources and health care access of older immigrants, and 4) How do institutional relational dynamics in the Northern Triangle countries of Central America (i.e., El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras) promote the unauthorized and unaccompanied migration of youth younger than 18 to the United States? Over the past 30 years I have conducted multiple studies investigating governmental policy impacts on Latino immigrant communities, and have published over 100 related monographs, edited volumes, journal articles, chapters, and reviews. My research fits into the PRC's primary research areas of Demography: Family Demography and Intergenerational Relationships, and Demography: Education, Work, and Inequality. In the next five years, I will continue this line of policy impact research by investigating 1) effects of new immigration and border control policies on migration flows from Mexico and the Northern Triangle region of Central America, especially effects that may vary by age, gender, and indigenous/non-indigenous migrant status, 2) social incorporation issues of Central American second-generation migrants, e.g., in education, labor markets, and professional employment fields, and 3) return migration to Central America of long-term migrants in the United States who are entering retirement age. The next five years of research will also include a project of historical demography analyzing the effects of international labor migration for the development of the capitalist world economy in three historical periods of hegemony (Dutch hegemony, 1620-1652; British hegemony, 1815-1873; and US hegemony, 1945-1965).

I have served as a PI of a Research Experience for Undergraduates NSF grant at the Population Research Center, and I regularly service in dissertation committees of PRC doctoral students, in addition to teaching PRC demography students in my graduate seminar on migration. The Population Research Center has been a major resource for my research. I regularly consult with PRC scholars and graduate students regarding research issues in my work, and I have gained familiarity with other leading researchers from the PRC brownbag sessions. In addition, the PRC administrative support staff have provided me with excellent support in dealing with administrative issues of grant administration in the past. Moreover, the computer support office has always been close at hand to help me with computer issues that I face from time to time.

**B. Positions and Honors****Positions and Employment**

1975-1976	Instructor, Department of Psychology/Sociology, Texas A&I University, Kingsville, TX
1978	Adjunct Instructor, Department of Psychology/Sociology, Texas A&I University, Kingsville, TX
1979	Teaching Assistant, Department of Sociology, The University of Texas at Austin, TX
1980-1984	Adjunct Instructor, Extension and Correspondence Studies, University of Texas at Austin, TX
1982-1984	Assistant Instructor, Department of Sociology, University of Houston, TX
1984-1991	Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Houston, TX
1991-2004	Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Houston, TX

1995-2007	Director, Center for Immigration Research, Colleges of Liberal Arts & Social Sciences, University of Houston, TX
2003-2008	Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Houston, TX
2004-2008	Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Houston, TX
2008-Present	Professor, Department of Sociology, The University of Texas at Austin, TX
2011-2013	Coordinator, The Mexican American Center, Teresa Lozano Long Institute of Latin American Studies, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX
2012-2015	Academic Policy Advisory Committee, Office of the Dean, School of Liberal Arts, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX
2015-Present	Faculty Panel Member, Bridging Disciplines Program in Public Policy (Human Rights & Social Justice), School of Undergraduate Studies, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX

