

The New Second Generation: Integration, Mobility and Inequality

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Panel: **“Is the Second Generation Integrating?”**

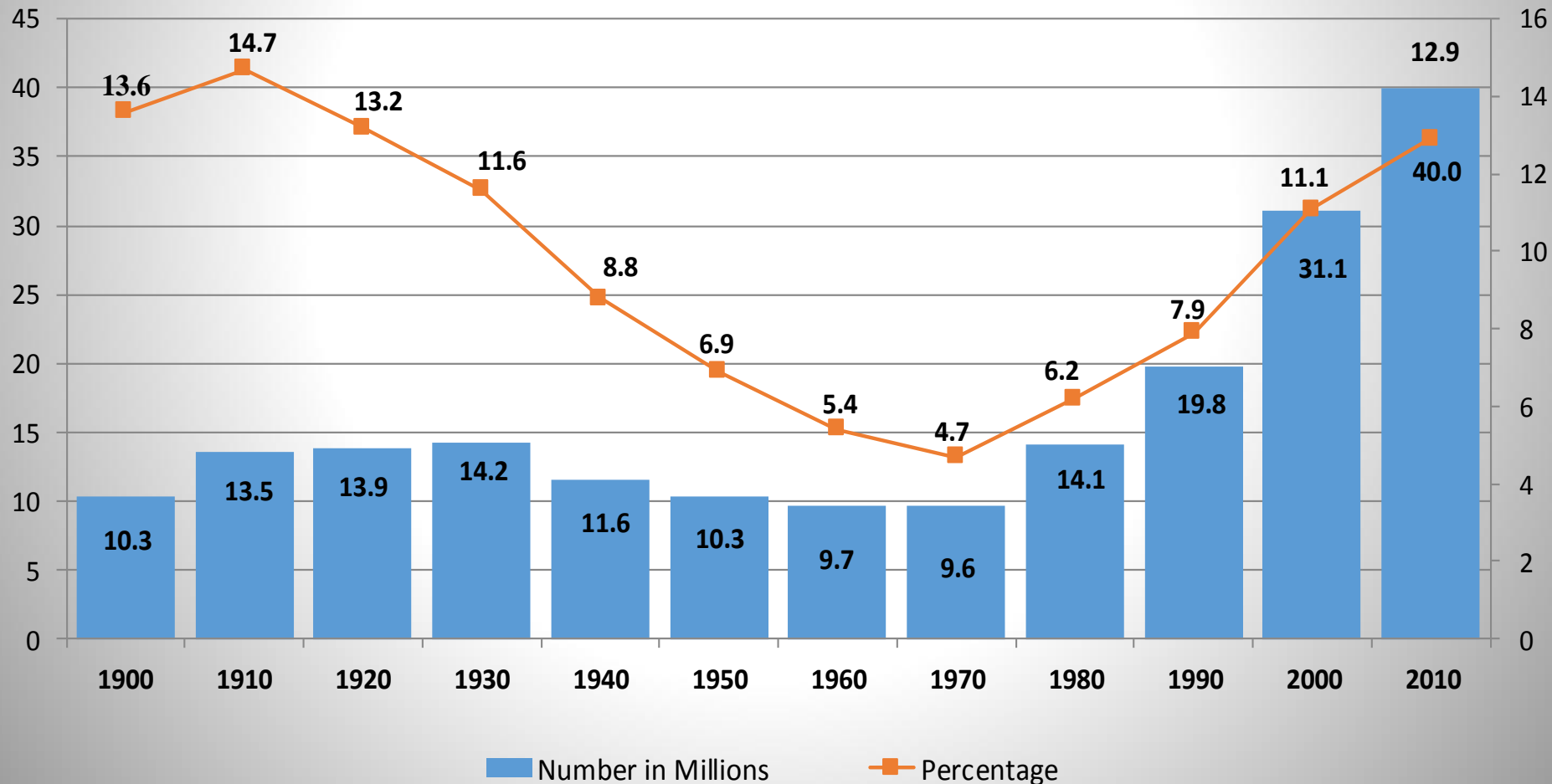
Frontiers of Immigration International Conference,

UC Davis, January 22, 2015

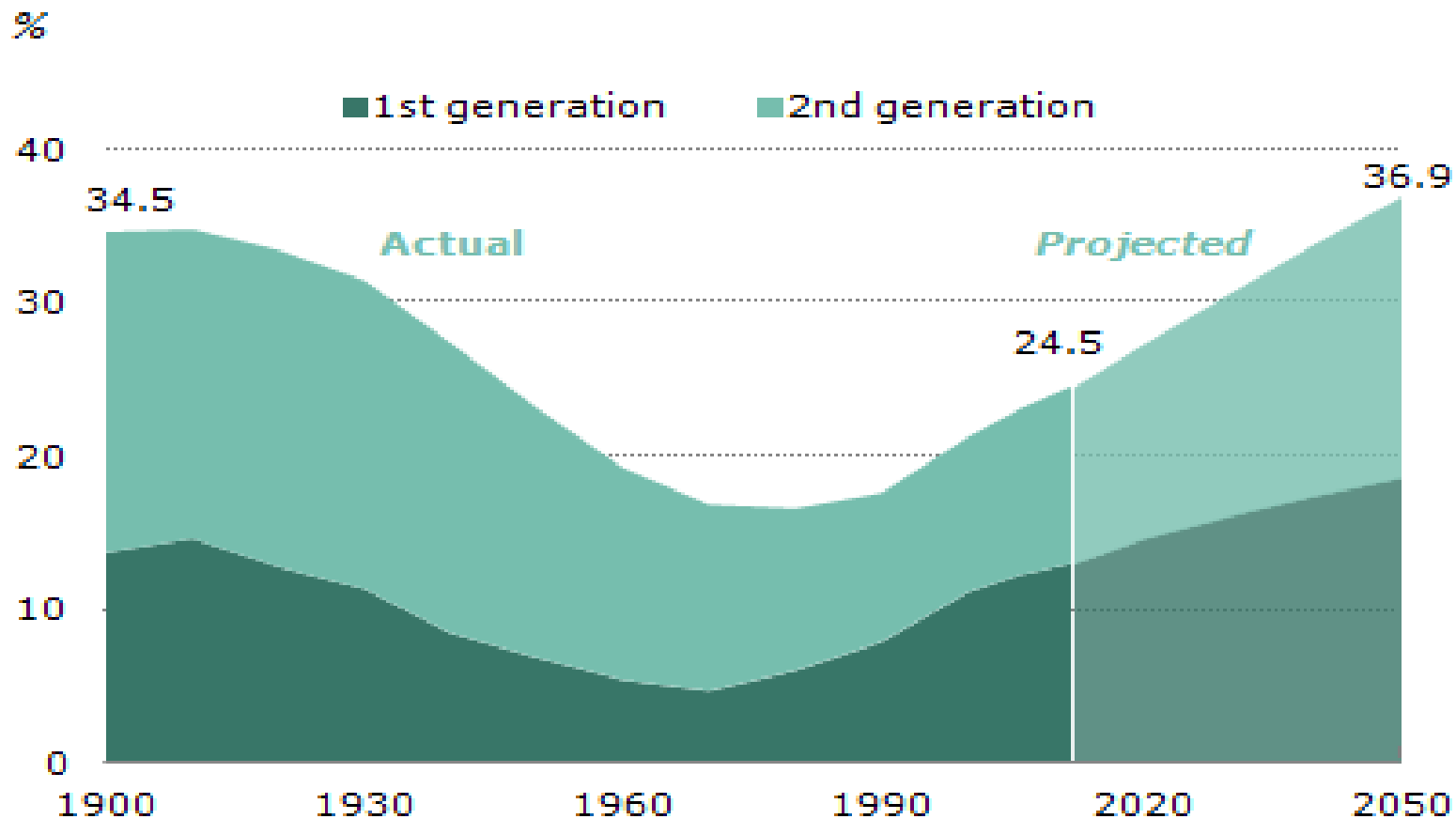
The Evolution of the Foreign-born Population of the United States

Number and Percent

Source: Decennial Census for 1900 to 2000; American Community Survey for 2010.



First- and Second-Generation Share of the Population, Actual and Projected, 1900-2050



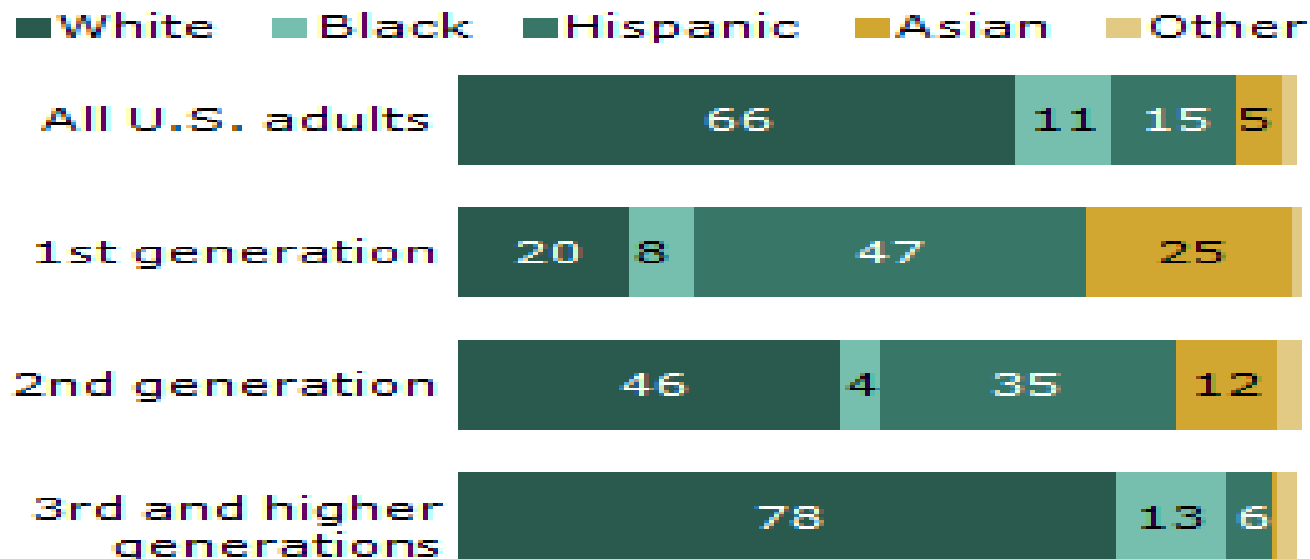
Notes: Based on total population, including children and adults.

