

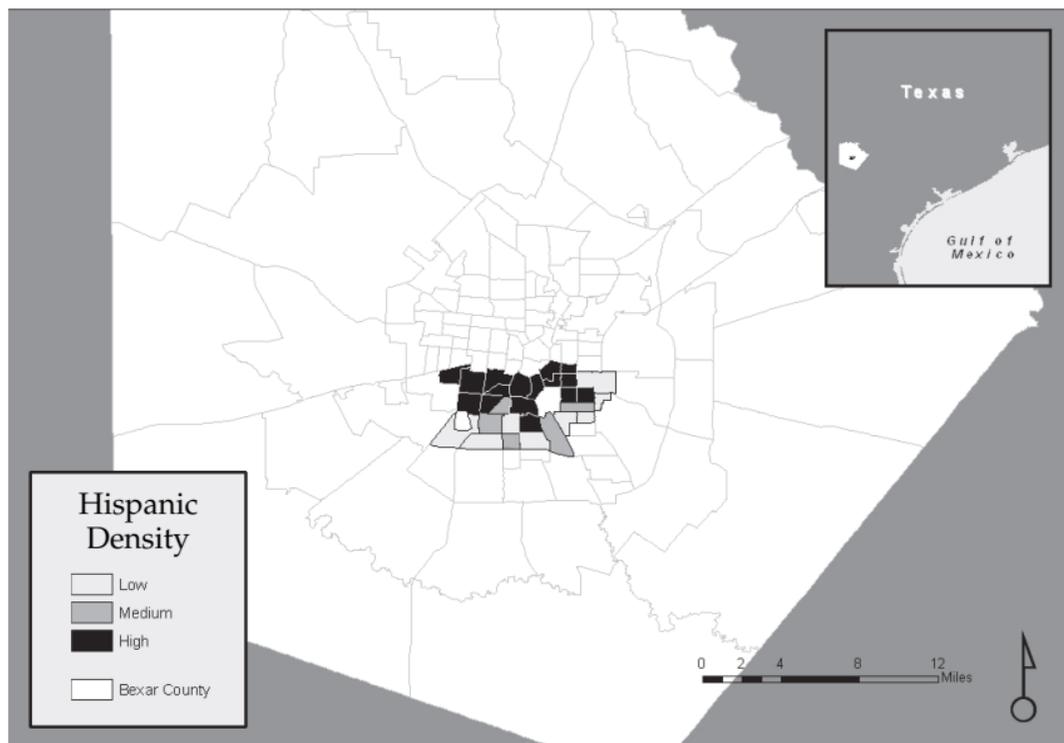
Figure 3.1 Selected Tracts in Los Angeles County for 1965 Survey^a



Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aMap from national Historical Geographic Information System, Minnesota Population Center, University of Minnesota.

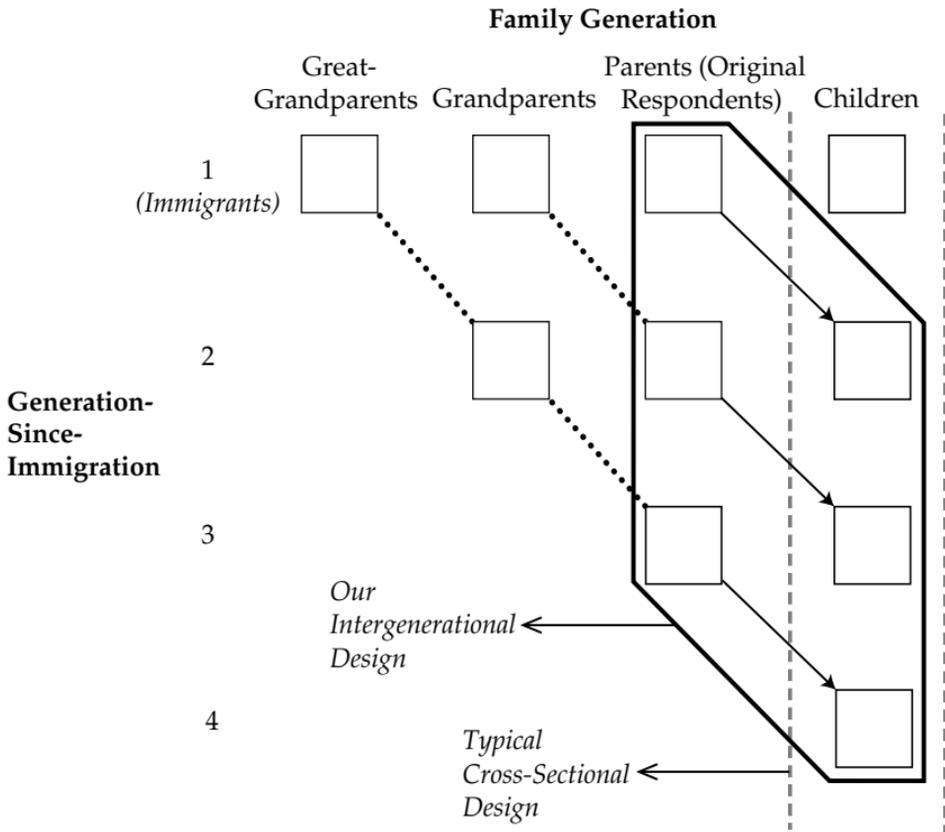
Figure 3.2 Selected Tracts in San Antonio (Bexar County) for 1965 Survey^a



Source: Mexican American Study Project.

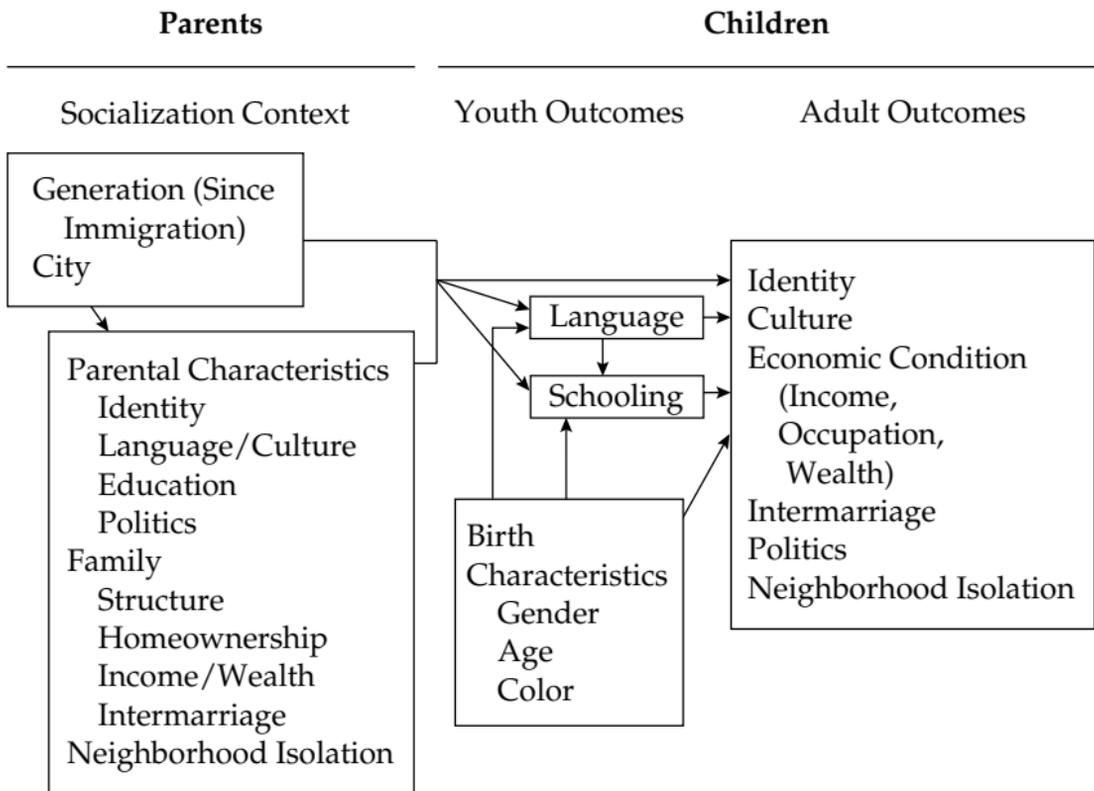
^aMap from national Historical Geographic Information System, Minnesota Population Center, University of Minnesota.

Figure 3.3 Two Dimensions of Generational Change



Source: Authors' compilation.

Figure 3.4 Model of Intergenerational Transmission and Change



Source: Authors' compilation.

Table 3.1 Sources for Locating Original Respondents in Los Angeles

	Used Source	First Source ^a
Source		
Personal contacts ^b	28%	8%
Directories	14	5
Historical directories	9	8
Voter registration	34	21
Property	33	22
Marriage	14	12
Death	10	6
Drivers license	11	5
Other public ^c	5	3
Credit header ^d	23	4
Internet sources	7	5
Total		100

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a 39 percent of sample located with one source, 36 percent with two sources, 15 percent with three sources, and 10 percent with four or more sources.

^b Personal contacts include visiting original addresses, contacting neighbors, landlords, family coworkers, church, school.

^c Other public include birth, divorce, naturalization, and housing records.

^d Credit headers from TransUnion by modem.

Table 3.2 Stayed or Moved from 1965 Urban Area and Completed Telephone Interview

	Distribution			Completed Telephone Interview		
	Stayed	Moved	Total	Stayers	Movers	Overall
Original respondents^a						
Overall	93%	7%	100%	4%	60%	8%
Los Angeles	85	15	100	7	58	12
San Antonio	98	2	100	0	100	1
Children						
Overall	83	17	100	17	70	26
Los Angeles	78	22	100	27	72	37
San Antonio	89	11	100	2	66	26

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Informant interviews not included in calculations.

Table 3.3 Searched, Located, and Interviewed Original Respondents by Urban Area

	Total	Los Angeles	San Antonio
a. Searched	1,193	792	401
b. Located	941	614	327
c. Interviewed	684	434	250
Located of total (b/a)	79%	78%	82%
Interviewed of located (c/b)	73	71	76
Response rate (c/a)	57	55	62

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

Table 3.4 Located and Interviewed Original Respondents by 1965 Characteristics^a

	Located	Interviewed of Located	Interviewed of Total
Age			
Eighteen to thirty-five	78%	76%	59%
Thirty-six to fifty	80	69	55
Sex			
Men	81	72	58
Women	77	73	57
Marital Status			
Married	82	73	60
Unmarried	65	71	46
Nativity			
Born in United States	81	72	59
Born in Mexico	69	75	52
Language of interview			
English	84	72	61
Spanish	71	74	52
Years of schooling			
Less than nine	73	75	54
Nine or more	84	71	60
Household income			
Less than \$6,000	75	73	55
\$6,000 or more	84	72	61
Homeownership status			
Home owner	89	71	64
Renter	68	75	51

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aAmong original respondents searched for.

Table 3.5 **Determinants for Locating and Interviewing
Original Respondents^a**

Characteristics	Located	Interviewed
San Antonio	1.05	1.25
Age	0.99	0.99
Male	1.04	0.98
Married	1.51*	1.42*
Born in United States	1.34	1.07
English interview	1.39	1.14
Education	1.04	1.03
Income (thousands of dollars)	1.05	1.00
Home owner	3.22***	1.58**

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Logistic regression run. Adjusted odds ratios presented. Searched sample of original respondents analyzed. Predictors based on 1965 characteristics. See appendix B, table B.1 for full model.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

Table 3.6 **Weights for Bivariate Analyses with Original Respondents^a**

	Poor		Not Poor	
	Married	Unmarried	Married	Unmarried
Los Angeles				
Homeowner	0.584	0.779	0.949	1.168
Not homeowner	1.103	1.256	1.126	1.244
San Antonio				
Homeowner	0.861	1.635	0.809	0.949
Not homeowner	1.038	2.103	0.883	1.071

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aBased on 1965 characteristics.

Table 3.7 **Eligible, Selected, and Interviewed Child Respondents^a**

	Total	No Eligible Children	One Eligible Child	Two Eligible Children	Three to Twelve Eligible Children
a. Families	696	92	100	146	358
b. Eligible children	2,004	0	100	292	1,612
c. Selected children	1,108	0	100	292	716
d. Interviewed children	758	0	65	207	486
Response rate (d/c)	68%	—	65%	71%	69%

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Among children listed on roster in original respondent questionnaire.

Table 3.8 **Determinants of Selecting and Interviewing
Child Respondents^a**

	Selected	Interviewed
Number of eligible children	0.60***	0.69***
Education	1.02	1.08***
Female	0.96	1.28*
San Antonio	0.78*	0.87
Born in United States	1.17	1.25
Birth year	1.00	1.00
Working	0.86	1.11

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Logistic regression run. Adjusted odds ratios presented. Predictors based on characteristics of children listed on child roster in original respondent questionnaire. See appendix B, table B.2 for full model.

* $p < .05$, *** $p < .001$

Table 3.9 **Weights for Bivariate Analyses with Child Respondents^a**

	One Eligible Child	Two Eligible Children	Three Eligible Children	Four or More Eligible Children
Male				
Less than high school	1.663	0.897	0.893	2.627
High school graduate	0.600	0.595	0.820	1.576
Some college	0.475	0.503	1.010	1.540
College graduate	0.493	0.450	0.842	1.478
Female				
Less than high school	0.369	0.480	1.478	1.218
High school graduate	0.517	0.507	0.769	1.671
Some college	0.677	0.465	0.665	1.396
College graduate	0.443	0.458	0.650	0.985

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Based on characteristics of children listed on roster in original respondent questionnaire.