### **Other Experience and Professional Memberships**

1987-1989	Member, Board of Directors, Tejano Center for Immigrant Legal Assistance, Houston, TX
1993	Congressional Testimony, Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development of the Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs. House of Representatives, Hearings on Rehabilitation of Allen Parkway Village, Houston, TX
1993-1996	Member, Inter-University Program for Latino Research Committee, Social Science Research Council
1994-1997	Founding member, Houston Inter-Ethnic Forum Collaborative and Research
1996-1997	Member, Advisory Committee on Criteria for Diversity, Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board
1997-2000	Member, Planning Committee, Gulfton Area Neighborhood Organization for Immigrant Legal and Community Services
1998-2001	Member, Advisory Committee, Inter-racial, Inter-cultural Community Building, Democratic Renewal Institute, Claremont University
2001-2005	Member, Advisory Committee, Mayor's Advisory Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Affairs, Houston, TX
2006-2008	Research Consultant, African American-Latino Relations Project, Southern Educational Foundation, Atlanta, GA
2007	Congressional Testimony, Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. House of Representatives, Hearings on Consequences of U.S. Deportations of Immigrants to Latin American Countries. 110 <sup>th</sup> Congress, first session.
2011-present	Member, Advisory Board, <i>Latino Studies Journal</i>
2011-2013	Member, Binational Group on Mexican Migration to the United States. Georgetown University-CIESAS Guadalajara. Mexico City/Washington, D.C.
2012-2014	Member, Advisory Board, <i>Travaux et Recherches dans les Amériques du Centre</i> (Centre d'Études Mexicaines et Centraméricaines, France/Mexico)
2012-2015	Elected Council Member, International Migration Section, American Sociological Association
Present	Member, American Sociological Association; Latin American Studies Association.

### **Honors**

1973	Governor's Public Service Internship Awardee, Austin, TX
1974	Distinguished Graduate Student Award, Texas A&I University
1996	Human Rights Award, presented by Coordinator 96 and the Houston Immigration and Refugee Coalition
2004-2006	Joseph S. Werlin Scholar of Latin American/Hispanic Studies in Sociology, University of Houston
2013	Distinguished Career Award, Latino Section, American Sociological Association
2016	Public Sociology Award, International Migration Section, American Sociological Association

### **C. Contributions to Science**

***Migration in an Era of Restriction and Recession.*** The historical background of this contribution to science involves the growing migration from less developed countries to more developed countries in the post-WWII era, and the scientific question was how the migration patterns compare across the European and US regions and across time, that is the period leading to the twenty-first century and the period after the beginning of the twenty-first century. The central findings included the following: 1) the period after WWII involved immigration

in western Europe and the United States mainly from developing countries in the Middle East and the United States, but the late twentieth century saw new immigration patterns from countries in the former USSR and from Central America, 2) the first decade of the twenty-first century has witnessed the return migration of migrants to some former USSR countries, such as Poland, and to Mexico due partly to recessions in receiving countries but also to immigration enforcement., 3) the late twentieth century and early twenty-first century has witnessed the rise of immigration measures to restrict unauthorized migration in the US and rise of social opposition in the EU to additional immigration from non-European countries, especially from the Middle East, 4) even strong migration patterns are subject to fluctuation given governmental restrictions and social opposition. The findings add to scientific research assessing the developments and effects of international migration patterns in receiving and sending communities. My role in this contribution was to organize an international conference at UT Austin on migration patterns and immigration restrictions in countries in the EU and the United States, and to co-edit a volume of the conference paper findings: David Leal and Nestor Rodriguez (eds.), 2015. *Migration in an Era of Restriction and Recession*. Switzerland: Springer.

**Deporting Social Capital.** The historical background of this contribution to science involves the effects of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) of 1996 on immigrant communities and families. The specific scientific question was how does the large-scale formal deportations of hundreds of thousands of legal and unauthorized immigrants affect the social resources (social capital) for sustenance and health of immigrant communities and families. Using survey data collected in El Salvador, the central findings included the following: 1) large-scale deportations remove immigrant individuals with a wide range of social and economic resources and ties to local communities, 2) communities and families left behind are impoverished in important ways, 3) large-scale deportations particularly affect low-income immigrant communities that even in the best of circumstances encounter obstacles to economic development and social integration. These findings add to scientific knowledge regarding governmental policy impacts on immigrant populations and communities, especially regarding the impacts of IIRIRA. My role in this contribution was to organize a survey of 300 deported immigrants in El Salvador, to help supervise the development of the survey database and to coauthor the research publication: Jacqueline Hagan, David Leal, and Nestor Rodriguez. 2015. "Deporting Social Capital: Implications for Immigrant Communities in the United States." *Migration Studies* 3 (3): 370-92.

