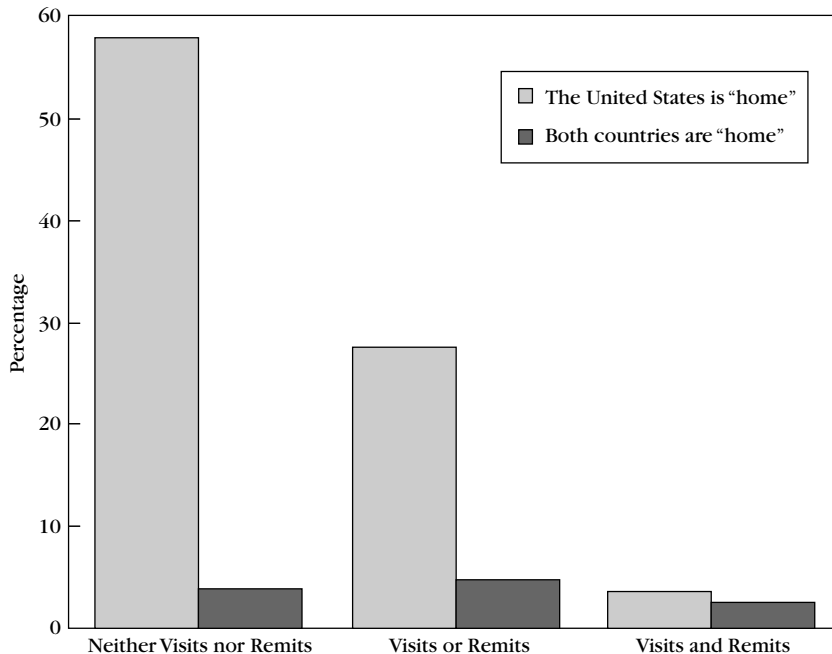


**FIGURE 2.1 Typology of Transnational Attitudes and Behaviors**



*Source:* Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study (CILS), 2002.

“Visits” is defined as having made more than one lifetime visit to the country of origin; “re-mits” is defined as sending money at least once a year to the country of origin.

**TABLE 2.1 Immigrant-Stock Population (First and Second Generations) of the United States, 1997, by Regional and National Origin**

National Origin	Immigrant Generation				Total Persons	
	First Generation		Second Generation		(First and Second Generations)	
	Foreign-Born N	Age (Mean)	U.S.-Born N	Age (Mean)	Total N	Foreign-Born (Percentage)
Latin America and Caribbean	13,260,671	35.7	10,209,048	18.0	23,469,719	57
Mexico	7,218,506	33.2	6,381,103	18.9	13,599,609	53
Cuba	869,722	50.8	507,711	18.2	1,377,433	63
Dominican Republic	584,954	36.9	390,337	12.5	975,291	60
El Salvador <sup>a</sup>	608,421	33.9	404,134	12.8	1,012,555	60
Guatemala	430,597	33.5	251,602	9.1	682,199	63
Nicaragua	277,035	34.0	122,763	15.8	399,798	69
Other Central America	465,299	37.2	277,799	14.8	743,098	63
Colombia	374,770	37.9	218,052	14.7	592,822	63
Other South America	991,097	37.4	519,945	16.6	1,511,042	66
Haiti	401,694	37.6	201,738	14.1	603,432	67
Jamaica	453,090	38.9	281,551	15.3	734,641	62
Other West Indies	585,486	39.6	362,863	18.6	948,349	62
Asia and Middle East	7,184,825	38.1	3,515,830	18.3	10,700,655	67
Philippines	1,257,729	41.4	733,932	17.1	1,991,661	63
China	903,690	44.9	355,783	22.9	1,259,473	72
Hong Kong, Taiwan	480,631	34.5	179,791	11.7	660,422	73
Vietnam	801,132	36.3	281,862	8.7	1,082,994	74
Laos, Cambodia	354,498	36.6	249,156	10.3	603,654	59

India	734,120	37.9	283,109	13.2	1,017,229	72
Korea	645,283	36.2	215,937	11.0	861,220	75
Japan	323,279	38.4	419,490	38.1	742,769	44
Other Southeast Asia	781,206	31.6	221,227	11.2	1,002,433	78
Iran	284,631	41.2	124,603	12.9	409,234	70
Israel	136,079	31.7	56,994	15.8	193,073	70
Arab Middle East	482,547	37.5	393,946	23.5	876,493	55
Europe and Canada	5,392,604	48.5	13,368,683	52.8	18,761,287	29
Canada	746,047	48.0	1,745,543	45.3	2,491,590	30
Great Britain	659,075	45.7	1,174,667	46.5	1,833,742	36
Ireland	191,959	53.9	689,073	55.5	881,032	22
Germany	725,794	48.7	1,740,100	43.8	2,465,894	29
Northwest Europe	500,473	51.6	1,681,164	56.4	2,181,637	23
Italy	495,098	58.0	2,328,525	58.2	2,823,623	18
Poland	477,484	47.9	1,203,265	61.7	1,680,749	28
Russia, former USSR	743,923	43.2	1,053,911	61.6	1,797,834	41
Southeast Europe	852,751	47.5	1,752,435	50.6	2,605,186	33
All other regions	1,007,280	37.0	703,453	27.3	1,710,733	59
Africa	499,017	34.6	248,619	13.0	747,636	67
Australia, other	508,263	39.4	454,834	35.1	963,097	53
Total population	26,845,381	39.0	27,797,013	35.0	54,642,395	49

*Source:* Merged 1997 and 1996 Current Population Survey demographic files (March CPS). Totals do not include an estimated 2.8 million persons residing in the fifty states who were born (or whose parents were born) in Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories.

<sup>a</sup>The 1997 CPS estimate for the Salvadoran second generation has been adjusted downwards based on more recent data (CPS 2000).

**TABLE 2.2 Immigration Era, Region of Origin, Age Groups, and Ten Top Areas of Metropolitan Settlement of the Immigrant-Stock Population of the United States, 1997, by 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, and 2.5 Generations**

	First Generation (N/Percentage)		Second Generation (N/Percentage)		Total
	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	
Total U.S. Population of Immigrant Stock	15,801,623 100.0	11,043,757 100.0	15,083,922 100.0	12,713,090 100.0	54,642,392 100.0
Immigration era <sup>a</sup>					
New immigration (post-1960)	14,021,699 88.7	10,242,424 92.7	9,096,284 60.3	6,924,676 54.5	40,285,083 73.7
Old immigration (pre-1960)	1,779,924 11.3	801,333 7.3	5,987,638 39.7	5,788,414 45.5	14,357,309 26.3
Region of origin by immigration era					
New immigration (post-1960)					
Latin America, Caribbean	6,651,487 47.4	6,051,355 59.1	5,724,272 62.9	3,016,537 43.6	21,443,651 53.2
Asia and Middle East	4,555,108 32.5	2,410,108 23.5	2,055,923 22.6	984,668 14.2	10,005,807 24.8
Europe and Canada	2,215,046 15.8	1,432,667 14.0	1,106,860 12.2	2,633,101 38.0	7,387,674 18.3
All other regions	600,058 4.3	348,294 3.4	209,228 2.3	290,370 4.2	1,447,950 3.6
Old immigration (pre-1960)					
Latin America, Caribbean	344,481 19.4	213,349 26.6	670,854 11.2	797,384 13.8	2,026,068 14.1
Asia and Middle East	113,131 6.4	106,479 13.3	291,844 4.9	183,395 3.2	694,849 4.8