Source: 2000-2012 data and all second-generation data from Pew Research Center analysis of Current Population surveys, Integrated Microdata Sample (IPUMS) files; Pew Hispanic Center projections for 2020 to 2050 from Passel and Cohn (2008); historical trend from Passel and Cohn (2008) and Edmonston and Passel (1994)

[This chart and the next lump together the “old” and “new” second generations, and exclude children under 18. The median age of the “new” second generation of post-1960s immigrants is in the teens today. The median age of the “old” second generation is in the 70s for most groups (e.g., those of Italian parentage), and in the 50s for those of British and Canadian parentage.]

Immigrant Adult Generation by Race and Ethnicity

%



Notes: Asians include Hispanics; all other races include non-Hispanics only. Data values for other race are not shown.

Source: 2012 data from Pew Research Center analysis of Current Population surveys, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) files

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Median Age of Second-Generation Adults, by Race and Ethnicity

White	57
Black	27
Hispanic	28
Asian	30

Note: *Asians include Hispanics; all other races include non-Hispanics only.*

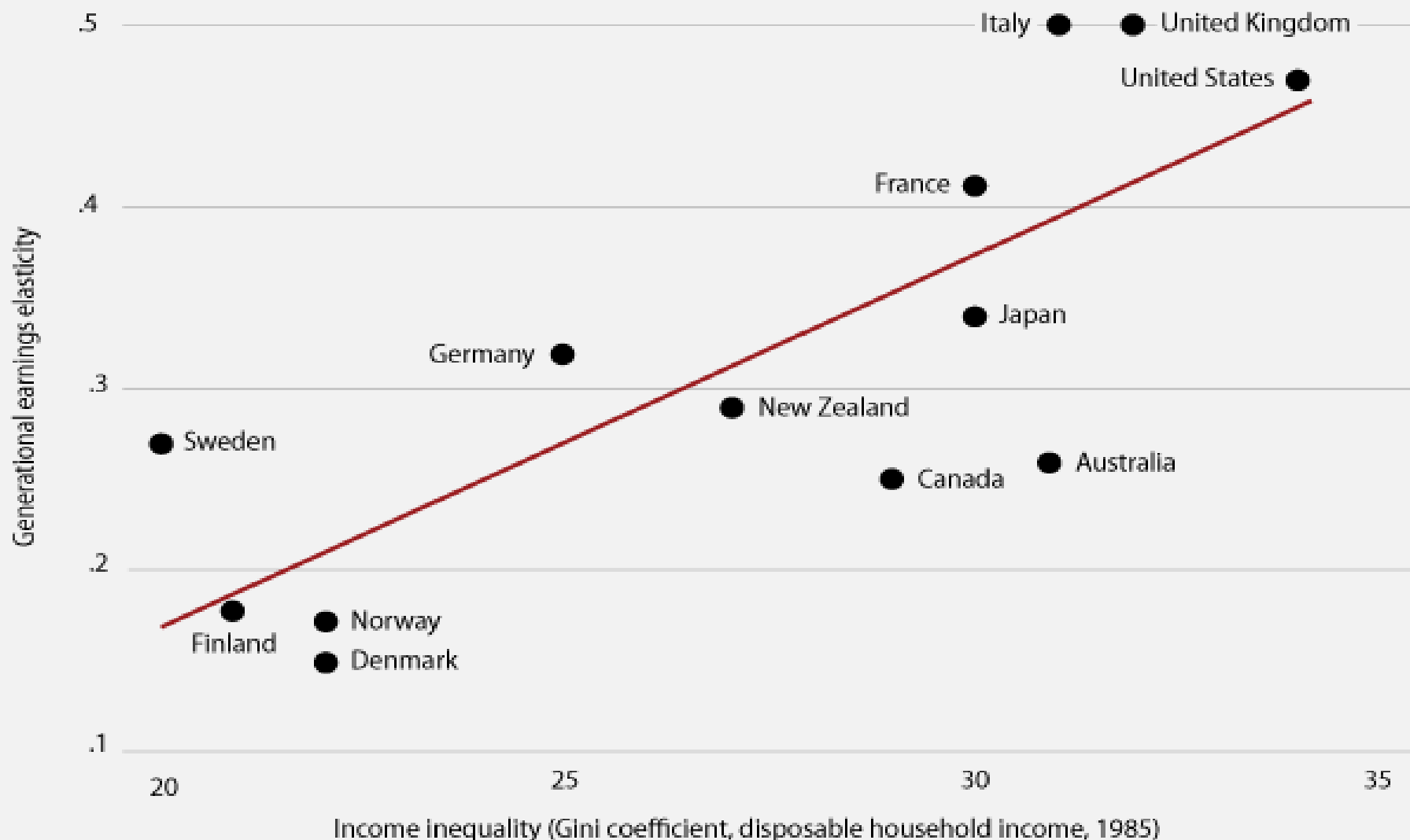
Source: Pew Research Center analysis of Current Population surveys, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) files

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FIGURE 1

The Great Gatsby Curve

More inequality is associated with less mobility across the generations

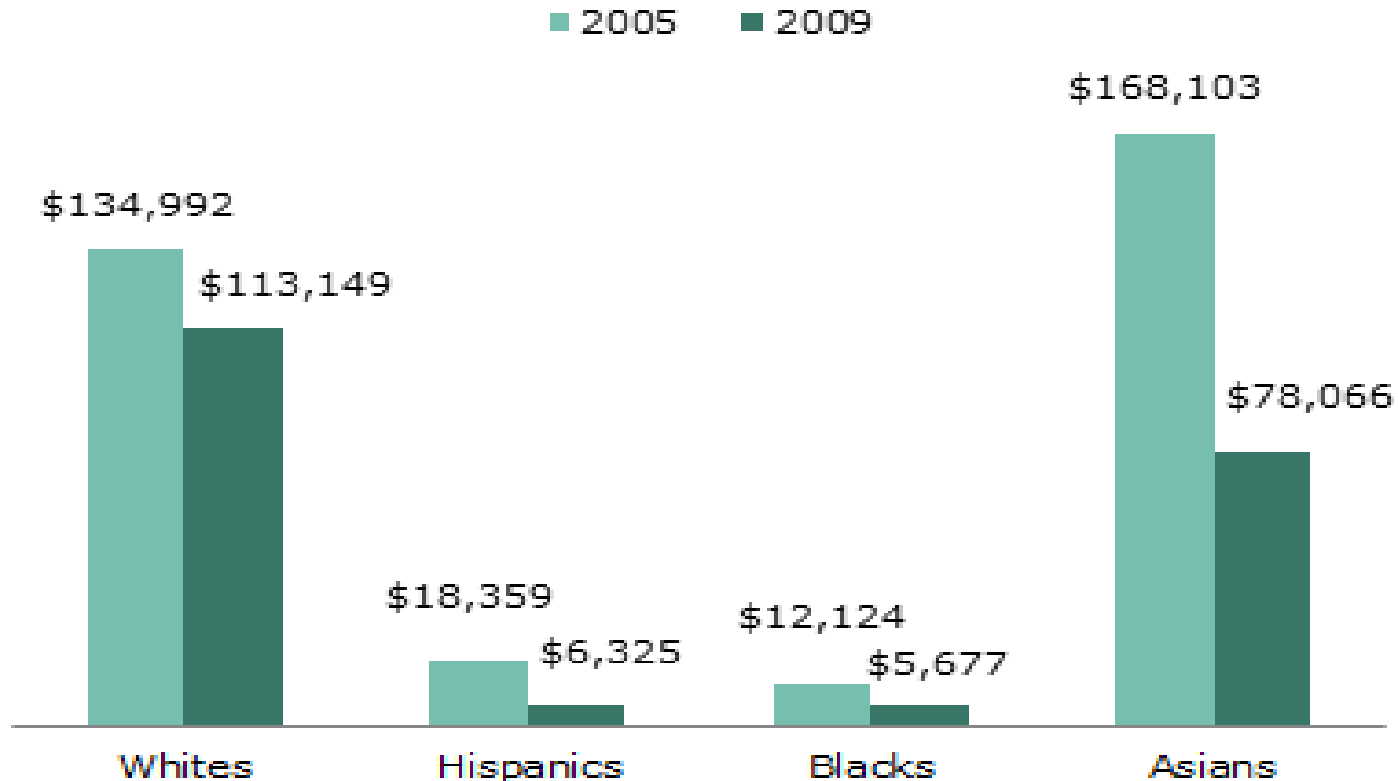


Source: Miles Corak, "Inequality from Generation to Generation: The United States in Comparison." In Robert Rycroft, ed. *The Economics of Inequality, Poverty, and Discrimination in the 21st Century* (Santa Barbara, California: ABC-CLIO, 2013).

