FIGURE 1.1 / U.S. Poverty Rates
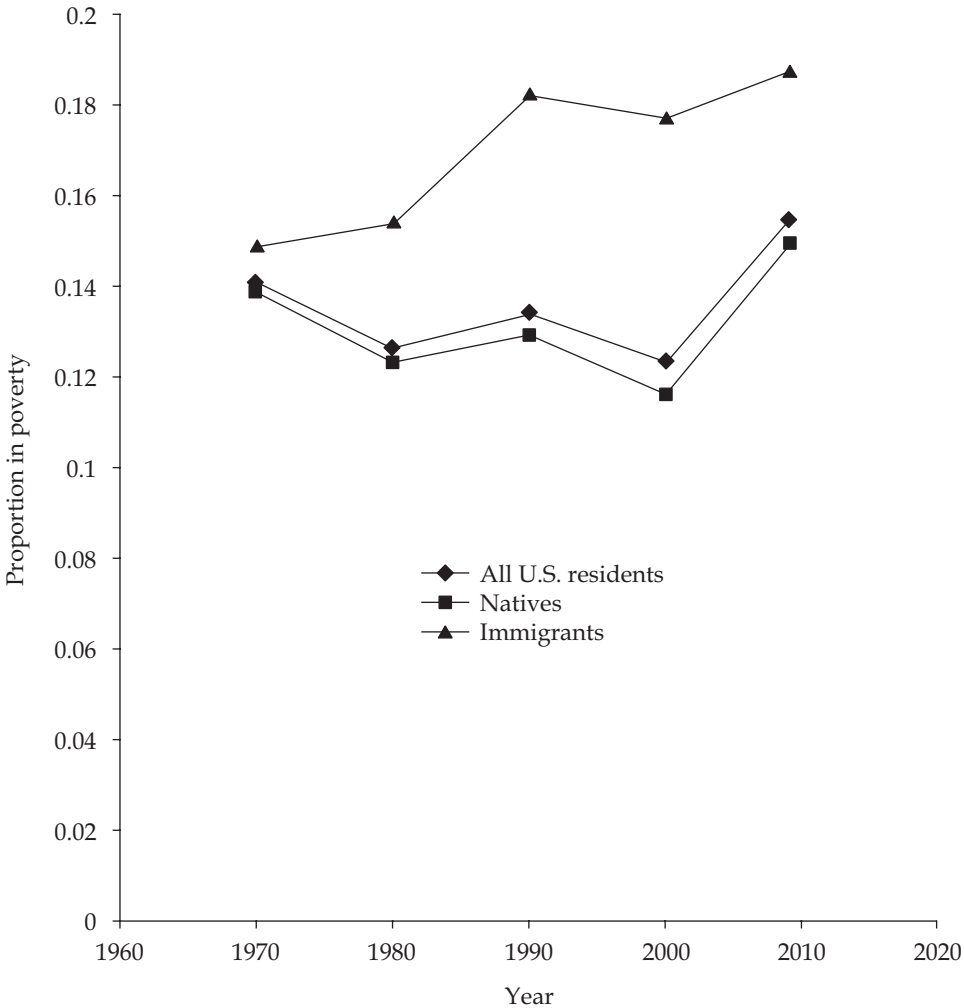
TABLE 1.1 / Distribution of the U.S. Resident Population

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009
Foreign-born status of U.S. residents					
Native born	95.18	93.82	92.03	88.82	87.10
Immigrant	4.82	6.18	7.97	11.18	12.90
Immigrant arrival group					
Recent (≤five years)	17.54	23.85	24.85	24.37	17.37
Later (>five years)	82.46	76.15	75.15	75.63	82.54
Ethnicity of native–born					
Non-Hispanic white	84.50	81.61	81.52	76.67	70.31
Non-Hispanic black	11.43	11.94	10.50	11.71	13.72
Non-Hispanic Asian	0.50	0.69	1.07	2.11	3.01
Non-Hispanic other	0.42	0.74	0.99	1.39	1.11
Hispanic	3.15	5.02	5.91	8.10	11.84
Country of origin of immigrants					
Canada	9.60	6.13	4.12	2.90	2.07
Latin America					
Mexico	8.22	15.82	22.77	30.74	29.45
Central America	1.21	2.54	5.52	6.46	7.49
Caribbean	7.05	9.12	9.08	9.09	9.35
South America	2.71	4.08	5.18	5.93	6.87
Europe					
Western[a]	40.94	26.27	16.37	9.99	6.73
Eastern[b]	11.36	6.58	4.22	3.48	3.00
Russian Empire	6.09	3.51	1.99	2.79	2.82
Asia					
East	4.31	6.84	8.90	8.63	9.30
Southeast	1.74	6.60	10.13	9.89	9.47
India/SW	0.92	2.79	4.13	5.45	7.16
Middle East	1.33	2.02	1.95	1.71	1.85
Africa	0.63	1.35	1.54	2.50	3.92
Oceania	0.43	0.58	0.53	0.53	0.45
Other	3.45	5.77	3.57	0.00	0.06

Source: Authors' tabulations of microdata from the 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2010 One Percent Public Use Microdata Sample of the U.S. Census of Population and Housing and the 2000 American Community Survey.
[a]Excludes Warsaw Pact Countries plus the components of the former Yugoslavia.
[b]Includes former Warsaw Pact countries plus the components of the former Yugoslavia.

TABLE 1.2 / Poverty Rates Among Immigrants

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009
North America	0.090	0.080	0.081	0.076	0.091
Latin America					
Mexico	0.292	0.264	0.294	0.265	0.281
Central America	0.159	0.206	0.224	0.199	0.211
Caribbean	0.147	0.164	0.186	0.175	0.193
South America	0.145	0.153	0.146	0.155	0.129
Europe					
Western[a]	0.126	0.085	0.081	0.078	0.083
Eastern[b]	0.143	0.089	0.092	0.117	0.098
Russian Empire	0.161	0.149	0.197	0.196	0.157
Asia					
East	0.134	0.127	0.156	0.151	0.153
Southeast	0.162	0.198	0.184	0.122	0.117
India/SW	0.146	0.172	0.124	0.110	0.113
Middle East	0.143	0.201	0.195	0.183	0.261
Africa	0.125	0.204	0.149	0.176	0.213
Oceania	0.119	0.159	0.161	0.121	0.099
Other	0.208	0.231	0.247	—	0.364

Source: Authors' tabulations of microdata from the 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2010 One Percent Public Use Microdata Sample of the U.S. Census of Population and Housing and the 2000 American Community Survey.
[a]Excludes Warsaw Pact Countries plus the components of the former Yugoslavia.
[b]Includes former Warsaw Pact countries plus the components of the former Yugoslavia.

TABLE 1.3 / Decomposition of Changes in National Poverty Rates

	National Poverty Rate	Population Shares	Group–Specific Poverty Rates
1970 to 2004	–0.94	1.15	–2.09
1980 to 2004	0.56	0.63	–0.07
1990 to 2004	–0.01	0.54	–0.56
2000 to 2004	0.90	–0.28	1.18
1970 to 2009	1.43	2.27	–0.84
1980 to 2009	2.94	1.70	1.24
1990 to 2009	2.36	1.61	0.75
2000 to 2009	3.28	0.84	2.44

Source: Authors' tabulations of microdata from the 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2010 One Percent Public Use Microdata Sample of the U.S. Census of Population and Housing and the 2000 and 2005 American Community Survey.

Notes: The decompositions above are calculated as follows. Let w_{it} be the proportion of the U.S. population at time t accounted for by group i, where the index i encompasses the native born and each of the country-of-origin groups listed in Tables 1.1 and 1.2. In addition, define $poverty_{it}$ as the corresponding poverty rate for group i in year t. The national poverty rate for 1970 and 2004 can be expressed as a weighted sum of the group-specific poverty rates:

$$poverty_{1970} = \sum_{i=1}^{I} w_{i1970} poverty_{i1970}, \quad poverty_{2004} = \sum_{i=1}^{I} w_{i2004} poverty_{i2004}.$$

The change in poverty rates can be expressed by

$$\Delta Poverty = \sum_{i=1}^{I} w_{i2004} poverty_{i2004} - \sum_{i=1}^{I} w_{i1970} poverty_{i1970}.$$

Adding and subtracting the term $\sum_{i=1}^{I} w_{i1970} poverty_{i2004}$ to equation (2) and factoring give the decomposition

$$\Delta Poverty = \sum_{i=1}^{I} (w_{i2004} - w_{i1970}) poverty_{i2004} + \sum_{i=1}^{I} w_{i1970} (poverty_{i2004} - poverty_{i1970}).$$

The first component on the right-hand side shows the contribution to the poverty change associated with the shift in population shares between 1970 and 2004. This component is reported in the second column of the table. The second component represents the contribution of changes in group-specific poverty rates between 1970 and 2004 holding the population shares constant at 1970 levels. This component is reported in the third column of the table.

TABLE 1.4 / Immigrant Poverty Rates by Census and Arrival Years

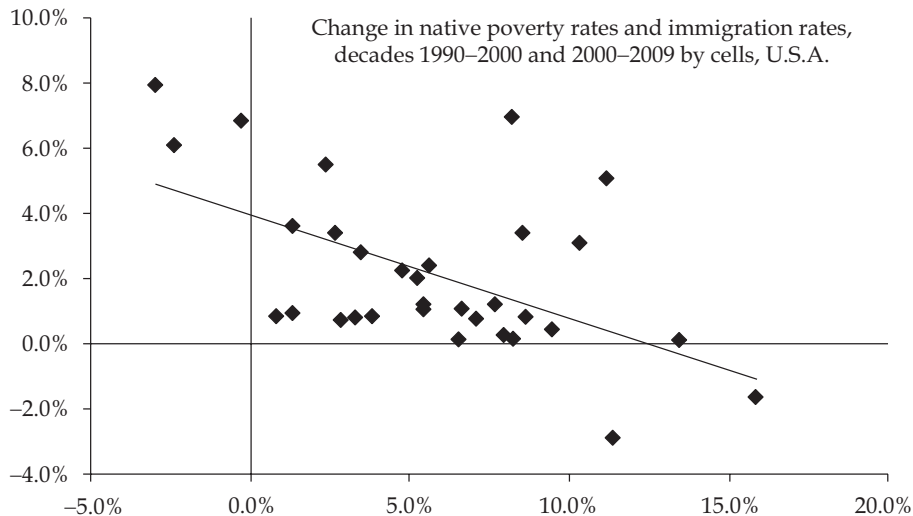| Year of first arrival	Census Year				
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009
A: All immigrants					
1965–1970	0.180	0.123	0.108	0.103	0.103
1975–1980	—	0.279	0.163	0.131	0.126
1985–1990	—	—	0.303	0.179	0.158
1995–2000	—	—	—	0.278	0.166
2005–2009	—	—	—	—	0.280
B: Immigrants age 18 to 34 in census year immediately following arrival					
1965–1970	0.168	0.104	0.095	0.095	0.098
1975–1980	—	0.270	0.148	0.120	0.111
1985–1990	—	—	0.296	0.175	0.147
1995–2000	—	—	—	0.285	0.216
2005–2009	—	—	—	—	0.295
C: Natives age 18–34 in reference year					
1970	0.107	0.083	0.072	0.074	0.081
1980	—	0.114	0.089	0.071	0.094
1990	—	—	0.134	0.085	0.102
2000	—	—	—	0.138	0.121
2009	—	—	—	—	0.188

Source: Authors' tabulations of microdata from the 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2010 One Percent Public Use Microdata Sample of the U.S. Census of Population and Housing and the 2000 American Community Survey.