Table 3.10 Children's Generation-Since-Immigration by Parents' Generational Status

Original Respondent Parent	Non-Respondent Parent					Simple Definition for Children
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 2.5	Gen. 2 or 3 ^a	Gen. 3+	
Gen. 1	Gen. 1.5 ^b (38)	Gen. 2.5 (48)	Gen. 2.5 (9)	Gen. 2.5 (18)	Gen. 2.5 (12)	Gen. 2 (185)
	Gen. 2 ^c (60)					
Gen. 2	Gen. 2.5 (44)	Gen. 3 (100)	Gen. 3 (27)	Gen. 3 (46)	Gen. 3 (36)	Gen. 3 (253)
Gen. 2.5	Gen. 2.5 (21)	Gen. 3 (40)	Gen. 3 (24)	Gen. 3 (17)	Gen. 4+ (36)	Gen. 3 (138)
Gen. 3+	Gen. 2.5 (14)	Gen. 3 (45)	Gen. 4+ (15)	Gen. 4+ (36)	Gen. 4+ (72)	Gen. 4+ (182)

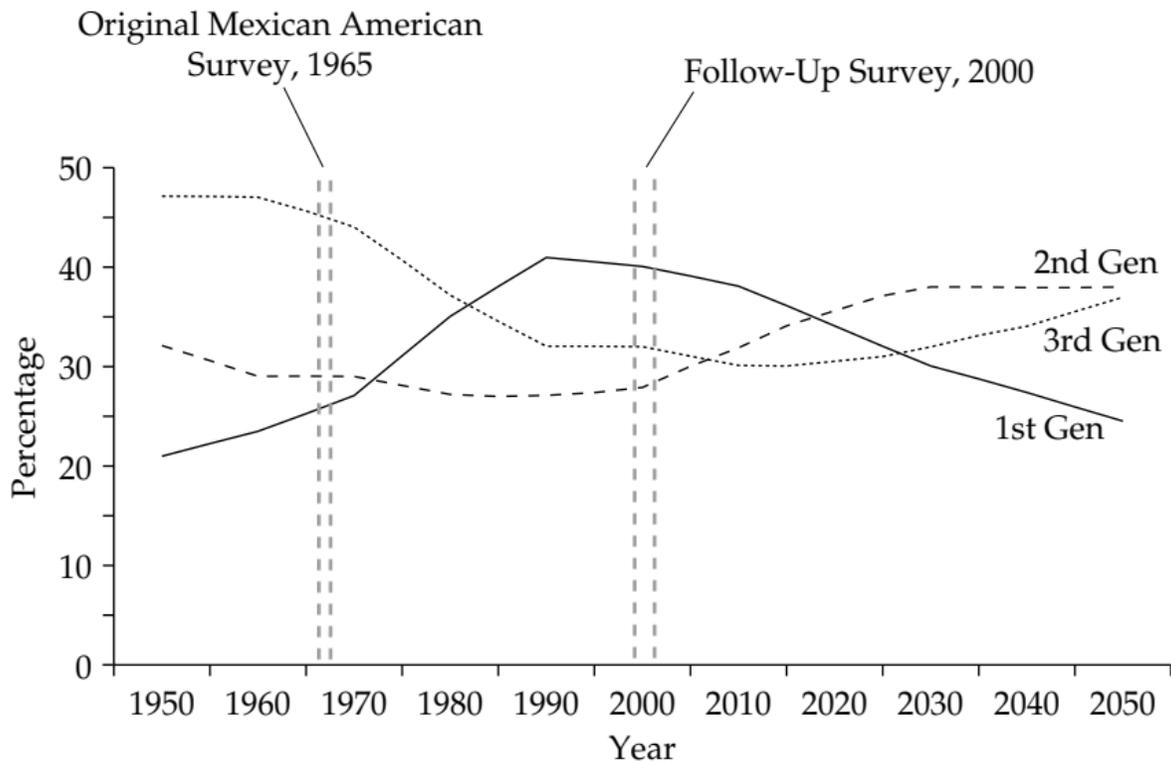
Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aUnable to distinguish whether generation 2 or 3.

^bBorn in Mexico.

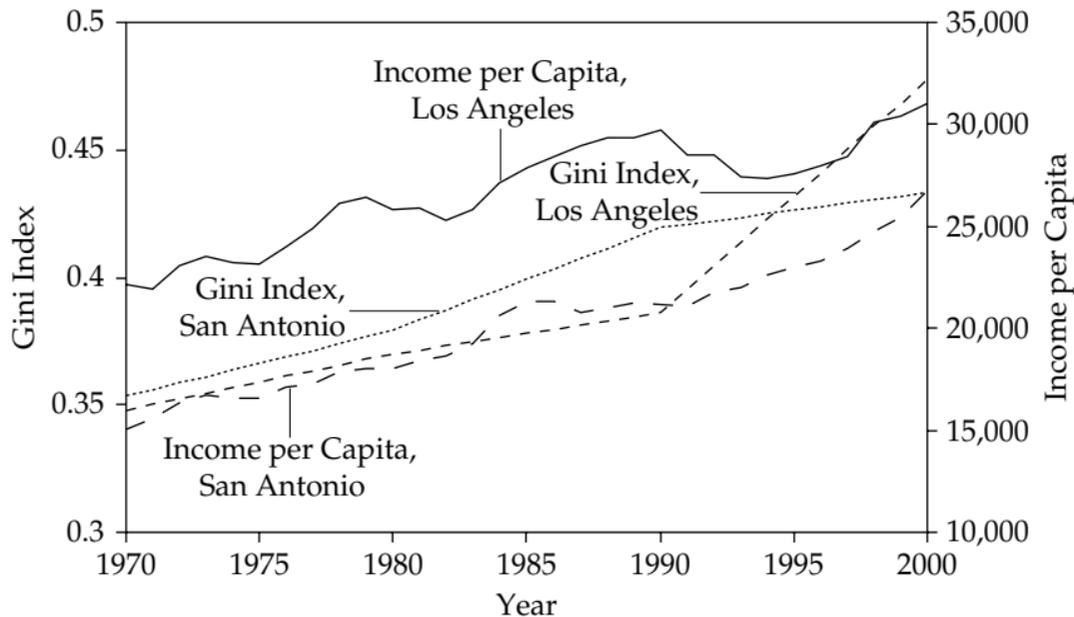
^cU.S. born.

Figure 4.1 Hispanic Population by Generation, 1950 to 2050



Source: Suro and Passel (2003).

Figure 4.2 Gini Index^a and Income per Capita^b by Urban Area^c, 1970 to 2000



Source: Authors' tabulations from decennial censuses 1970 to 2000; Bureau of Economic Analysis (2005).

^a Gini index calculated with personal income data from census data.

^b Income per capita based on personal income divided by population size; calculated by Bureau of Economic Analysis; and adjusted to 2000 dollars.

^c Data for Los Angeles and Bexar Counties.

Table 4.1 Mexican Origin Population in, and Legal Mexican Immigration to, United States, 1850 to 2000

Mexican Origin Population		Mexican Immigrants ^a		Immigrants to Residents
Year	Population	Period	Admitted	
1850	81,508	—	—	—
1880	290,642	—	—	—
1900	401,491	1901 to 1910	49,642	12.4%
1910	640,104	1911 to 1920	219,004	34.2
1920	999,535	1921 to 1930	459,287	46.0
1930	1,500,000 ^b	1931 to 1940	22,319	1.5
1940	1,567,596	1941 to 1950	60,589	3.9
1950	2,489,477	1951 to 1960	299,811	12.0
1960	4,087,546	1961 to 1970	453,937	11.1
1970	5,641,956	1971 to 1980	640,294	11.3
1980	8,740,439	1981 to 1990	1,655,843	18.9
1990	13,495,938	1991 to 2000	2,249,421	16.7
2000	22,338,000	2001 to 2010 ^c	1,790,487	8.0

Source: Gratton and Guttmann (2000); Rumbaut (2006); U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (2005); Office of Immigration Statistics (2003).

^a Immigration statistics not available for Mexicans for 1886 to 1894 and, when available, often did not include land arrivals.

^b Estimate.

^c Projection based on immigrant admits in 2001 to 2003 continuing at same rate until 2010.

Table 4.2 Mexican Origin Classmates by Urban Area, 1965^a

	1930s	1940s	1950s
Los Angeles			
Mostly or all Mexican	84%	84%	83%
All Mexican	48	57	43
San Antonio			
Mostly or all Mexican	91	87	88
All Mexican	66	32	39

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

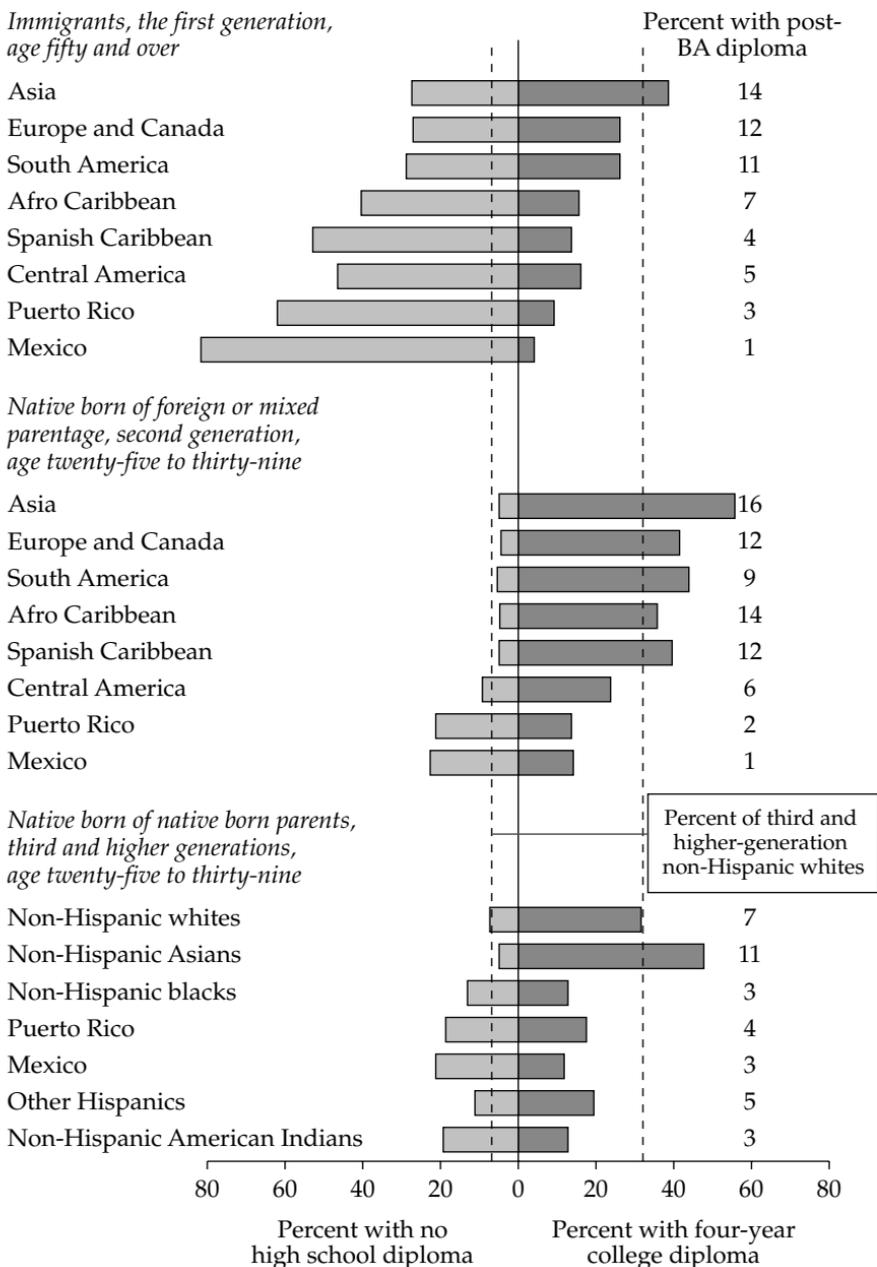
^aBased on question: When you were thirteen or fourteen years old, how many of your schoolmates were of Mexican origin? Among those born in Los Angeles or San Antonio or migrated there before age sixteen. Decade refers to when respondent was age thirteen.

Table 4.3 **Characteristics by Urban Area, 1965**

	Los Angeles	San Antonio
Own television	96%	89%
Own telephone	76	60
With private toilet	95	89
With hot water	99	79
Have \$500 or more in savings	32	14
Monthly income at primary job (mean)	\$439	\$251
Monthly income at all jobs (mean)	\$677	\$260
Earn less than \$3,000 a year	13%	40%
Home value (mean)	\$16,283	\$4,902
Speak only English to children	31%	10%
Frequently attend church	41	62

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

Figure 5.1 Educational Attainment by Generation and Origin, 1998 and 2000



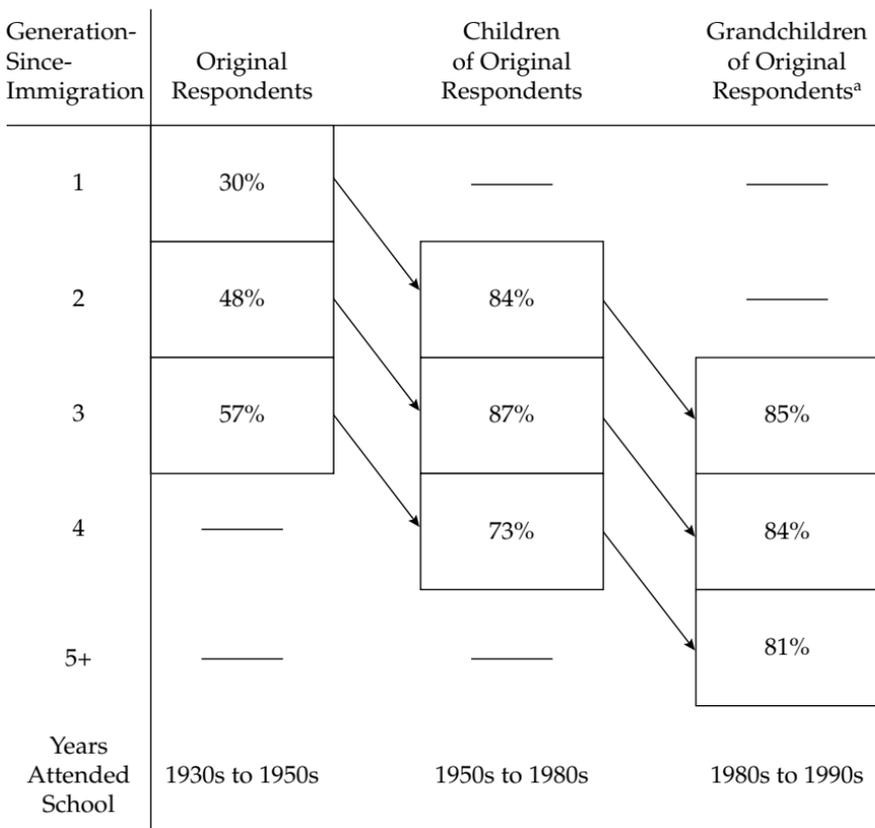
Source: Farley and Alba (2002).