Wealth Inequality Before and After “Great Recession”

Median Net Worth of Households, 2005 and 2009

in 2009 dollars



Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of Survey of Income and Program Participation data from the 2004 and 2008 panels

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Median Net Worth of Households with and without Home Equity, 2005 and 2009

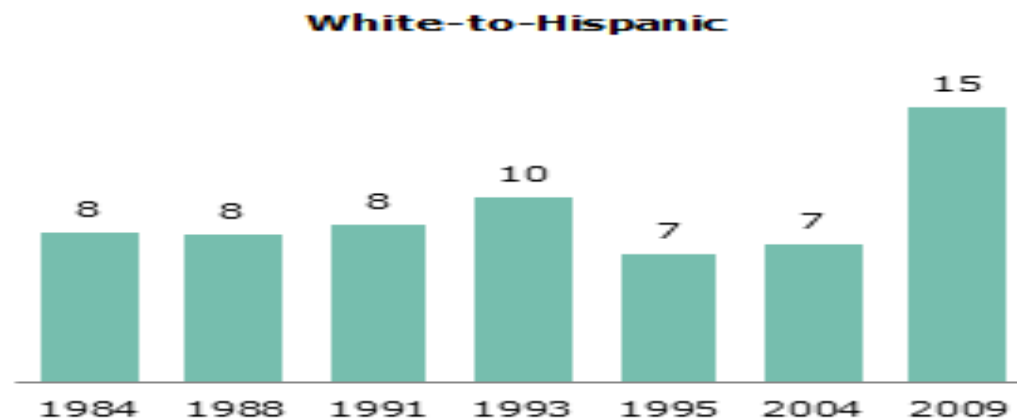
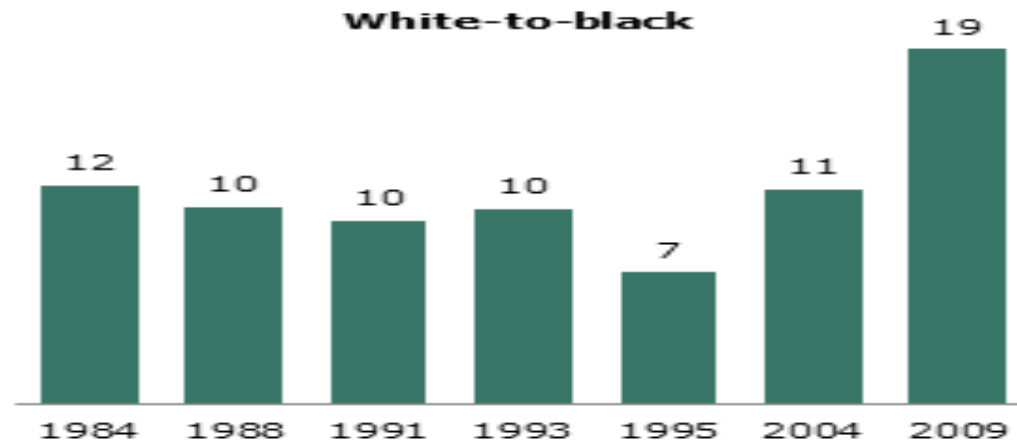
in 2009 dollars

	Total			Excluding home equity		
	2005	2009	Change	2005	2009	Change
All	\$96,894	\$70,000	-\$26,894	\$17,088	\$13,566	-\$3,522
Whites	\$134,992	\$113,149	-\$21,843	\$32,961	\$29,169	-\$3,792
Hispanics	\$18,359	\$6,325	-\$12,034	\$3,285	\$2,806	-\$479
Blacks	\$12,124	\$5,677	-\$6,447	\$1,676	\$1,050	-\$626
Asians	\$168,103	\$78,066	-\$90,037	\$27,137	\$20,300	-\$6,837

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of Survey of Income and Program Participation data from the 2004 and 2008 panels

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Median Wealth Ratios, 1984 to 2009



Notes: Blacks and whites include Hispanics. The Survey of Income and Program Participation was redesigned for the 1996 panel. The redesign may have affected the comparability of the data from 1998 and later years with the data from earlier panels.

Sources: For 2009: Pew Research Center tabulations of Survey of Income and Program Participation data from the 2008 panel; for 1984 to 2004: various U.S. Census Bureau P-70 Current Population Reports

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Households with Zero or Negative Net Worth, 2005 and 2009

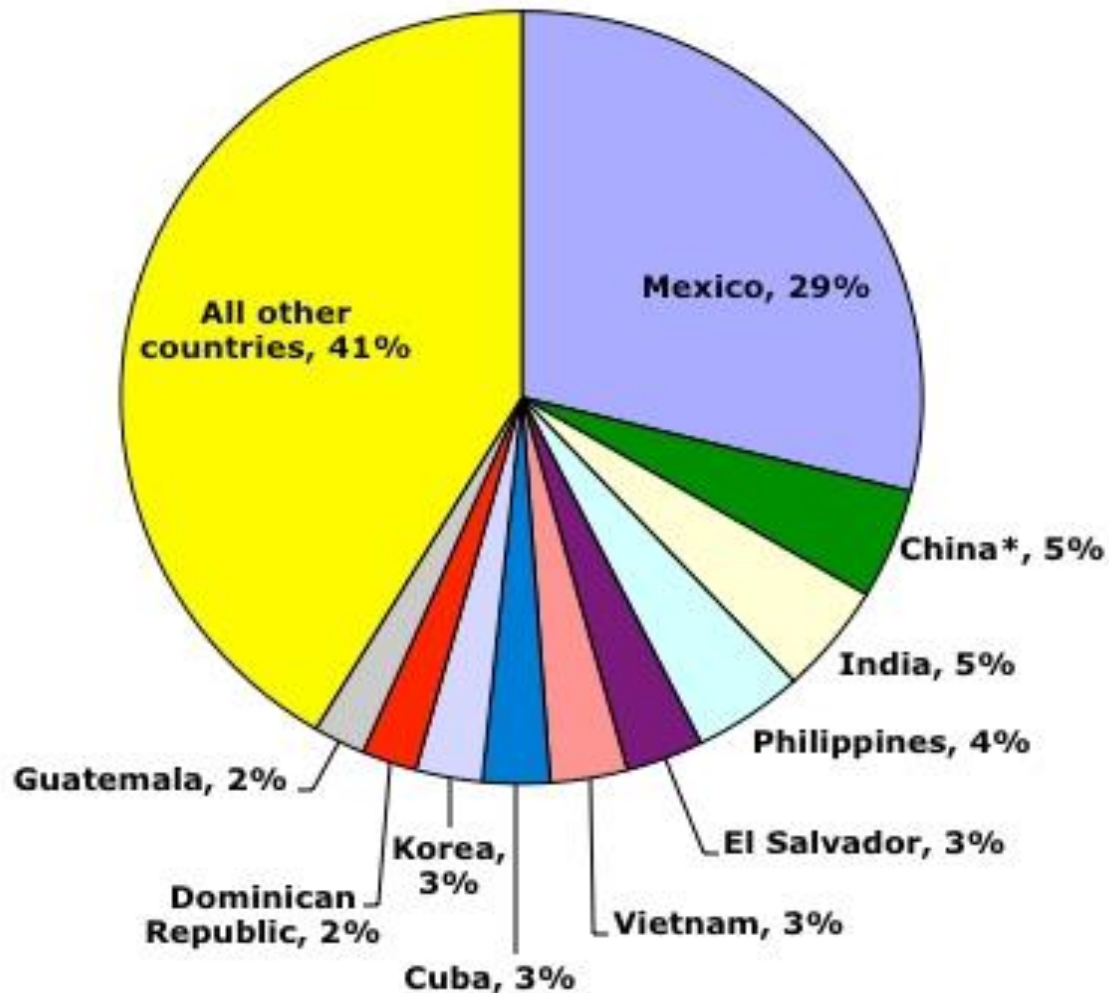
% of all households

	2005	2009
All	15	20
Whites	11	15
Hispanics	23	31
Blacks	29	35
Asians	12	19

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of Survey of Income and Program Participation data from the 2004 and 2008 panels

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Ten Countries with Largest Foreign-Born Populations in the U.S., 2011



TEN LARGEST FOREIGN-BORN GROUPS, 2010: STATES OF PRINCIPAL SETTLEMENT

Country of Birth	N	% of total foreign-born	States of Principal Settlement					
			First	%	Second	%	Third	%
Mexico	11,711,103	29.3	California	36.8	Texas	21.2	Illinois	6.1
India	1,780,322	4.5	California	18.3	New Jersey	11.6	Texas	9.2
Philippines	1,777,588	4.5	California	45.6	Hawaii	6.1	New York	4.8
China ^a	1,601,147	4.5	California	30.3	New York	21.3	Texas	4.5
Vietnam	1,240,542	3.1	California	39.3	Texas	12.7	Washington	3.9
El Salvador	1,214,049	3.0	California	34.8	Texas	13.9	New York	8.7
Cuba	1,104,679	2.8	Florida	76.5	New Jersey	4.5	California	3.4
Korea	1,100,422	2.8	California	31.4	New York	9.2	New Jersey	7.1
Dominican Republic	879,187	2.2	New York	50.1	New Jersey	14.5	Florida	11.0
Guatemala	830,824	2.1	California	31.7	Florida	8.4	Texas	6.8
Total foreign-born	39,955,854	100	California	25.4	New York	10.8	Texas	10.4
Total native-born	269,393,835	100	California	10.1	Texas	7.8	New York	5.6