TABLE 1.5 / Immigrant Poverty Rates by Region of Origin

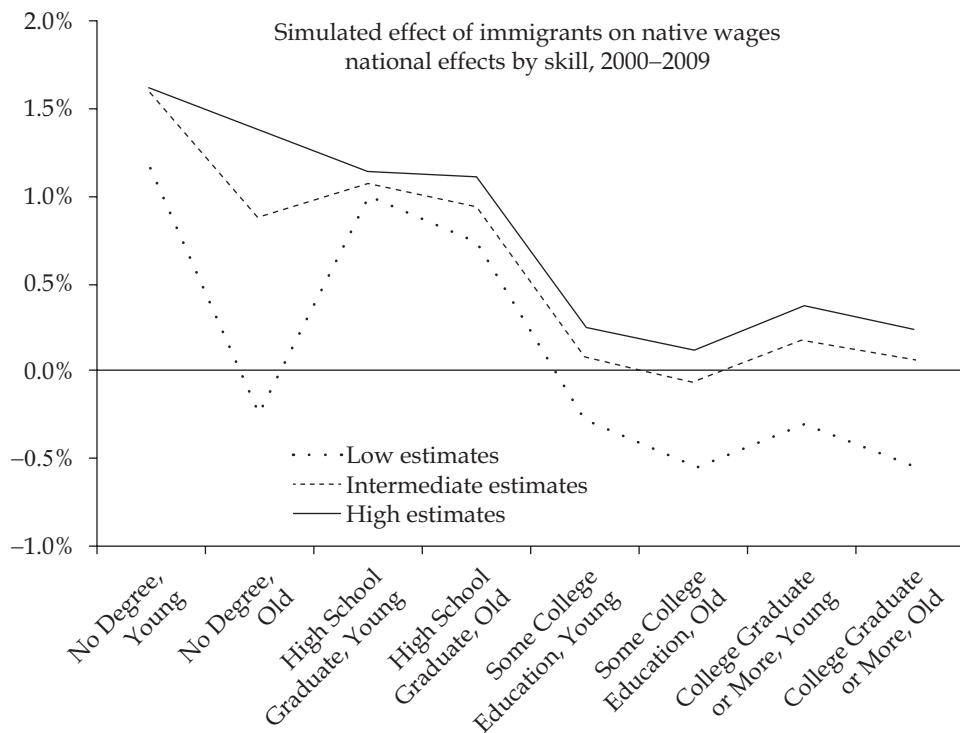| Year of first arrival	Census Year				
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009
A: Mexico					
1965–1970	0.292	0.209	0.222	0.163	0.151
1975–1980	—	0.298	0.272	0.264	0.178
1985–1990	—	—	0.350	0.264	0.231
1995–2000	—	—	—	0.325	0.336
2005–2010					0.362
B: Central America					
1965–1970	0.220	0.147	0.094	0.125	0.140
1975–1980	—	0.303	0.161	0.126	0.114
1985–1990	—	—	0.303	0.193	0.162
1995–2000	—	—	—	0.267	0.231
2005–2010	—	—	—	—	0.299
C: South America					
1965–1970	0.200	0.089	0.087	0.073	0.086
1975–1980	—	0.259	0.112	0.098	0.103
1985–1990	—	—	0.223	0.103	0.109
1995–2000	—	—	—	0.257	0.138
2005–2010	—	—	—	—	0.182
D: East Asia					
1965–1970	0.213	0.046	0.048	0.057	0.123
1975–1980	—	0.229	0.054	0.057	0.136
1985–1990	—	—	0.317	0.098	0.183
1995–2000	—	—	—	0.357	0.149
2005–2010					0.234
E: Southeast Asia					
1965–1970	0.157	0.037	0.024	0.056	0.070
1975–1980	—	0.284	0.078	0.075	0.102
1985–1990	—	—	0.264	0.106	0.108
1995–2000	—	—	—	0.215	0.119
2005–2010	—	—	—	—	0.302

Source: Authors' tabulations of microdata from the 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2010 One Percent Public Use Microdata Sample of the U.S. Census of Population and Housing and the 2000 American Community Survey.

FIGURE 2.1 / Correlation Between Immigration and Poverty Rates

Change in native poverty rates and immigration rates, decades 1990–2000 and 2000–2009 by cells, U.S.A.

Source: Author's compilation based on the U.S. Census 1990 and 2000 and the 2009 American Community Survey.

FIGURE 2.2 / Effect of Immigrants on Native Wages

Simulated effect of immigrants on native wages
national effects by skill, 2000–2009

Low estimates
Intermediate estimates
High estimates

No Degree, Young
No Degree, Old
High School Graduate, Young
High School Graduate, Old
Some College Education, Young
Some College Education, Old
College Graduate or More, Young
College Graduate or More, Old

Source: Author's compilation based on the U.S. Census 2000, the 2009 American Community Survey, and the author's own calculations.
*Note:* The changes as a percentage of the native wage are calculated using the model in the chapter and three parameter combinations, as described in the table 2.1. The schooling groups are individuals with no degree, high school graduates, individuals with some college education, and college graduates. Each schooling group is divided into Young (individuals with less than twenty years of potential labor market experience) and Old (individuals with more than twenty years of potential labor market experience). We assumed that the national market is integrated in the run.
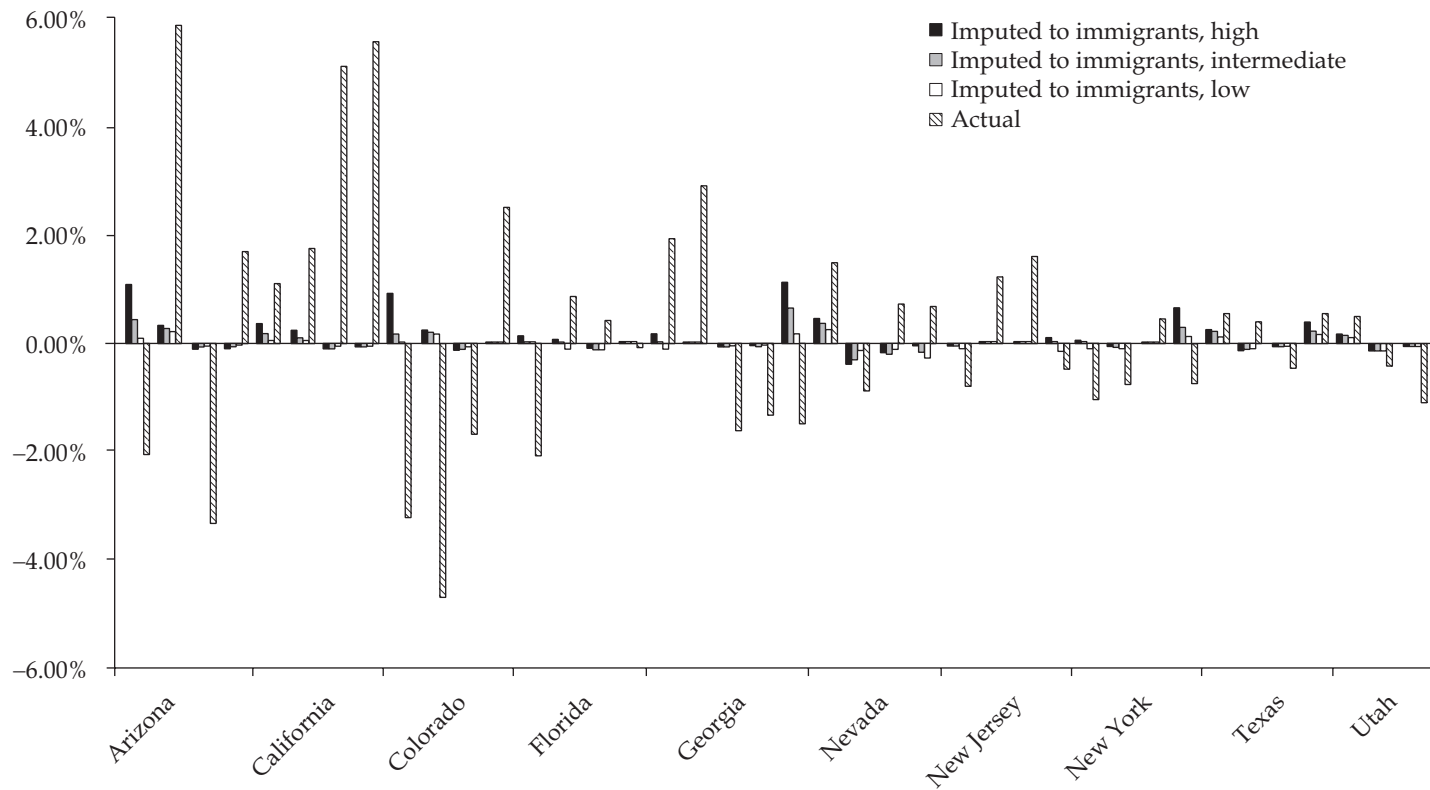
FIGURE 2.3 / National Poverty Rate Change, 1990–2000
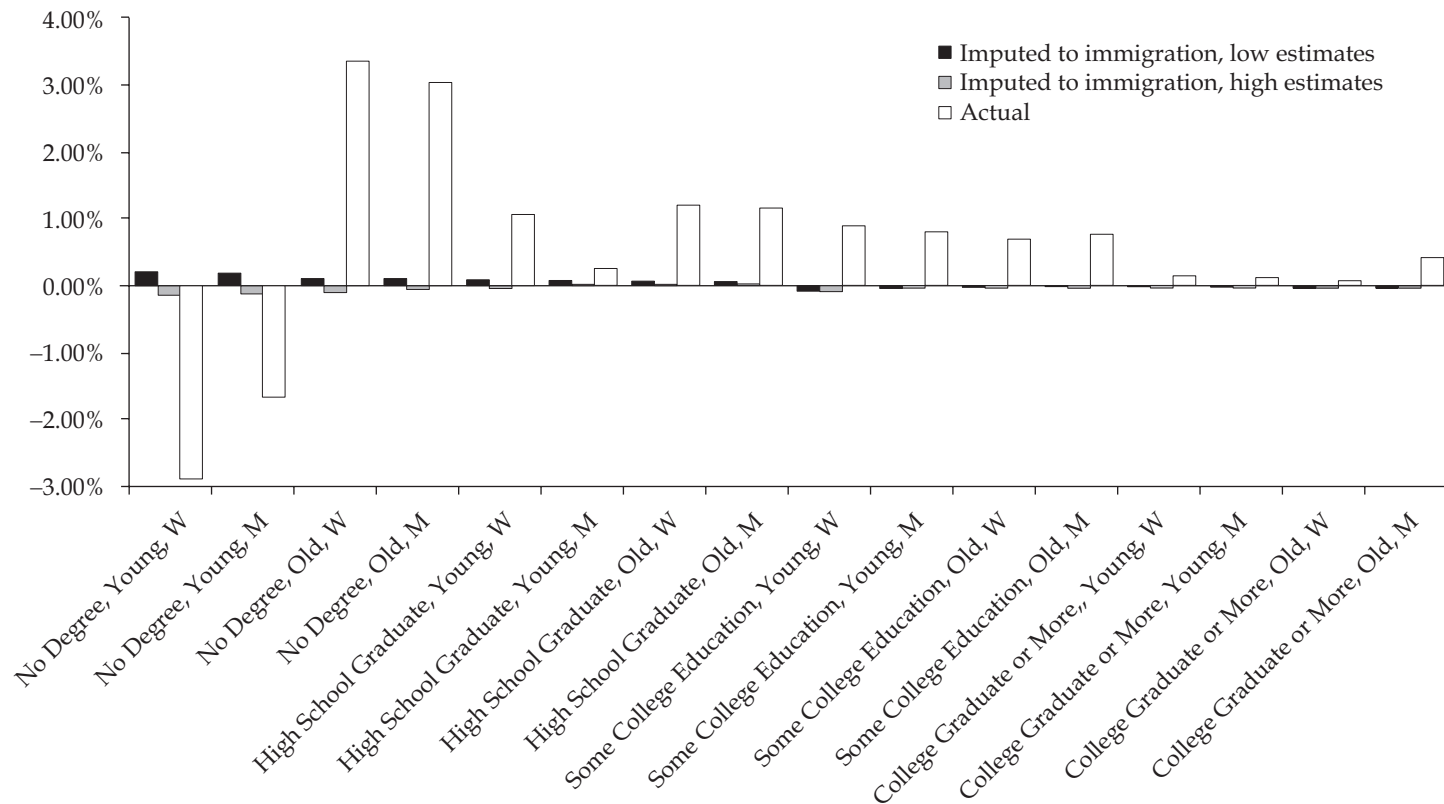
Source: Author's calculations based on the procedure described in the text.