Figure 5.2 Years of Education by Generation-Since-Immigration, 1965 and 2000

Generation-Since-Immigration	Parents of Original Respondents	Original Respondents	Children of Original Respondents
1	4.1	7.4	—
2	6.1	10.0	13.1
3	—	10.4	13.1
4+	—	—	12.4
Years Attended School	1900s to 1930s	1930s to 1950s	1950s to 1980s
Non-Hispanic Whites	9.5	12.5	14.2

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

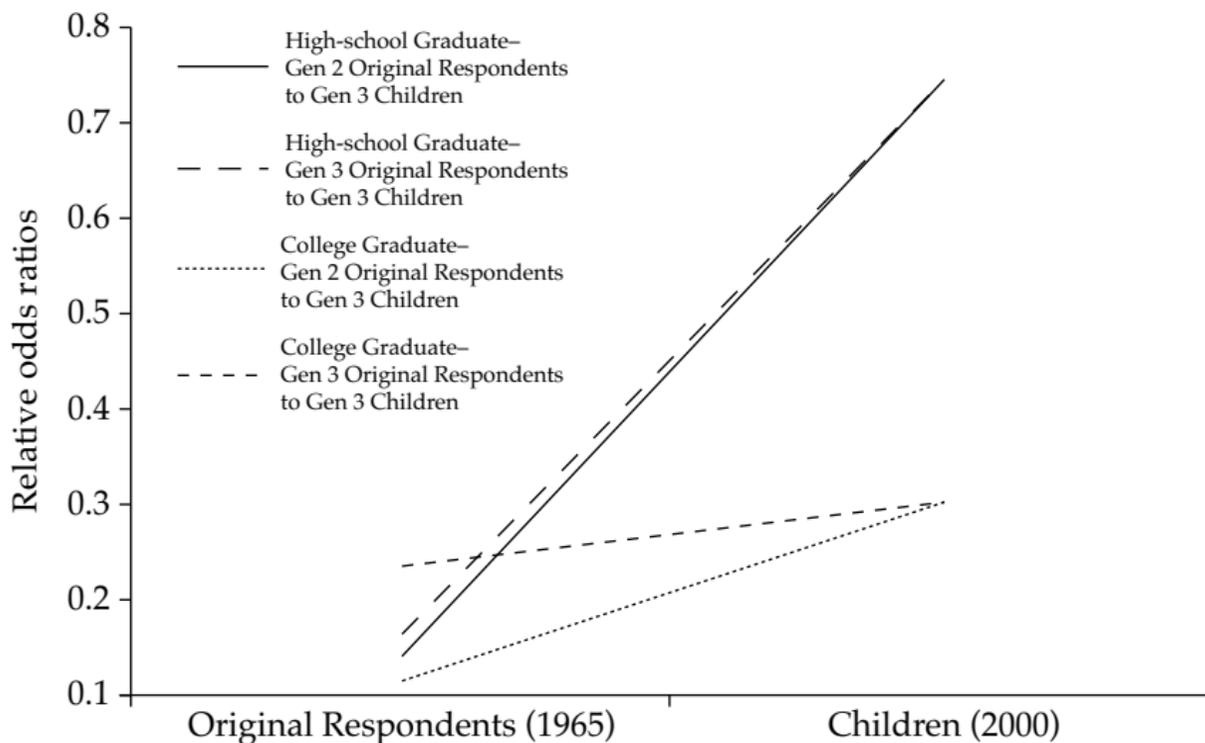
Figure 5.3 High School Graduation by Generation-Since-Immigration, 1965 and 2000



Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a As reported by children, among grandchildren age twenty and older.

Figure 5.4 Relative Odds Ratios of Mexican Americans to Non-Hispanic Whites, 1965 and 2000



Source: Mexican American Study Project.

Table 5.1 Years of Education and Graduation Rates by Race, 1970 and 2000^a

	1970 ^b			2000 ^c		
	Southwest States ^d	Los Angeles	San Antonio	Southwest States ^d	Los Angeles	San Antonio
Years of education						
Mexican Americans	9.7	10.7	9.0	12.3	12.6	12.5
Non-Hispanic whites	12.3	12.6	12.3	14.1	14.2	14.2
Blacks	10.9	11.4	11.0	13.2	13.4	13.5
Asians	—	—	—	14.7	14.6	14.7
High school graduate						
Mexican Americans	44%	51%	37%	74%	76%	77%
Non-Hispanic whites	75	79	74	90	94	95
Blacks	54	63	57	84	84	89
Asians	—	—	—	95	95	93
College graduate ^e						
Mexican Americans	3	4	2	13	13	14
Non-Hispanic whites	15	16	15	35	40	39
Blacks	5	5	4	17	19	21
Asians	—	—	—	54	56	52

Source: Authors' tabulations from decennial censuses, 1970 and 2000.

^a Among U.S. born.

^b 1970 figures among age eighteen to fifty-four.

^c 2000 figures among age thirty-five to fifty-four.

^d Five southwest states: California, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas.

^e 1970 college graduation figures among age twenty-five to fifty-four.

Table 5.2 Years of Education and Graduation Rates by Generation-Since-Immigration, 1965 and 2000

	Original Respondents, 1965 ^a			Original Respondents, 2000			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Years of education	6.8	9.2	9.5	7.4	10.0	10.4	13.1	13.1	12.4
High school graduate	16%	32%	35%	30%	48%	57%	84%	87%	73%
College graduate ^b	2	2	4	7	6	5	13	14	6

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a 1965 figures among age eighteen and older.

^b 1965 college graduation figures among age twenty-five and older.

Table 5.3 Graduation Rates and Relative Odds by Generation-Since-Immigration, 1965 and 2000

	Original Respondents, 1965			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
High school graduate						
Mexican Americans	16%	32%	35%	84%	87%	73%
Non-Hispanic whites	75	75	75	90	90	90
Relative odds Mexican to white ^a	0.06	0.14	0.16	0.58	0.74	0.30
College graduate						
Mexican Americans	2%	2%	4%	13%	14%	6%
Non-Hispanic whites	15	15	15	35	35	35
Relative odds Mexican to white ^a	0.12	0.12	0.24	0.28	0.30	0.12

Source: Mexican American Study Project; authors' tabulations from decennial censuses, 1970 and 2000.

^aOdds for Mexican Americans are $p/(1-p)$ and similarly for non-Hispanic whites. Relative odds are odds for Mexican Americans divided by odds for non-Hispanic whites.

Table 5.4 Intergenerational Educational Mobility by Race, 1988^a

Respondent's Education	Father's Education		
	Less than High School Graduate	High School Graduate and Some College	College Graduate
Mexican Americans			
Less than high school graduate	41%	35%	— ^b
High school graduate and some college	53	62	— ^b
College graduate	6	3	— ^b
Non-Hispanic white			
Less than high school graduate	19	6	2
High school graduate and some college	68	68	41
College graduate	13	27	57
Blacks			
Less than high school graduate	28	11	4
High school graduate and some college	61	72	60
College graduate	11	17	36

Source: Authors' tabulations from National Survey of Households and Families, 1988.

^a Among respondents age twenty-five and older and U.S.-born.

^b Only six respondents among Mexican American with college-educated parents.

Table 5.5 Intergenerational Educational Mobility by Generation-Since-Immigration, 2000

Child's Education	Father's Education		
	Less than High School Graduate	High School Graduate and Some College	College Graduate
Generation 2			
Less than high school graduate	18%	10%	— ^a
High school graduate and some college	70	79	— ^a
College graduate	12	10	— ^a
Generation 3+			
Less than high school graduate	24	10	0
High school graduate and some college	71	70	81
College graduate	6	20	18

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aOnly nine respondents among generation 2 with college-educated parents.

Table 5.6 Parental Status and Resources and Years of Education, 2000

	Years of Education	Relationship with Education ^a
Father's education		0.10***
Nine or less years	12.4	
More than nine years	13.5	
Mother's education		0.08***
Nine or less years	12.5	
More than nine years	13.4	
Parents' income		0.06*
\$6,000 or less	12.5	
More than \$6,000	13.4	
Parent was homeowner		0.32†
Renter	12.5	
Owner	13.3	
Number of siblings		-0.08*
One to three siblings	13.5	
More than three siblings	12.7	

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aLinear regression run. Unstandardized coefficients presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering. Father's education, mother's education, parents' income, and number of siblings entered as continuous variables in regression model. See appendix B, table B.3 for full model.

†p<.10, *p<.05, ***p<.001

Table 5.7 Cultural Deficits and Years of Education, 2000

	Years of Education	Relationship with Education ^a
Parent is Spanish monolingual		-0.18
Not Spanish monolingual	13.0	
Spanish monolingual	12.6	
Parent spoke Spanish to child		0.20
Did not speak Spanish to child	13.0	
Spoke Spanish to child	12.8	
Parent's college aspirations for children		0.04
Had less than college aspirations	12.7	
Had college aspirations	13.3	

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aLinear regression run. Unstandardized coefficients presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering. See appendix B, table B.3 for full model.

Table 5.8 Social Capital and Years of Education, 2000

	Years of Education	Relationship with Education ^a
Child's exposure to professionals		0.23**
Did not know professionals	12.7	
Knew professionals	13.3	
Parent attended church weekly		0.45*
Did not attend church weekly	12.6	
Attended church weekly	13.3	
Parent communicated with school		0.36*
Did not communicate	12.7	
Communicated with school	13.1	
Parent is non-Hispanic		0.21
Hispanic	12.9	
Not Hispanic	13.4	

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aLinear regression run. Unstandardized coefficients presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering. See appendix B, table B.3 for full model.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table 5.9 Residential and Educational Segregation and Years of Education, 2000

	Years of Educ.	Relationship of Continuous Seg. with Educ. ^a	Relationship of Extreme Seg. with Educ.
Res. seg. (census)			
Proportion Hispanic in neighborhood, 1965		-0.24	
0 to .2	13.4		
.2 to .4	13.0		
.4 to .6	12.9		
.6 to .8	13.0		
.8 to 1.0	12.5		-0.22
Res. seg. (self reported)			
Mexican comp. of neighborhood		-0.13†	
None or few	13.1		
Half	12.9		
Most	13.3		
All	12.5		-0.50**
Educ. seg. (self reported)			
Mexican comp. of high school		0.03	
None or few	13.2		
Half	12.7		
Most	13.1		
All	12.8		0.12

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aLinear regression run. Unstandardized coefficients presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering. Measures of residential and educational segregation included in separate regression models and entered as continuous variables. See appendix B, table B.3 for full model.

†p<.10; **p<.01

Table 5.10 Industrial Structure and Years of Education, 2000

	Years of Education	Relationship with Education ^a
Urban area		0.07
Los Angeles (reference)	13.0	
San Antonio	12.7	
Head held manufacturing job in 1965 ^b		-0.26
Not in manufacturing	13.3	
Worked in manufacturing	13.1	

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aLinear regression run. Unstandardized coefficients presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering. See appendix B, table B.3 for full model.

^bRespondents with missing information on head's job have 12.7 years of education.

Table 5.11 Institutional Structure and Years of Education, 2000

	Years of Education	Relationship with Education ^a
Catholic or private high school		0.97***
Public	12.8	
Catholic or private	14.5	

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aLinear regression run. Unstandardized coefficients presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering. See appendix B, table B.3 for full model.

*** $p < .001$

Table 5.12 Individual Characteristics and Years of Education, 2000

	Years of Education	Relationship with Education ^a
Skin color		0.07
Lighter	12.8	
Darker	13.0	
Age		0.00
Age forty or younger	13.0	
Older than forty years old	12.9	
Gender		-0.26†
Male (reference)	13.0	
Female	12.8	

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aLinear regression run. Unstandardized coefficients presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering. Skin color and age included as a continuous variable in regression model. See appendix B, table B.3 for full model.

†p<.10

Table 5.13 **Generation-Since-Immigration and Years of Education, 2000**

	Years of Education	Relationship with Education ^a
Generation-since-immigration		
1.5	13.3	1.46**
2	13.1	0.94**
2.5	13.2	0.40†
3 (reference)	13.0	
4+	12.5	-0.08

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aLinear regression run. Unstandardized coefficients presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering. See appendix B, table B.3 for full model.

† $p < .10$, ** $p < .01$

Table 6.1 Industry^a by Urban Area, 1965 and 2000^b

	Original Respondents, 1965		Original Respondents, 2000		Children	
	Los Angeles	San Antonio	Los Angeles	San Antonio	Los Angeles	San Antonio
Manufacturing	51%	21%	36%	10%	16%	11%
Construction	10	8	13	11	8	4
Transportation, communications, utilities	9	9	10	9	9	6
Trade	13	14	14	19	17	16
Business and financial services	2	5	6	8	14	21
Personal services	4	10	5	7	4	7
Public administration and professional services	8	17	16	22	31	33
Military	2	16	0	15	1	1

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Current or last job.

^b Among original respondent heads of households in 1965 and children of heads.

Table 6.2 Personal Income^a by Race, 1970 and 2000^b

	Male		Female	
	1970 ^c	2000	1970 ^c	2000
Mexican Americans				
Five southwest states	29,121	25,887	17,003	20,358
Los Angeles	34,010	32,631	20,224	26,109
San Antonio	25,253	23,406	15,903	23,406
Non-Hispanic whites				
Five southwest states	43,310	54,025	21,957	35,175
Los Angeles	47,730	65,784	24,628	45,300
San Antonio	38,198	49,794	20,718	31,302
Blacks				
Five southwest states	27,144	33,290	16,971	27,916
Los Angeles	31,153	37,266	20,511	32,441
San Antonio	21,961	30,771	15,557	26,122
Asians				
Five southwest states	—	48,623	—	34,977
Los Angeles	—	50,637	—	39,678
San Antonio	—	49,161	—	30,117

Source: Authors' tabulations of decennial censuses 1970 and 2000.

^aPersonal income includes earnings, as well as business income, interest, dividends, pensions, and government assistance.

^bAmong age eighteen and fifty-four and full time workers and U.S. born.

^c1970 figures adjusted to 2000 dollars.

Table 6.3 Earnings and Income by Generation-Since-Immigration, 1965 and 2000

	Original Respondents, 1965 ^a			Original Respondents, 2000			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Personal earnings ^b	\$25,556	\$29,243	\$29,319	\$25,923	\$29,748	\$29,151	\$36,343	\$37,615	\$30,559
Family income ^c	\$32,404	\$35,654	\$35,537	\$25,445	\$28,442	\$28,952	\$53,174	\$53,634	\$43,891
Below poverty ^d	25%	20%	20%	38%	37%	38%	17%	14%	21%
High family income ^e	11	13	12	10	14	16	47	47	36

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a 1965 figures adjusted to 2000 dollars.