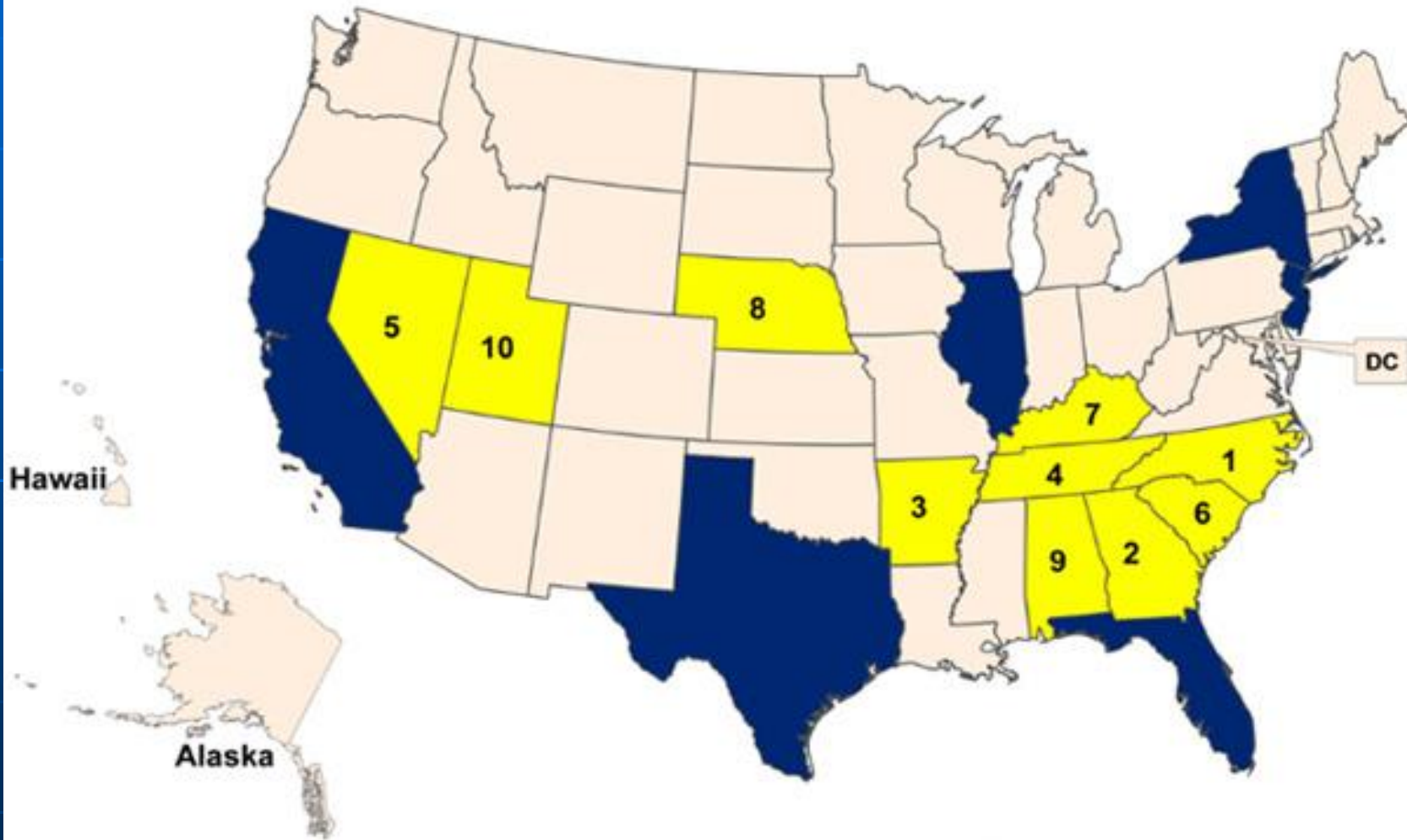
^a Immigrants from mainland China only.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey.

Concentration and Diversification, 2010

■ States with 1.7 million or more immigrants (2010)

■ States (ranked) with 280 percent or higher growth (1990 to 2010)



State	Foreign-Born Population				% growth of foreign-born (1990 to 2010)
	1990		2010		
	N	Rank	N	Rank	
United States	19,767,316		39,955,854		102.1
<u>Top states of immigration:</u>^a					
California	6,458,825	1	10,150,429	1	57.2
New York	2,851,861	2	4,297,612	2	50.7
Florida	1,662,601	3	3,658,043	4	120.0
Texas	1,524,436	4	4,142,031	3	171.7
New Jersey	966,610	5	1,844,581	5	90.8
Illinois	952,272	6	1,759,859	6	84.8
<u>Top immigrant growth states:</u>					
North Carolina	115,077	21	719,137	14	524.9
Georgia	173,126	16	942,959	8	444.7
Arkansas	24,867	42	131,667	37	429.5
Tennessee	59,114	31	288,993	23	388.9
Nevada	104,828	23	508,458	16	385.0
South Carolina	49,964	34	218,494	28	337.3
Kentucky	34,119	39	140,583	34	312.0
Nebraska	28,198	41	112,178	38	297.8
Alabama	43,533	35	168,596	33	287.3
Utah	58,600	33	222,638	27	279.9

U.S. Immigrants by Legal Status and Education, 2010

Foreign-born population in the United States							
Mode of Incorporation	Foreign-born total		Undocumented		Education (ages 25-64)		
	N (000s)	%	N (000s)	%	% college graduate	% less than high school	
I:							
<i>Low education, irregular entry</i>							
All immigrants	39,956	100.0	10,790	27.0	27.3	31.9	
Mexico	11,711	29.3	6,640	56.7	5.5	59.2	
El Salvador	1,214	3.0	620	51.1	6.7	54.7	
Guatemala	831	2.1	520	62.6	7.3	56.6	
II:							
<i>High education, regular entry</i>							
China, Taiwan	2,167	5.4	130	8.1	54.3	16.9	
India	1,780	4.5	200	11.2	77.8	5.9	
Philippines	1,778	4.4	280	15.7	51.9	5.2	
Korea	1,100	2.8	170	15.5	54.4	5.3	
III:							
<i>Refugees, state-sponsored</i>							
Vietnam	1,241	3.1	160	12.9	24.9	29.0	
Cuba	1,105	2.8	NA	NA	23.4	19.0	

Sources: American Community Survey 2010 (Census Bureau 2011); Office of Immigration Statistics, DHS (2011).

Immigrants in the U.S. and California, 2010

Immigrants' country of birth	United States		California	So-Cal
	N (000s)	%	%	%
<i>Total</i>	39,956	100.0	25.6	15.8
Mexico	11,711	29.3	36.9	23.8
El Salvador	1,214	3.0	35.1	27.0
Guatemala	831	2.1	31.8	26.0
Philippines	1,778	4.4	45.7	25.7
China, Taiwan	2,167	5.4	35.4	18.2
Korea	1,100	2.8	31.0	23.8
India	1,780	4.5	18.4	6.1
Vietnam	1,241	3.1	39.6	23.7
Cuba	1,105	2.8	3.7	3.1

Source: American Community Survey 2010 (Census Bureau 2011).

Table 3.

Southern California Young Adults by Ethnicity, Gender, Generation and Age

(Merged IIMMLA and CILS-III San Diego Samples, N=6,135)

Ethnicity	Total N	Gender		Generational Cohort			Age
		Female	Male	1.5	2nd	3rd+	<i>Mean age</i>
Panethnicity							
Hispanic	2,262	1,181	1,081	695	1,166	401	27.5
Asian	2,743	1,382	1,361	1,569	1,174	0	26.2
Black	432	239	193	11	24	397	30.5
White	698	362	336	81	202	415	30.3
Ethnicity							
Mexican	1,642	855	787	423	818	401	27.5
Salvadoran, Guatemalan	380	193	187	181	199	0	26.8
Filipino	983	508	475	411	572	0	25.5
Chinese, Taiwanese	433	188	245	235	198	0	27.6
Korean	408	207	201	257	151	0	27.6
Vietnamese	590	296	294	434	156	0	26.0
Cambodian, Laotian	200	112	88	191	9	0	24.5
Other Latin American	240	133	107	91	149	0	28.6
All other nationalities	447	247	200	133	314	0	28.8
Total	6,135	3,164	2,971	2,356	2,566	1,213	27.5

Definitions of Generational Cohorts

First generation: Foreign-born

1.0 = Foreign born, arrived in U.S. in adolescence or adulthood (over 13)

1.5 = Foreign born, arrived in U.S. in childhood (under 13)

Second generation: U.S.-born of foreign-born parent(s)

2.0 = U.S.-born of immigrant parents (both parents foreign-born)

2.5 = U.S.-born, one parent U.S.-born, one parent foreign-born

Third generation = U.S.-born, both parents U.S.-born, grandparent(s) foreign-born

3.0 = U.S.-born of immigrant parents (3 or 4 grandparents foreign-born)

3.5 = U.S.-born of immigrant parents (1 or 2 grandparents foreign-born)

Fourth or higher = U.S.-born, both parents U.S.-born, all 4 grandparents U.S.-born

Table 4

Educational Attainment of Father and Mother, by Ethnicity and Generation

(Merged IIMMLA and CILS-III San Diego Samples)

<i>(In percents)</i>	Parents' Educational Attainment			Father		Mother	
	Both less than high school	Both finished high school	Both are college grads	Less than high school	College graduate	Less than high school	College graduate
Panethnicity							
Hispanic	40.0	21.8	3.9	53.3	10.7	53.6	8.4
Asian	16.8	22.9	26.0	21.8	41.7	26.5	35.4
(3rd+ gen.) Black	10.8	37.5	11.6	28.9	21.1	14.4	25.9
(3rd+ gen.) White	4.3	35.4	25.5	15.2	40.5	11.2	33.5
Ethnicity							
(1.5 gen.) Mexican	70.4	6.6	0.9	78.5	5.2	82.3	1.7
(2nd gen.) Mexican	44.0	20.0	2.3	58.7	6.2	58.7	5.9
(3rd+ gen.) Mexican	16.0	43.4	5.2	27.9	12.7	28.2	10.5
Salvadoran, Guatemala	38.7	16.8	1.8	56.6	11.1	55.3	7.9
Filipino	5.6	24.4	30.8	11.9	43.7	13.8	49.8
Chinese	11.8	21.5	34.2	16.2	55.4	20.3	38.1
Korean	6.1	22.3	40.0	8.8	60.3	12.5	44.6
Vietnamese	30.8	25.4	10.0	36.4	24.7	45.4	13.4
Cambodian, Laotian	67.5	10.0	3.5	69.5	9.5	81.0	5.5
Total	23.7	24.6	16.5	33.2	28.7	33.9	24.6