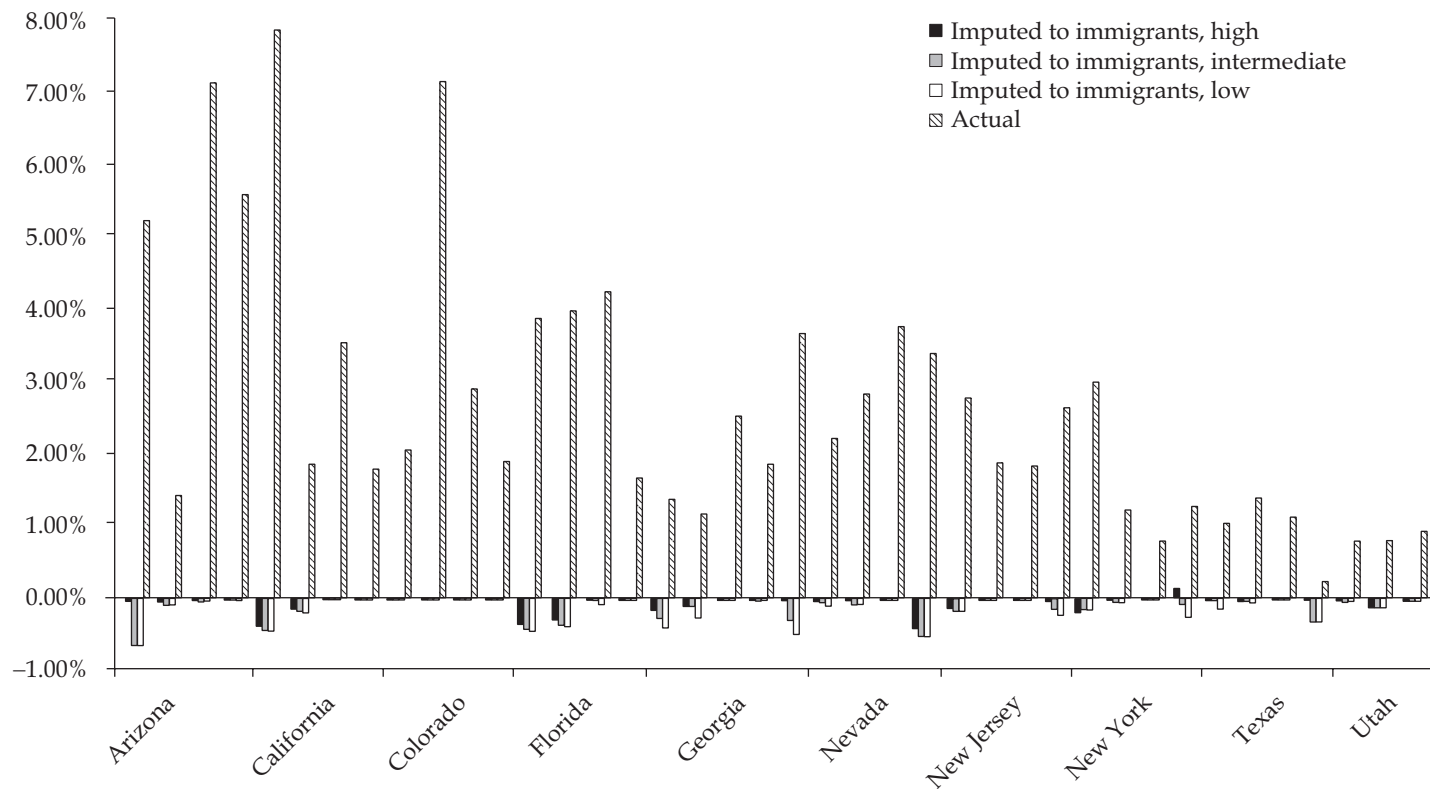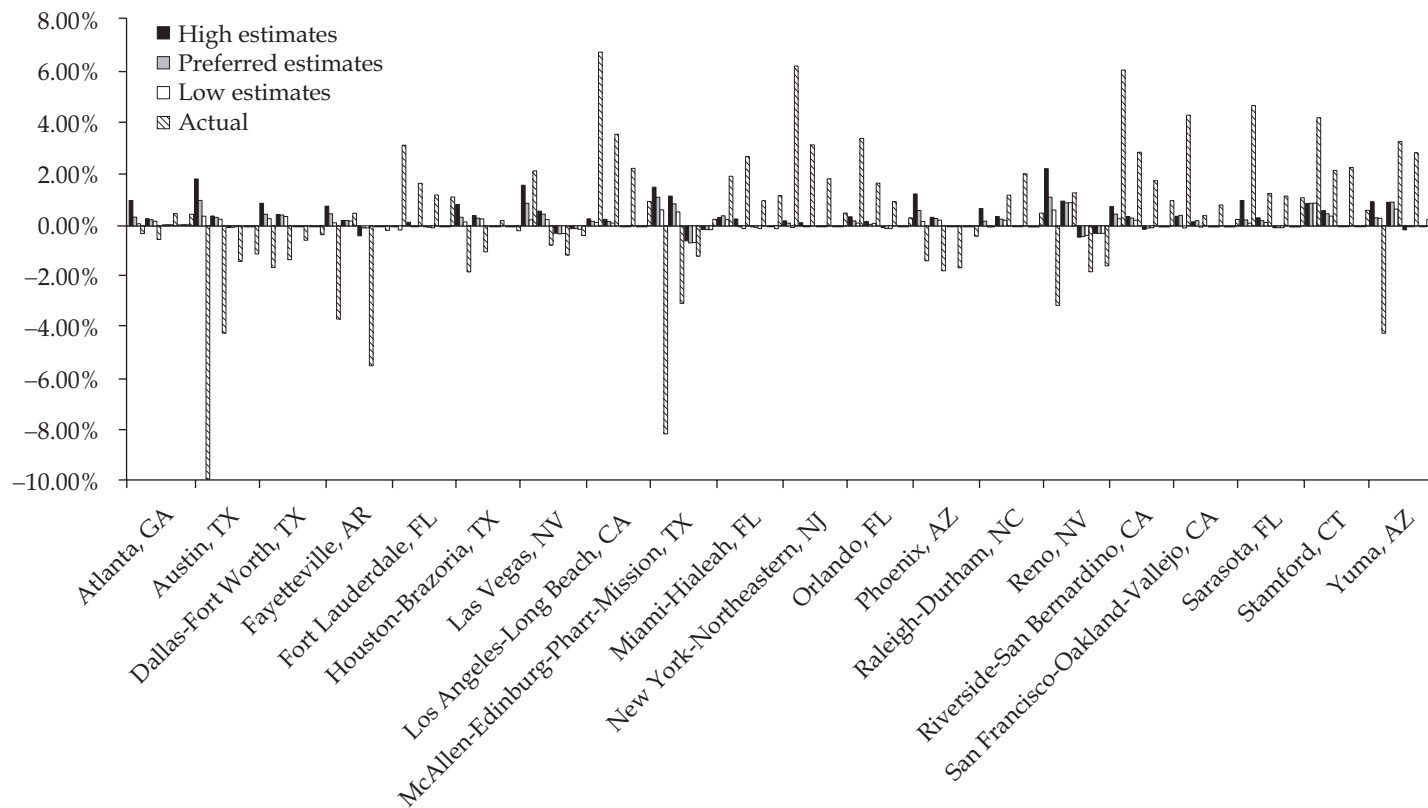FIGURE 2.4 / National Poverty Rate Change, 2000–2009
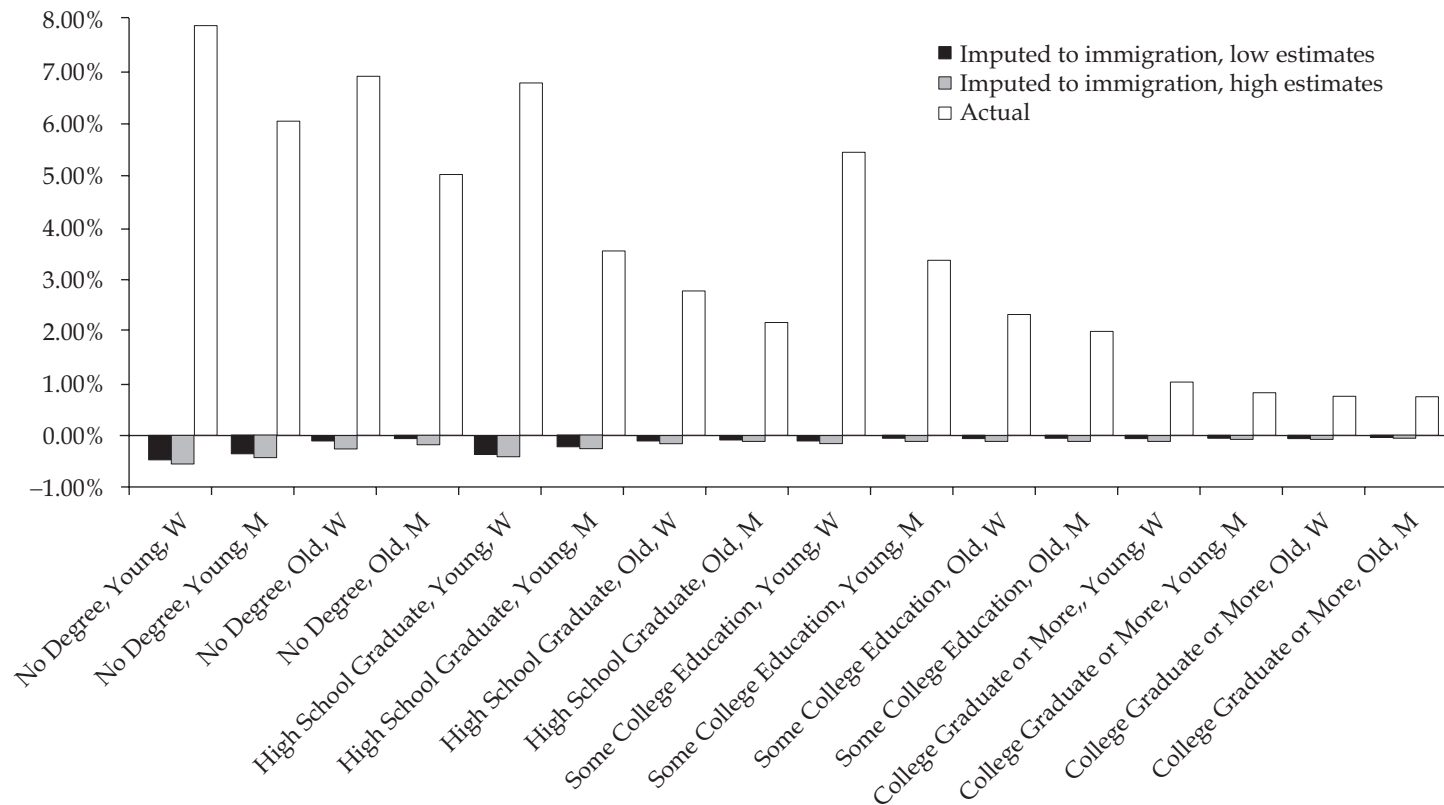
Source: Author's calculations based on the procedure described in the text.

FIGURE 2.5 / State Poverty Rate Change, 1990–2000

Legend:
- Imputed to immigrants, high
- Imputed to immigrants, intermediate
- Imputed to immigrants, low
- Actual

States (x-axis): Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Texas, Utah

Source: Author's calculations, based on the procedure described in the text.

FIGURE 2.6 / State Poverty Rate Change, 2000–2009

Legend:
- ■ Imputed to immigrants, high
- ▨ Imputed to immigrants, intermediate
- □ Imputed to immigrants, low
- ▨ Actual

States (x-axis): Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Texas, Utah

Source: Author's calculations, based on the procedure described in the text.

FIGURE 2.8 / Metropolitan Statistical Area Poverty Rate Change, 2000–2010

Legend:
- ■ High estimates
- ▨ Preferred estimates
- □ Low estimates
- ▨ Actual
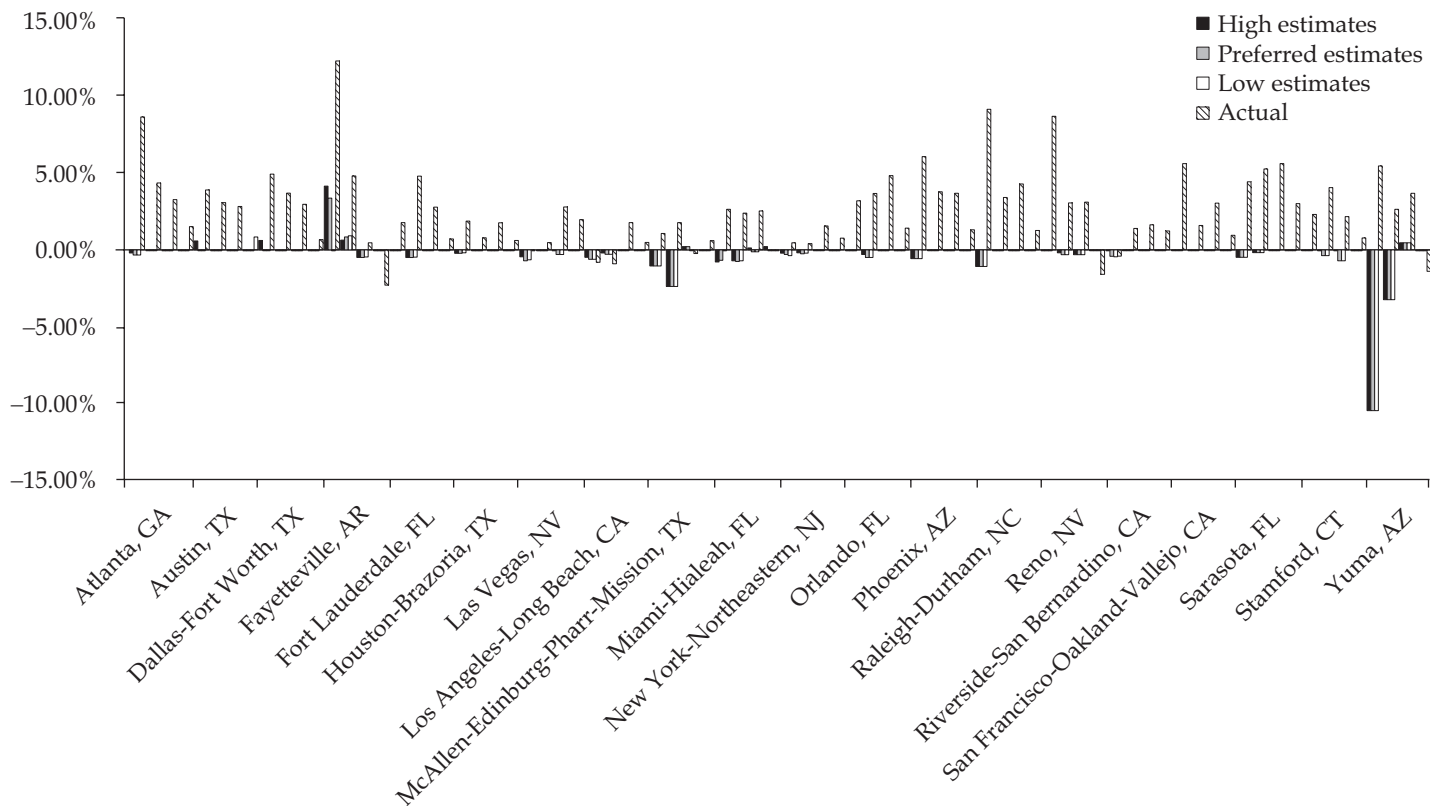
Source: Author's calculations, based on the procedure described in the text.