^b Personal earnings includes wages and business income; among workers.

^c Family income based on husband's and wife's income and includes personal income, interest, dividends, pensions, and government assistance.

^d Below poverty based on family income using government thresholds (based on family size and composition).

^e High family income more than \$50,000 in 2000 dollars.

Table 6.4 Earnings and Income by Urban Area, 1965 and 2000

	Original Respondents, 1965 ^a		Original Respondents, 2000		Children	
	Los Angeles	San Antonio	Los Angeles	San Antonio	Los Angeles	San Antonio
Personal earnings ^b	\$31,355	\$20,411	\$31,252	\$22,056	\$37,463	\$32,595
Family income ^c	\$38,566	\$24,873	\$30,484	\$22,593	\$54,730	\$45,145
Poverty ^d	12%	41%	34%	53%	15%	19%
High family income ^e	15	3	15	11	48	38

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a 1965 figures adjusted to 2000 dollars.

^b Personal earnings includes wages and business income; among workers.

^c Family income based on husband's and wife's income and includes personal income, interest, dividends, pensions, and government assistance.

^d Below poverty based on family income using government thresholds (based on family size and composition).

^e High family income more than \$50,000 in 2000 dollars.

Table 6.5 Occupational Distribution and Occupational Index by Generation-Since-Immigration, 1965 and 2000

	Original Respondents, 1965			Original Respondents, 2000			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Occupational distribution									
Professional or manager	8%	10%	7%	12%	14%	16%	28%	26%	18%
Technical or administrative	10	15	20	21	26	27	38	35	32
Total white collar	18	25	27	33	40	43	66	60	50
Service	5	12	4	13	19	19	12	10	17
Production or repair	20	24	28	19	16	17	10	16	20
Operatives or laborer	57	40	42	35	24	21	12	14	14
Total blue collar	77	64	60	54	40	38	22	30	34
Mean occupational index ^a	28.5	29.9	30.5	28.0	30.2	31.5	36.4	36.1	32.1

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aOccupational index ranges from zero to one-hundred and a composite of education and wages for workers in detailed occupational categories calculated separately for men and women.

Table 6.6 Government Worker, Self-Employment, and Union Status by Urban Area, 2000

	Original Respondents		Children	
	Los Angeles	San Antonio	Los Angeles	San Antonio
Government worker	20%	33%	19%	27%
Self employed	14	17	21	9
Union member	41	13	23	12

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

Table 6.7 Homeownership and Wealth by Generation-Since-Immigration, 1965 and 2000

	Original Respondents, 1965			Original Respondents, 2000			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Owns own home	54%	55%	47%	73%	73%	65%	59%	58%	49%
Owns more than one home	— ^a	— ^a	— ^a	22	22	23	14	12	10
Net worth ^b	— ^a	— ^a	— ^a	\$131,122	\$111,582	\$132,478	\$48,424	\$44,617	\$38,364

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Data not collected in 1965 survey.

^b Net worth based on equity in home(s) and financial assets minus debts.

Table 6.8 Homeownership and Wealth by Urban Area, 1965 and 2000

	Original Respondents, 1965		Original Respondents, 2000		Children	
	Los Angeles	San Antonio	Los Angeles	San Antonio	Los Angeles	San Antonio
Owns own home	43%	65%	69%	77%	53%	64%
Owns more than one home	— ^a	— ^a	22	26	13	15
Net worth ^b	— ^a	— ^a	\$141,302	\$72,694	\$51,711	\$40,269

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aData not collected in 1965 survey.

^bNet worth based on equity in home(s) and financial assets minus debts.

Table 6.9 Key Determinants of Socioeconomic Status, 2000^a

	Occupational Status	Earnings (Dollars)	Income (Dollars)	Net Worth (Dollars)
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)				
1.5	0.57	-354	5,900	11,779
2	0.30	-4,418	-2,584	13,372
2.5	-0.76	-2,324	-630	342
4+	-1.16	-3,663	-777	782
Education	2.99***	4,043***	6,177***	8,977***
Telephone interview (2000)		7,479**	7,816*	25,650*
Work experience ^b		240*		
Age ^b				2,917***
Female		-1,2895***		

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Only significant or substantive variables presented. Linear regression run. Unstandardized coefficients presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering. See appendix B, table B.4 for full model.

^b Age and work experience not included in model together because highly correlated.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Table 6.10 **Gang Knowledge and Involvement by Generation-Since-Immigration, 2000**

	Original Respondents			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Know about gang lifestyle	38%	55%	61%	77%	65%	65%
Family member involved in gang lifestyle	4	9	14	24	22	26
Respondent involved in gang lifestyle	3	6	6	12	14	10
Interviewer report of gang lifestyle	0	2	3	4	8	6

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

Table 7.1 Residential Segregation Between Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites, 1960 to 2000

	1960 ^a	1970 ^b	1980 ^c	1990 ^d	2000 ^d
Dissimilarity index					
Los Angeles	57	47	57	61	63
San Antonio	64	59	57	54	51
Isolation index					
Los Angeles	—	38	55 ^e	71	78
San Antonio	—	68	68 ^e	69	70

Source: Grebler, Moore and Guzmán (1970); Massey and Denton (1987); Iceland, Weinberg, and Steinmetz (2002).

^a 1960 data from Grebler, Moore and Guzmán (1970).

^b 1970 data from Massey and Denton (1987).

^c 1980 data from Massey and Denton (1987) and Iceland, Weinberg, and Steinmetz (2002).

^d 1990 and 2000 data from Iceland, Weinberg, and Steinmetz (2002).

^e Massey and Denton (1987) and Iceland, Weinberg, and Steinmetz (2002) indexes for isolation differ. Massey and Denton report an isolation index of 50 for Los Angeles and 67 for San Antonio while Iceland, Weinberg, and Steinmetz report 60 and 70 for respective urban areas. Midpoint used.

Table 7.2 Place of Residence by Urban Area, 2000

	Los Angeles	San Antonio
Original respondents		
Los Angeles County or San Antonio City	73%	96%
In other part of urban area ^a	12	3
In other part of same state (California or Texas)	7	1
In other part of West and Southwest	8	0
In other part of United States	0	0
Total	100	100
Children		
Los Angeles County or San Antonio City	61	81
In other part of urban area ^a	16	9
In other part of same state (California or Texas)	10	6
In other part of West and Southwest	10	3
In other part of United States	2	2
Total	100	100

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aIn Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, and Ventura Counties; in San Antonio, within thirty-five mile radius of San Antonio.

Table 7.3 Racial and Immigrant Composition of Neighborhood^a by Generation-Since-Immigration, 1965 and 2000

	Original Respondents, 1965			Original Respondents, 2000			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Hispanic origin ^b									
0 to 24.9 percent	25%	23%	32%	9%	11%	18%	21%	24%	36%
25 to 49.9 percent	16	28	29	22	24	30	25	31	25
50 to 74.9 percent	36	22	19	17	17	15	26	20	18
75 to 100 percent	23	27	19	52	47	37	28	25	20
Racial composition ^c									
Hispanic	54	52	43	68	64	55	53	50	44
Non-Hispanic white	36	42	50	21	23	30	31	36	39
Black	7	4	4	2	3	4	5	4	5
Other or Asian ^d	3	3	3	7	8	9	8	8	9
Immigrant ^c	16	15	13	32	28	26	25	23	21

Source: Mexican American Study Project; authors' tabulations of decennial censuses, 1970 and 2000.

^a Census tract.

^b Percent in each category.

^c Average percent for group.

^d Other in 1970 and Asian in 2000.

Table 7.4 Racial and Immigrant Composition of Neighborhood^a by Urban Area, 1965 and 2000

	Original Respondents, 1965		Original Respondents, 2000		Children	
	Los Angeles	San Antonio	Los Angeles	San Antonio	Los Angeles	San Antonio
Hispanic origin ^b						
0 to 24.9 percent	25%	27%	17%	1%	31%	12%
25 to 49.9 percent	29	14	30	7	31	19
50 to 74.9 percent	20	34	18	17	20	23
75 to 100 percent	26	25	35	74	17	46
Racial composition ^c						
Hispanic	49	56	56	82	43	65
Non-Hispanic white	41	38	27	14	38	28
Black	6	6	3	2	5	4
Other or Asian ^d	5	0	11	1	11	1
Immigrant ^c	19	7	33	16	27	12

Source: Mexican American Study Project; authors' tabulations of decennial censuses, 1970 and 2000.

^aCensus tract.

^bPercent in each category.

^cAverage percent for group.

^dOther in 1970 and Asian in 2000.

Table 7.5 Key Determinants of Hispanic Neighborhood, 2000^a

	Hispanic Neighborhood
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)	
1.5	-1.59
2	-3.14
2.5	-0.06
4+	-3.50
Education	-2.64***
San Antonio (1965)	14.26***
Proportion Hispanic in neighborhood (1965)	11.55**
Telephone interview (2000)	-14.13***
Any children under eighteen in household	-3.98†

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aOnly significant variables or substantive variables presented. Linear regression run. Unstandardized coefficients presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering. See appendix B, table B.5 for full model.

†p<.10, **p<.01, ***p<.001

Table 7.6 Contact with Various Racial, Ethnic, or Immigration Groups by Generation-Since-Immigration, 2000^a

	Original Respondents			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Mexican Americans	77%	77%	71%	83%	82%	78%
Mexican immigrants	53	41	37	56	37	29
Other Hispanics	37	21	21	33	26	16
Anglos or whites	35	56	64	75	74	73
Blacks	11	15	17	31	26	21
Asians	6	9	8	26	20	16

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Based on question: How much contact do you have with [particular group]? Would you say none at all, a little, some, or a lot? Report "a lot" of contact.

Table 7.7 Contact with Various Racial, Ethnic, or Immigrant Groups by Urban Area, 2000^a

	Original Respondents		Children	
	Los Angeles	San Antonio	Los Angeles	San Antonio
Mexican Americans	72%	83%	76%	87%
Mexican immigrants	45	39	47	32
Other Hispanics	30	11	31	18
Anglos or whites	53	52	74	77
Blacks	13	17	26	30
Asians	10	5	24	13

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aBased on question: How much contact do you have with [particular group]? Would you say none at all, a little, some, or a lot? Report "a lot" of contact.

Table 7.8 Mexican Origin Friends and Attend Latino Church by Generation-Since-Immigration, 1965 and 2000

	<u>Original Respondents, 1965</u>			<u>Original Respondents, 2000</u>			<u>Children, 2000</u>		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Have Mexican friends									
None or few	8%	13%	17%	18%	26%	26%	25%	33%	33%
Half	— ^a	— ^a	— ^a	12	22	23	26	23	24
Most	38	55	63	42	30	30	29	31	29
All	54	31	19	27	22	20	20	13	14
Mostly Latino congregation	87	80	71	45	39	23	39	30	31

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aCategory not used in 1965 questionnaire.

Table 7.9 Intermarriage by Generation-Since-Immigration, 2000^a

	Original Respondents			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Intermarried	10%	15%	17%	18%	32%	38%
Anglo or white or other ^b	9	15	16	16	30	36
Black	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	1	0	1	2	1	2
Married to Hispanic	90	85	83	82	68	62
Mexican immigrant	46	17	10	23	10	3
Mexican, U.S. born	41	65	67	53	51	54
Other Hispanic immigrant	3	1	1	3	0	0
Other Hispanic, U.S. born	1	2	6	3	6	5

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Based on questions: Is your spouse (or last spouse): a Mexican origin person, a Hispanic that is not of Mexican origin, Anglo, black, Asian or other?; followed by: Is your spouse (or last spouse) an immigrant?

^b Nearly all of "other" appear to be non-Hispanic white but were not identified in that category probably because Anglo used as response category.

Table 7.10 Intermarriage by Urban Area, 2000^a

	Original Respondents		Children	
	Los Angeles	San Antonio	Los Angeles	San Antonio
Intermarried	17%	5%	37%	13%
Anglo or white or other ^b	16	5	35	12
Black	0	0	0	1
Asian	1	0	2	0
Married to Hispanic	83	95	63	87
Mexican immigrant	26	13	13	10
Mexican, U.S. born	53	76	43	73
Other Hispanic immigrant	1	1	1	0
Other Hispanic, U.S. born	2	5	5	4

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aBased on questions: Is your spouse (or last spouse): a Mexican origin person, a Hispanic that is not of Mexican origin, Anglo, black, Asian or other?; followed by: Is your spouse (or last spouse) an immigrant?

^bNearly all of "other" appear to be non-Hispanic white but were not identified in that category probably because Anglo used as response category.

Table 7.11 Key Determinants of Married to a Hispanic, 2000^a

	Married to a Hispanic
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)	
1.5	0.84
2	1.39
2.5	1.22
4+	1.11
Education	0.80***
Parent is non-Hispanic	0.19***
San Antonio (1965)	2.55*
Proportion Hispanic in neighborhood (1965)	3.02***
Telephone interview (2000)	0.53**
First marriage	5.17***
Age at first marriage	0.92***

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Only significant variables or substantive variables presented. Logistic regression run. Adjusted odds ratios presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering. See appendix B, table B.6 for full model.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Table 7.12 Object to Children Marrying Other Racial or Ethnic or Immigrant Groups by Generation-Since-Immigration, 1965 and 2000

	Original Respondents, 1965 ^a			Original Respondents, 2000 ^b			Children, 2000 ^b		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Anglos or white	12%	13%	13%	19%	14%	13%	20%	15%	13%
Asian	— ^c	— ^c	— ^c	41	40	32	45	36	37
Black	83	88	91	51	52	57	54	50	46
Mexican American	— ^c	— ^c	— ^c	3	1	1	2	4	9
Mexican immigrant	— ^c	— ^c	— ^c	7	18	21	15	25	25
Other Hispanic	— ^c	— ^c	— ^c	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d	20	17	23

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Report find marriage “distasteful.”

^b Report object “somewhat,” “strongly,” or “very strongly.”

^c Question not asked in 1965.

^d Question not asked of original respondents in 2000 interview.

Table 7.13 Object to Sending Children to Schools with Other Racial or Ethnic or Immigrant Groups by Generation-Since-Immigration, 2000^a

	Original Respondents			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Anglos or white	9%	10%	5%	14%	12%	7%
Asian	12	21	13	22	26	21
Black	21	32	21	38	32	27
Mexican American	9	5	5	5	9	10
Mexican immigrant	10	17	17	16	24	23
Other Hispanic	— ^b	— ^b	— ^b	12	17	13

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Report object somewhat, strongly, or very strongly.