Europe and Canada	1,279,619	465,270	4,949,623	4,679,097	11,373,609
	71.9	58.1	82.7	80.8	79.2
All other regions	42,693	16,235	75,318	128,537	262,783
	2.4	2.0	1.3	2.2	1.8
Age groups					
Children (under eighteen)	—	2,962,090	6,586,248	4,213,507	13,761,845
	—	26.8	43.7	33.1	25.2
Young adults (eighteen to thirty-four)	3,620,028	5,534,612	2,268,659	2,344,967	13,768,266
	22.9	50.1	15.0	18.4	25.2
Middle age (thirty-five to sixty-four)	9,292,543	2,484,866	2,059,314	3,845,318	17,682,041
	58.8	22.5	13.7	30.2	32.4
Elders (sixty-five and older)	2,889,052	62,190	4,169,701	2,309,298	9,430,241
	18.3	0.6	27.6	18.2	17.3
Metropolitan areas <sup>b</sup>					
Los Angeles	2,012,434	1,513,961	1,784,264	604,760	5,915,419
	12.7	13.7	11.8	4.8	10.8
New York	1,844,886	1,056,087	1,307,218	573,771	4,781,962
	11.7	9.6	8.7	4.5	8.8
San Diego–Orange–Riverside	1,125,735	866,031	889,507	606,423	3,487,696
	7.1	7.8	5.9	4.8	6.4
New Jersey MSAs	935,094	536,798	992,262	629,838	3,093,992
	5.9	4.9	6.6	5.0	5.7
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose	818,161	450,476	648,312	430,747	2,347,696
	5.2	4.1	4.3	3.4	4.3
Chicago	644,238	437,332	727,983	465,289	2,274,842
	4.1	4.0	4.8	3.7	4.2

(Table continues on p. 56.)

TABLE 2.2 *Continued*

	First Generation (N/Percentage)		Second Generation (N/Percentage)		Total
	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	
Total U.S. Population of Immigrant Stock	15,801,623 100.0	11,043,757 100.0	15,083,922 100.0	12,713,090 100.0	54,642,392 100.0
Miami	704,489 4.5	404,130 3.7	380,374 2.5	141,046 1.1	1,630,039 3.0
Ft. Lauderdale–West Palm Beach–Tampa	453,209 2.9	265,924 2.4	471,195 3.1	380,253 3.0	1,570,581 2.9
Houston	396,561 2.5	266,094 2.4	299,398 2.0	184,888 1.5	1,146,941 2.1
Washington, D.C.	401,633 2.5	223,823 2.0	181,580 1.2	193,276 1.5	1,000,312 1.8
All other MSAs	5,570,829 35.3	4,264,565 38.6	6,146,849 40.8	6,624,811 52.1	22,607,054 41.4
Not MSA	894,355 5.7	758,536 6.9	1,254,979 8.3	1,877,989 14.8	4,785,859 8.8

*Source:* Merged (March) 1997 and 1996 Current Population Survey (CPS) demographic files. Totals do not include an estimated 2.8 million persons residing in the fifty states who were born (or whose parents were born) in Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories. Generations are here defined as follows: 1.0 = foreign-born persons, arrived in the United States as adults (eighteen years old or older); 1.5 = foreign-born persons, arrived in the United States as children (under 18 years); 2.0 = born in the United States of two foreign-born parents; and 2.5 = born in the United States of one foreign-born parent and one U.S.-born parent.

<sup>a</sup>Immigration eras are here defined as follows: “Old immigration” = arrived in the U.S. before 1960, or born in U.S. before 1960; “New Immigration” = arrived in the U.S. in or after 1960, or born in the U.S. in or after 1960.

<sup>b</sup>Primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs), or contiguous MSAs (the San Francisco Bay Area; the New Jersey areas across the Hudson River from New York City; the counties of San Diego, Orange, and Riverside adjacent to Los Angeles; and the corridor north of Miami-Dade stretching from Fort Lauderdale to West Palm Beach and Tampa, Florida). These ten metropolitan regions accounted for half of the 55 million people of immigrant stock in the United States in 1997.

**TABLE 2.3 Characteristics of Children of Immigrants in San Diego, 1992, by National Origin**

Characteristics	Mexico	Philippines	Vietnam	Cambodia, Laos	China, Taiwan	Asia Other	Latin America Other	Total
<i>N</i> =	727	808	361	301	52	82	89	2,420
Sex								
Female	49.2	50.1	47.6	52.8	50.0	50.0	56.2	50.0
Male	50.8	49.9	52.4	47.2	50.0	50.0	43.8	50.0
Year of birth <sup>a</sup>								
1975	2.1	1.4	3.6	4.0	0	1.2	3.4	2.3
1976	17.5	16.8	22.7	23.6	7.7	15.9	25.8	18.8
1977	43.9	51.0	42.4	44.2	48.1	47.6	42.7	46.2
1978	36.5	30.8	31.3	28.2	44.2	35.3	28.1	32.7
Nativity and (if foreign-born) year of U.S. arrival								
U.S.-born	59.8	54.2	15.2	3.3	50.0	54.9	49.4	43.5
Foreign-born	40.2	45.8	84.8	96.7	50.0	45.1	50.6	56.5
1975 to 1979	9.2	9.5	17.5	16.3	1.9	13.4	6.7	11.3
1980 to 1984	10.9	16.3	35.5	51.8	21.2	13.4	20.2	22.1
1985 to 1990	20.1	19.9	31.9	28.6	26.9	18.3	23.6	23.1
One parent born in the U.S.?								
No	82.4	80.7	97.5	99.7	84.6	53.7	73.0	85.0
Yes	17.6	19.3	2.5	0.3	15.4	46.3	27.0	15.0
Family structure, 1992								
Intact family	59.0	79.3	73.1	72.1	76.9	69.5	46.1	69.8
Stepfamily	14.3	9.3	3.9	7.0	3.8	8.5	21.3	10.0
Single parent, other	26.7	11.4	23.0	20.9	19.2	22.0	32.6	20.2

Family cohesion, 1995								
Low	28.6	33.8	41.7	32.7	47.1	25.4	34.4	33.4
Medium	32.6	37.3	30.7	37.4	31.4	28.2	29.7	34.4
High	38.7	28.8	27.7	29.9	21.6	46.5	35.9	32.2
Father's education								
Under twelve years	67.3	15.2	62.0	73.4	38.5	8.5	24.7	45.7
High school graduate	26.4	55.7	23.5	19.6	26.9	47.6	44.9	36.3
College degree	6.3	29.1	14.4	7.0	34.6	43.9	30.3	18.0
Mother's education								
Under twelve years	73.9	21.0	69.8	83.4	32.7	18.3	33.7	52.6
High school graduate	22.4	40.7	21.9	13.3	36.5	58.5	41.6	29.5
College degree	3.7	38.2	8.3	3.3	30.8	23.2	24.7	17.9
Homeownership, 1992								
Rent	68.8	26.4	66.2	84.1	23.1	40.2	59.6	53.8
Own	31.2	73.6	33.8	15.9	76.9	59.8	40.4	46.2
Poverty rate of neighborhood, 1990								
Under 15 percent	8.0	58.6	34.8	6.0	46.4	64.5	27.8	35.3
15 to 50 percent	43.7	39.5	37.0	31.9	50.0	29.0	52.8	39.8
Over 50 percent	48.3	1.9	28.1	62.1	3.6	6.5	19.4	24.9