Table 5 (a)

Parents' Years in the U.S. and English Fluency

(Merged IIMMLA and CILS-III San Diego Samples)

Ethnicity and Generation		Parents' years in U.S.	Speaks English "Very Well"	
			Father	Mother
Mexican	1.5	21.3	9.0	4.9
	2nd	31.9	24.6	20.2
Salvadoran, Guatemalan	1.5	22.5	13.4	8.9
	2nd	29.4	34.2	21.1
Filipino	1.5	20.2	56.5	56.5
	2nd	28.6	64.6	66.6
Chinese	1.5	18.8	11.5	8.4
	2nd	32.1	42.8	38.1
Korean	1.5	21.6	12.9	2.7
	2nd	29.5	35.4	25.7
Vietnamese	1.5	19.6	8.6	5.9
	2nd	25.5	20.8	16.0
Cambodian, Laotian	1.5	19.7	3.3	3.3
	2nd	23.0	33.3	22.2
Total	1.5	20.7	19.3	15.8
	2nd	31.2	41.5	37.5

Table 5 (b)

Parents' Citizenship Status

(Merged IIMMLA and CILS-III San Diego Samples)

Ethnicity and Generation		Father's Citizenship Status			Mother's Citizenship Status		
		Born in U.S.	Naturalized citizen	Not a U.S. citizen	Born in U.S.	Naturalized citizen	Not a U.S. citizen
Mexican	1.5	2.8	35.5	61.7	1.2	37.4	61.5
	2nd	14.1	61.1	24.8	15.3	64.5	20.2
Salvadoran, Guatemalan	1.5	2.2	30.9	66.9	0.0	43.6	56.4
	2nd	5.5	61.8	32.7	3.0	72.9	24.1
Filipino	1.5	2.2	76.9	20.9	0.0	82.7	17.3
	2nd	16.4	80.2	3.3	5.6	90.7	3.7
Chinese	1.5	0.9	66.4	32.8	0.4	76.6	23.0
	2nd	8.1	84.8	7.1	6.1	87.4	6.6
Korean	1.5	1.9	59.9	38.1	0.8	64.2	35.0
	2nd	9.3	74.2	16.6	2.6	87.4	9.9
Vietnamese	1.5	0.9	80.9	18.2	0.2	81.6	18.2
	2nd	3.8	90.4	5.8	1.3	91.0	7.7
Cambodian, Laotian	1.5	0.0	46.6	53.4	0.0	46.6	53.4
	2nd	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	68.9	31.1
Total	1.5	2.0	59.4	38.5	0.5	64.0	35.4
	2nd	14.1	70.1	15.8	11.3	75.8	12.9

Table 6

Growing Up: Family Structure, Parental Homeownership, and Neighborhood Contexts

(Merged IIMMLA and CILS-III San Diego Samples)

<i>(In percents)</i>	<u>Family Structure</u>	<u>Family Home</u>	<u>Neighborhood Problems with Crime, Drugs, Gangs</u>		
	Both natural parents present	Parents owned home	<i>(based on summed index of neighborhood problems)</i>		
			No problems	Some problems	Big problems
Panethnicity					
Hispanic	65.1	57.1	32.6	39.7	27.7
Asian	81.9	69.9	55.2	36.6	8.3
(3rd+ gen.) Black	44.6	65.5	30.2	42.8	27.0
(3rd+ gen.) White	56.1	86.3	55.9	36.4	7.7
Ethnicity					
(1.5 gen.) Mexican	71.9	35.2	30.1	34.4	35.5
(2nd gen.) Mexican	66.9	62.3	34.0	38.7	27.3
(3rd+ gen.) Mexican	57.4	71.8	36.2	43.1	20.7
Salvadoran, Guatemala	64.7	50.5	24.3	42.0	33.8
Filipino	81.2	81.6	55.1	36.4	8.5
Chinese	85.9	85.0	58.3	36.0	5.7
Korean	87.0	77.2	58.3	36.0	5.8
Vietnamese	82.2	50.7	50.1	40.0	9.9
Cambodian, Laotian	65.0	17.5	54.3	34.0	11.7
Total	70.8	66.5	44.9	38.2	16.9

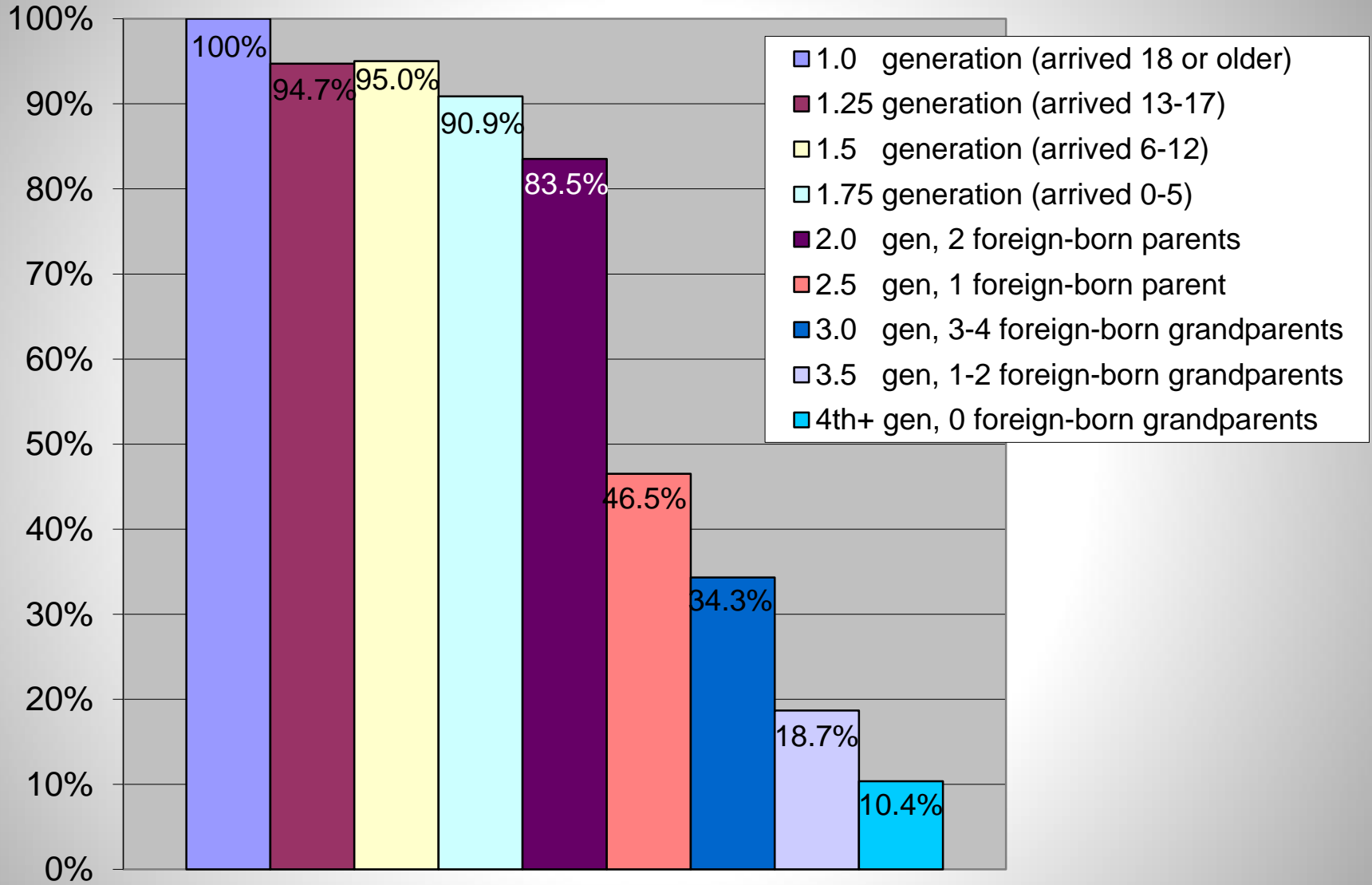
Table 7

Children's Linguistic Acculturation: Language Used at Home Growing Up, and Current Language Preference and Proficiency

(Merged IIMMLA and CILS-III San Diego Samples)