^b Question not asked of original respondents in 2000.

Figure 8.1 Spoke English to Children by Generation-Since-Immigration, 1965 and 2000^a

Generation-Since-Immigration	Parents of Original Respondents ^b		Original Respondents		Children of Original Respondents
			1965	2000	2000
1	6%		11%	17%	—
2	20%		31%	57%	74%
3	—		41%	62%	82%
4+	—		—	—	83%

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Report spoke “mostly” or “only” English.

^b As reported by original respondents.

Table 8.1 English Language Proficiency by Generation-Since-Immigration, 2000

	Original Respondents		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3
English well or very well			
Understand	51%	93%	96%
Speak	49	92	96
Read	47	85	92
Write	33	82	90
Average proficiency ^a	3.4	5.2	5.4
Los Angeles ^a	3.5	5.3	5.5
San Antonio ^a	3.0	4.9	5.2

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Response categories range from (1) not at all to (5) very well and (6) English monolingual.

Table 8.2 Spanish Language Proficiency by Generation-Since-Immigration, 2000

	Original Respondents ^a			Children ^b		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Spanish well to very well						
Understand	98%	89%	82%	89%	57%	46%
Speak	98	87	75	79	40	36
Read	91	42	33	43	19	11
Write	89	39	26	36	11	7
Average proficiency	5.3	3.9	3.5	3.7	2.8	2.3
Los Angeles	5.3	3.9	3.3	3.7	2.6	2.0
San Antonio	5.2	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.1

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Response categories range from (1) not at all to (5) very well and (6) Spanish monolingual for original respondents.

^b Scale range from (1) not at all to (5) very well for children.

Table 8.3 English Use with Family by Generation-Since-Immigration, 2000

	Original Respondents			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
My parents spoke to me in English ^a	1%	6%	20%	13%	55%	67%
I spoke to my parents in English ^a	0	8	23	21	64	75
I spoke or speak to my children in English ^a	17	57	62	74	82	83
My children spoke or speak to me in English ^a	30	69	74	82	92	94

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aReport speaking "mostly" or "only" English.

Table 8.4 Language Use by Generation-Since-Immigration, 2000

	Original Respondents			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Frequently mix Spanish and English ^a	19%	26%	22%	29%	21%	13%
Used both languages in interview ^b	22	34	25	26	10	5
Spanish accent when speaking English ^c	88	53	48	38	26	24
Answered interview in English ^d	52	88	97	100	100	100

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aSelf report of mixing language.

^bInterviewer report of respondent speaking both languages.

^cInterviewer report of accented English during interview.

^dAll children answered interview in English.

Table 8.5 Key Determinants of Spanish Proficiency, 2000^a

	Spanish Proficiency ^b
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)	
1.5	0.73***
2	0.37**
2.5	0.32***
4+	-0.20*
Education	0.09***
Mother's education	-0.02*
Parent spoke Spanish to child	0.88***
Parent is non-Hispanic	-0.30*
San Antonio (1965)	0.36***
Female	0.13*

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Only significant variables or substantive variables presented. Linear regression run. Unstandardized coefficients presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering. See appendix B, table B.7 for full model.

^b Based on average proficiency reported on table 8.2.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

**Table 8.6 Spanishness of Birth Names
by Generation-Since-Immigration, 2000**

	Original Respondents			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Spanish, not translatable (5)	43%	33%	24%	20%	8%	10%
Spanish, translatable (4) (Spanish)	41 (84)	31 (64)	29 (53)	39 (59)	26 (34)	16 (26)
Language neutral (3)	10	16	15	15	16	24
English, translatable (2)	5	16	25	22	39	42
English, not translatable (1) (English)	1 (6)	4 (20)	7 (32)	3 (25)	11 (50)	7 (50)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average score of Spanishness (1–5) ^a	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.5	2.8	2.8

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Five categories range scale of (1) English names not translatable into Spanish (Ashley, Bruce), (2) English names translatable (Marie, Michael), (3) language neutral names (Andrea, Daniel), (4) Spanish names translatable (Maria, Miguel), and (5) Spanish names not translatable (Guadalupe).

Table 8.7 Key Determinants of Spanish Birth Name, 2000^a

	Spanish Birth Name ^b
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)	
1.5	0.80***
2	0.52**
2.5	0.58***
4+	0.11
Father's education	-0.06***
Mother's education	-0.02*
Parent is non-Hispanic	-0.38*
Parents were married	-0.23†
San Antonio (1965)	0.39**

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Only significant variables or substantive variables presented. Linear regression run. Unstandardized coefficients presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering. See appendix B, table B.8 for full model.

^b Education not included in this model.

†p<.10, *p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

Table 8.8 Religion and Religiosity by Generation-Since-Immigration, 1965 and 2000

	Original Respondents, 1965			Original Respondents, 2000			Children, 2000		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
	Catholic	91%	90%	86%	81%	82%	84%	72%	67%
Attend church weekly	61	44	49	54	52	47	36	33	25

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

Table 8.9 Detailed Religion by Generation-Since-Immigration, 2000

	Original Respondents			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Catholic	81%	82%	84%	72%	67%	58%
Non-Catholic	19	18	16	28	33	42
Evangelical or fundamentalist ^a	13	12	12	17	22	26
Other ^b	5	3	3	4	4	7
No religion	2	2	1	8	6	9

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Also includes non-denominational Christian.

^b Other includes mainline Protestant, Church of Latter-Day Saints, Jehovah's Witnesses, Jewish, New Age, Native American.

Table 8.10 **Children Ever Born and Siblings by
Generation-Since-Immigration, 2000**

	Original Respondents			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Number of children ever born ^a	5.2	4.6	5.0	2.5	2.7	2.5
Number of siblings ^b	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.5	4.3	4.5

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Women over age forty-five.

^b All respondents.

Table 8.11 Key Determinants of Children Ever Born, 2000^a

	Children Ever Born
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)	
1.5	-0.24
2	-0.12
2.5	0.16*
4+	0.03
Education	-0.08***
Age	0.01*

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Only significant variables or substantive variables presented. Poisson regression run. Unstandardized coefficients presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering. See appendix B, table B.9 for full model.

* $p < .05$, *** $p < .001$

Table 8.12 Attitudes About Gender and Family by Generation-Since-Immigration, 2000^a

	Original Respondents			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Gender						
Women dependent ^b	78%	63%	62%	58%	41%	33%
Men's authority ^c	42	27	21	18	15	8
Family						
Children can disagree ^d	34	37	47	41	45	36
Individual responsibility ^e	38	27	24	20	15	16

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Report "agree" or "strongly agree."

^b Item is "Girls should live at home until married."

^c Item is "Men should have last word."

^d Item is "It is ok for children to disagree with parents."

^e Item is "Each person should be responsible for themselves, not rely on family."

Table 8.13 Favorite Music by Generation-Since-Immigration, 2000

	Original Respondents			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
American, black	20%	37%	46%	55%	59%	65%
Chicano (oldies, Tex-Mex, Latin)	3	15	23	27	29	25
Mexican	74	44	29	15	9	9
No preference	3	4	1	3	3	0

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

Table 8.14 Mexican Holidays, History and Traditions, and Values by Generation-Since-Immigration, 2000

	Original Respondents			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Celebrate any Mexican holidays	65%	52%	37%	58%	54%	52%
Average number of holidays celebrated	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.9
Mexican history and traditions important ^a	88%	86%	81%	98%	89%	93%
Mexican values important ^b	91	85	80	96	87	87

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Report “important” or “very important” that children learn Mexican history and traditions.

^b Report “important” or “very important” that children learn Mexican values.

Table 9.1 Ethnic Label, 1965 and 2000

	Original Respondents 1965	Original Respondents 2000	Children
Mexican or Mexicano	37%	33%	17%
Mexican American	20	41	44
Mexican American	20	39	38
Chicano		1	3
American Mexican		1	2
Mexican mixed		0	1
Pan-ethnic	33	16	29
Latin American	24	0	0
Spanish or Spanish American	9	4	1
Hispanic		10	25
Latino		2	2
American and other	10	10	10
American	8	9	8
Anglo		0	1
White		0	1
Other	2	1	0

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

Table 9.2 **Second Ethnic Label Question by Language of Interview, 1965^a**

	Original Respondents		
	English Questionnaire	Spanish Questionnaire	All
Mexicano	45%	65%	49%
Mexico Americano	20	15	19
Latino	18	14	17
Hispano	2	1	1
Tejano	2	1	1
Americano	7	2	6
Other	6	2	6
Total	100	100	100
Number of valid responses	637	172	809
Number missing responses	93	291	384

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Asked in Spanish using different response categories in both English and Spanish questionnaires.

Table 9.3 **Second Ethnic and Racial Response Among Those Who Identified as White, American, or Other, Children, 2000**

	Number Out of Previous Category
Identified as White, American, or other	85
Identified as Mexican or Hispanic to second ethnicity question	44
Identified as Mexican or Hispanic racial question	15
Identified as Mexican at least some of the time	13
Did not identify as Mexican or Hispanic	13

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

Table 9.4 Ethnic Label by Urban Area, 1965 and 2000

	Los Angeles	San Antonio
Original respondents, 1965		
Mexican	45%	21%
Mexican American	26	7
Latin American	6	59
Spanish American or Spanish speaking American or other	10 12	6 6
Original respondents, 2000		
Mexican or Mexicano	38	23
Mexican American	42	39
Latin American or Spanish	3	7
Hispanic	5	18
Latino	2	3
American or other	10	10
Children		
Mexican or Mexicano	22	9
Mexican American (Chicano)	47 (4)	37 (1)
Latin American or Spanish	2	1
Hispanic	14	46
Latino	3	0
American or Other	12	7

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

Table 9.5 Ethnic Label by Generation-Since-Immigration, 1965 and 2000

	Original Respondents, 1965			Original Respondents, 2000			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Mexican or Mexicano	56%	30%	27%	67%	25%	19%	28%	15%	10%
Mexican American	21	26	10	15	51	43	43	43	44
Pan-ethnic ^a	20	31	44	11	14	26	25	30	33
American or other	4	12	19	7	10	13	5	12	12

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Pan-ethnic labels primarily Latin American and Spanish in 1965; primarily Hispanic and Latino in 2000.

Table 9.6 Key Determinants of Ethnic Label, 2000^a

	Mexican	American or Other
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)		
1.5	3.54**	0.61
2	1.01	0.54
2.5	0.88	0.60
4+	0.76	1.24
Education	0.99	1.08
Parent spoke Spanish to child	2.65***	0.36*
Parent is non-Hispanic		2.27*
San Antonio (1965)	0.27***	
Proportion Hispanic in neighborhood (1965)		2.66*
Age		1.08**

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Only significant variables or substantive variables presented. Logistic regression run. Compared to all other ethnic identities. Adjusted odds ratios presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering. See appendix B, tables B.10 and B.11 for full model.

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

Table 9.7 Ethnicity Very Important by Ethnic Identity and Generation-Since-Immigration, 2000

	Original Respondents			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
All respondents	76%	64%	65%	73%	63%	55%
By ethnic identity						
Mexican	78	67	73	80	80	74
Mexican American	80	65	68	73	59	47
Pan-Ethnic	79	62	66	72	69	62
Non-Hispanic	51	52	44	— ^a	39	46

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Only eight second-generation respondents identified as non-Hispanic.

Table 9.8 Think of Self as Mexican and/or American by Generation-Since-Immigration, 2000^a

	Original Respondents			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Think of self as						
Only Mexican	56%	25%	11%	31%	18%	17%
Only American	20	33	49	27	38	37
Both American and Mexican	18	28	25	30	31	29
Neither American or Mexican	6	14	15	11	13	16

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Report percent that think of themselves as Mexican or American “frequently” or “always.”

Table 9.9 Key Determinants of Think of Self as Mexican or American, 2000^a

	Mexican ^b	American ^c
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)		
1.5	2.61*	0.33*
2	1.17	1.01
2.5	1.03	0.94
4+	0.72	1.03
Education	0.94	1.11**
Parent spoke Spanish to child	1.87*	0.60*
Parent is non-Hispanic	0.19**	2.02*
San Antonio (1965)	0.34***	1.93**
Skin color	0.95*	

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Only significant variables or substantive variables presented. Logistic regression run. Adjusted odds ratios presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering. See appendix B, table B.12 for full model.

^b Think of self as Mexican frequently and not as American.

^c Think of self as American frequently and not as Mexican.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Table 9.10 Racial Identity, Perceived Classification, Stereotyped, and Discrimination by Generation-Since-Immigration, 2000

	Original Respondents			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Identify as white in race question	38%	26%	28%	15%	13%	11%
Definitely perceived as Mexican	48	47	39	39	39	38
Are stereotyped by others	34	34	37	59	56	66
Experience discrimination	24	40	38	48	48	46
Perceive "a great deal" of group discrimination	36	38	37	37	35	37

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

Table 9.11 Racial Identity, Perceived Classification, Stereotyped, and Discrimination by Skin Color, 2000

	Original Respondents			Children		
	Light	Medium	Dark	Light	Medium	Dark
Identify as white in race question	36%	31%	20%	18%	15%	12%
Definitely perceived as Mexican	29	53	57	32	44	53
Stereotyped by others	34	39	33	57	55	65
Experience discrimination	35	36	38	41	48	63
Perceive "a great deal" of group discrimination	37	38	37	37	33	30

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

Table 9.12 Key Determinants of Racial Identity and Discrimination, 2000^a

	Identify as White	Experienced Discrimination
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)		
1.5	0.74	2.28*
2	2.02	0.81
2.5	1.13	1.34
4+	0.92	1.20
Education	1.03	1.14**
San Antonio (1965)	5.60***	
Telephone interview (2000)		0.66*
Skin color		1.24**
Female		0.47***

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Only significant variables or substantive variables presented. Logistic regression run. Adjusted odds ratios presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering. See appendix B, table B.13 for full model.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Figure 10.1 Agree that Mexicans Should be Able to Immigrate, 1965 and 2000

Generation-Since-Immigration	Original Respondents		Children of Original Respondents
	1965	2000	2000
1	62%	72%	_____
2	50%	63%	53%
3	43%	56%	54%
4+	_____	_____	53%

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

Table 10.1 **Citizenship by Period of Immigration Among Immigrants,
1965 and 2000**

	Original Respondents	
	1965	2000
Period of immigration		
Pre-1945	49%	71%
1945 to 1954	24	75
1955 to 1959	10	72
1960 to 1965	7	57
Total	19	70

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

Table 10.2 **Registered and Voted by Race, 2000^a**

	Registered	Voted
Hispanics	57%	45%
Non-Hispanic whites	72	62
Blacks	67	57
Asians	52	43

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (2002).