*(Table continues on p. 62.)*



**TABLE 2.3** *Continued*

Characteristics	Mexico	Philippines	Vietnam	Cambodia, Laos	China, Taiwan	Asia Other	Latin America Other	Total
<i>N</i> =	727	808	361	301	52	82	89	2,420
Rate of foreign-born residents in neighborhood, 1990								
Under 20 percent	27.7	24.5	35.7	17.4	67.3	62.2	56.2	29.6
21 to 39 percent	32.3	56.7	39.9	33.8	30.8	31.7	31.5	41.7
Over 40 percent	40.0	18.8	24.4	48.8	1.9	6.1	12.4	28.7
National percentile in Stanford Achievement Test (eighth or ninth grade), 1991 to 1992								
Math	30.7	58.9	60.1	37.5	81.0	62.7	46.4	48.2
Reading	25.7	51.1	37.2	18.0	63.7	61.2	50.4	38.3
Achievement outcomes (by end of high school), 1995 to 1996								
Dropped out (percentage)	8.8	4.0	5.5	4.0	0.0	7.3	5.6	5.7
Mean GPA	2.24	2.86	3.02	2.72	3.69	3.16	2.74	2.71

*Source:* Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study (CILS), 1992. Data on achievement test scores were collected by the San Diego school system in 1991 to 1992, when the students were in eighth or ninth grades; data on achievement outcomes by the end of high school in 1995 to 1996 (dropout status, academic grade point averages) were collected from the school system for the full baseline sample (See Rumbaut 2001).

<sup>a</sup> A small number of respondents born in 1979 are included under 1978.

**TABLE 2.4 Socioeconomic Characteristics of Adult Children of Immigrants in San Diego, 2001, by National Origin (Percentage)**

Characteristics	Mexico	Philippines	Vietnam	Cambodia, Laos	China, Taiwan	Asia Other	Latin America Other	Total
Highest level of education attained, 2001								
Not high school graduate	7.1	1.7	4.3	5.8	0	3.0	5.6	3.9
High school graduate, GED	25.4	12.6	7.2	38.0	3.6	9.5	19.4	18.1
College, one to two years	39.9	26.9	8.7	23.9	10.7	12.5	25.0	26.6
College, three to four years	18.7	29.8	34.1	17.4	39.3	31.3	19.4	26.0
College graduate	7.1	24.3	42.0	14.9	35.7	34.4	27.8	21.9
Graduate school	1.9	4.8	3.6	0	10.7	9.4	2.8	3.6
Marital status, 2001								
Single	51.9	74.9	87.0	68.6	89.3	75.8	77.8	70.4
Married	31.0	12.3	3.6	21.5	3.6	9.1	5.6	16.4
Engaged	6.3	6.4	3.6	2.5	3.6	3.0	5.6	5.3
Cohabiting	7.1	5.0	3.6	5.0	0	9.1	8.3	5.4
Divorced, separated, other	3.7	1.4	2.2	2.5	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.5

Do you have any children?								
No	60.4	84.2	94.9	77.7	100.0	84.8	86.1	79.3
Yes	39.6	15.8	5.1	22.3	0	15.2	13.9	20.7
Where do you live now?								
Parents' home	50.6	62.9	55.8	52.1	46.4	48.5	41.7	55.9
Own place	41.6	28.1	31.2	25.6	35.7	45.5	47.2	33.1
Other	7.9	9.0	13.0	22.3	17.9	6.1	11.1	11.0
Religion, 2001								
Catholic	71.3	79.0	19.6	3.3	10.7	6.1	36.1	54.8
Protestant	3.4	4.5	1.4	1.7	14.3	12.1	2.8	3.9
Buddhist	0	0.5	45.7	67.8	3.6	9.1	0	14.6
Other	15.6	7.1	6.5	10.7	10.7	27.3	27.8	10.9
None	9.7	9.0	26.8	16.5	60.7	45.5	33.3	15.8
Current work situation, 2001								
Employed, full-time	63.2	49.1	47.1	65.3	40.7	51.5	52.8	54.3
Employed, part-time	21.4	31.8	23.5	14.9	18.5	27.3	41.7	25.9
Unemployed, looking for work	6.0	7.1	12.5	9.1	14.8	0	2.8	7.6
Unemployed, not looking for work	2.3	1.9	1.4	3.3	3.7	3.0	0	2.1
Full-time student, not working	3.8	7.3	14.7	5.8	22.2	18.2	2.8	7.8
Full-time homemaker	3.4	2.9	0.7	1.6	0	0	0	2.3

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*Source:* Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study (CILS), 2001.

**TABLE 2.5 Language Patterns Among Children of Immigrants in San Diego, 1992 to 2001, by National Origin (Percentage)**

Characteristics	Mexico	Philippines	Vietnam	Cambodia, Laos	China, Taiwan	Asia Other	Latin America Other	Total
What is the main language spoken in your home? (asked in 1992 and 1995)								
Non-English	96.2	95.6	100.0	100.0	92.9	87.1	84.8	96.2
English	3.8	4.4	0	0	7.1	12.9	15.2	3.8
Do you know a language other than English? (asked in 2001)								
No	3.7	31.8	2.2	1.7	17.9	33.3	27.8	16.8
Yes	96.3	68.2	97.8	98.3	82.1	66.7	72.2	83.2
Percentage who could speak a foreign language "very well" in								
1992	53.7	7.3	30.4	38.0	28.6	12.1	41.7	27.7
1995	56.5	6.6	23.0	41.5	14.3	18.8	36.4	27.2
2001	62.7	8.7	26.8	51.2	10.7	18.2	44.4	31.4
Percentage who could speak English "very well" in								
1992	66.0	88.9	64.5	44.6	75.0	84.8	80.6	73.9
1995	66.9	91.4	60.7	47.5	67.9	93.8	81.8	75.1
2001	84.3	90.4	70.3	76.9	78.6	100.0	94.4	84.0
Percentage who could read a foreign language "very well" in								
1992	39.6	7.8	8.7	7.4	7.1	6.1	33.3	16.8
1995	48.8	5.9	10.4	8.5	10.7	6.3	33.3	18.8
2001	57.5	9.2	11.6	8.3	3.6	12.1	41.7	22.8
Percentage who could read English "very well" in								
1992	57.3	88.9	57.8	37.3	64.3	83.9	72.2	69.4
1995	67.3	91.8	60.6	47.0	67.9	93.5	81.8	75.3
2001	82.4	90.1	69.6	75.4	78.6	96.8	94.4	83.8

Percentage classified as fluent bilinguals in <sup>a</sup>								
1992	25.4	4.0	7.2	2.5	0	3.0	25.0	10.3
1995	38.1	5.4	3.7	3.4	3.6	12.5	30.3	14.3
2001	52.2	9.5	5.8	9.1	3.6	15.2	44.4	21.1
Level of language dominance (English, bilingual, or foreign language), 1992 <sup>a</sup>								
English dominant	23.5	74.2	46.4	24.8	60.7	78.8	47.2	50.7
Fluent bilingual	25.4	4.0	7.2	2.5	0	3.0	25.0	10.3
Non-English dominant	32.5	5.4	10.1	7.4	10.7	6.1	19.4	13.8
Limited bilingual	18.7	16.3	36.2	65.3	28.6	12.1	8.3	25.1
Percentage who preferred to speak English, as reported in								
1992	41.8	90.8	57.2	55.4	82.1	87.9	72.2	68.8
1995	71.9	97.3	77.0	78.0	85.7	96.9	84.8	85.1
Language uses with parents, 2001								
Non-English	53.5	4.3	68.4	67.2	39.3	18.2	25.7	34.7
Both the same	33.0	13.1	19.8	27.7	10.7	24.2	14.3	21.1
English	13.5	82.6	11.8	5.1	50.0	57.6	60.0	44.2
Language uses with spouse or partner, 2001								
Non-English	16.0	1.9	7.7	5.3	6.7	0	6.9	7.0
Both the same	36.2	5.3	17.9	33.3	0	0	20.7	18.6
English	47.8	92.8	74.4	61.4	93.3	100.0	72.4	74.4

(Table continues on p. 70.)