**Guatemala-U.S. Migration and Regional Transformation.** The historical background of this contribution to science involves the emergence of sustained large-scale migration patterns from Guatemala to the United States, the largest part of which involved (and continues to involve) unauthorized migrants. The specific scientific question concerned the fluctuations of the migration pattern across time (1970-2011) in response changing social, political, and economic conditions in Guatemala and in the United States. The central findings included the following: 1) migration from Guatemala to the United States during 1970-2011 has experienced six phases of increasing/decreasing immigration, 2) while civil war contextualized initial phases of emigration, the development of international migrant networks stimulated new phases of migration, 3) economic decline in Guatemala and economic restructuring in the United States in the 1980s was an additional stimulus for the Guatemalan migration, 4) Guatemalan migration, along with Central American migration more broadly, has increased in the 2000's partly as more Guatemalans perceived US-bound migration as an alternative to economic decline and growing public insecurity in their country, and 5) the land migration across Mexico to reach the United States has affected socially and culturally transmigrant regions in Mexico. This contribution adds to scientific knowledge by developing a time-series account of migration from a Central American country to the United States across four-decades of migration, which provides an historical framework for the analysis of migration impacts in the United States and in Guatemala. A similar analysis of migration does not currently exist for other Central American countries. My role in this contribution was to conduct fieldwork in the United States from 1985 to 2010, and to conduct ethnographic work in Guatemala yearly between 1988 and 2008, and 2009 to 2011; in addition, I coauthored a monograph on the research: Susanne Jonas and Nestor Rodriguez, 2014. *Guatemala-U.S. Migration: Transforming Regions*. Austin: University of Texas Press.

**Latino migration and settlement in the Deep South.** The historical background of this contribution to science involves the large-scale migration and settlement of Latinos from Mexico and Central America in the Deep South in the late 1980s and to the present raising research questions of what are the evolving intergroup relations between African Americans and new Latino immigrants in the region. The specific scientific question concerns the Latino migration and settlement patterns by states in the Deep South and responses of African

Americans in the regions to this new development. The central findings are as follows: 1) Latino immigration has caused a sharp change in the African American to Latino ratio in the region—from 29 to 1 in 1980 to 4 to 1 in 2010, 2) the acceleration of Latino immigration in the 1990s created a new phase of relations between African Americans and Latino immigrants from a previous phase of casual intercultural relations; 3) stringent federal, state, and local immigration enforcement in Deep South areas restricts the social relations of Latino immigrants (unauthorized) including interactions with African Americans; 4) organizationally, Latino immigrants spend more time and resources in seeking survival from deportations than in building intergroup relations with African Americans. This contribution adds to the scientific knowledge of how new immigration in the Deep South develops new social relations in the region. This field of research has been slow to develop even in the face of large-scale immigration in the region. My role in this contribution was to present a keynote address to a regional conference on the topic at the University of Alabama in 2010, and to produce a research report on the topic: Nestor Rodriguez. 2012. "New Southern Neighbors: Latino Immigration and Prospects for Intergroup Relations between African Americans and Latinos in the South." *Latino Studies* 10 (1): 18-40.

## **D. Research Support**

### **Ongoing Research Support**

None at present

### **Completed Research Support**

SMA-1004809 (N. Rodriguez, PI)

06/01/10-05/31/13

National Science Foundation

REU Site: Undergraduate Research in Immigration, Geography, and Race/Ethnicity in the United States

The intellectual merit of the REU Site at UT was the academic and ethical development of junior social science scholars around a topic of immense importance to the United States.

Role: Principal Investigator

Responsibilities: My responsibilities included the following: 1) supervised the dissemination of recruitment materials to recruit eight undergraduate students from across the country into the REU, 2) organized a panel of demographers to evaluate the application by undergraduates for the REU program, 3) taught the summer REU course on introduction to population studies, 4) mentored the student writing of REU project reports 5) organized a student REU panel at the annual meetings of the Southern Demographic Association, 6) maintained compliance with all NSF grant reporting.