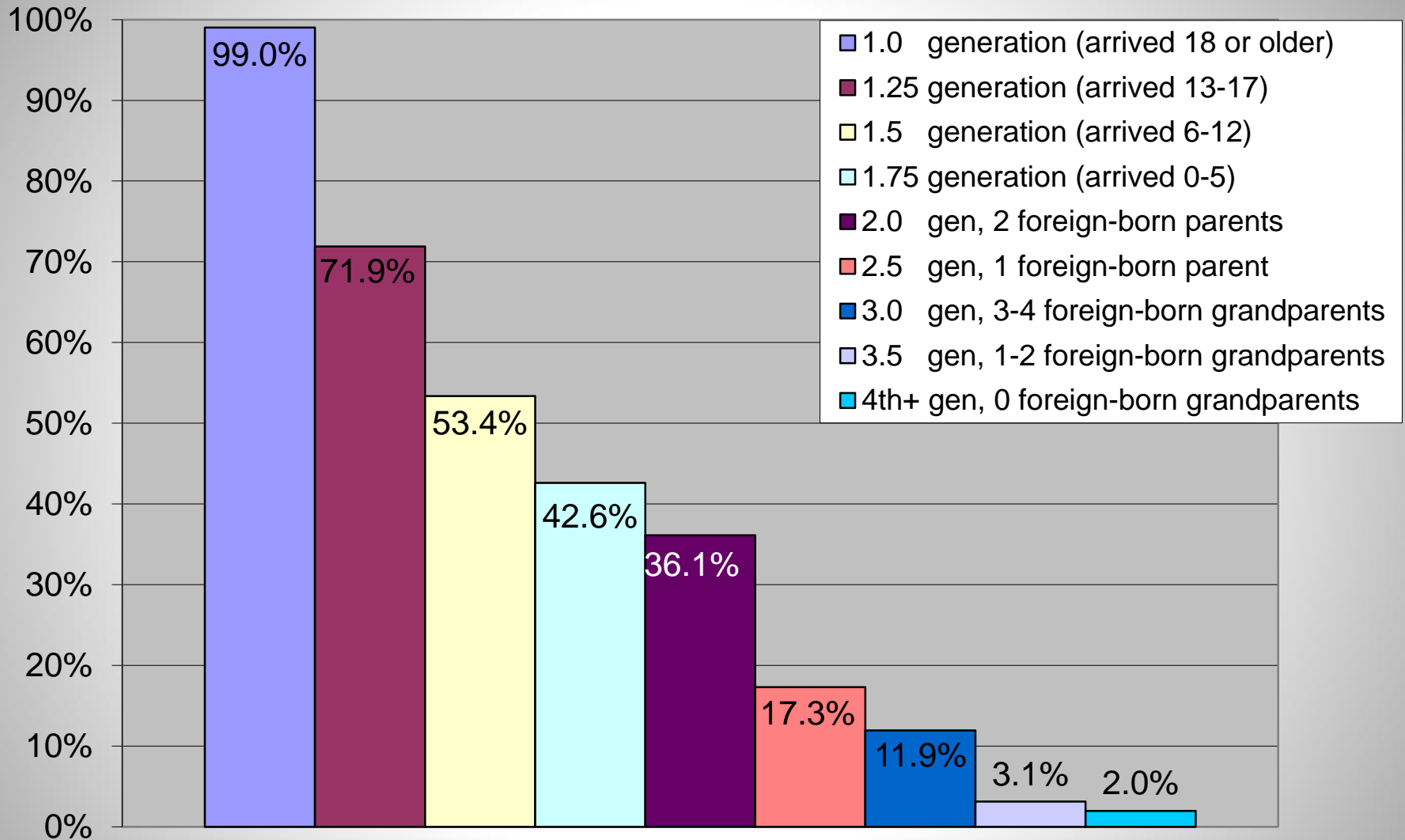
Ethnicity and Generation		Growing up, % spk non-English language at home	Currently, % prefers to speak English at home	Current non-English language proficiency	
				% can <i>speak</i> it "very well"	% can <i>read</i> it "very well"
Mexican	1.5	96.7	33.6	59.3	64.3
	2.0	96.5	49.7	60.0	51.0
	2.5	81.3	76.3	34.6	27.9
	3rd+	26.4	96.0	7.5	5.5
Filipino	1.5	88.6	80.8	27.3	23.1
	2.0	73.8	93.9	6.5	4.9
	2.5	61.1	96.8	0.8	1.6
Korean	1.5	95.7	57.6	40.9	30.0
	2.0	85.0	71.4	16.5	8.3
	2.5	27.8	94.4	5.6	5.6
Vietnamese	1.5	97.5	47.0	40.3	19.4
	2.0	93.9	70.3	16.2	2.0
	2.5	75.0	87.5	0.0	0.0
Total by Generation:	1.5	94.1	52.4	46.6	34.3
	2.0	87.3	69.6	33.8	25.3
	2.5	58.4	88.9	15.9	13.3
	3rd+	13.7	98.4	2.8	2.6

Non-English Language Spoken at Home in Childhood, by Generation



Non-English Language Spoken Growing Up

Speaks non-English Language Very Well, by Generation



Speaks non-English Language Very Well

Prefers to Speak English at Home, by Generation

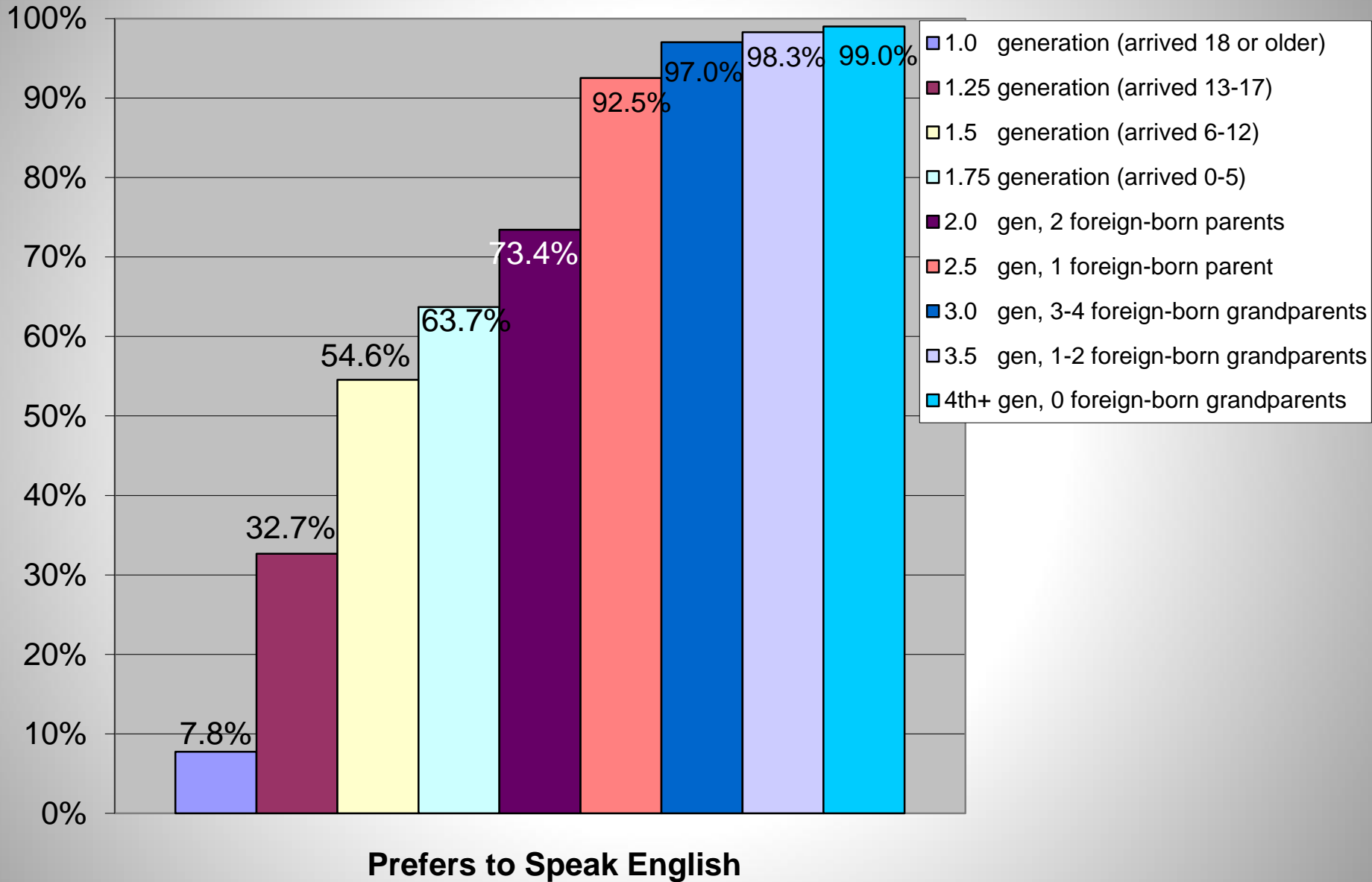
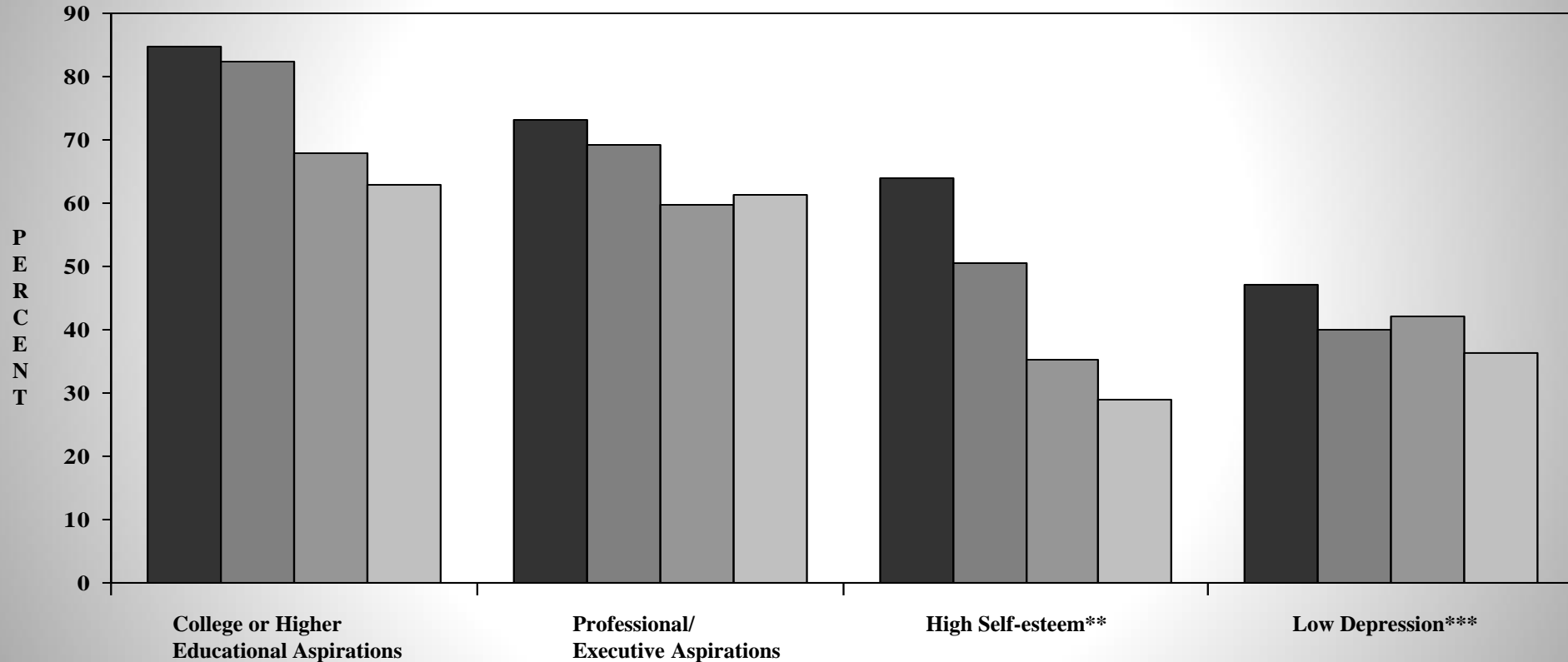