**TABLE 2.5** *Continued*

Characteristics	Mexico	Philippines	Vietnam	Cambodia, Laos	China, Taiwan	Asia Other	Latin America Other	Total
Language uses with close friends, 2001								
Non-English	9.1	1.0	2.3	4.2	3.6	0	2.9	3.7
Both the same	43.4	3.3	23.3	27.1	14.3	0	11.4	19.4
English	47.5	95.7	74.4	68.7	82.1	100.0	85.7	76.9
Language uses with co-workers, 2001								
Non-English	5.9	0.5	2.3	2.7	4.2	0	0	2.4
Both the same	26.1	1.2	1.6	4.4	4.2	3.2	8.6	8.4
English	68.0	98.3	96.1	92.9	91.7	96.8	91.4	89.2
Prefers to speak English, Non-English native tongue, or both the same, 2001								
Non-English	6.3	0.5	0.7	3.3	0	3.0	0	2.4
Both the same	56.3	9.5	40.4	52.1	25.0	12.1	38.9	32.0
English	37.3	90.0	58.8	44.6	75.0	84.8	61.1	65.6
Wishes to raise own children in English, Non-English native tongue, or both the same, 2001								
Non-English	4.9	0.5	3.7	0.8	0	0	0	2.0
Both the same	86.8	43.7	83.0	86.4	55.6	54.5	75.0	66.5
English	8.3	55.8	13.3	12.8	44.4	45.5	25.0	31.5

*Source:* Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study (CILS), 2001.

"The level of bilingualism is determined from mean scores in two 4-item indices of language proficiency, measuring the respondent's ability to speak, understand, read and write in English and in a non-English language, each scored 1 to 4 (where 1 = poor or not at all, 2 = not well, 3 = well, and 4 = very well). Fluent bilinguals are defined as respondents who speak-understand-read-write English "very well" (English Language Proficiency Index score of 4) and a foreign language "well" (Foreign Language Proficiency Index score of 3.25 or above). For a detailed discussion of these measures, see Portes and Rumbaut (2001), chapter 6.

**TABLE 2.6 Perceptions, Practices, and Identities among Children of Immigrants and their Parents in San Diego, 1992 to 1995, by National Origin (Percentage)**

Characteristics	Mexico	Philippines	Vietnam	Cambodia, Laos	China, Taiwan	Asia Other	Latin America Other	Total
Parents (interviewed in 1995) <sup>a</sup>								
How proud is parent of homeland?								
A lot	81.3	76.7	88.5	66.5	52.9	60.0	70.0	76.8
How important is it for child to know of homeland?								
A lot	80.7	72.5	82.3	71.8	64.7	46.7	50.0	74.6
How often parent talks to child of homeland?								
A lot	44.0	41.5	73.5	59.1	35.3	33.3	40.0	49.9
How often celebrates days connected to homeland?								
A lot	21.7	28.8	84.1	56.4	35.3	20.0	10.0	40.2
How important is it to keep in touch with others from the homeland?								
A lot	46.1	51.3	69.0	56.9	25.0	23.1	31.6	52.2
Children (surveyed in 1992 and 1995)								
Knowledge of parents' homeland (out of three questions asked), 1992 <sup>b</sup>								
Knew zero of three	35.8	16.1	53.6	53.7	35.7	27.3	27.8	31.7
Knew one of three	35.8	25.3	44.2	41.3	39.3	48.5	52.8	34.4
Knew two of three	25.4	55.1	2.2	5.0	21.4	15.2	13.9	31.1
Knew three of three	3.0	3.5	0	0	3.6	9.0	5.6	2.8

Is the United States the best country in the world to live in?

Agree, 1992	54.1	66.4	68.1	68.6	75.0	75.8	47.2	63.6
Agree, 1995	60.4	78.0	85.2	63.6	71.4	65.6	72.7	72.0

Ethnonational self-identity, reported in 1992<sup>c</sup>

American	1.5	4.0	1.5	1.7	10.7	18.2	8.3	3.5
Hyphenated- American	32.5	61.7	53.6	38.0	39.3	45.5	0	47.2
National origin	21.3	27.9	40.6	54.5	39.3	18.2	8.3	30.3
Racial- panethnic	43.3	2.1	0.7	0.8	0	3.0	58.3	14.2
Mixed-other	1.5	4.3	3.6	5.0	10.7	15.2	25.0	4.8

Ethnonational self-identity, reported in 1995<sup>c</sup>

American	1.9	1.5	0.7	0	3.6	9.4	9.1	1.9
Hyphenated- American	30.0	38.4	35.6	19.4	21.4	31.3	0	31.7
National origin	38.5	54.3	46.7	63.6	32.1	28.1	0	47.1
Racial- panethnic	25.4	1.0	16.3	15.3	32.1	12.5	75.8	14.6
Mixed-other	4.2	4.9	0.7	1.7	10.7	18.7	15.2	4.7

*Source:* Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study (CILS), 1992 to 1995.

<sup>a</sup> Listed only are the percentage of parents who responded “a lot” to each question, out of four possible choices: “not at all,” “a little,” “somewhat,” or “a lot.”

<sup>b</sup> The three questions asked to ascertain level of basic knowledge about their or their parents’ country of origin were: the capital of the country, the size of its population (just a rough approximation), and the name of a political leader (for example, a president or prime minister).

<sup>c</sup> Responses to an open-ended survey question, “How do you identify, that is, what do you call yourself?” “Filipino-American” and “Vietnamese-American” are examples of hyphenated-American self-identities; “Mexican” or “Cambodian” are national-origin identities; “Hispanic,” “Latino,” “Black,” and “Asian” are classified as racial or panethnic identities; “Cuban-Mexican” or “Chinese-Thai” are examples of “mixed” identities.