TABLE 2.1 / Parameter Range in Simulations

Parameter Estimates	Most Pessimistic	Preferred Estimates	Most Favorable
σ_{HL}, Elasticity between more and less educated	1.5	1.75	2.0
σ_{IN}, Elasticity between immigrants and natives	infinity	20	12
λ, Strength of college externality	0.0	0.45	0.75

Source: Author's compilation based on estimates from the literature.
Note: The table summarizes the values of the parameters taken from the previous literature and used in our simulation of wage effects of immigrants and emigrants.

TABLE 2.2 / National Immigration Rates

Schooling Group	Age-Experience	Gender	Net Rates	
			1990–2000	2000–2009
No diploma	young	women	11.4%	–3.0%
	young	men	15.8	–2.4
	old	women	8.6	8.2
	old	men	10.3	11.2
High school graduate	young	women	6.6	–0.3
	young	men	8.0	1.3
	old	women	5.4	3.5
	old	men	7.7	4.8
Total less educated			7.1	2.4
Some college education	young	women	1.3	2.3
	young	men	0.8	2.7
	old	women	2.9	5.6
	old	men	3.3	5.2
College graduate or more	young	women	8.3	5.5
	young	men	6.5	3.8
	old	women	13.5	8.6
	old	men	9.5	7.1
Total more educated			4.3	4.1
Total			5.8	3.4

Source: Author's compilation based on the U.S. Census 1990 and 2000 and the 2009 American Community Survey.
Note: Net immigration rates for a group are measured as the net inflows of immigrants in the group during the period, relative to the population (natives + immigrants) in the group, at the beginning of the period. Young individuals are those with less than twenty years of potential experience in the labor market. Potential experience is (age-years of schooling−6). The population considered covers noninstitutionalized individuals in working age (sixteen to sixty-five).

TABLE 2.3 / Adult Poverty Rates Among U.S. Born

				Poverty Rates		
Schooling Group	Age-Experience	Gender	2000	2009	Change 1990–2000	Change 2000–2009
No diploma	young	women	34.5	42.4	8.3	7.9
	young	men	20.0	26.1	4.9	6.1
	old	women	26.6	33.5	–6.9	6.9
	old	men	19.2	24.3	–9.5	5.1
High school graduate	young	women	17.0	23.9	–5.5	6.8
	young	men	9.5	13.1	–1.0	3.6
	old	women	8.9	11.7	–2.6	2.8
	old	men	7.2	9.4	–3.1	2.2
Total less educated			16.0	22.0	1.5	6.0
Some college education	young	women	11.0	16.5	–3.3	5.5
	young	men	7.9	11.3	–0.7	3.4
	old	women	5.6	7.9	–2.1	2.4
	old	men	4.4	6.5	–3.3	2.0
College graduate or more	young	women	3.5	4.6	3.7	1.0
	young	men	3.2	4.0	2.9	0.8
	old	women	2.5	3.3	2.8	0.8
	old	men	2.2	3.0	1.3	0.8
Total more educated			4.2	5.4	0.3	1.2
Total U.S. born			12	16	1.1	4

Source: Author's compilation based on the U.S. Census 1990 and 2000 and the 2009 American Community Survey.
Note: All numbers in percentages. Poverty rates are equal to the percentage of people in the group below the Federal Poverty line. The groups are defined as in table 2.1.

TABLE 2.4 / Imputed Effect of Immigrants on Poverty Rates and Actual Rate Changes

Skill Group	1990–2000				2000–2009			
	Imputed, High Estimates	Imputed, Intermediate Estimates	Imputed, Low Estimates	Actual	Imputed, High Estimates	Imputed, Intermediate Estimates	Imputed, Low Estimates	Actual
Overall, U.S. born	0.02	–0.02	–0.04	–0.38	–0.07	–0.10	–0.12	2.10
Male	0.02	–0.02	–0.04	–0.09	–0.08	–0.08	–0.09	2.04
Female	0.02	–0.02	–0.04	–0.65	–0.06	–0.11	–0.13	2.18
Overall black	0.04	–0.01	–0.06	–2.90	–0.13	–0.17	–0.20	1.52
Male	0.04	–0.01	–0.05	–1.39	–0.09	–0.12	–0.14	1.98
Female	0.04	–0.01	–0.07	–4.15	–0.15	–0.20	–0.24	1.23
Overall Hispanic	0.06	0.00	–0.06	–2.35	–0.15	–0.18	–0.21	–0.34
Male	0.05	–0.01	–0.06	–1.57	–0.15	–0.16	–0.18	–0.35
Female	0.07	0.00	–0.07	–3.11	–0.14	–0.20	–0.24	–0.16

Source: Author's compilation.
Note: The calculations are based on the imputed wage effects of immigrants, calculated based on the model in the text. The effect of immigration is calculated as the difference in poverty rates considering wage income with and without net immigration of the considered decade.

TABLE 2.A1 / Federal Poverty Thresholds for Pre-Transfer Family Income, 1999

Number of People	Number of Related Children								
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight +
One person under 65 years	8,667								
One person, 65 years or older	7,990								
Two people, RP under 65 years	11,156	11,483							
Two people, RP 65 years or older	10,070	11,440							
Three people	13,032	13,410	13,423						
Four people	17,184	17,465	16,895	16,954					
Five people	20,723	21,024	20,380	19,882	19,578				
Six people	23,835	23,930	23,436	22,964	22,261	21,845			
Seven people	27,425	27,596	27,006	26,595	25,828	24,934	23,953		
Eight people	30,673	30,944	30,387	29,899	29,206	28,327	27,412	27,180	
Nine or more people	36,897	37,076	36,583	36,169	35,489	34,554	33,708	33,499	32,208

Source: Author's compilation based on "Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Children," U.S. Census Bureau (1999). Available at: http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/Poverty/data/threshld (accessed May 23, 2013).
Note: Poverty thresholds (yearly income) by size of family and number of children under 18 years. All numbers in 2000 dollars. To obtain those in 2009 multiply by 0.773. The poverty thresholds are the same for all parts of the country; they are not adjusted for regional, state, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 210, Poverty in the United States, 1999.

TABLE 2.A2 / Immigration Rates in Top Immigration States

State	1990–2009					2000–2009				
	No Degree	High School Graduate	Some College	College Graduate	Total 1990–2000	No Degree	High School Graduate	Some College	College Graduate	Total 2000–2009
Arizona	38.8	16.3	3.5	10.4	14.2	9.7	7.6	5.8	9.3	7.8
California	19.9	16.5	1.5	14.6	11.8	–1.2	3.2	5.3	9.8	4.6
Colorado	36.1	8.6	1.6	7.3	8.8	12.7	3.0	3.6	3.1	4.2
Florida	10.1	14.0	4.6	15.2	10.8	2.0	5.2	8.3	11.1	6.8
Georgia	15.2	7.3	3.5	10.1	8.5	7.9	4.0	4.7	7.5	5.6
Nevada	61.6	24.0	6.8	19.0	23.0	21.7	8.7	12.0	16.0	12.6
New Jersey	8.7	9.8	3.6	13.5	9.1	0.5	1.9	5.9	9.1	4.8
New York	8.9	10.7	2.2	11.1	8.3	0.6	–0.7	3.7	6.4	2.4
Texas	23.7	11.9	2.7	10.0	11.3	11.0	5.5	6.3	8.9	7.5
Utah	32.4	10.7	2.3	7.1	8.7	11.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	4.1

Source: Author's calculations based on the U.S. Census 1990 and 2000 and the 2009 American Community Survey.
Notes: All numbers in percentages. The top immigration states included in the table are the nine states with the highest immigration rate 1990–2006 and the six states with the highest share of foreign-born as of 2009.

TABLE 2.A3 / Immigration Rates in Top Immigration MSAs

| State | 1990–2009 | | | | Total 1990–2000 | 2000–2009 | | | | Total 2000–2009 |
	No Degree	HS Graduate	Some College	College Graduate		No Degree	HS Graduate	Some College	College Graduate	
Atlanta, GA	42.1	16.9	6.2	14.3	16.0	14.2	7.1	7.4	9.1	8.6
Austin, TX	61.6	19.9	4.1	14.2	17.6	32.6	8.7	4.7	9.7	10.9
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	46.8	17.2	3.5	11.4	16.3	18.5	7.8	6.2	9.2	9.7
Fayetteville, AR	67.9	16.7	6.0	15.4	22.2	34.0	6.0	5.7	2.2	9.2
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, FL	20.2	29.5	16.5	32.1	24.7	4.8	7.5	11.6	19.6	11.3
Houston-Brazoria, TX	36.4	18.4	4.1	14.0	16.8	17.0	9.3	11.8	11.7	11.9
Las Vegas, NV	78.1	31.7	9.7	27.4	30.8	27.3	11.3	14.3	22.1	16.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	14.1	18.2	1.0	14.0	11.2	-10.8	0.6	6.3	10.3	1.7
McAllen-Edinburg, TX	33.4	35.1	11.5	29.4	29.5	8.6	12.0	22.2	28.6	14.1
Miami-Hialeah, FL	0.7	35.4	2.5	28.3	17.2	-18.5	2.3	13.9	17.0	4.0
New York-Northeastern NJ	12.5	16.2	4.3	15.9	12.6	-1.2	-0.7	5.9	8.4	3.4
Orlando, FL	21.5	17.3	7.5	15.6	14.4	10.1	8.5	12.2	10.7	10.2
Phoenix, AZ	60.6	20.4	3.9	12.3	18.1	13.3	10.2	6.9	11.1	10.0
Raleigh-Durham, NC	60.4	17.5	5.5	16.2	18.1	22.9	4.8	7.3	8.9	8.9
Reno, NV	89.5	34.8	8.7	19.6	29.7	13.5	4.7	7.5	4.9	6.6
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	33.3	17.5	2.4	13.2	14.6	17.8	10.9	11.1	20.1	13.6
San Francisco-Oakland,CA	26.6	16.1	1.6	17.3	12.8	0.8	3.1	1.8	7.4	4.1
Sarasota, FL	44.5	17.5	8.0	15.9	17.5	5.0	5.7	6.6	11.7	7.2
Stamford, CT	97.0	63.0	24.9	56.5	55.3	4.0	0.5	9.6	5.2	4.7
Yuma, AZ	44.4	27.3	9.9	8.0	25.3	2.0	6.6	3.9	25.5	6.6

Source: Author's calculations based on based on the U.S. Census 1990 and 2000 and the 2009 American Community Survey.
Notes: All numbers in percentages. The top immigration metropolitan areas included in table 2.5 are the sixteen metro areas with the highest immigration rate between 1990 and 2009 and the four largest metro areas with a share of foreign-born above 30 percent.
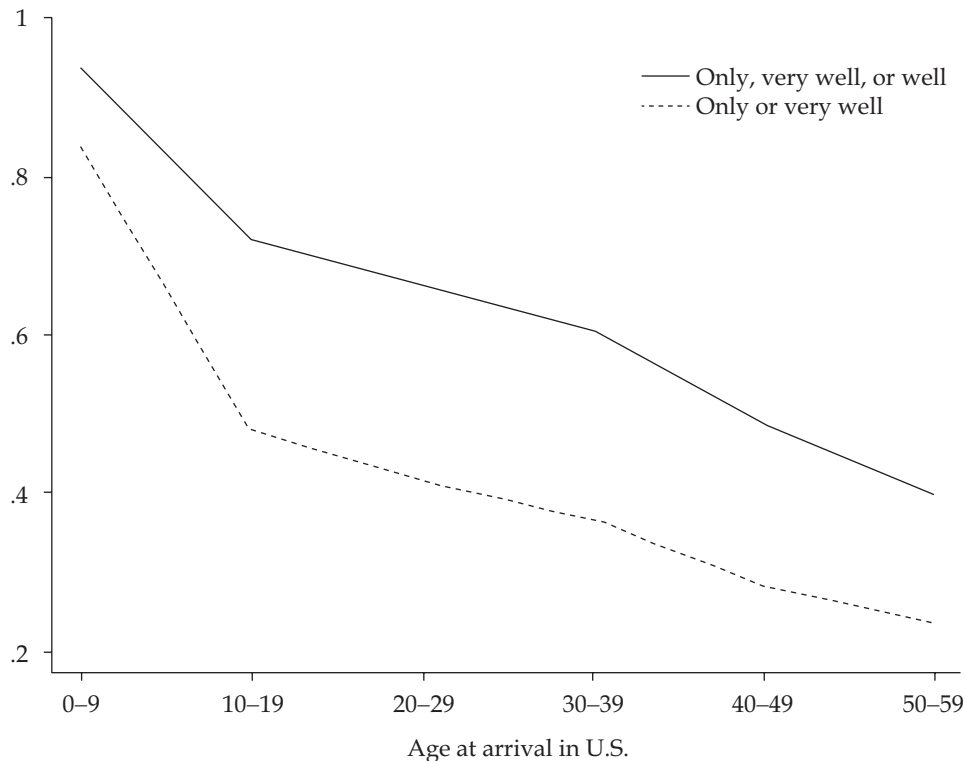
FIGURE 3.1 / Immigrants Speaking English, Years in United States
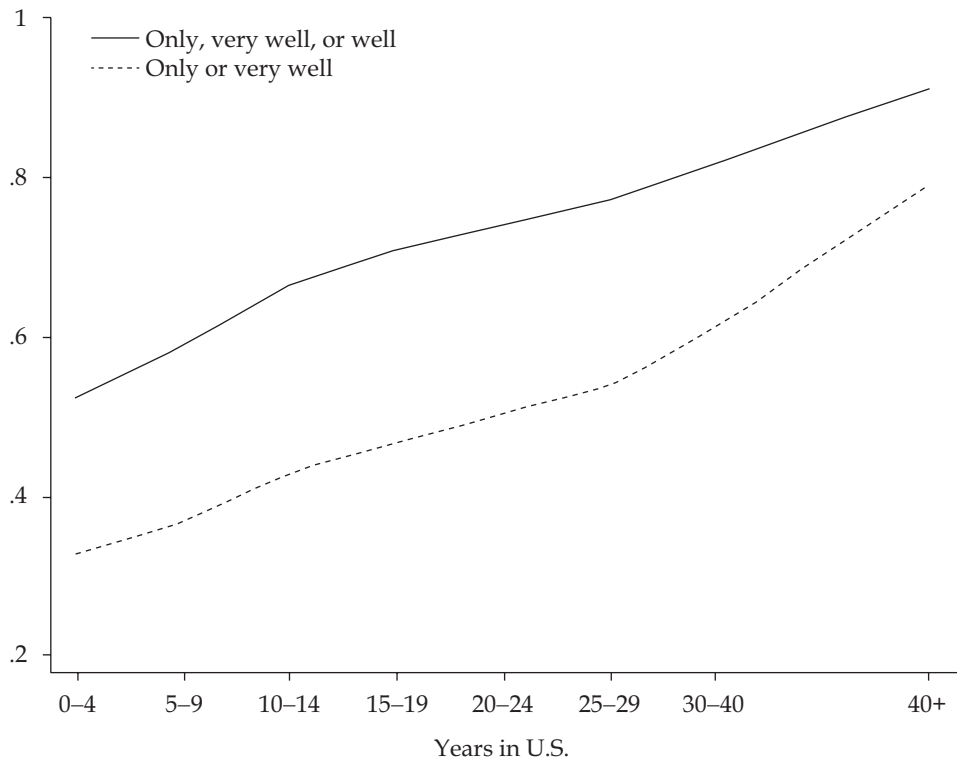
Source: Author's compilation based on the 2007–2009 American Community Surveys (Ruggles et al. 2010), and the U.S. Bureau of the Census (2003).