^a Among general population of U.S. citizens.

Table 10.3 Registered and Voted in Last Presidential Election by Generation-Since-Immigration, 1965 and 2000^a

	<u>Original Respondents, 1965</u>			<u>Original Respondents, 2000</u>			<u>Children</u>		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Registered	61%	71%	67%	91%	88%	85%	81%	82%	81%
Voted ^b	54	62	57	87	82	78	61	65	59

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Among citizens.

^b 1964 presidential election in 1965 survey and 1996 presidential election in 2000 survey.

Table 10.4 Key Determinants of Voting in 1996 Presidential Election, 2000^a

	Voted in 1996
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)	
1.5	0.27*
2	0.87
2.5	0.82
4	0.95
Education	1.30***

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Only significant variables or substantive variables presented. Logistic regression run. Adjusted odds ratios presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering. See appendix B, table B.14 for full model.

* $p < .05$, *** $p < .001$

Table 10.5 Registered and Voted in Last Presidential Election by Urban Area, 1965 and 2000^a

	Original Respondents, 1965		Original Respondents, 2000		Children	
	Los Angeles	San Antonio	Los Angeles	San Antonio	Los Angeles	San Antonio
	Registered	71%	56%	86%	89%	79%
Voted ^b	62	44	80	83	63	65

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Among citizens.

^b 1964 presidential election in 1965 survey and 1996 presidential election in 2000 survey.

Table 10.6 Party Affiliation by Generation-Since-Immigration, 2000

	Original Respondents			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Democrat	78%	80%	69%	56%	54%	62%
Republican	5	6	11	20	16	15
Independent	10	10	12	15	21	14
Other	7	4	8	9	9	9

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

Table 10.7 **Party Affiliation by Urban Area, 2000**

	Original Respondents		Children	
	Los Angeles	San Antonio	Los Angeles	San Antonio
Democrat	78%	70%	58%	55%
Republican	7	6	18	13
Independent	8	19	15	23
Other	7	5	10	9

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

Table 10.8 Presidential Choice in 1964 and 1996 by Generation-Since-Immigration, 1965 and 2000^a

	Original Respondents, 1965			Original Respondents, 2000			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Democrat ^b	96%	91%	89%	93%	85%	80%	76%	78%	74%
Republican ^c	4	9	11	6	11	17	16	17	18
Independent ^d	—	—	—	1	2	3	5	4	7
Other	—	—	—	0	2	1	4	2	2

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Among those who voted.

^b Johnson in 1964 or Clinton in 1996.

^c Goldwater in 1964 or Dole in 1996.

^d None in 1964 or Perot in 1996.

Table 10.9 Presidential Choice in 1964 and 1996 by Urban Area, 1965 and 2000^a

	Original Respondents, 1965		Original Respondents, 2000		Children	
	Los Angeles	San Antonio	Los Angeles	San Antonio	Los Angeles	San Antonio
	Democrat ^b	91%	93%	86%	80%	77%
Republican ^c	9	7	10	17	15	23
Independent ^d	—	—	3	1	6	3
Other	—	—	1	2	2	1

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Among those who voted.

^b Johnson in 1964 or Clinton in 1996.

^c Goldwater in 1964 or Dole in 1996.

^d None in 1964 or Perot in 1996.

Table 10.10 Key Determinants of Voted Republican in 1996 and Identify Republican, 2000^a

	Voted Republican	Identify Republican
Generation-Since-Immigration (ref: 3)		
1.5	0.96	0.66
2	2.23	3.21*
2.5	1.28	2.07*
4+	1.33	1.18
Education	1.05	1.08
Father's education		1.15**
Parent voted in 1964 (ref: voted Democrat)		
Voted Republican	4.36**	3.95**
Did not vote		0.53*

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Only significant variables or substantive variables presented. Logistic regression run. Adjusted odds ratios presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering. See appendix B, table B.15 for full model.

*p<.05, **p<.01

Table 10.11 **Immigration Attitudes by Race, 2005**

	Non- Hispanic Whites	Blacks	Hispanics
Immigrants hurt economy by reducing wages	52%	66%	27%
United States should make it easier for illegals to become American citizens	19	30	70

Source: Gallup Poll (2005).

Table 10.12 Immigration Attitudes by Generation-Since-Immigration, 2000

	Original Respondents			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Immigration levels						
1. United States should have an open border policy with Mexico	47%	42%	33%	35%	36%	41%
2. United States should allow Mexicans to immigrate to country if they want	72	63	56	50	52	53
3. There are too many immigrants coming into this country	74	77	83	70	73	70
4. There are too many illegal immigrants in this country	82	85	89	73	77	74
Immigration and jobs or citizenship						
5. Mexican immigrants take jobs away from Americans	23	32	33	31	34	39
6. American citizens should be favored for jobs over non-citizens	41	60	71	54	58	53
7. The United States should make it easier for recent Mexican immigrants to become American citizens	75	66	60	69	56	55
Average positive attitudes toward immigration ^a	2.53	2.41	2.67	2.42	2.41	2.44

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Average of items shown on rows 1 to 7. For items in favor of immigration (rows 1, 2, and 7), response categories range from (1) strongly disagree to (4) strongly agree. For items against immigration (rows 3 to 6), response categories are reversed and range from (1) strongly agree to (4) strongly disagree.

Table 10.13 Key Determinants of Positive Attitudes Toward Immigration, 2000^a

	Positive Attitudes Toward Immigration ^b
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)	
1.5	0.17*
2	0.03
2.5	-0.03
4+	-0.03
Education	0.03***
Parent was homeowner	-0.10*
San Antonio (1965)	-0.10*
Female	-0.08*

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Only significant variables or substantive variables presented. Linear regression run. Unstandardized coefficients presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering. See appendix B, table B.16 for full model.

^b Based on average attitudes reported in last row of table 10.12.

* $p < .05$, *** $p < .001$

Table 10.14 Affirmative Action Attitudes by Generation-Since-Immigration and Race, 2000 and 2001

	Original Respondents, 2000		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3
Affirmative action is a good thing for persons of Mexican origin	85%	78%	80%
	Children, 2000		
	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Affirmative action is a good thing for persons of Mexican origin	80%	73%	75%
	General Population, 2001		
	Whites	Blacks	Hispanics
Support affirmative action for racial minorities	44%	64%	69%

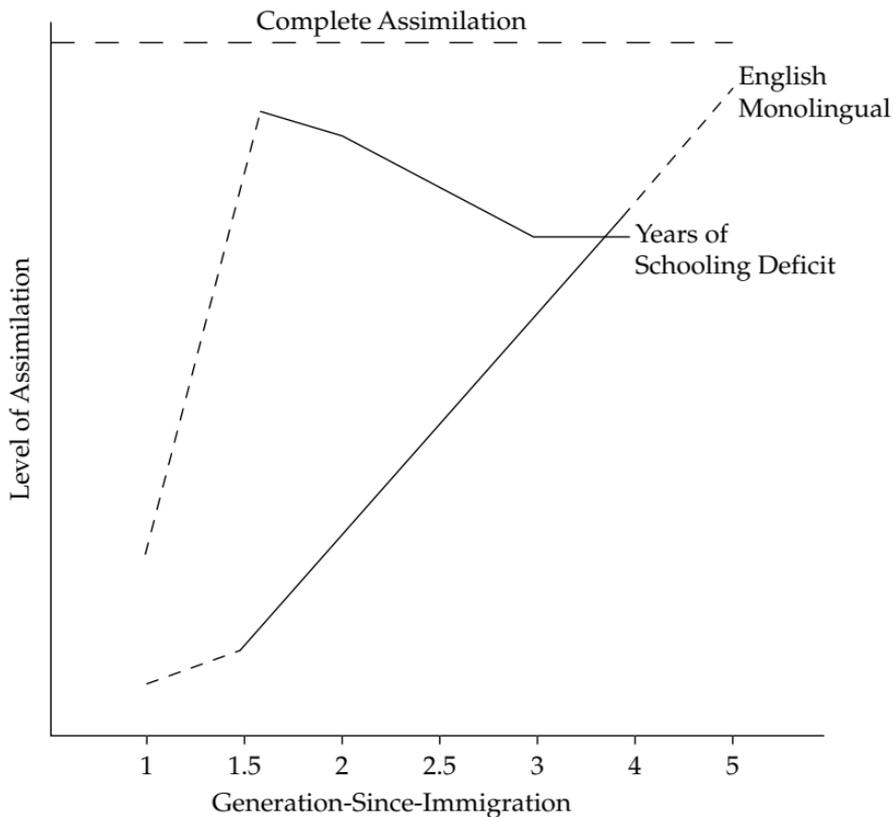
Source: Mexican American Study Project; Gallup Poll (2001).

Table 10.15 Language Attitudes by Generation-Since-Immigration, 2000

	Original Respondents			Children		
	Gen. 1	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 2	Gen. 3	Gen. 4+
Language						
1. Spanish should only be spoken at home	13%	10%	11%	4%	2%	6%
2. Citizens who do not read English should not vote	41	43	36	16	24	28
3. All residents of Los Angeles or San Antonio regardless of ancestry should learn Spanish	48	41	33	35	28	37
4. Everyone in California or Texas should know English	79	82	91	62	65	79
5. Hispanics should know English and Spanish	94	90	91	88	78	82
6. Hispanic children should learn both languages	97	90	88	91	82	88

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

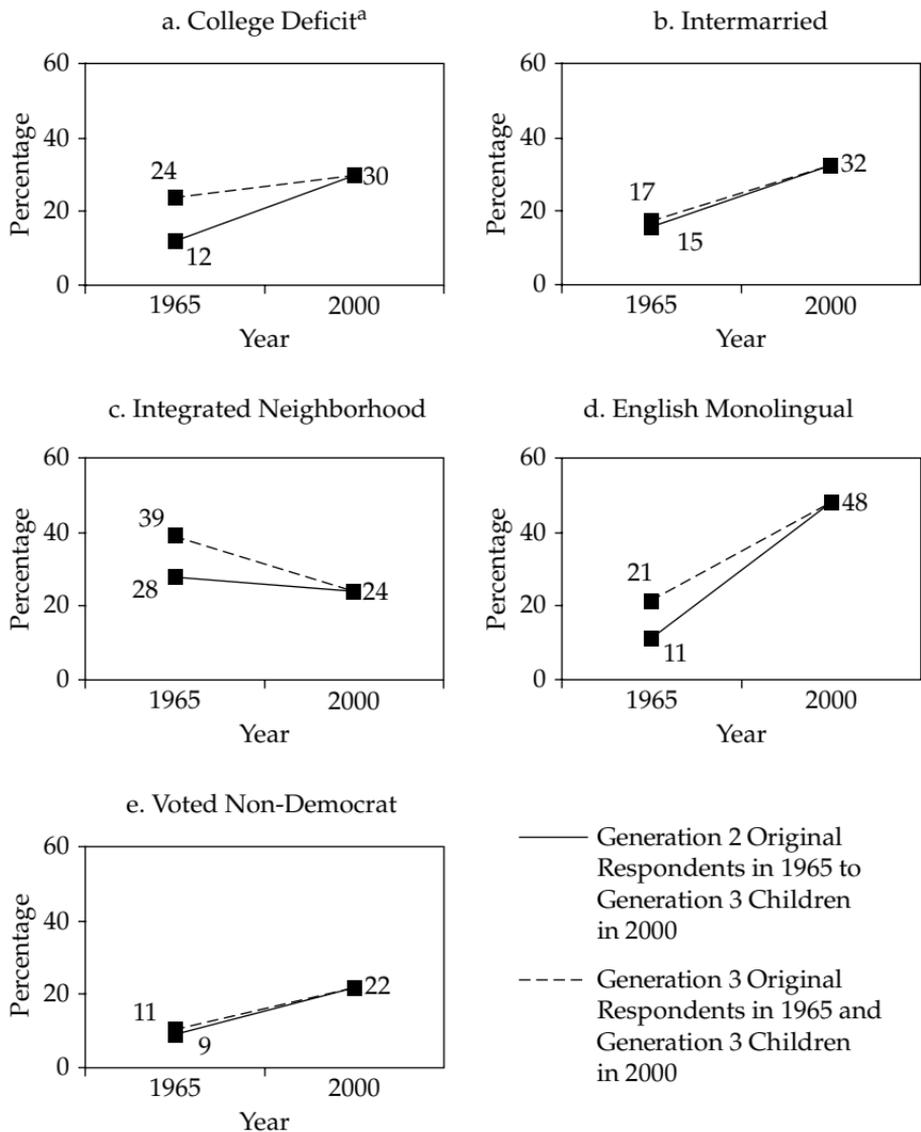
Figure 11.1 Educational and Linguistic Incorporation
by Generation-Since-Immigration, 2000^a



Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a From multivariate analysis among children.

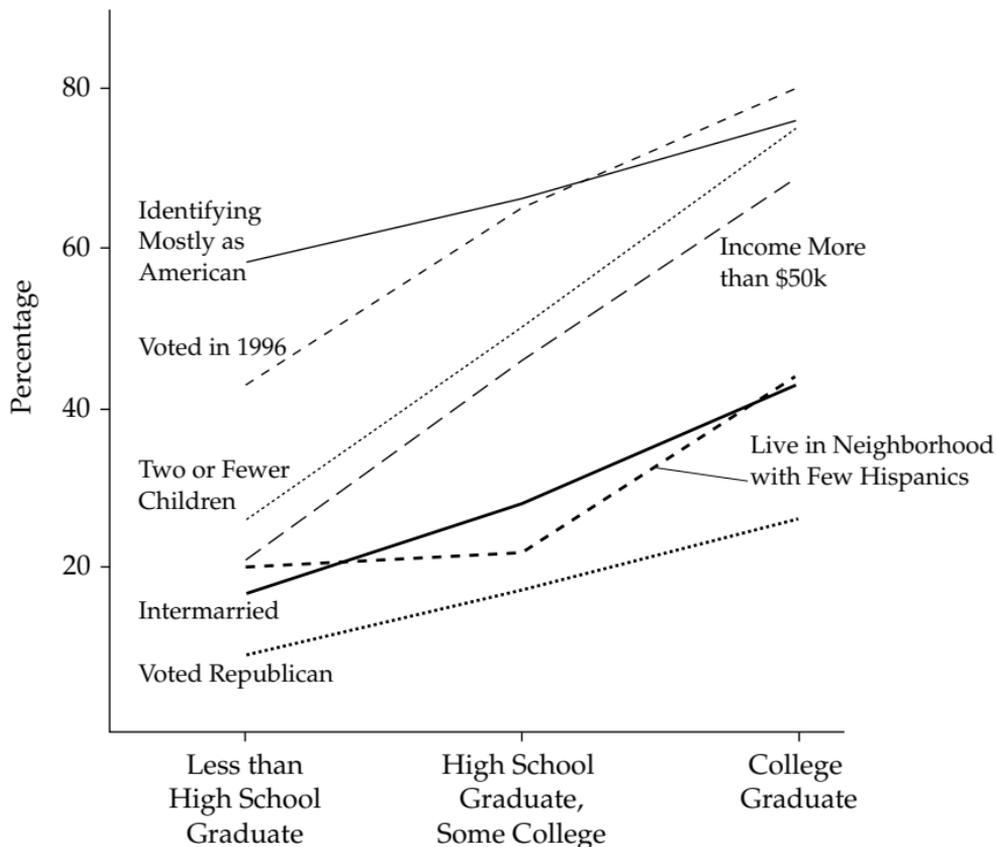
Figure 11.2 Intergenerational Patterns of Incorporation for Mexican Americans, 1965 to 2000



Source: Mexican American Study Project.