**TABLE 2.7 Transnational Indicators Among Adult Children of Immigrants in San Diego, 2001, by National Origin (Percentage)**

Characteristics	Mexico	Philippines	Vietnam	Cambodia, Laos	China, Taiwan	Asia Other	Latin America Other	Total
Which feels most like “home” to you: the United States, or your or your parents’ country of origin?								
United States	82.5	90.8	87.1	91.7	82.1	90.9	77.8	87.6
Both	15.3	6.6	10.1	5.8	10.7	3.0	13.9	9.5
Neither	0.3	1.4	1.4	2.5	3.6	6.1	2.8	1.5
Country of origin	1.9	1.2	1.4	0	3.6	0	5.6	1.4
How many times have you ever been back to visit your or your parents’ country of origin?								
None	22.8	34.8	73.9	85.1	21.4	36.4	33.3	42.3
One or two times	17.9	49.4	23.2	12.4	57.1	24.2	38.9	32.7
Three to five times	26.5	13.2	2.2	1.7	14.3	21.2	11.1	14.0
Six to ten times	14.6	1.9	0.7	0.8	7.1	9.1	13.9	5.6
More than ten	18.3	0.7	0	0	0	9.1	2.8	5.3
Has any visit to your or your parents’ country of origin lasted six months or more?								
No	94.4	95.3	99.3	97.5	92.9	93.9	91.7	95.6
Yes	5.6	4.7	0.7	2.5	7.1	6.1	8.3	4.4
How often do you send money (remittances) to anyone there?								
Never	79.5	67.2	73.2	65.3	89.3	90.9	69.4	72.3
Less than once a year	4.5	10.6	5.8	16.5	7.1	3.0	2.8	8.5

Once or twice a year	7.1	13.2	11.6	9.9	0	6.1	5.6	10.2
Several times a year	8.9	9.0	9.4	8.3	3.6	0	22.2	9.0
Type of transnational attachment (attitudinal and behavioral) <sup>a</sup>								
Both countries are “home”								
Visits and remits	6.3	1.2	0	0	0	0	8.3	2.4
Visits or remits	7.5	3.3	3.6	5.0	7.1	0	5.6	4.7
Neither	3.4	3.3	8.0	0.8	7.1	3.0	5.6	3.8
The United States is “home”								
Visits and remits	6.7	4.3	0.7	0	0	0	2.8	3.6
Visits or remits	41.8	23.8	18.8	15.7	17.9	45.5	27.8	27.5
Neither	34.3	64.1	68.8	78.5	67.9	51.5	50.0	58.0
Citizenship, 2001								
U.S. citizen	80.6	93.9	89.1	49.6	96.4	87.9	80.6	84.1
Not U.S. citizen	17.9	5.2	10.9	50.4	3.6	9.1	13.9	14.8
Dual citizenship	1.5	0.9	0	0	0	3.0	5.5	1.1

*Source:* Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study, 2001.

<sup>a</sup> The typology of transnational attachment classifies respondents on the basis of two objective-behavioral indicators (frequency of visits and remittances to the country of origin) and one subjective-attitudinal indicator (their perception of “home”). A minimum threshold of transnational activity is defined as having made more than “one or two” lifetime visits to the country of origin, or sent remittances at least once a year to the country of origin. The *highest* level of transnational attachment is seen among those who consider *both* countries (*or* only the country of origin) as “home” *and* who have visited and sent remittances beyond the minimum threshold noted (only 2.4 percent of the sample). The majority (58 percent) exhibit no transnational attachment at all; they consider the U.S. as “home” and neither visit nor send remittances to the country of origin. The rest are classified in four categories between those poles.

**TABLE 2.8 Correlates of Attitudinal and Behavioral Transnational Outcomes Among Adult Children of Immigrants, 2001**

Correlates	Which Feels Most Like "Home" to You?				p	Frequency of Visits and Remittances <sup>a</sup> to Country of Origin			
	U.S. (Percentage)	Both Countries (Percentage)	Country of Origin (Percentage)	Neither Country (Percentage)		Number of Visits (Ever) (Mean)	p	Remittances (Frequency) (Mean)	p
Gender, generation, family, socioeconomic status									
Sex									
Female	87.4	9.9	1.4	1.4		3.15		0.56	
Male	87.8	9.0	1.5	1.7	NS	3.60	NS	0.62	NS
Nativity									
U.S.-born (second generation)	90.9	7.4	1.0	0.8		2.24		0.69	
Foreign-born (1.5)	84.5	11.4	1.9	2.2	*	4.52	**	0.47	**
One parent born in U.S.?									
No	86.2	10.3	1.7	1.8		3.17		0.60	
Yes	95.0	5.0	0	0	*	4.35	NS	0.53	NS
Family structure, 1992									
Intact family	88.3	8.6	1.5	1.6		3.42		0.58	
Stepfamily	87.1	10.0	0	2.9		3.03		0.64	
Single parent, other	84.0	13.6	1.9	0.6	NS	3.15	NS	0.60	NS

Family cohesion, 1995										
Lower	90.5	6.4	1.4	1.7		3.20		0.57		
High	82.1	15.3	1.3	1.3	**	3.89	NS	0.66	NS	
Homeownership, 1992										
Rent	83.4	12.4	2.2	2.0		3.65		0.65		
Own	90.7	7.3	0.8	1.2	**	3.13	NS	0.54	NS	
Poverty rate of neighborhood, 1990										
Under 15%	91.1	6.2	0.8	1.9		1.84		0.53		
15 to 50%	86.4	9.7	2.4	1.5		3.11		0.58		
Over 50%	84.6	13.5	0.8	1.2	*	5.71	**	0.68	NS	
Language proficiency, preference, and use										
Foreign language proficiency (verbal and written), 1992										
Not well	92.6	5.1	0.6	1.8		1.97		0.50		
Well	82.9	14.2	2.1	0.8		6.45		0.75		
Very well	70.3	23.4	4.7	1.6	**	4.88	**	0.74	**	
Level of language dominance (English, bilingual, or foreign language), 1992 <sup>b</sup>										
English dominant	91.5	5.8	0.8	1.9		2.50		0.48		
Fluent bilingual	80.6	15.7	2.8	0.9		8.55		0.69		
Non-English dominant	71.7	22.8	4.1	1.4		3.97		0.86		
Limited bilingual	91.3	6.8	0.8	1.1	**	2.60	**	0.62	**	

(Table continues on p. 82.)

TABLE 2.8 *Continued*

Correlates	Which Feels Most Like "Home" to You?				p	Frequency of Visits and Remittances <sup>a</sup> to Country of Origin			
	U.S. (Percentage)	Both Countries (Percentage)	Country of Origin (Percentage)	Neither Country (Percentage)		Number of Visits (Ever) (Mean)	p	Remittances (Frequency) (Mean)	p
Preferred to speak English, 1992									
No	79.5	16.5	2.1	1.8		5.10		0.64	
Yes	91.2	6.3	1.1	1.4	**	2.56	**	0.56	NS
Language uses with parents, 2001									
Non-English	82.2	13.6	2.5	1.7		4.38		0.63	
Both the same	85.4	12.8	0.9	0.9		4.35		0.64	
English	92.6	4.8	0.9	1.8	**	2.13	**	0.54	NS
Language uses with spouse or partner, 2001									
Non-English	73.6	22.6	3.8	0		6.25		0.62	
Both the same	81.4	15.0	2.1	1.4		4.99		0.69	
English	90.9	6.8	1.3	1.1	**	2.74	**	0.60	NS
Language uses with close friends, 2001									
Non-English	78.9	15.8	5.3	0		6.58		0.53	
Both the same	75.5	21.5	1.5	1.5		5.55		0.78	
English	90.9	6.2	1.3	1.6	**	2.69	**	0.55	*
Language uses with co-workers, 2001									
Non-English	83.3	12.5	4.2	0		7.63		0.71	
Both the same	75.9	19.3	3.6	1.2		8.55		0.58	
English	88.5	8.7	1.2	1.5	**	2.84	**	0.61	NS

Identity, perceptions of U.S., citizenship

Ethnonational self-identity, 1992

American	91.9	5.4	2.7	0		3.78		0.41	
Hyphenated-American	89.7	7.3	1.4	1.6		3.26		0.56	
National origin	87.1	10.1	0.9	1.9		2.57		0.61	
Racial-panethnic	79.9	17.4	1.3	1.3		5.46		0.70	
Mixed-other	90.0	6.0	4.0	0	*	2.62	*	0.46	NS

Believes that the United States is the best country in the world to live in, 1995

No	82.0	13.4	2.1	2.5		4.12		0.65	
Yes	90.3	7.4	1.1	1.2	**	3.14	NS	0.57	NS

U.S. citizenship, 2001

Not a U.S. citizen	84.0	12.8	1.9	1.3		1.81		0.64	
Naturalized Citizen	84.4	11.0	1.9	2.7		2.52		0.71	
Citizen by birth	90.9	7.4	1.0	0.8	*	4.41	**	0.48	**

Source: Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study (CILS), San Diego Longitudinal Sample, 1991 to 2001.