Note: Sample limited to working-age foreign-born living in 136 large metropolitan areas and not in group quarters.
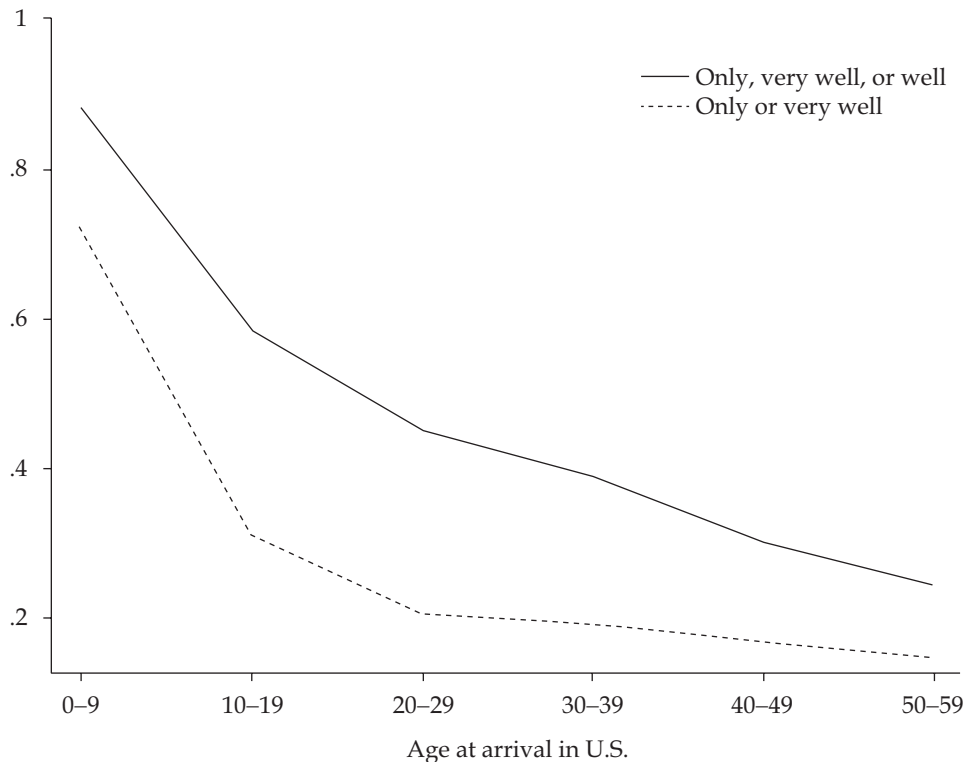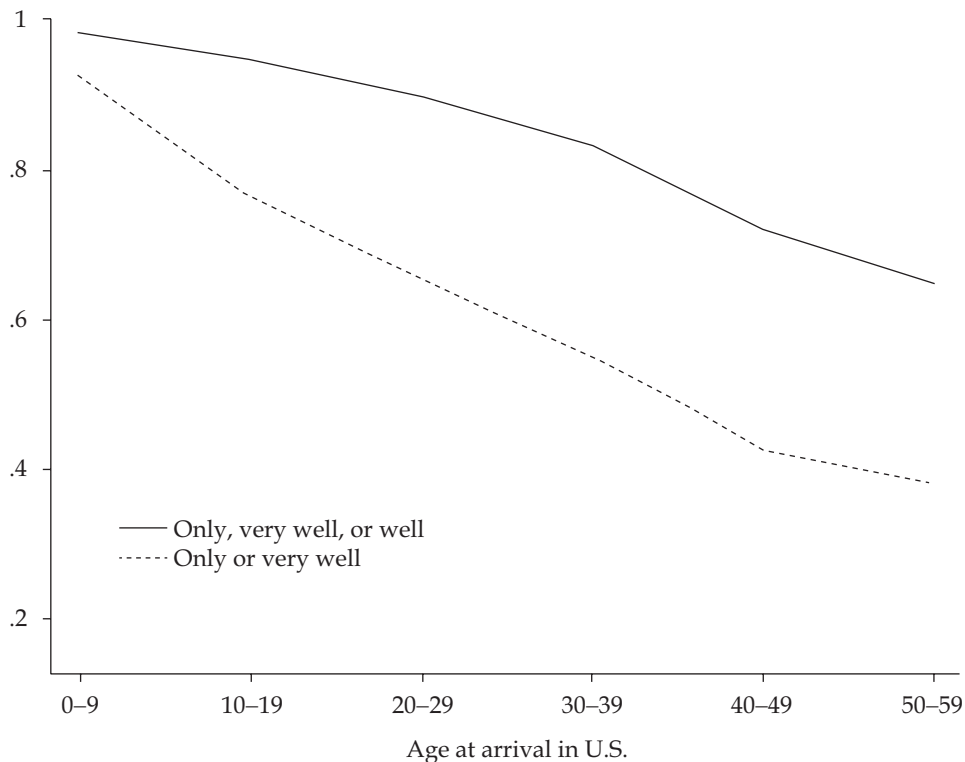
FIGURE 3.2 / Immigrants Speaking English, Age at Arrival

Source: Author's compilation based on the 2007–2009 American Community Surveys (Ruggles et al. 2010), and the U.S. Bureau of the Census (2003).

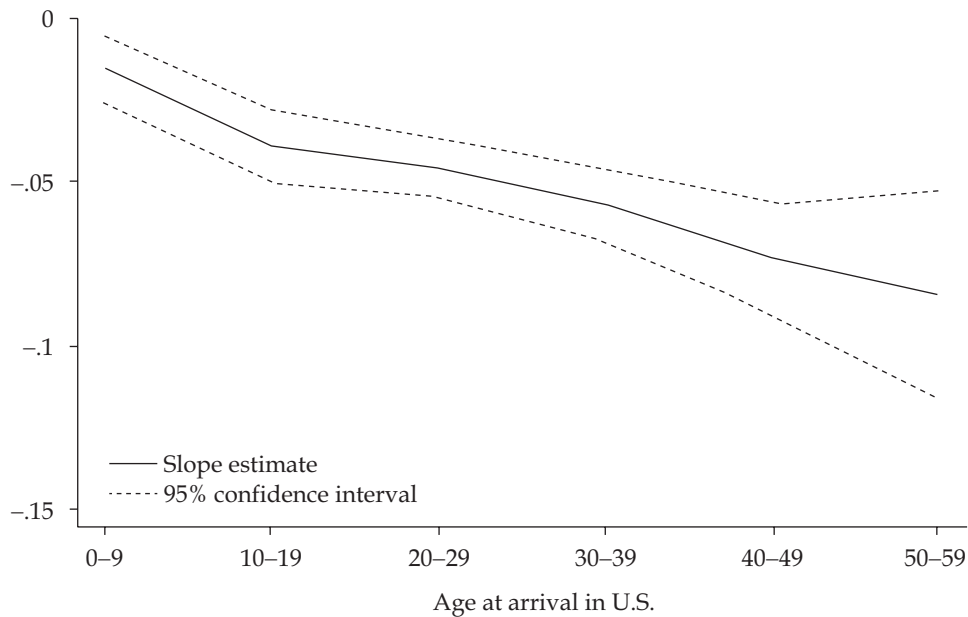*Note:* Sample limited to working-age foreign-born living in 136 large metropolitan areas and not in group quarters.

FIGURE 3.3 / Immigrants Speaking English, High School or Less

Only, very well, or well
Only or very well

1

.8

.6

.4

.2

0–9   10–19   20–29   30–39   40–49   50–59

Age at arrival in U.S.

Note: Sample limited to working-age foreign-born living in 136 large metropolitan areas and not in group quarters.

FIGURE 3.4 / Immigrants Speaking English, More than High School

Only, very well, or well
Only or very well

Age at arrival in U.S.

Note: Sample limited to working-age foreign-born living in 136 large metropolitan areas and not in group quarters.

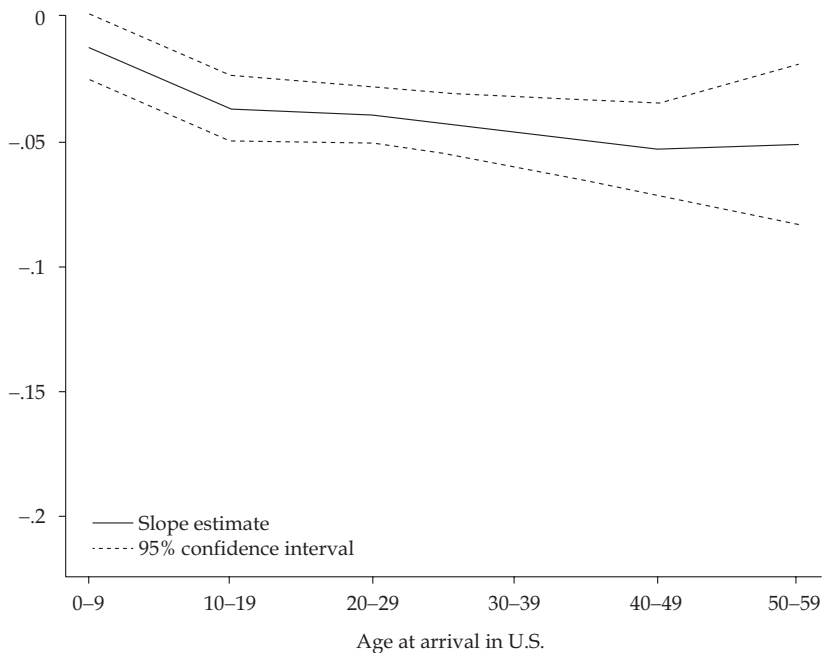FIGURE 3.5 / Immigrant Relative Wage Response, Age at Arrival

0

−.05

−.1

−.15

——— Slope estimate
------- 95% confidence interval

0–9   10–19   20–29   30–39   40–49   50–59

Age at arrival in U.S.

Source: Author's compilation based on the 2007–2009 American Community Surveys (Ruggles et al. 2010), and the U.S. Bureau of the Census (2003).