Figure 6.6
Types of Language Adaptation and their Social Psychological Correlates



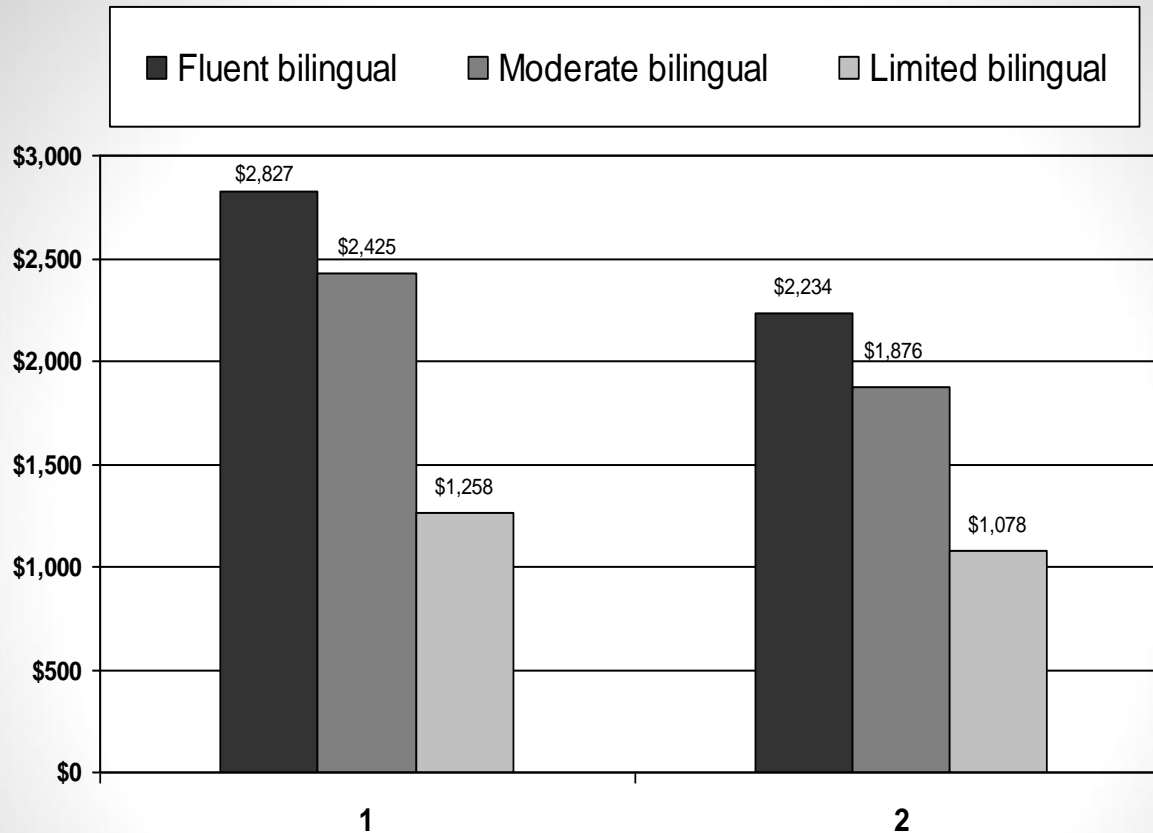
* See text for description of types of language adaptation.

** Mean scores of 3.5 or higher in Rosenberg's Self-esteem Scale. Range is 1 (low) to 4.

*** Mean scores of 1.5 or less in Center for Epidemiological Studies-Depression Subscale (CES-D). Range is 1 (low) to 4.

Source: Portes and Rumbaut, *Legacies*, p. 132.

Figure 6.7
Regressions of Annual Earnings on Level of Bilingualism
among Young Adults in Southern California



Model 1 controls for age, gender, ethnicity, parents' socioeconomic status, and living with parents (white native-parentage English monolinguals are the referent group).

Model 2 controls in addition for high school GPA and total years of education attained in adulthood.

Bilingualism levels are measured on a 4-item scale of ability to understand, speak, read and write the non-English language (fluent bilingual = "very well" on all 4; moderate = "well" on all 4; limited = less than well).

Earnings (regression coefficients) in annual dollars, net of other variables in the models.

Results for fluent and moderate bilinguals are significant at $p < .001$; for limited bilinguals at $p < .05$.

Table 8 (a). Arrests and Incarceration among Young Men
(Merged IIMMLA and CILS-III San Diego Samples: N=2,971 males)

Ethnicity and Generation			Criminal Justice (males only)	
			% ever arrested	% ever incarcerated
Panethnicity				
Hispanic	1.5-3rd+	29.0	18.1	
Asian	1.5-2nd	10.4	5.7	
Black	3rd+	40.4	27.3	
White	3rd+	29.4	18.1	
Ethnicity				
Mexican	1.5	22.3	11.9	
	2nd	29.8	20.4	
	3rd+	39.6	26.6	
Salvadoran, Guatemalan	1.5	21.3	11.2	
	2nd	36.7	17.3	
Filipino	1.5	13.3	8.2	
	2nd	9.6	5.7	
Chinese	1.5	5.8	2.9	
	2nd	7.4	1.9	
Korean	1.5	11.6	3.9	
	2nd	18.1	2.8	
Vietnamese	1.5	8.1	5.8	
	2nd	12.7	9.9	
Cambodian, Laotian	1.5	8.4	8.4	
	2nd	20.0	20.0	
Total by Generation:		1.5	13.2	7.8
		2nd	20.7	12.1
		3rd+	36.3	23.8

Table 8 (b). Early Childbearing among Young Women
(Merged IIMMLA and CILS-III San Diego Samples: N=3,164 females)

Ethnicity and Generation			Childbearing (females only)	
			% teenage childbearing	% non-marital childbearing
Panethnicity				
	Hispanic	1.5-3rd+	28.1	18.0
	Asian	1.5-2nd	7.7	5.6
	Black	3rd+	28.0	32.2
	White	3rd+	14.2	11.8
Ethnicity				
	Mexican	1.5	31.2	19.9
		2nd	30.1	16.7
		3rd+	29.2	18.2
	Salvadoran, Guatemalan	1.5	33.7	19.6
		2nd	27.7	24.8
	Filipino	1.5	9.7	6.9
		2nd	11.6	9.9
	Chinese	1.5	0.0	4.1
		2nd	0.0	3.3
	Korean	1.5	0.8	0.6
		2nd	8.9	2.5
	Vietnamese	1.5	3.3	3.3
		2nd	8.2	3.5
	Cambodian, Laotian	1.5	21.3	10.2
		2nd	NA	NA
Total by Generation:		1.5	13.5	9.0
		2nd	17.6	12.1
		3rd+	23.8	20.8

Table 9 (a)
Early Achievement (High School Grades),
by Ethnicity and Generation
(Merged IIMMLA and CILS-III San Diego Samples)

<i>(In percents)</i>		High School Grades			
		Mostly Ds, Fs	Mostly Cs	Mostly Bs	Mostly As
Panethnicity					
	Hispanic	10.2	29.6	45.0	15.3
	Asian	5.2	11.4	43.0	40.4
	(3rd+ gen.) Black	2.5	34.0	50.6	12.8
	(3rd+ gen.) White	3.1	20.0	46.0	30.8
Ethnicity					
	(1.5 gen.) Mexican	17.5	26.0	44.2	12.3
	(2nd gen.) Mexican	13.6	31.9	41.3	13.2
	(3rd+ gen.) Mexican	4.0	34.9	44.1	17.0
	Salvadoran, Guatemalan	4.2	27.9	53.2	14.7
	Filipino	7.5	15.3	45.1	32.1
	Chinese	1.8	7.4	39.5	51.3
	Korean	1.7	8.1	40.2	50.0
	Vietnamese	3.7	8.6	42.2	45.4
	Cambodian, Laotian	13.5	16.0	50.5	20.0
Total		6.6	20.6	44.7	28.2