<sup>a</sup>Frequency of visits to the country of origin is scored as the mean of total visits ever made from the U.S., as reported by respondents in 2001. Frequency of remittances are mean scores, measured on a 0 to 4 scale, where 0 = never, 1 = less than once a year, 2 = once or twice a year, 3 = several times a year, and 4 = once or twice a month.

<sup>b</sup>The language dominance typology is derived from mean scores in two four-item indices of language proficiency, measuring the respondent's ability to speak, understand, read and write in English and in a non-English language, each scored 1 to 4 (where 1 = poor or not at all, 2 = not well, 3 = well, and 4 = very well). *Fluent bilinguals* are defined as respondents who speak-understand-read-write English "very well" (English Language Proficiency Index score of 4) and a foreign language "well" (Foreign Language Proficiency Index score of 3.25 or above).

Probabilities that results are due to chance (chi-square, ANOVA): \*\* p < .01. \* p < .05. NS = Not significant.

**TABLE 2.9 Predictors of Transnationality Among Adult Children of Immigrants, 2001**

Predictor Variables	Objective Indicators						Subjective Indicator		
	Visits to Country of Origin <sup>a</sup>			Frequency of Remittances <sup>a</sup>			Both Countries are "Home" <sup>b</sup>		
	Beta	T-Ratio	p <sup>c</sup>	Beta	T-Ratio	p <sup>c</sup>	B	Wald	p <sup>c</sup>
Gender, age, nativity, citizenship									
Gender (1 = female, 0 = male)	-.03	[-1.20]	NS	-.03	[-1.05]	NS	.06	[0.06]	NS
Age	.01	[0.30]	NS	.06	[1.96]	**	.19	[1.39]	NS
Born in the U.S.	.02	[0.63]	NS	-.05	[-1.16]	NS	-.01	[0.01]	NS
Not a U.S. citizen	-.12	[-3.89]	***	-.02	[-0.67]	NS	.09	[0.07]	NS
Economic situation, life events									
Family owned home, 1992	.07	[2.25]	**	-.05	[-1.46]	NS	.11	[0.14]	NS
Family annual income, 2001	.08	[2.61]	**	.07	[2.33]	**	-.06	[1.01]	NS
Death of a parent	.03	[1.14]	NS	.09	[2.83]	***			
Cared for ill family member	-.00	[-0.08]	NS	.08	[2.58]	***			
Language, acculturation, religion <sup>d</sup>									
Knowledge of country, 1992	.15	[5.19]	***	-.03	[-0.86]	NS	.08	[0.28]	NS
Fluency in mother tongue	.13	[3.38]	***	.15	[3.42]	***	1.94	[9.50]	***
Prefers English language, 2001	-.07	[-2.19]	**	-.06	[-1.80]	*	-.96	[10.83]	***
Frequency of religious activity	-.01	[-0.44]	NS	.07	[2.18]	**	.14	[2.02]	NS

Ethnonational origin									
Mexican	.24	[5.10]	***	-.10	[-1.83]	*	-.31	[0.39]	NS
Filipino	-.16	[-3.37]	***	.12	[2.04]	**	.20	[0.16]	NS
Vietnamese	-.21	[-5.49]	***	-.00	[-0.09]	NS	.51	[0.84]	NS
Lao-Hmong-Cambodian	-.19	[-4.73]	***	-.01	[-0.16]	NS	-.28	[0.20]	NS
Transnational activity									
Visits to home country							.33	[7.97]	**
Remittances to home country							.49	[31.77]	***
Constant	—	[1.05]	NS	—	[2.43]	**	10.51	[0.73]	NS
R <sup>2</sup>			.338			.078			
Model chi square (degrees of freedom)							133.4	(16)	***

*Source:* Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study, San Diego Longitudinal Sample, 1991 to 2001.

<sup>a</sup> Results of least-squares multiple linear regressions predicting, respectively, the frequency of visits and remittances to the country of origin (measured in 2001). Standardized regression coefficients (betas) are shown; the t-statistic, in brackets, is the ratio of the unstandardized regression coefficient to its standard error. Higher numbers indicate stronger and more significant effects.

<sup>b</sup> Results of a logistic regression predicting the probability of reporting that both the United States and the country of origin feel like “home.” Logistic regression coefficients [B] are shown; the Wald statistic, in brackets, is a measure of strength of effects (the square of the ratio of the logistic coefficient to its standard error). Higher numbers indicate stronger and more significant effects.

<sup>c</sup> \*\*\*Strong effect (coefficient exceeds three times its standard error,  $p < .001$ ).

\*\*Moderate effect (coefficient exceeds two times its standard error,  $p < .05$ ).

\*Weak effect (coefficient approximates two times its standard error,  $p < .10$ ).

NS: Statistically insignificant effect.

<sup>d</sup> Predictors include the three-item index of knowledge about the country of origin (measured in 1992), composite mean scores in the four-item index of foreign language proficiency (measured in 1992, 1995, and 2001), and a measure of frequency of attendance at religious services, scored on a five-point scale from “never” to “once a week or more” (measured in 2001).



**TABLE 3.1 Respondents Who Never Visited Parents' Country**

	Chinese	CEP	Dominican	Russian Jews <sup>a</sup>	West Indian	Puerto Rican	Total
Never visited	232	60	46	200	73	186	853
Percentage	38	15	11	64	18	43	33
<i>N</i>	609	410	428	311	407	429	2,594

*Source:* The Second Generation Project.

<sup>a</sup> Never visited Israel or Russia.

**TABLE 3.2 Number of Visits by Respondents to Parents' Home Country**

	Chinese	CEP	Dominican	Russian Jews <sup>a</sup>	West Indian	Puerto Rican	Total
Never visited	232 38%	60 15%	46 11%	200 64%	73 18%	186 44%	852 33%
One to three visits	309 51%	186 46%	169 41%	48 15%	189 47%	126 30%	1,027 40%
Three to nine visits	57 9%	110 27%	112 27%	7 2%	78 19%	56 13%	420 16%
Ten or more visits	10 2%	48 12%	90 22%	1 0%	61 15%	53 13%	263 10%
<i>N</i>	608	404	417	311	401	421	2,562

*Source:* The Second Generation Project.

<sup>a</sup> Number of respondents never visited Russia = 255

Number of respondents never visited Israel = 200.

**TABLE 3.3 Respondents Who Lived More Than Six Months  
in Parents' Country**

	Chinese	CEP	Dominican	Russian Jews	West Indian	Puerto Rican
	8%	19%	27%	8%	24%	15%
<i>N</i>	609	410	428	311	407	429

*Source:* The Second Generation Project.