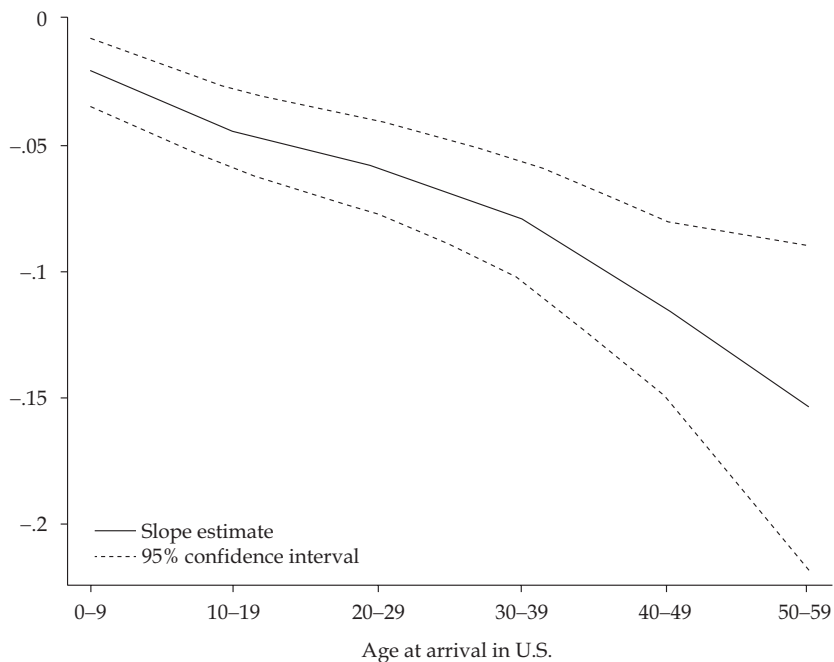FIGURE 3.6 / Immigrant Relative Wage Response, Years in the United States
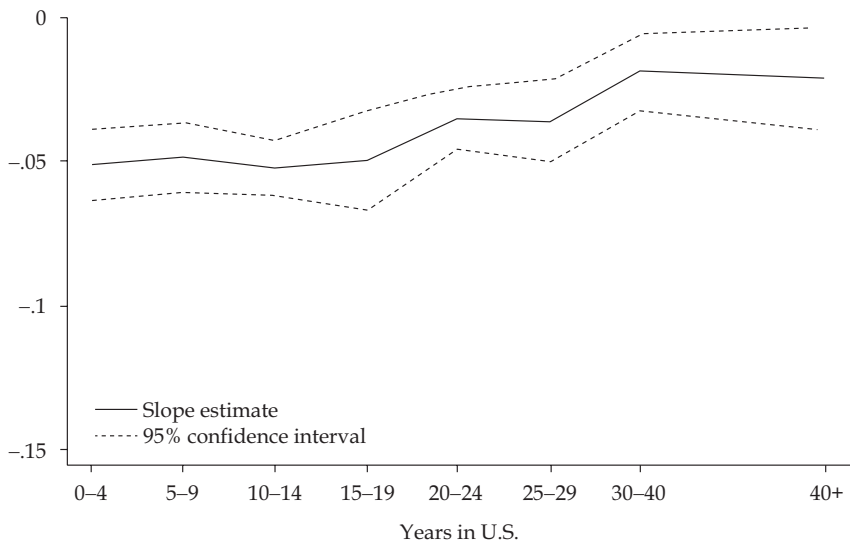
Source: Author's compilation based on the 2007–2009 American Community Surveys (Ruggles et al. 2010), and the U.S. Bureau of the Census (2003).

FIGURE 3.7 / Immigrant Relative Wage Response, High School or Less

Source: Author's compilation based on the 2007–2009 American Community Surveys (Ruggles et al. 2010), and the U.S. Bureau of the Census (2003).
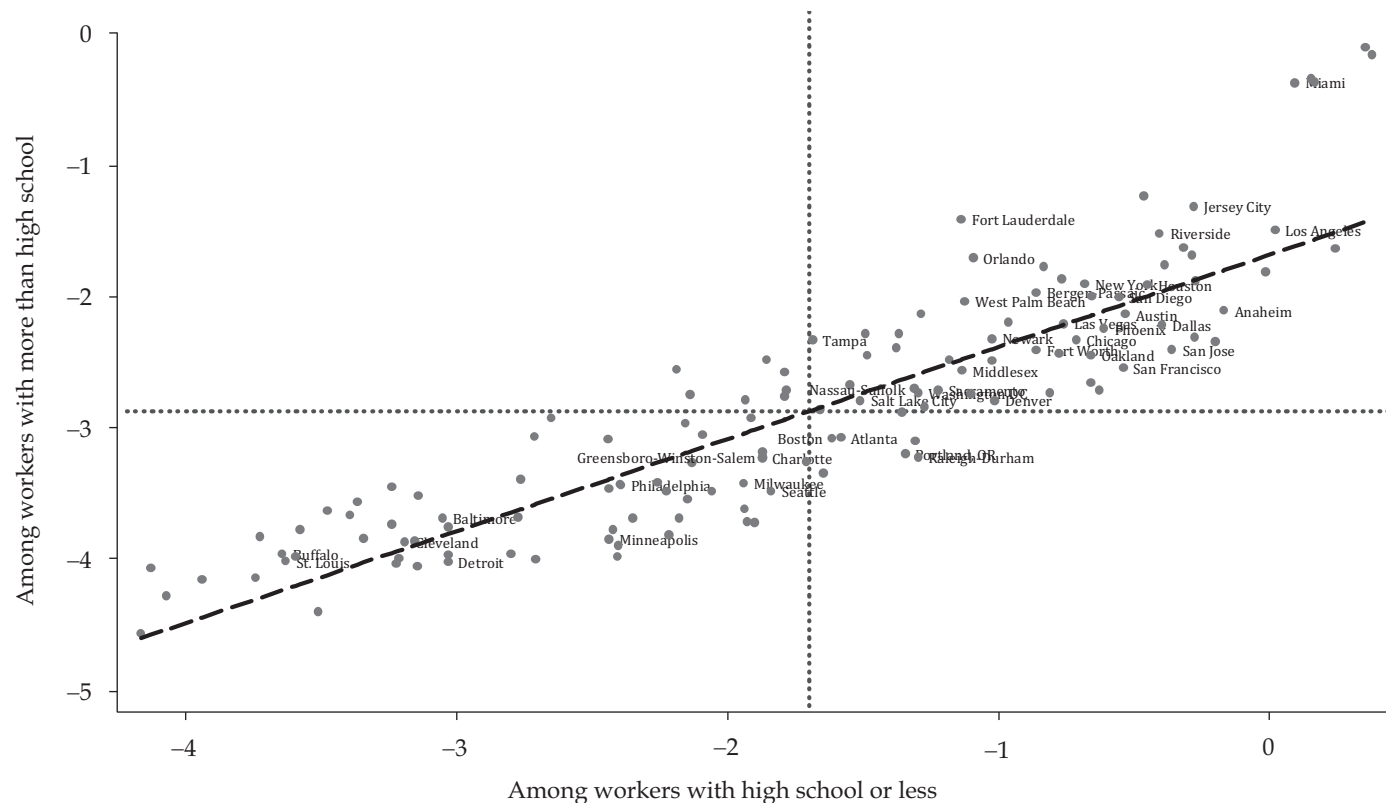
FIGURE 3.8 / Immigrant Relative Wage Response, More than High School

Slope estimate
95% confidence interval

0–9 10–19 20–29 30–39 40–49 50–59

Age at arrival in U.S.

FIGURE 3.9 / Natural Log of Spanish Relative Hours, 2008

Source: Author's calculations based on Ruggles et al. (2010).
Note: Dotted lines are medians. Points above sloped line have above-average wages for Spanish-speaking immigrants, relative to natives according to estimates in table 2.6, column 4.

FIGURE 3.10 / Foreign-Born in Puerto Rico

4+ years college

1–3 years college

High school degree

1–3 years high school

No high school
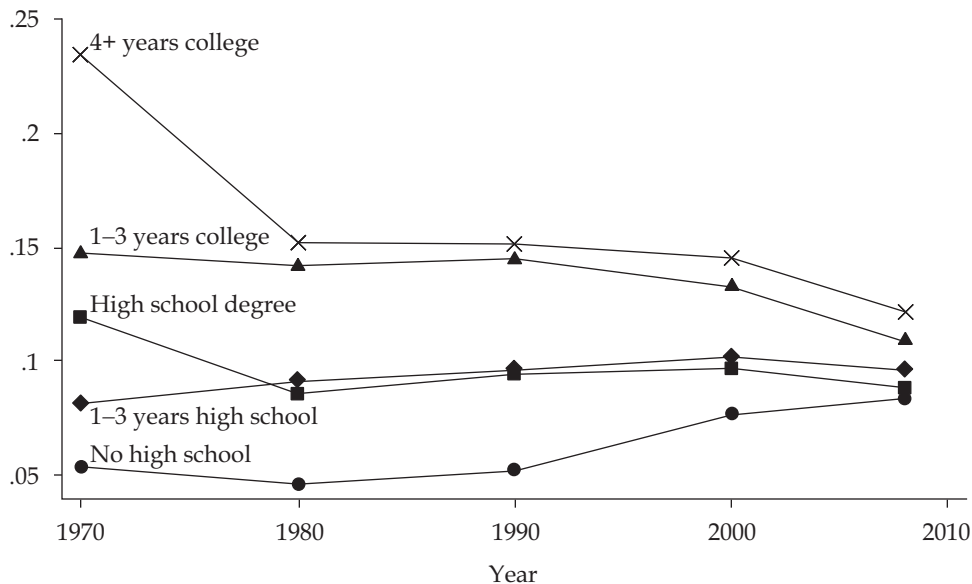
Source: Author's calculations based on Ruggles et al. (2010).
Note: Sample limited to population age sixteen to sixty-five, not living in group quarters, and old enough to be out of school with normal progression.

FIGURE 3.11 / Immigrant Relative Wages and Supply, Puerto Rico

Slope coef (se) = −.002(.126)

Residual ln(imm/native weekly wage)

Residual ln(pr ethnics/pr natives)

NoHS - <9yrs ed
SmHS - 9–11yrs ed
HS - 12yrs ed
SmC - 13–15yrs ed
CGRD - >=16yrs ed

Source: Author's calculations.
Note: Labels identify education × five-year experiences cells. All variables are residuals from a regression on an exhaustive set of education × year, experience × year, and education × experience dummies. Raw data sources are Puerto Rican Population Censuses, Puerto Rican Community Surveys, and Ruggles et al. (2010).
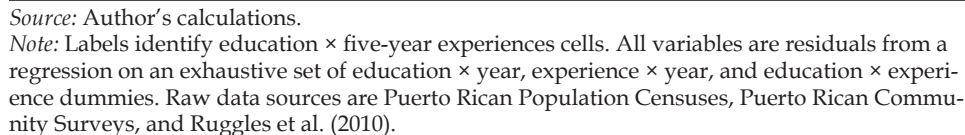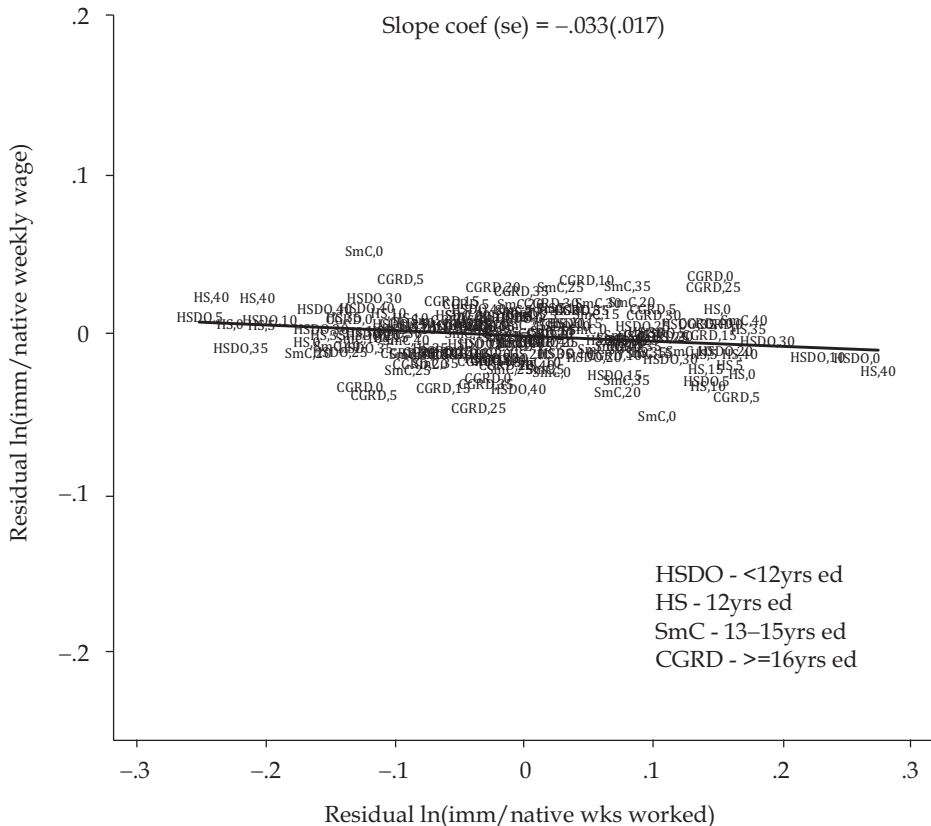
FIGURE 3.12 / Immigrant Relative Wages and Supply, United States

Source: Author's calculations.
Note: Labels identify education × five-year experiences cells. All variables are residuals from a regression on an exhaustive set of education × year, experience × year, and education × experience dummies. Raw data sources are U.S. Population Censuses, American Community Surveys, and Ruggles et al. (2010).