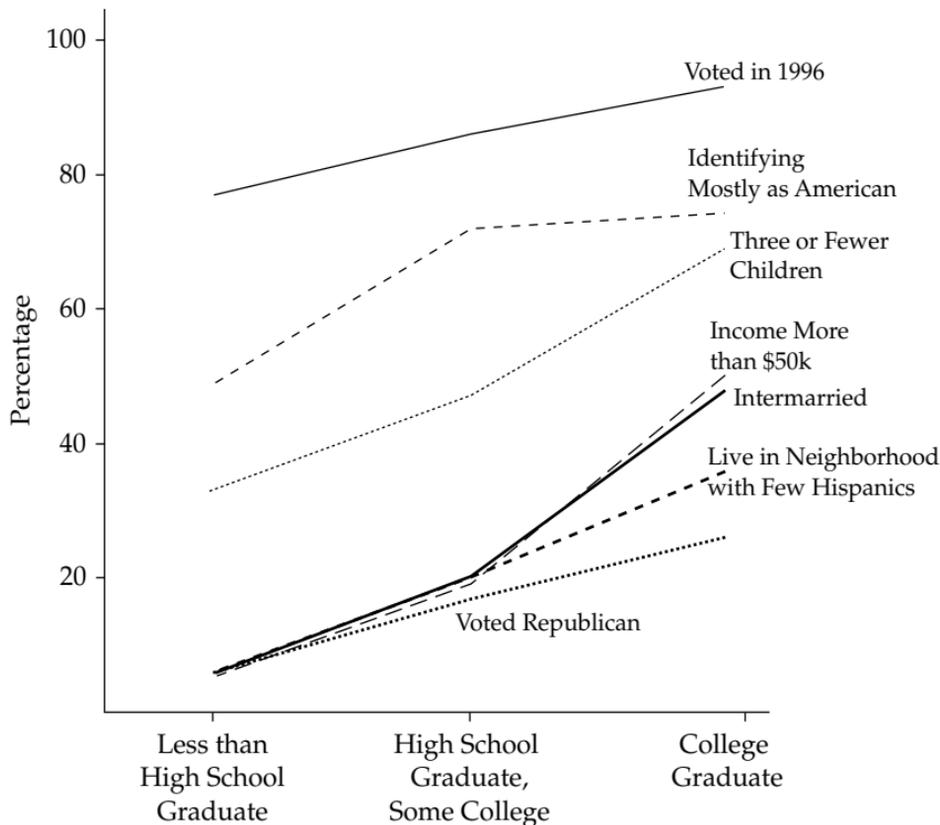
^a Odds of completing college for Mexican Americans compared to non-Hispanic whites.

Figure 11.3 Assimilation and Education Among Children, 2000



Source: Mexican American Study Project.

Figure 11.4 Assimilation and Education Among Original Respondents, 2000



Source: Mexican American Study Project.

Table A.1 Descriptive Statistics for Dependent Variables in Regression Analysis, 2000^a

Dependent Variables	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Sample Size	Chapter
Years of education	13.26	2.18	2	17	758	5
Occupational status	36.65	12.98	7	81	723	6
Earnings	\$37,001	\$26,142	\$1,758	\$167,962	698	6
Family income	\$54,425	\$37,301	\$0	\$171,672	725	6
Net worth	\$51,190	\$99,570	-\$74,000	\$1,000,000	700	6
Hispanic in neighborhood (2000)	50.28	29.50	1	98	709	7
Married to Hispanic	0.70	0.46	0	1	660	7
Spanish proficiency	3.04	1.14	1	5	758	8
Spanish birth name	2.98	1.17	1	5	758	8
Children ever born	2.18	1.41	0	8	419	8
Identify as Mexican	0.16	0.37	0	1	758	9
Identify as Mexican American	0.43	0.49	0	1	758	9
Identify as Hispanic or Latino	0.30	0.46	0	1	758	9
Identify as American or other	0.11	0.32	0	1	758	9
Think of self as Mexican frequently	0.19	0.39	0	1	758	9
Think of self as American frequently	0.37	0.48	0	1	758	9
Identify as white	0.15	0.35	0	1	758	9
Experienced discrimination	0.46	0.50	0	1	758	9
Voted in 1996	0.68	0.47	0	1	758	10
Voted Republican	0.18	0.38	0	1	515	10
Identify with Republican party	0.17	0.38	0	1	562	10
Positive attitudes toward immigration	2.42	0.45	1	4	562	10

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Child sample used in all regression analyses.

Table A.2 Descriptive Statistics for Independent Variables in Regression Analysis, 1965 and 2000

Independent Variables	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Sample Size	Chapter
Generation 1.5	0.05	0.22	0	1	758	All
Generation 2	0.08	0.27	0	1	758	All
Generation 2.5	0.22	0.41	0	1	758	All
Generation 3 (reference category)	0.41	0.49	0	1	758	All
Generation 4	0.24	0.43	0	1	758	All
Father's education	9.36	3.77	0	17	758	All
Mother's education	9.78	3.85	0	17	758	All
Parent's income in thousands (1965)	6.40	3.20	1	20	758	All
Parent was homeowner (1965)	0.61	0.49	0	1	758	All
Number of siblings	3.99	2.37	0	15	758	5
Head held manufacturing job (1965)	0.16	0.37	0	1	758	5
Industry information missing (1965)	0.60	0.49	0	1	758	5
Child exposed to professionals	0.84	1.05	0	3	758	5
Catholic or private high school	0.12	0.33	0	1	758	5
Parent attended church weekly (1965)	0.47	0.50	0	1	758	5
Parent communicated with school (1965)	0.55	0.50	0	1	758	5
Parent had college expectations (1965)	0.67	0.47	0	1	758	5
Parent is Spanish monolingual	0.11	0.31	0	1	758	5
Parent spoke Spanish to child	0.35	0.48	0	1	758	All
Parent is non-Hispanic	0.09	0.29	0	1	758	All
Parents were married (1965)	0.89	0.32	0	1	758	All
San Antonio (1965)	0.38	0.49	0	1	758	All

(Continued)

Table A.2 Descriptive Statistics for Independent Variables in Regression Analysis, 1965 and 2000 (*Continued*)

Independent Variables	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Sample Size	Chapter
Proportion Hispanic in neighborhood (1965)	0.51	0.29	0	1	758	All
Telephone interview (2000)	0.26	0.44	0	1	758	All
Education	13.26	2.18	2	17	758	All
Age	41.83	5.92	32	59	758	All
Female	0.55	0.50	0	1	758	All
Skin color	4.25	1.18	2	7	758	All
Years of work experience	19.52	7.81	0	39	758	6
Number of children under eighteen in household	1.20	1.24	0	6	758	6
First marriage	0.69	0.46	0	1	695	7
Age at first marriage	23.40	5.28	13	50	695	7
Parent voted Republican in 1964 (1965)	0.50	0.50	0	1	758	10
Parent did not vote in 1964 (1965)	0.17	0.37	0	1	758	10

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

Table B.1 **Determinants of Locating and Interviewing Original Respondents, 2000^a**

	Located	Interviewed
San Antonio	1.05	1.25
Age	0.99	0.99
Male	1.04	0.98
Married	1.51*	1.42*
Born in U.S.	1.34	1.07
English interview	1.39	1.14
Education	1.04	1.03
Income (thousands)	1.05	1.00
Homeowner	3.22***	1.58**
Mean on dependent variable	.789	.573
Pseudo R ²	.099	.025
Log pseudo-likelihood	-554	-794
N	1193	1193

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Logistic regression run. Adjusted odds ratios presented. Searched sample of original respondents analyzed. Predictors based on 1965 characteristics.

*p<.05, **p<.01; ***p<.001

Table B.2 **Determinants of Selecting and Interviewing
Child Respondents, 2000^a**

	Selected	Interviewed
Number of eligible children	0.60***	0.69***
Education	1.02	1.08***
Female	0.96	1.28*
San Antonio	0.78*	0.87
Born in United States	1.17	1.25
Birth year	1.00	1.00
Working	0.86	1.11
Mean on dependent variable	.553	.378
Pseudo R ²	.169	.108
Log pseudo-likelihood	-1161	-1181
N	2019	2019

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Logistic regression run. Adjusted odds ratios presented. Predictors based on characteristics of children listed on child roster in original respondent questionnaire.

* $p < .05$, *** $p < .001$

Table B.3 **Determinants of Years of Education, 2000^a**

	Years of Education	
	Unstandardized Coefficient	Robust Standard Errors
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)		
1.5	1.46**	0.45
2	0.94**	0.31
2.5	0.40†	0.21
4+	-0.08	0.21
Parental status characteristics		
Father's education	0.10***	0.03
Mother's education	0.08***	0.02
Parents' income in thousands (1965)	0.06*	0.03
Parent was homeowner (1965)	0.32†	0.19
Number of siblings	-0.08*	0.03
Head held manufacturing job (1965)	-0.26	0.23
Industry information missing (1965)	-0.45*	0.19
Childhood characteristics		
Child exposed to professionals	0.23**	0.07
Catholic or private high school	0.97***	0.22
Parent attended church weekly (1965)	0.45*	0.17
Parent communicated with school (1965)	0.36*	0.18
Parent had college expectations for children (1965)	0.04	0.17
Parent spoke Spanish to child	0.20	0.21
Parent is Spanish monolingual	-0.18	0.32
Parent is non-Hispanic	0.21	0.30
Parents were married (1965)	-0.10	0.28
Residential characteristics		
San Antonio (1965)	0.07	0.21
Proportion Hispanic in neighborhood (1965)	-0.24	0.28
Telephone interview (2000)	-0.05	0.18
Individual characteristics		
Female	-0.26†	0.15
Skin color	0.07	0.06
Age	0.00	0.02
Intercept		10.69
R ²		.257
N		758

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Linear regression run. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering: number of clusters = 482; robust standard errors are calculated.

†p<.10, *p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

Table B.4 Determinants of Socioeconomic Status, 2000^a

	Occupational Status		Earnings (Dollars)	
	Unstandardized Coefficient	Robust Standard Errors	Unstandardized Coefficient	Robust Standard Errors
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)				
1.5	0.57	2.45	-354	4,522
2	0.30	1.77	-4,418	3,788
2.5	-0.76	1.23	-2,324	2,641
4+	-1.16	1.10	-3,641	2,221
Socioeconomic characteristics				
Father's education	0.16	0.13	26	320
Mother's education	0.34**	0.13	712*	295
Parents' income in thousands (1965)	0.28	0.17	424	420
Parent was homeowner (1965)	0.74	1.02	204	2,135
Childhood characteristics				
Parent spoke Spanish to child	1.36	1.09	1,809	2,288
Parent is non-Hispanic	2.41	1.76	3,525	4,298
Parents were married (1965)	1.46	1.23	1,946	2,601

Residential characteristics				
San Antonio (1965)	1.57	1.16	-1,053	2,273
Proportion Hispanic in neighborhood (1965)	1.42	1.58	-3,807	3,466
Telephone interview (2000)	1.28	1.02	7,479**	2,483
Human capital				
Education	2.99***	0.22	4,043***	486
Years of work experience ^b	0.09	0.06	240*	120
Age ^b				
Individual characteristics				
Female	1.16	0.81	-12,676***	1,717
Skin color	0.26	0.33	742	685
Intercept			-17.29	-29,402
R ²			.332	.261
N			723	698

(Continued)

Table B.4 Determinants of Socioeconomic Status, 2000^a (*Continued*)

	Family Income (Dollars)		Net Worth (Dollars)	
	Unstandardized Coefficient	Robust Standard Errors	Unstandardized Coefficient	Robust Standard Errors
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)				
1.5	5,900	8,450	11,779	19,448
2	-2,584	5,374	13,372	13,172
2.5	-630	3,853	342	11,571
4+	-777	3,154	782	9,088
Socioeconomic characteristics				
Father's education	-241	482	-622	1,259
Mother's education	695	433	444	1,373
Parents' income in thousands (1965)	1,120	614	1,870	1,581
Parent was homeowner (1965)	1,707	3,150	5,395	8,542
Childhood characteristics				
Parent spoke Spanish to child	326	3,389	2,931	7,912
Parent is non-Hispanic	1,442	6,374	15,643	15,862
Parents were married (1965)	4,533	3,777	13,712	10,426

Residential characteristics				
San Antonio (1965)	-3,464	3,468	-4,955	10,998
Proportion Hispanic in neighborhood (1965)	-440	5,067	5,029	13,345
Telephone interview (2000)	7,816*	3,477	25,650*	11,054
Human capital				
Education	6,177***	693	8,977***	2,200
Years of work experience ^b				
Age ^b	-2	211	2,917***	707
Individual characteristics				
Female	-2,729	2,518	734	8,044
Skin color	-233	943	2,466	2,300
Intercept		-42,479		-236,561
R ²		.209		.106
N		725		700

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Linear regression run. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering: number of clusters = 482; robust standard errors are calculated.

^b Age and work experience are not included in model together because they are highly correlated.