**TABLE 3.4 Frequency of Remittances by Parents to Family in Home Country**

	Chinese	CEP	Dominican	Russian Jews	West Indian	Puerto Rican	Total
Never visited	195 32%	102 25%	118 28%	169 54%	101 25%	152 35%	837 32%
Visited once	210 34%	77 19%	60 14%	69 22%	78 19%	45 10%	539 21%
Visited several times to frequently	100 16%	182 44%	188 44%	48 15%	138 34%	75 17%	731 28%
<i>N</i>	609	410	428	311	407	429	2,594

*Source:* The Second Generation Project.

**TABLE 3.5 Frequency of Remittances by Respondents to Family in Home Country**

	Chinese	CEP	Dominican	Russian Jews	West Indian	Puerto Rican	Total
Never visited	522 86%	277 68%	282 66%	240 77%	271 67%	251 59%	1,843 71%
Visited once	58 10%	51 12%	58 14%	39 13%	70 17%	27 6%	303 12%
Visited several times to frequently	17 3%	77 19%	87 20%	31 10%	60 15%	32 7%	304 12%
<i>N</i>	609	410	428	310	407	429	2,593

*Source:* The Second Generation Project.

**TABLE 3.6 Transnational Practices Scale by Sociodemographic Variables—Horizontal Percentages**

	Transnational Practices	
	Weak	Strong
Group ( <i>N</i> = 1,810)		
Chinese (500)	14.8%	3.2%
CEP (356)	6.8	31.8
Dominican (359)	4.5	35.1
Russian Jews (285)	50.9	6.7
West Indians (310)	8	25.1
Sex		
Male (853)	16.6	17.8
Female (958)	14.8	20.9
Country of birth		
U.S.-born (860)	12.7	20.6
Foreign-born (951)	18.4	18.4
Interested in NYC politics		
Not interested (801)	15	18.2
Interested (996)	16	20.7
Watching or listening to ethnic media		
Rarely (467)	29.4	5.8
Occasionally (309)	15.9	16.5
Frequently (1,013)	9.6	26.6
Language		
Prefer English (1,007)	17.5	16.8
Other (804)	13.3	22.9
Mother's citizenship status		
Citizen (1,170)	16.2	18.3
Not citizen (540)	13.3	23.1
Father's citizenship status		
Citizen (1,021)	17.3	18.5
Not citizen (492)	12.4	21.8
Ethnic organization		
Member (260)	13.8	24.9
Not a member (1,523)	16.2	18.5
Political organization		
Member (113)	9.8	21.4
Not a member (1,696)	16	19.4

*(Table continues on p. 110.)*

TABLE 3.6 *Continued*

	Transnational Practices	
	Weak	Strong
Registered to vote		
Registered (983)	14.1	19.6
Not registered (447)	15.4	18.1
Church attendance		
Now attending (634)	15.3	27.9
Not attending (705)	17.9	18.6
Age at arrival		
Under six (299)	15.4	17.4
Over six (649)	19.7	19.1
Parents' education		
Neither parent has college education (822)	11.5	21.6
At least one has college education (556)	24.6	17.1
Parents' citizenship status		
Neither parent is citizen (283)	11.5	21.6
At least one is citizen (1527)	24.6	17.1
Spouse or partner of same ethnicity		
Partner of different race (187)	11.2	28.9
Partner of same race (294)	16.3	23.8
Spouse or partner of same ethnicity when controlled for proximity		
Latino and West Indian respondents with spouse or partner of same ethnicity (189)	6.9	34.4
Latino and West Indian respondents with spouse or partner of different ethnicity (145)	6.2	33.1
Chinese and Jewish respondents with spouse or partner of same ethnicity (106)	33	4.7
Chinese and Jewish respondents with spouse or partner of different ethnicity (42)	28.6	14.3
Proximity to home country		
Western Hemisphere (1,026)	6.3	31
Eastern Hemisphere (785)	27.9	4.5

*Source:* The Second Generation Project.

*Note:* The Transnational Practices Scale is an additive scale, ranging from 0 to 9, composed of three items: parent sending cash to home country, respondent sending cash to home country, and respondent's visit to parents' home country (average inter-item correlation = .35, alpha = .53,  $N = 1,810$ ). Respondents with weak transnational practices are those scoring 0. Respondents with strong transnational practices are those scoring above 5.

**TABLE 3.7 Determinants of Transnational Ties of Second- and 1.5-Generation Immigrants: OLS Regression**

	For Five Groups		For Three Groups	
	Standardized Coefficient	T-values	Standardized Coefficient	T-values
Demographic measures				
Male gender	-.071	-1.246	-.185	-1.631
Age	.026	.451	-.172	-1.469
Group (dummy variable, Chinese omitted)				
CEP	-.316***	4.448	(omitted)	
Dominicans	.316***	4.718	.030	.239
Russian Jews	-.105	-1.288	(omitted)	
West Indian	.286***	4.585	.159	1.069
Came to the United States before age six				
	.019	-.325	.015	-.132
Naturalized citizen	-.073	-1.077	-.300**	-2.194
Prefers to speak English	-.106*	-1.780	.038	.286
Parental measures				
Mother is a citizen	-.035	-.481	-.115	-.840
Father is a citizen	-.071	-.956	-.063	-.474
At least one parent has a college-level education (dummy variable)	-.002	-.024	.015	.134



Sociopolitical measures				
Coworkers and supervisors are of same race	-.090	-1.615	-.098	-.859
Watches ethnic programming frequently (dummy variable)	.142**	2.266	.344**	2.884
Registered to vote	.046	.734	-.229*	1.697
Regularly attends church	-.010	-.180	.067	.584
Member of an ethnic organization	.200***	3.434	.316**	2.694
Member of a political organization	.097*	1.728	.039	.323
Interested in NYC politics	.027	.468	-.041	-.317
Interested in home country's politics	.093	1.526	.264**	2.097
Constant (unstandardized coefficient)	1.708*	1.771	6.098**	2.499
R-squared		.536		.458
Adjusted R-squared		.482		.258
<i>N</i>		1,810		1,026

*Source:* The Second Generation Project.

\*\*\* T-value significant at the .001 level.

\*\* T-value significant at the .05 level.

\* T-value significant at the .1 level.

**TABLE 3.8 Determinants of Transnational Ties of Second- and 1.5-Generation Immigrants: OLS Regression**

	Standard Coefficient		
	CEP	Dominican	West Indian
Demographic measures			
Male gender	-.206	.130	.039
Age	-.326*	-.333	.587**
Came to the United States before age six	.221	.130	-.467*
Naturalized citizen	.048	-.736**	—
Prefers to speak English	-.179	-.078	—
Parental measures			
Mother is a citizen	-.357*	-.289	-.677
Father is a citizen	.050	.077	.535
Socioeconomic measures			
Coworkers and supervisors are of same race	.178	-.211	.152
Watches ethnic programming frequently (dummy variable)	.110	.361**	.735**
Registered to vote	.089	.302	.044
Regularly attends church	.275	.147	-.005
Member of an ethnic organization	.370*	.164	.399*
Member of a political organization	-.022	.152	-.051
Interested in NYC politics	.135	.179	.452*
Constant (unstandardized coefficient)	7.063**	1.667**	-4.708
R-squared	.407	.742	.836
Adjusted R-squared	.112	.479	.582
N	356	359	310

Source: The Second Generation Project.

\*\*\* T-value significant at the .001 level.