FIGURE 3.A1. Natural Log of Spanish Relative Hours, Residuals

TABLE 3.1 / English-Speaking Ability

	All Working Age			Speaks Spanish at Home		
	All Education Levels	High School or Less	More than High School	All Education Levels	High School or Less	More than High School
Foreign-born, share speaks English . . .						
Only/very well	0.464	0.278	0.679	0.261	0.177	0.516
Well	0.221	0.227	0.214	0.234	0.227	0.257
Not well	0.211	0.318	0.088	0.317	0.365	0.173
Not at all	0.104	0.178	0.019	0.188	0.232	0.054
Native-born, share speaks English . . .						
Only/very well	0.983	0.971	0.990	0.820	0.764	0.879
Well	0.011	0.017	0.007	0.113	0.139	0.086
Not well	0.005	0.009	0.003	0.054	0.074	0.033
Not at all	0.001	0.003	0.000	0.013	0.023	0.002

Source: Author's compilation based on the 2007–2009 American Community Surveys (Ruggles et al. 2010), and the U.S. Bureau of the Census (2003).
Note: Sample limited to working-age population (age sixteen to sixty-five with positive years of potential work experience) living in 136 large metropolitan areas and not in group quarters. Sample weights used to construct shares.

TABLE 3.2 / Mean Wages and Poverty Rates

	Mean ln(hourly Wage), 1999$			Share of Group in Poverty		
	All Education Levels	High School or Less	More than High School	All Education Levels	High School or Less	More than High School
Native born						
All native born	2.25	1.94	2.39	0.10	0.16	0.06
Foreign born						
All foreign-born	2.05	1.76	2.35	0.15	0.20	0.08
Speaks English:						
Only/very well	2.31	1.91	2.46	0.09	0.14	0.06
Well	1.99	1.83	2.19	0.13	0.16	0.10
Not well	1.70	1.67	1.87	0.21	0.22	0.17
Not at all	1.55	1.54	1.71	0.29	0.30	0.23
Speaks Spanish at home						
All foreign-born Spanish speakers	1.80	1.70	2.07	0.19	0.22	0.11
Speaks no English	1.54	1.53	1.66	0.30	0.30	0.24

Source: Author's compilation based on the 2007–2009 American Community Surveys (Ruggles et al. 2010), and the U.S. Bureau of the Census (2003).

Note: Sample in columns 4 through 6 limited to working-age population (age sixteen to sixty-five with positive years of potential work experience) living in 136 large metropolitan areas and not in group quarters. Sample in columns 1 through 3 limited to respondents from columns 4 through 6 who are currently employed and had hours worked, positive wage and salary earnings, and zero self-employment and farm earnings in the past year. Wages are adjusted to 1999 dollars using the consumer price index, and wages exceeding $200 and less than $2 in 1999 dollars are replaced with these thresholds.

TABLE 3.3 / Language Skills and Wage Gaps

	ln(Hourly Wage), Workers with High School or Less			Spanish Speakers Only		
Immigrant	−0.186	−0.041	−0.021	0.000	−0.003	−0.004
	(0.009)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)
Speaks English						
Only or very well		0.209	0.168	0.149	0.208	0.174
		(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.021)	(0.019)
Only or very well × share of MSA who speak Spanish at home						
Among entire working-age population					−0.212	
					(0.081)	
Among those with high school or less						0.069
						(0.081)
Among those with more than high school						−0.306
						(0.165)
Sample size	724,737	724,737	724,737	173,590	173,590	173,590
R²	0.019	0.028	0.189	0.016	0.018	0.018
Other controls?ᵃ	No	No	Yes	No	No	No

Source: Author's compilation based on Ruggles et al. (2010) and the 2007–2009 American Community Surveys.
Note: Sample limited to working-age population (age sixteen to sixty-five with positive years of potential work experience) who have twelve or fewer years of education, who live in 136 large metropolitan areas and not in group quarters, who are currently employed, and who had positive wage and salary earnings, and zero self-employment and farm earnings in the past year. Wages exceeding $200 and less than $2 in 1999 dollars are replaced with these thresholds. Standard errors, in parentheses, computed to be robust to arbitrary error correlation within metropolitan areas.
ᵃOther controls are a quartic in potential work experience; years of education, years of interacted with education below nine years; born after 1950, and both; and dummies for education less than nine years, born after 1950, female, black, Hispanic, female black, and female Hispanic.

TABLE 3.4 / Regression Data Descriptive Statistics

	All Education Levels		High School or Less		More than High School	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
ln(imm hours/nat hours)	−1.934	1.019	−1.581	1.113	−2.288	0.769
Immigrant-native wage gap						
All immigrants	−0.125	0.079	−0.156	0.072	−0.093	0.073
High English immigrants	−0.076	0.066	−0.088	0.064	−0.063	0.065
Low English immigrants	−0.360	0.201	−0.251	0.105	−0.469	0.215
Observations	544		272		272	

Source: Author's compilation based on the 2007–2009 American Community Surveys (Ruggles et al. 2010), and the U.S. Bureau of the Census (2003).

Note: Sample for constructing hours worked includes all those age sixteen to sixty-five who are old enough to be out of school (given normal progression) and live in 136 large metropolitan areas and not in group quarters. To be in the wage sample requires being in the hours worked sample plus being employed, with positive weeks and hours worked last year, nonzero wage and salary earnings, and zero self-employment and farm earnings; for natives it also requires speaking English only or very well. Hourly wages above $200 and below $2 in 1999 dollars are reset to these thresholds. Data have been aggregated to 136 metropolitan areas × two education groups × two years (2000 and "2008," combining the three ACSs). Table shows unweighted means and standard deviations (SD).

TABLE 3.5 / Immigrant Relative Wage Response by English Skills

	All	High School or Less	More than High School
All immigrants	−0.040	−0.034	−0.054
	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.006)
By broad English-language skills			
Speaks English only, very well, or well	−0.022	−0.011	−0.045
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.006)
Speaks English not well or not at all	−0.057	−0.047	−0.078
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.016)
P-value, equal coefficients	0.000	0.000	0.030
By detailed English-language skills (112 MSAs)			
Speaks English only or very well	−0.020	−0.012	−0.036
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.007)
Speaks English well	−0.028	−0.018	−0.047
	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.011)
Speaks English not well	−0.049	−0.037	−0.071
	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.013)
Speaks English not at all	−0.083	−0.050	−0.144
	(0.014)	(0.008)	(0.035)
P-value, equal coefficients	0.000	0.000	0.005

Source: Author's compilation based on the 2007–2009 American Community Surveys (Ruggles et al. 2010), and the U.S. Bureau of the Census (2003).

Note: Table shows coefficient estimates from regressions of the wage gap between specified immigrants and "similar" natives (see below) on the natural log of the ratio of aggregate hours worked of immigrants and natives, using variation across metropolitan areas, year (2000 or "2008"), and the two broad education of columns 2 and 3. All regressions control for year by education effects. Standard errors, in parentheses, computed to be robust to arbitrary error correlation within metropolitan area. Sample for constructing mean wages limited to working-age respondents (age sixteen to sixty-five and old enough to be out of school given normal progression), who reside in one of 136 large metropolitan areas and not in group quarters, who are currently employed, and who had positive hours and weeks worked, positive wage and salary earnings, and zero business and farm earnings in the past year; for natives, sample is further limited to those who report speaking English "only" or "very well." Hourly wages above $200 and below $2 in 1999 dollars were reset to these thresholds. The mean ln hourly wage of "similar" natives is computed by weighting natives to have the same distribution across potential experience (in five-year bands) × education (four groups: high school dropouts, high school, some college, and at least four years college) cells as the specified group of immigrants in the metropolitan area and year.

TABLE 3.6 / Immigrant Relative Wages and Language

	ln(Immigrant Wage/Native Wage), High School or Less				
	All		Spanish-Speaking		Other
ln(immigrant hours/ native-born hours)	−0.034 (0.004)				
ln(poor/strong English- speaking hours)		−0.034 (0.004)	−0.036 (0.007)	−0.033 (0.028)	−0.060 (0.018)
ln(Spanish-speaking hours/ strong English-speaking hours)					
Among workers with high school education or less				−0.045 (0.035)	0.052 (0.024)
Among workers with more than high school education				0.065 (0.017)	−0.015 (0.017)
Metro × year observations	272	272	272	272	272
R^2	0.300	0.298	0.157	0.224	0.110

Source: Author's compilation based on the 2007–2009 American Community Surveys (Ruggles et al. 2010), and the U.S. Bureau of the Census (2003).

Note: Wage sample limited to working-age respondents (age sixteen to sixty-five and old enough to be out of school, given normal progression) that have twelve or fewer years of education (or a GED), that reside in one of 136 large metropolitan areas and not in group quarters, that are currently employed, and that had positive hours worked, positive wage and salary earnings, and zero self-employment earnings in the past year; for natives it also requires speaking English only or very well. The dependent variable is the difference in the mean ln hourly wage between the specified group of immigrants and similar natives, where the mean ln hourly wage of "similar" natives is computed by weighting natives to have the same distribution across potential experience (in five-year bands) × education (high school dropouts or completers) cells as the specified group of immigrants in the metropolitan area and year. Strong English-speaking hours worked is the sum of hours worked by those who report speaking English only, very well, or well. Poor English-speaking hours are the sum of hours worked reported by those who speak English not well or not at all among working-age respondents. Spanish-speakers are respondents who report speaking Spanish at home. All regressions are unweighted and control for year effects. Standard errors, in parentheses, computed to be robust to arbitrary error correlation within metropolitan area.

TABLE 3.7 / Aggregate Estimates, 1970–2000

	Puerto Rico			Continental United States			
	Y=ln (foreign/ native weekly wage)	Y = ln (foreign/native weeks)			Excluding 1970	Excluding 1970 Strong English	Excluding 1970 Poor English
ln(foreign-born weeks/native-born weeks)	0.150 (0.061)			–0.033 (0.017)	–0.021 (0.019)	–0.002 (0.020)	–0.031 (0.049)
ln(continental U.S. born ethnic Puerto Ricans/Puerto Rican–born)		–0.002 (0.126)	1.003 (0.126)				
Observations	224	224	224	180	144	144	144
R^2	0.489	0.457	0.919	0.935	0.942	0.913	0.976

Source: Author's compilation based on Ruggles et al. (2010).
Note: Sample for independent variable includes workers age sixteen to sixty-five who are old enough to be out of school given normal progression through school and not living in group quarters. The sample used to compute the dependent variable, weekly wages, is this sample with the additional requirement of being currently employed (U.S.) or reporting an occupation (Puerto Rico), not enrolled in school and without business or farm income. In U.S. data (columns 4–7), weekly wages exceeding $10,000 or below $10 in 1999 dollars were reset at these thresholds. In columns 5–7, native-born workers who did not report speaking English were excluded from the wage sample. Sample weights used to aggregate variables to the five-year experience × education cells used in the analysis (see text). Standard errors are calculated to be robust to arbitrary error correlation within education × experience cells.

TABLE 3.A1 / Spanish-Speaking at Home

Area	High School or Less	More than High School	Area	High School or Less	More than High School
Anaheim, CA	0.543	0.118	McAllen, TX	0.928	0.789
Aurora, IL	0.502	0.097	Miami, FL	0.684	0.612
Bakersfield, CA	0.507	0.198	Oxnard-Ventura, CA	0.528	0.147
Brownsville, TX	0.816	0.670	Riverside, CA	0.505	0.213
El Paso, TX	0.846	0.678	Salinas, CA	0.673	0.193
Jersey City, NJ	0.526	0.270	San Antonio, TX	0.540	0.292
Laredo, TX	0.890	0.818	Santa Barbara, CA	0.589	0.151
Los Angeles, CA	0.633	0.216	Santa Cruz, CA	0.515	0.093

Source: Author's compilation based on Ruggles et al. (2010).
Note: Sample limited to working-age population (age sixteen to sixty-five and old enough to be out of school, given a normal progression), and not living in group quarters. Computed using ACS sample weights.