Table 9 (b)

Highest Education Attained, by Ethnicity and Generation

(Merged IIMMLA and CILS-III San Diego Samples)

<i>(In percents)</i>	Highest Educational Attainment				
	High school dropout	High school graduate	Some college	Bachelor's degree	Advanced degree
Panethnicity					
Hispanic	17.6	25.3	41.0	14.1	7.2
Asian	2.7	11.0	42.6	40.9	18.0
(3rd+ gen.) Black	15.4	19.6	44.6	17.9	6.2
(3rd+ gen.) White	9.4	14.9	32.8	31.3	17.5
Ethnicity					
(1.5 gen.) Mexican	29.6	26.5	32.6	10.3	4.4
(2nd gen.) Mexican	15.0	28.9	42.2	11.7	7.7
(3rd+ gen.) Mexican	18.5	26.4	38.4	13.7	5.8
Salvadoran, Guatemalan	15.5	21.6	46.6	16.9	7.1
Filipino	2.3	11.8	52.9	33.2	9.8
Chinese	0.7	5.3	30.9	49.0	33.3
Korean	2.2	6.6	31.6	50.8	26.6
Vietnamese	2.7	7.8	43.7	44.4	14.1
Cambodian, Laotian	6.5	40.0	39.0	12.3	3.7
Total	9.6	17.3	41.3	26.6	13.0

Table 10 (a)

"High-End" Educational Mobility: Sons and Daughters vs. Fathers and Mothers

(Merged IIMMLA and CILS-III San Diego Samples)

<i>(In percents)</i>	Sons ¹	% College graduate or more			C-P Mobility Differential
		Daughters	Fathers	Mothers	
Panethnicity					
Hispanic	20.9	21.7	10.7	8.4	11.8
Asian	55.2	63.0	41.7	35.4	20.5
(3rd+ gen.) Black	24.8	23.4	21.1	25.9	0.6
(3rd+ gen.) White	46.6	50.9	40.5	33.5	11.7
Ethnicity					
(1.5 gen.) Mexican	17.2	12.5	5.2	1.7	11.4
(2nd gen.) Mexican	22.1	16.8	6.2	5.9	13.4
(3rd+ gen.) Mexican	18.4	20.7	12.7	10.5	7.9
Salvadoran, Guatemalan	17.0	31.0	11.1	7.9	14.5
Filipino	37.4	49.2	43.7	49.8	-3.5
Chinese	83.3	81.1	55.4	38.1	35.4
Korean	74.8	80.0	60.3	44.6	24.9
Vietnamese	50.3	68.6	24.7	13.4	40.4
Cambodian, Laotian	12.8	19.0	9.5	5.5	8.4
Total	38.7	40.4	28.7	24.6	12.9

Table 10 (b)

"Low-End" Educational Mobility: Sons and Daughters vs. Fathers and Mothers

(Merged IIMMLA and CILS-III San Diego Samples)

<i>(In percents)</i>	% Less than high school graduate				P-C Mobility Differential
	Fathers	Mothers	Sons	Daughters	
Panethnicity					
Hispanic	53.3	53.6	20.3	15.2	35.8
Asian	21.8	26.5	2.7	2.7	21.4
(3rd+ gen.) Black	28.9	14.4	15.8	15.0	6.2
(3rd+ gen.) White	15.2	11.2	12.3	6.6	3.7
Ethnicity					
(1.5 gen.) Mexican	78.5	82.3	31.7	27.6	50.7
(2nd gen.) Mexican	58.7	58.7	19.1	11.3	43.5
(3rd+ gen.) Mexican	27.9	28.2	21.4	15.8	9.5
Salvadoran, Guatemalan	56.6	55.3	16.0	15.0	40.4
Filipino	11.9	13.8	2.1	2.6	10.5
Chinese	16.2	20.3	0.4	1.1	17.5
Korean	8.8	12.5	2.0	2.4	8.5
Vietnamese	36.4	45.4	4.1	1.4	38.2
Cambodian, Laotian	69.5	81.0	6.8	6.3	68.7
Total	33.2	33.9	10.6	8.7	23.9

Table 11 (a)

Regression of Years of Education on Selected Predictors

(Merged IIMMLA and CILS-III San Diego sample, N=6,135)

Predictors	I			II			III		
	<i>B</i>	t	Sig.	<i>B</i>	t	Sig.	<i>B</i>	t	Sig.
Age, Gender, Generation:									
Age (years)	0.061	12.07	***	0.055	12.42	***	0.053	12.81	***
Gender (female)	0.206	3.75	***	0.294	6.19	***	0.041	0.93	NS
1.5 generation	0.679	8.78	***	0.513	5.32	***	0.513	5.76	***
2.0 generation	0.847	10.32	***	0.602	6.70	***	0.617	7.43	***
2.5 generation	0.425	4.03	***	0.312	3.09	**	0.367	3.94	***
Ethnicity:									
Mexican				-0.766	-9.76	***	-0.506	-6.92	***
Salvadoran, Guatemalan				-0.417	-3.51	***	-0.359	-3.28	**
Filipino				-0.149	-1.65	NS	-0.024	-0.29	NS
Chinese				0.878	7.85	***	0.571	5.50	***
Korean				0.624	5.40	***	0.365	3.40	**
Vietnamese				0.841	7.90	***	0.507	5.12	***
Cambodian, Laotian				0.014	0.09	NS	0.109	0.75	NS
Non-Hispanic Black				-0.583	-4.85	***	-0.346	-3.11	**
Parental Status:									
Parents not US citizens				-0.295	-7.60	***	-0.291	-8.10	***
Parents' education				0.396	18.89	***	0.293	14.89	***
Parents' homeownership				0.496	8.64	***	0.343	6.42	***
2-parent family				0.297	5.38	***	0.184	3.60	***
Early Achievement:									
High school GPA							0.964	32.10	***
Constant	12.11	73.05	***	12.21	75.42	***	9.44	54.59	***
R² =	0.035			0.285			0.387		

Table 11 (b)

Regression of Years of Education on Selected Predictors, cont.

(Merged IIMMLA and CILS-III San Diego sample, N=6,135)

Model IV							
Predictors	<i>B</i>	<i>t</i>	Sig.	Predictors, cont.	<i>B</i>	<i>t</i>	Sig.
Age, Gender, Generation:				Parental Status:			
Age (years)	0.061	13.20	***	Parents not US citizens	-0.238	-6.79	***
Gender (female)	0.151	3.35	**	Parents' education	0.250	13.03	***
1.5 generation	0.409	4.46	***	Parents' homeownership	0.310	5.98	***
2.0 generation	0.512	6.14	***	2-parent family	0.111	2.22	*
2.5 generation	0.347	3.82	***	Early Achievement:			
Ethnicity:				High school GPA	0.868	29.5	***
Mexican	-0.345	-4.80	***	Acculturation:			
Salvadoran, Guatemalan	-0.239	-2.24	*	Prefers English at home	0.225	3.99	***
Filipino	0.005	0.06	NS	Speaks non-Eng. very well	0.195	3.53	***
Chinese	0.529	5.25	***	Incarceration, Children:			
Korean	0.357	3.43	**	Been incarcerated	-0.626	-7.51	***
Vietnamese	0.475	4.94	***	Had child ages 14-20	-1.267	-16.90	***
Cambodian, Laotian	0.069	0.49	NS	Had child ages 20-24	-0.822	-11.75	***
Non-Hispanic Black	-0.138	-1.28	NS	Had child at 25 or older	-0.126	-1.69	NS
(cont.)				Constant	9.57	53.92	***
					$R^2 =$	0.428	

Table 12.

Logistic Regressions: Predictors of Incarceration and Early Childbearing

(Merged IIMMLA and CILS-III San Diego sample: N=2,971 males, 3,164 females)

Predictors	Was incarcerated (males)				Had a child before age 20 (females)			
	<i>B</i>	Wald	Sig.	Odds	<i>B</i>	Wald	Sig.	Odds
Age, Generation:								
Age (years)	0.010	0.90	NS	1.010	0.000	0.00	NS	1.000
1.5 generation	-1.164	26.43	***	0.312	-0.936	21.56	***	0.392
2.0 generation	-0.777	15.65	***	0.460	-0.737	16.29	***	0.478
2.5 generation	-0.360	2.79	†	0.698	0.057	0.09	NS	1.059
Ethnicity:								
Mexican	0.184	1.16	NS	1.202	0.954	33.00	***	2.596
Salvadoran, Guatemalan	0.213	0.64	NS	1.238	1.228	29.32	***	3.413
Filipino	-0.125	0.27	NS	0.883	0.625	8.79	**	1.868
Korean	-0.316	0.56	NS	0.729	-0.197	0.25	NS	0.821
Vietnamese	0.006	0.00	NS	1.007	-0.202	0.39	NS	0.817
Cambodian, Laotian	-0.175	0.17	NS	0.840	0.623	4.19	*	1.865
Non-Hispanic Black	0.266	1.28	NS	1.305	0.869	14.18	***	2.385
Parent/Family Contexts:								
Parents not US citizens	-0.007	0.01	NS	0.993	0.360	19.86	***	1.433
Parents' education	-0.272	24.16	***	0.762	-0.254	24.77	***	0.775
2-parent family	-0.507	17.07	***	0.602	-0.430	16.38	***	0.651
Neighborhood drugs, gangs	0.377	7.82	**	1.458	0.281	4.81	*	1.325
Early Achievement:								
High school GPA	-0.588	53.81	***	0.555	-0.487	50.85	***	0.614
Constant	0.051	0.01	NS	1.053	-0.337	0.71	NS	0.714
Nagelkerke R ² =		0.175				0.221		