\*\* T-value significant at the .05 level.

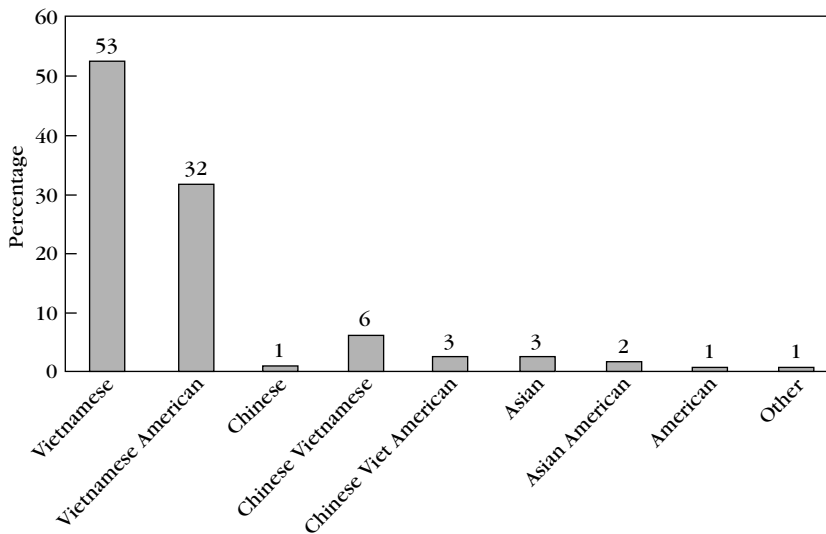
\* T-value significant at the .1 level.

**TABLE 14.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Sample of Second-Generation West Indians**

Demographic Characteristics	Percentage	Mean
Gender		
Female	62.0	
Male	38.0	
Age		25
Marital status		
Single	85.0	
Married	12.0	
Divorced	3.0	
Level of education		
Postgraduate	9.0	
First degree	70.0	
Some college	15.0	
High school	6.0	
Percentage in college	42.0	
GPA		2.9
Ethnic identity		
American	10.0	
Hyphenated identity	63.0	
National origin identity	10.0	
Racial identity	10.0	
Other	7.0	
Household income		
\$25,000 to \$39,999	24.0	
\$40,000 to \$54,999	16.0	
\$55,000 to \$70,000	36.0	
Over \$70,000	24.0	

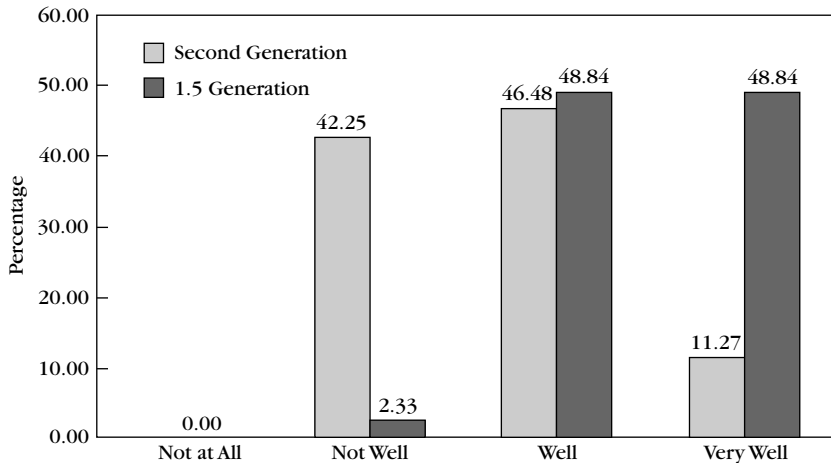
*Source:* Author's compilation.

**FIGURE 15.1 Ethnic Self-Identification**



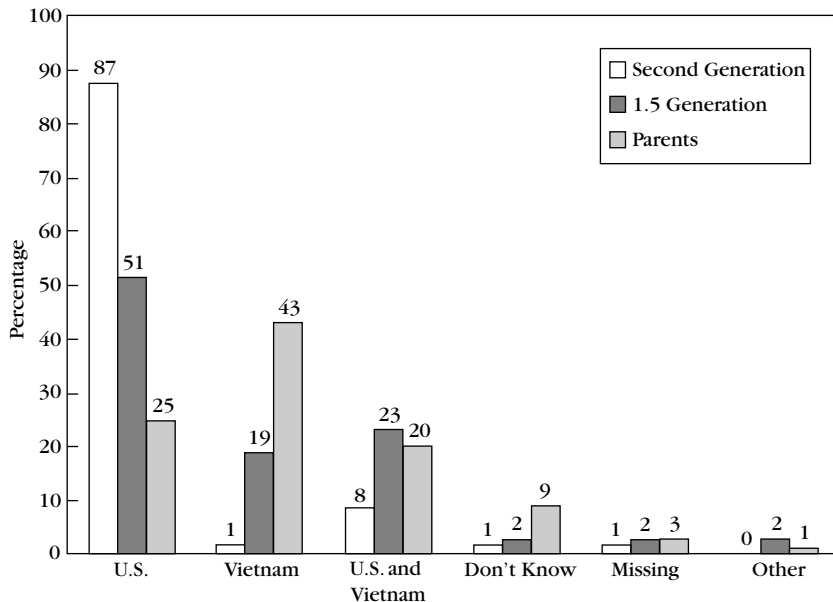
*Source:* Authors' configuration.

**FIGURE 15.2 Vietnamese Language Proficiency**



*Source:* Authors' configuration.

FIGURE 15.3 Where Is “Home”?



Source: Authors' configuration.

**TABLE 15.1 Ten States in Which Vietnamese Americans Congregate: 1990 and 2000 Censuses**

State	2000		1990	
	Population	Percentage of Vietnamese Americans in the United States	Population	Percentage of Vietnamese Americans in the United States
California	447,032	39.8	280,223	45.6
Texas	134,961	12.0	69,634	11.3
Washington	46,149	4.1	18,696	3.0
Virginia	37,309	3.3	20,693	3.4
Massachusetts	33,962	3.0	15,449	2.5
Florida	33,190	3.0	16,346	2.7
Pennsylvania	30,037	2.7	15,887	2.6
Louisiana	24,358	2.2	17,598	2.9
New York	23,818	2.1	15,555	2.5
Illinois	19,101	1.7	10,309	1.7
Total in the ten states	829,917	73.9	480,390	78.2
Total in the United States	1,122,528	100.0	614,547	100.0

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing (1990, 2000).

**TABLE 15.2 Ten California Counties with the Highest Number of Vietnamese Americans: 1990 and 2000 Censuses**

County	2000		1990	
	Population	Percentage of Vietnamese Americans in California	Population	Percentage of Vietnamese Americans in California
Orange	135,548	30.3	71,822	25.6
Santa Clara	99,986	22.4	54,212	19.3
Los Angeles	78,102	17.5	62,594	22.3
San Diego	33,504	7.5	21,111	7.5
Alameda	23,817	5.3	13,374	4.8
Sacramento	16,372	3.7	9,497	—
San Francisco	10,722	2.4	9,712	3.5
San Bernardino	10,003	2.2	6,697	2.4
Riverside	6,612	1.5	4,618	1.6
San Joaquin	6,032	1.3	6,958	2.5
Total in the ten counties	420,698	94.1	251,098	89.6
Total in California	447,032	100.0	280,223	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing (1990, 2000).