
Meet the New Immigrants: Asians Overtake Hispanics

% of immigrants, by year of arrival, 2000-2010

Asian race | Hispanic origin
---|---
2000 | 60%
2002 | 50%
2004 | 40%
2006 | 30%
2008 | 20%
2010 | 10%

Note: Based on total foreign-born population, including adults and children. Asians include mixed-race Asian population, regardless of Hispanic origin. Hispanics are of any race. The 2010 ACS includes only partial-year arrivals for 2010; arrivals for 2010 adjusted to full-year totals based on analysis of 2005-2009 ACS data on partial-year arrivals.
Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2010 American Community Survey, Integrated Public Use Microdata Sample (IPUMS) files

Asian Americans Lead Others In Education, Income

% with a bachelor’s degree or more, among ages 25 and older, 2010

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Median household income, 2010

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Note: Asians include mixed-race Asian population, regardless of Hispanic origin. Whites and Blacks include only non-Hispanics. Hispanics are of any race. Household income is based on households ages 18 and older; race and ethnicity are based on those of household head.
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PEW RESEARCH CENTER
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The Asian-American Work Ethic

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<th>% saying ...</th>
<th>U.S. Asians</th>
<th>General public</th>
<th>&quot;Americans from my country of origin group are very hardworking&quot;</th>
<th>U.S. Asians</th>
<th>&quot;Thinking about the country as a whole, Americans are very hardworking&quot;</th>
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<td>&quot;Most people who want to get ahead can make it if they’re willing to work hard&quot;</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>93</td>
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At a time when Americans are aware of every minor slippage of social stability—
One such minority, the nation’s 300,000 Chinese-Americans, is winning wealth and
respect by dint of its own hard work.
In any Chinatown from San Francisco to New York, you discover youngsters at grills
with their studies. Crime and delinquency are unheard of.
Still being taught in Chinatown is the old idea that people should depend on their
own efforts—not welfare checks—in order to reach America’s “promised land.”
Visit “Chinatown U.S.A.” and you find
an important racial minority pulling itself up from hardship and discrimination to be
itself a model of self-respect and achieve
ment in today’s America.
At this time when it is being projected that hundreds of billions be spent to uplift
Negroes and other minorities, the nation’s 300,000 Chinese-Americans are moving
ahead on their own—with no help from anyone else.
Low rate of crime. In crime-ridden cities,
Chinese Americans turn up as islands of peace and stability.
Of 4.7 million persons reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1965, only
1,293 involved persons of Chinese ancestry. A Protestant pastor in New York City’s Chinatown said:
“Chinese-Americans are getting welfare handouts—or even worse, they are
worrying somewhat about their young people.
Yet, in every city, delinquency in Chinatown
is minor compared with what goes on around it.
Strict discipline. Even in the age of
telemetric and fast automobiles, Chinese-
American children are expected to attend
school and stay out of trouble. Speaking in smiles,
used, but supervision and verbal discipline,
are strict.
A study of San Francisco’s Chinatown noted that “if school performance is poor in
and the parents are told, there is an invoca-
unnecessary improvement.” And, in New York
City’s Chinatown, an English teacher
wrote in a letter recommending that Chinese
be taught for posts in schools with large numbers of Chinese-American children.
Recently, Dr. Richard T., Rollinsberger,
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Flaws with the “Culture of Success”

- **Starting points**

- **Hyper-selectivity** – a dual type of positive selectivity (Lee and Zhou 2014; Zhou and Lee 2014)

1. a higher percentage of college graduates among immigrants compared to non-migrants from their country of origin

2. a higher percentage of college graduates compared to the host country
Growth of Latino and Asian Populations in the United States

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<th></th>
<th>1970</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2050</th>
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<tr>
<td>Latinos</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>29%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asians</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>9%</td>
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Studies of the Second Generation

*Legacies* (2001)
Portes and Rumbaut

*Inheriting the City* (2009)
Kasinitz et al.
Studies of the Second Generation

Generations of Exclusion (2008), Telles and Ortiz

Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (IIMMLA)

- Bean and Brown (2015)
How Cultural Frames affect second-generation educational outcomes.
Consequences of *Hyper-* and *Hypo-Selectivity* for the Second Generation

1. Cultural Frames

2. In-group & Out-group Perceptions → “Stereotype Promise” or “Stereotype Threat”

3. Subjective Assessments of Success → “Achievement Paradox”

4. “Minority Culture of Mobility”
Data

IIMMLA (Immigrant and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles)*

1. Survey of 1.5- and second-generation residents in Los Angeles; N = 4,800

2. In-depth Interviews; N = 162

* Funded by the Russell Sage Foundation
162 face-to-face, in-depth interviews

- 1.5 and second-generation Mexicans, Chinese, and Vietnamese young adults in LA (ages 20-40), N = 138
- Native-born Whites and Blacks, N = 24
- Respondents are a random sample of IIMMLA survey respondents
Hyper- and Hypo- Selectivity
Percent with a B.A. or higher (persons 25 year or over)

Consequences of *Hyper-Selectivity*

1. Middle-class immigrants import class-specific cultural frames and institutions
   - “The Success Frame” (Lee and Zhou 2014)

2. Ethnic institutions – Supplemental Education
   - *Ethnic Capital* (Borjas 1992)
   - *Cross-class Learning* (Lareau and Calarco 2012)

3. Out-group and In-Group perceptions → “*Stereotype Promise*” (Lee 2012)
   - The promise of being viewed through the lens of a positive stereotype that can enhance performance.
Consequences of Hypo-Selectivity

1. Drives Out-group perceptions about Mexicans

2. Diversity of Cultural Frames
   - Small (2004); Harding (2010)

3. Cultural Heterogeneity (Harding, 2010)
   - Weaker signal about what frame is best because there is more support for a diversity of frames.

4. Diversity of “Success Frames”
Concluding Thoughts

1. Starting points – *Delta* versus *Absolute Sum*

2. Culture matters through frames

3. Hyper-Selectivity
   - Cultural Frame Formation and Reinforcement
   - Out-group and In-group Perceptions
   - Stereotype Promise

4. Minority Culture of Mobility (Neckerman, Carter, and Lee 2002; Vallejo 2012)
The Asian American Achievement Paradox

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Russell Sage Foundation

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