†p<.10, *p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

Table B.5 Determinants of Hispanic Neighborhood, 2000^a

	Hispanic Neighborhood	
	Unstandardized Coefficient	Robust Standard Errors
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)		
1.5	-1.59	5.33
2	-3.14	4.42
2.5	-0.06	2.68
4+	-3.50	2.64
Socioeconomic characteristics		
Father's education	-0.51	0.34
Mother's education	-0.62*	0.31
Parents' income in thousands (1965)	-0.02	0.40
Parent was homeowner (1965)	1.53	2.55
Childhood characteristics		
Parent spoke Spanish to child	1.77	2.64
Parent is non-Hispanic	-5.07	3.31
Parents were married (1965)	3.89	3.53
Residential characteristics		
San Antonio (1965)	14.26***	2.74
Proportion Hispanic in neighborhood (1965)	11.55**	3.78
Telephone interview (2000)	-14.13***	2.46
Human capital		
Education	-2.64***	0.53
Individual characteristics		
Female	-1.59	2.02
Skin color	-0.99	0.88
Age	-0.37	0.20
Any children under eighteen in household	-3.98†	2.09
Intercept		108.13
R ²		.329
N		709

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Linear regression run. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering; number of clusters = 482; robust standard errors are calculated.

^b Age and work experience not included in model together because highly correlated.

†p<.10, *p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

Table B.6 **Determinants of Married to a Hispanic, 2000^a**

	Married to a Hispanic
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)	
1.5	0.84
2	1.39
2.5	1.22
4+	1.11
Socioeconomic characteristics	
Father's education	0.97
Mother's education	0.95
Parents' income in thousands (1965)	1.03
Parent was homeowner (1965)	0.86
Childhood characteristics	
Parent spoke Spanish to child	1.63
Parent is non-Hispanic	0.19***
Parents were married (1965)	0.50
Residential characteristics	
San Antonio (1965)	2.55*
Proportion Hispanic in neighborhood (1965)	3.02***
Telephone interview (2000)	0.53**
Human capital	
Education	0.80***
Individual characteristics	
Female	1.01
Skin color	0.92
Age	1.00
First marriage	5.17***
Age at first marriage	0.92***
Pseudo R ²	.253
Log pseudo-likelihood	-301
N	660

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aLogistic regression run. Adjusted odds ratios presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering; number of clusters = 482; robust standard errors are calculated.

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

Table B.7 Determinants of Spanish Proficiency, 2000^a

	Spanish Proficiency	
	Unstandardized Coefficient	Robust Standard Errors
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)		
1.5	0.73***	0.19
2	0.37**	0.16
2.5	0.32***	0.10
4+	-0.20*	0.09
Socioeconomic characteristics		
Father's education	-0.02	0.01
Mother's education	-0.02*	0.01
Parents' income in thousands (1965)	0.01	0.01
Parent was homeowner (1965)	0.01	0.08
Childhood characteristics (1965)		
Parent spoke Spanish to child	0.88***	0.10
Parent is non-Hispanic	-0.30*	0.14
Parents were married (1965)	-0.04	0.14
Residential characteristics		
San Antonio (1965)	0.36***	0.10
Proportion Hispanic in neighborhood (1965)	0.20	0.13
Telephone interview (2000)	-0.17†	0.09
Human capital		
Education	0.09***	0.02
Individual characteristics		
Female	0.13*	0.07
Skin color	-0.01	0.03
Age	0.01	0.01
Intercept		1.23
R ²		.405
N		758

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Linear regression run. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering: number of clusters = 482; robust standard errors are calculated.

†p<.10, *p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

Table B.8 Determinants of Spanish Birth Name, 2000^a

	Spanish Birth Name	
	Unstandardized Coefficient	Robust Standard Errors
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)		
1.5	0.80***	0.17
2	0.52**	0.17
2.5	0.58***	0.12
4+	0.11	0.10
Socioeconomic characteristics		
Father's education	-0.06***	0.01
Mother's education	-0.02*	0.01
Parents' income in thousands (1965)	0.01	0.02
Parent was homeowner (1965)	-0.01	0.10
Childhood characteristics		
Parent is non-Hispanic	-0.38*	0.16
Parents were married (1965)	-0.23†	0.12
Residential characteristics		
San Antonio (1965)	0.39**	0.11
Proportion Hispanic in neighborhood (1965)	0.16	0.16
Telephone interview (2000)	0.03	0.10
Individual characteristics		
Female	-0.05	0.08
Skin color	0.01	0.04
Age	0.01	0.01
Intercept		3.17
R ²		.192
N		758

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aLinear regression run. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering; number of clusters = 482; robust standard errors are calculated.

†p<.10, *p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

Table B.9 **Determinants of Children Ever Born, 2000^a**

	Children Ever Born	
	Unstandardized Coefficient	Robust Standard Errors
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)		
1.5	-0.24	0.15
2	-0.12	0.14
2.5	0.16*	0.08
4+	0.03	0.07
Socioeconomic characteristics		
Father's education	-0.01	0.01
Mother's education	-0.01	0.01
Parents' income in thousands (1965)	-0.01	0.01
Parent was homeowner (1965)	0.09	0.07
Childhood characteristics		
Parent spoke Spanish to child	0.13	0.07
Parent is non-Hispanic	-0.12	0.13
Parents were married (1965)	-0.06	0.08
Residential characteristics		
San Antonio (1965)	0.04	0.08
Proportion Hispanic in neighborhood (1965)	-0.07	0.11
Telephone interview (2000)	0.04	0.08
Human capital		
Education	-0.08***	0.01
Individual characteristics		
Skin color	-0.02	0.03
Age	0.01*	0.01
Intercept		1.55
N		758

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Poisson regression run. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering: number of clusters = 482; robust standard errors are calculated.

* $p < .05$, *** $p < .001$

Table B.10 **Determinants of Ethnic Identity, 2000^a**

	Mexican	American or Other
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)		
1.5	3.54**	0.61
2	1.01	0.54
2.5	0.88	0.60
4+	0.76	1.24
Socioeconomic characteristics		
Father's education	0.96	1.03
Mother's education	1.03	1.04
Parents' income in thousands (1965)	0.98	0.99
Parent was homeowner (1965)	0.80	1.14
Childhood characteristics		
Parent spoke Spanish to child	2.65***	0.36*
Parent is non-Hispanic	1.38	2.27*
Parents were married (1965)	0.76	2.75†
Residential characteristics		
San Antonio (1965)	0.27***	0.79
Proportion Hispanic in neighborhood (1965)	0.61	2.66*
Telephone interview (2000)	0.78	1.47
Human capital		
Education	0.99	1.08
Individual characteristics		
Female	0.74	1.28
Skin color	1.04	1.09
Age	1.01	1.08**
Pseudo R ²	.122	108
Log Pseudo-Likelihood	-296	-237
N	758	758

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Logistic regression run. Compared to all other ethnic identities. Adjusted odds ratios presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering: number of clusters = 482; robust standard errors are calculated.

†p<.10, *p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

Table B.11 Determinants of Ethnic Identity, 2000^a

	Mexican	Hispanic or Latino	American or Other
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)			
1.5	4.20**	1.60	1.25
2	0.88	0.74	0.49
2.5	0.81	0.91	0.57+
4+	0.77	0.96	1.11
Socioeconomic characteristics			
Father's education	0.95	0.96	1.01
Mother's education	1.05	1.03	1.06
Parents' income in thousands (1965)	0.98	0.99	0.98
Parent was homeowner (1965)	0.92	1.24	1.26
Childhood characteristics			
Parent spoke Spanish to child	2.38**	0.98	0.40*
Parent is non-Hispanic	1.71	1.19	2.54*
Parents were married (1965)	0.86	1.13	2.73+
Residential characteristics			
San Antonio (1965)	0.45**	3.74***	1.16
Proportion Hispanic in neighborhood (1965)	0.76	1.32	2.80*
Telephone interview (2000)	0.89	1.31	1.56
Human capital			
Education	1.00	1.00	1.08
Individual characteristics			
Female	0.79	1.11	1.28
Skin color	1.03	0.96	1.08
Age	1.00	0.96**	1.06*
Pseudo R ²		.104	
Log pseudo-likelihood		-860	
N		758	

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Multinomial logistic regression run. Compared to Mexican American. Relative risk ratios presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering; number of clusters = 482; robust standard errors are calculated.

†p<.10, *p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

Table B.12 Determinants of Think of Self as Mexican or American, 2000^a

	Mexican ^b	American ^c
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)		
1.5	2.61*	0.33*
2	1.17	1.01
2.5	1.03	0.94
4+	0.72	1.03
Socioeconomic characteristics (1965)		
Father's education	1.01	0.99
Mother's education	0.96	1.04
Parents' income in thousands (1965)	1.00	0.99
Parent was homeowner (1965)	1.06	1.06
Childhood characteristics		
Parent spoke Spanish to child	1.87*	0.60*
Parent is non-Hispanic	0.19**	2.02*
Parents were married (1965)	0.98	1.20
Residential characteristics		
San Antonio (1965)	0.34***	1.93**
Proportion Hispanic in neighborhood (1965)	0.54†	1.11
Telephone interview (2000)	0.71	0.89
Human capital		
Education	0.94	1.11**
Individual characteristics		
Female	1.38	0.82
Skin color	0.95*	1.10
Age	0.97	1.02
Pseudo R ²	.103	.061
Log pseudo-likelihood	-329	-469
N	758	758

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aLogistic regression run. Adjusted odds ratios presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering: number of clusters = 482; robust standard errors are calculated.

^bThink of self as Mexican frequently and not as American.

^cThink of self as American frequently and not as Mexican.

†p<.10, *p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

Table B.13 **Determinants of Racial Identity and Discrimination, 2000^a**

	Identify as White	Experienced Discrimination
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)		
1.5	0.74	2.28*
2	2.02	0.81
2.5	1.13	1.34
4+	0.92	1.20
Socioeconomic characteristics		
Father's education	0.99	1.06*
Mother's education	1.04	0.94*
Parents' income in thousands (1965)	1.01	0.99
Parent was homeowner (1965)	1.00	0.89
Childhood characteristics		
Parent spoke Spanish to child	0.68	0.99
Parent is non-Hispanic	1.59	0.96
Parents were married (1965)	1.05	0.77
Residential characteristics		
San Antonio (1965)	5.60***	1.01
Proportion Hispanic in neighborhood (1965)	0.76	1.08
Telephone interview (2000)	0.90	0.66*
Human Capital		
Education	1.03	1.14**
Individual characteristics		
Female	1.50	0.47***
Skin color	0.97	1.24**
Age	1.03	1.01
Pseudo R ²	.107	.070
Log pseudo-likelihood	-282	-486
N	758	758

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aLogistic regression run. Adjusted odds ratios presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering: number of clusters = 482; robust standard errors are calculated.

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

Table B.14 **Determinants of Voted in 1996 Presidential Elections, 2000^a**

	Voted in 1996
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)	
1.5	0.27*
2	0.87
2.5	0.82
4+	0.95
Socioeconomic characteristics	
Father's education	1.00
Mother's education	1.01
Parents' income in thousands (1965)	1.02
Parent was homeowner (1965)	0.95
Parental characteristics	
Parent spoke Spanish to child	0.98
Parent is non-Hispanic	1.16
Parents were married (1965)	0.96
Parental prior voting behavior (1965) (ref: parent voted Democrat)	
Parent voted Republican in 1964 ^a	1.50†
Parent did not vote in 1964 ^a	1.48
Residential characteristics	
San Antonio (1965)	1.26
Proportion Hispanic in neighborhood (1965)	0.88
Telephone interview (2000)	1.07
Human capital	
Education	1.30***
Respondent Characteristics	
Female	1.47
Skin color	0.93
Age	1.00
Pseudo R ²	.084
Log pseudo-likelihood	-435
N	758

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aLogistic regression run. Adjusted odds ratios presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering: number of clusters = 482; robust standard errors are calculated.

†p<.10, *p<.05, ***p<.001

Table B.15 **Determinants of Voted Republican in 1996
and Identify Republican, 2000^a**

	Voted Republican	Identify Republican
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)		
1.5	0.96	0.66
2	2.23	3.21*
2.5	1.28	2.07*
4+	1.33	1.18
Socioeconomic characteristics		
Father's education	1.06	1.15**
Mother's education	1.04	0.97
Parents' income in thousands (1965)	0.98	0.95
Parent was homeowner (1965)	0.88	1.02
Parental characteristics		
Parent spoke Spanish to child	1.11	0.80
Parent is non-Hispanic	0.63	0.49
Parents were married (1965)	1.95	2.25
Parental prior voting behavior (1965) (ref: parent voted Democrat)		
Parent voted Republican in 1964 ^a	4.36**	3.95**
Parent did not vote in 1964 ^a	0.70	0.53*
Residential characteristics		
San Antonio (1965)	1.73†	0.98
Proportion Hispanic in neighborhood (1965)	0.88	0.42†
Human capital		
Education	1.05	1.08
Respondent characteristics		
Female	0.70	0.90
Skin color	0.89	0.86
Age	1.04	0.97
Pseudo R ²	.079	.128
Log Pseudo-Likelihood	-223	-223
N	515	562

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^aLogistic regression run. Adjusted odds ratios presented. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering: number of clusters = 482; robust standard errors are calculated.

†p<.10, *p<.05, **p<.01

Table B.16 Determinants of Positive Attitudes Toward Immigration, 2000^a

	Positive Attitudes Toward Immigration ^b	
	Unstandardized Coefficient	Robust Standard Errors
Generation-since-immigration (ref: 3)		
1.5	0.17*	0.08
2	0.03	0.08
2.5	-0.03	0.05
4+	-0.03	0.05
Socioeconomic characteristics		
Father's education	0.00	0.01
Mother's education	0.00	0.01
Parents' income in thousands (1965)	0.01	0.01
Parent was homeowner (1965)	-0.10*	0.04
Parental characteristics		
Parent spoke Spanish to child	0.01	0.05
Parent is non-Hispanic	0.00	0.06
Parents were married (1965)	0.02	0.06
Residential characteristics		
San Antonio (1965)	-0.10*	0.05
Proportion Hispanic in neighborhood (1965)	0.04	0.07
Human capital		
Education	0.03***	0.01
Respondent characteristics		
Female	-0.08*	0.04
Skin color	-0.03	0.02
Age	0.00	0.00
Constant		2.19
R ²		.082
N		562

Source: Mexican American Study Project.

^a Linear regression run. Child sample analyzed. Adjusted for sibling clustering; number of clusters = 482; robust standard errors are calculated.

^b Based on a four-point scale ranging from strong agree to strongly disagree of seven items shown on rows 1 to 7 of table 10.12. Items on rows 3 to 6 reversed to positive direction.

* $p < .05$, *** $p < .001$