TABLE 3.A2 / National Immigrant Arrivals

	2000–2008		1990–2000	
	High School or Less	More than High School	High School or Less	More than High School
Mexican	1,944,656	292,542	2,618,328	296,963
Central American	517,066	105,261	493,669	92,671
South American	290,534	302,840	333,430	275,063
Caribbean (ex Cuban)	202,625	131,153	331,827	148,237
SE Asian (ex Filipino)	139,257	104,244	288,013	173,567
Chinese	135,836	220,608	158,375	302,729
Russian or E European	133,065	286,665	283,883	385,346
Sub-Saharan African	129,245	178,315	129,346	173,449
South Asian	123,072	497,999	148,698	430,311
Cuban	89,306	56,648	109,769	56,659
Middle Eastern (ex Israeli)	88,988	165,310	94,684	137,885
Filipino	56,810	229,456	91,406	219,320
Commonwealth	51,432	189,733	74,478	264,485
Korean or Japanese	50,217	220,028	84,669	248,958
Southern European	27,374	46,875	34,168	48,243
Northern European[a]	9,521	63,872	55,668	169,033

Source: Author's compilation based on Ruggles et al. (2010) and U.S. Bureau of the Census (2003).
Note: Sample limited to working-age population (age sixteen to sixty-five and old enough to be out of school, given a normal progression), and not living in group quarters.
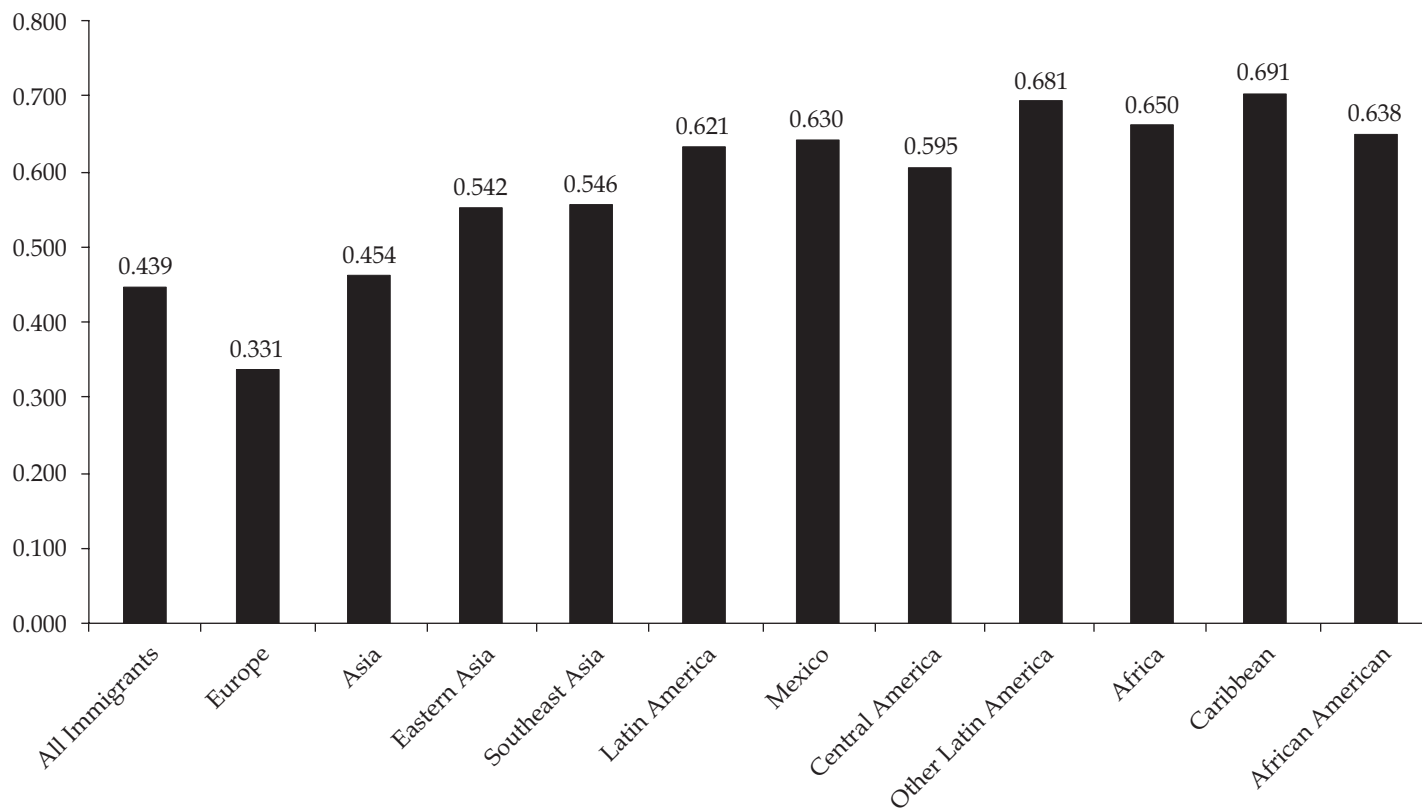[a]Includes Israelis.

TABLE 3.A3 / Instrumental Variables Estimates

	All	High School or Less	More than High School
All immigrants	–0.035	–0.030	–0.052
	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.007)
By broad English-language skills			
Speaks English only, very well, or well	–0.018	–0.010	–0.044
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.006)
Speaks English not well or not at all	–0.043	–0.033	–0.074
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.016)
P-value, equal coefficients	0.000	0.001	0.060
By detailed English-language skills (112 MSAs)			
Speaks English only or very well	–0.022	–0.018	–0.036
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.007)
Speaks English well	–0.015	–0.005	–0.046
	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.011)
Speaks English not well	–0.030	–0.017	–0.069
	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.015)
Speaks English not at all	–0.057	–0.030	–0.137
	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.029)
P-value, equal coefficients	0.000	0.009	0.001

Source: Author's compilation based on Ruggles et al. (2010), the 2007–2009 American Community Surveys, and the U.S. Bureau of the Census (2000).
Note: Table shows coefficient estimates from regressions of the wage gap between specified immigrants and "similar" natives (see below) on the natural log of the ratio of aggregate hours worked of immigrants and natives, using variation across metropolitan areas, year (2000 or "2008"), and the two broad education of columns 2 and 3. All regressions control for year by education effects and are estimated by instrumental variables using the lagged origin mix instrument described in the appendix. Standard errors, in parentheses, computed to be robust to arbitrary error correlation within metropolitan area. Sample for constructing mean wages limited to working-age respondents (age sixteen to sixty-five and old enough to be out of school given normal progression), who reside in one of 136 large metropolitan areas and not living in group quarters, who are currently employed, and who had positive hours and weeks worked, positive wage and salary earnings, and zero business and farm earnings in the past year; for natives, sample is further limited to those who report speaking English "only" or "very well." Hourly wages above $200 and below $2 in 1999 dollars were reset to these thresholds. The mean ln hourly wage of "similar" natives is computed by weighting natives to have the same distribution across potential experience (in five-year bands) × education (four groups: high school dropouts, high school, some college, and at least four years college) cells as the specified group of immigrants in the metropolitan area and year.
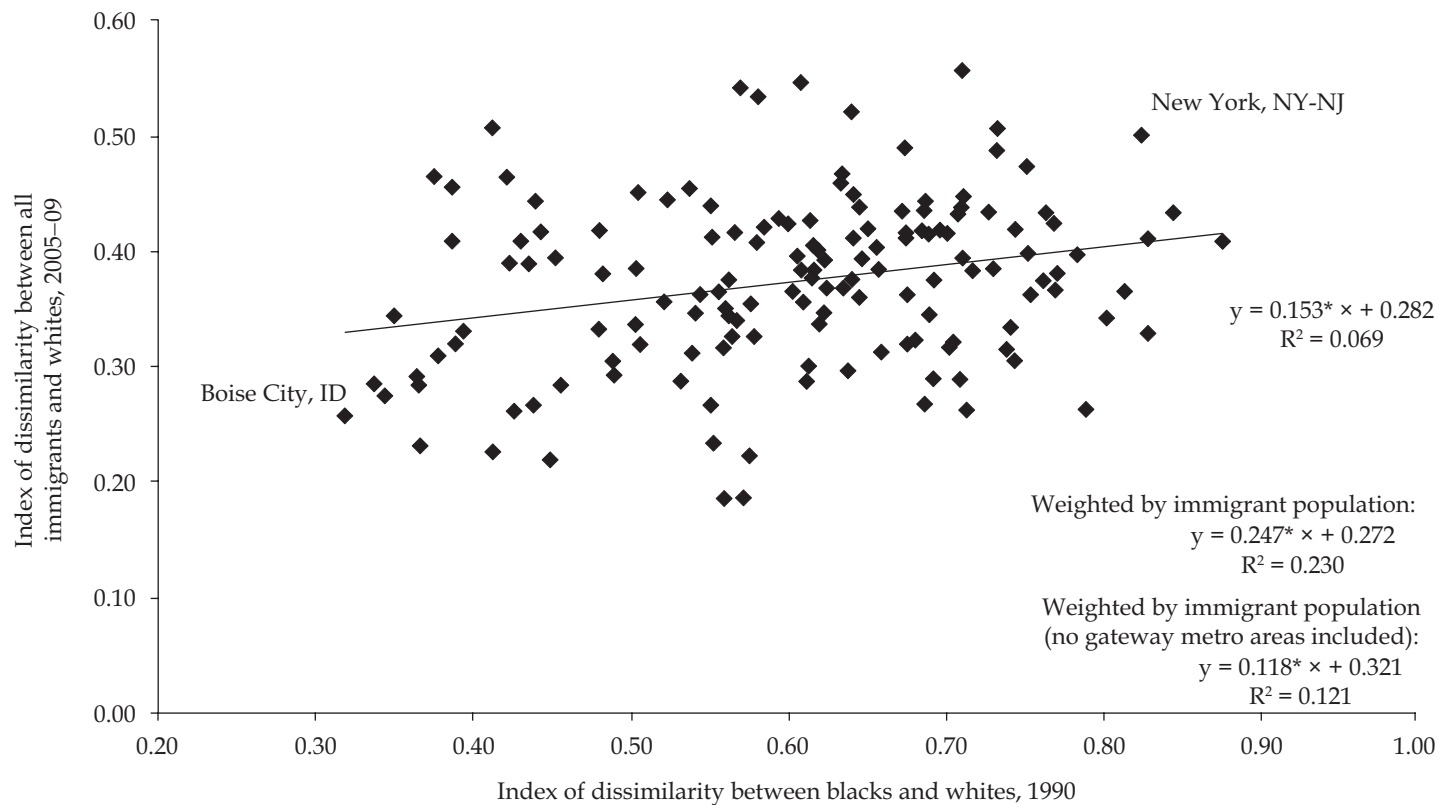
Figure 4.1 / Index of Dissimilarity by Country of Origin

FIGURE 4.2 / Scatterplot of Dissimilarities

Index of dissimilarity between all immigrants and whites, 2005–09

Index of dissimilarity between blacks and whites, 1990

New York, NY-NJ

Boise City, ID

$y = 0.153^* \times + 0.282$
$R^2 = 0.069$

Weighted by immigrant population:
$y = 0.247^* \times + 0.272$
$R^2 = 0.230$

Weighted by immigrant population
(no gateway metro areas included):
$y = 0.118^* \times + 0.321$
$R^2 = 0.121$
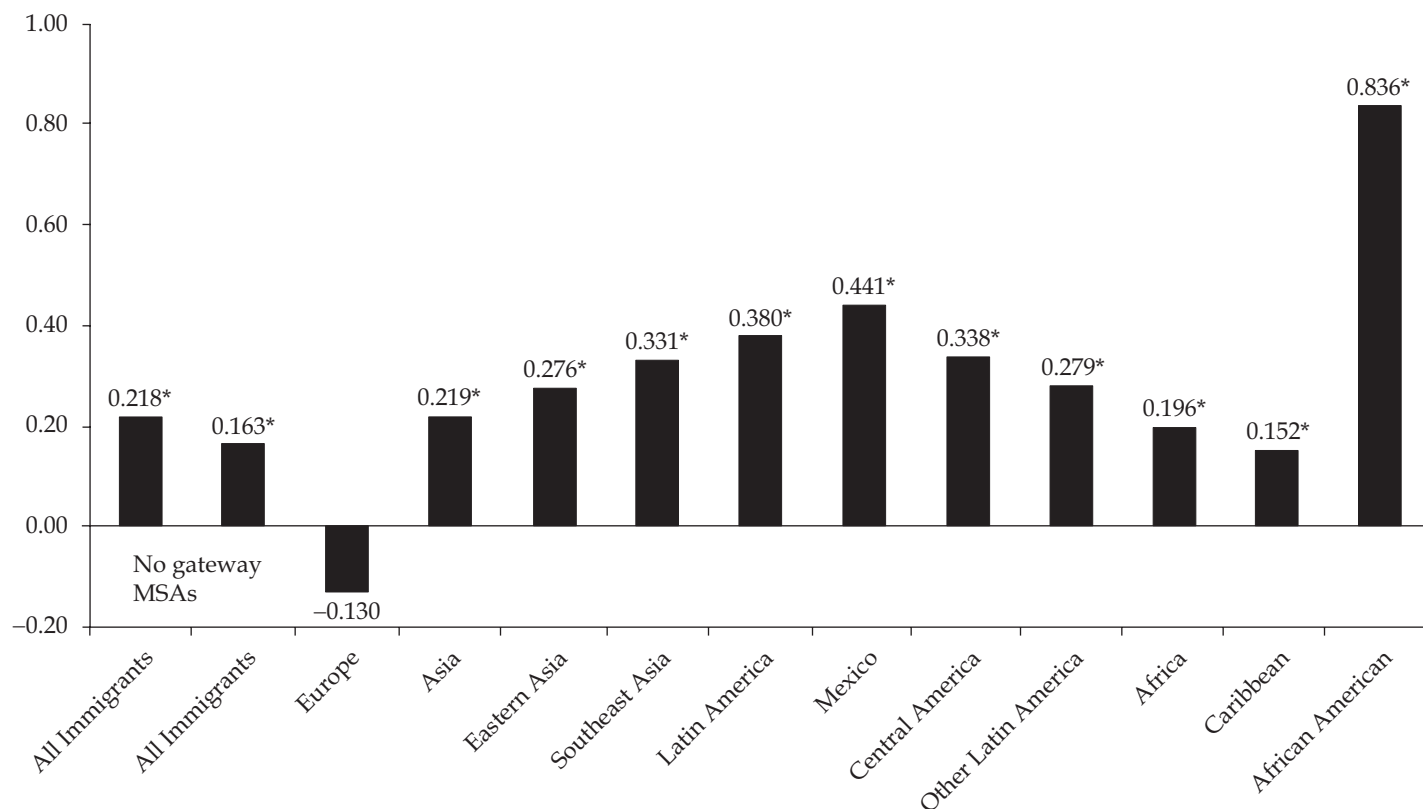
FIGURE 4.3 / Immigrant and Black Segregation

FIGURE 4.3 / Immigrant and Black Segregation

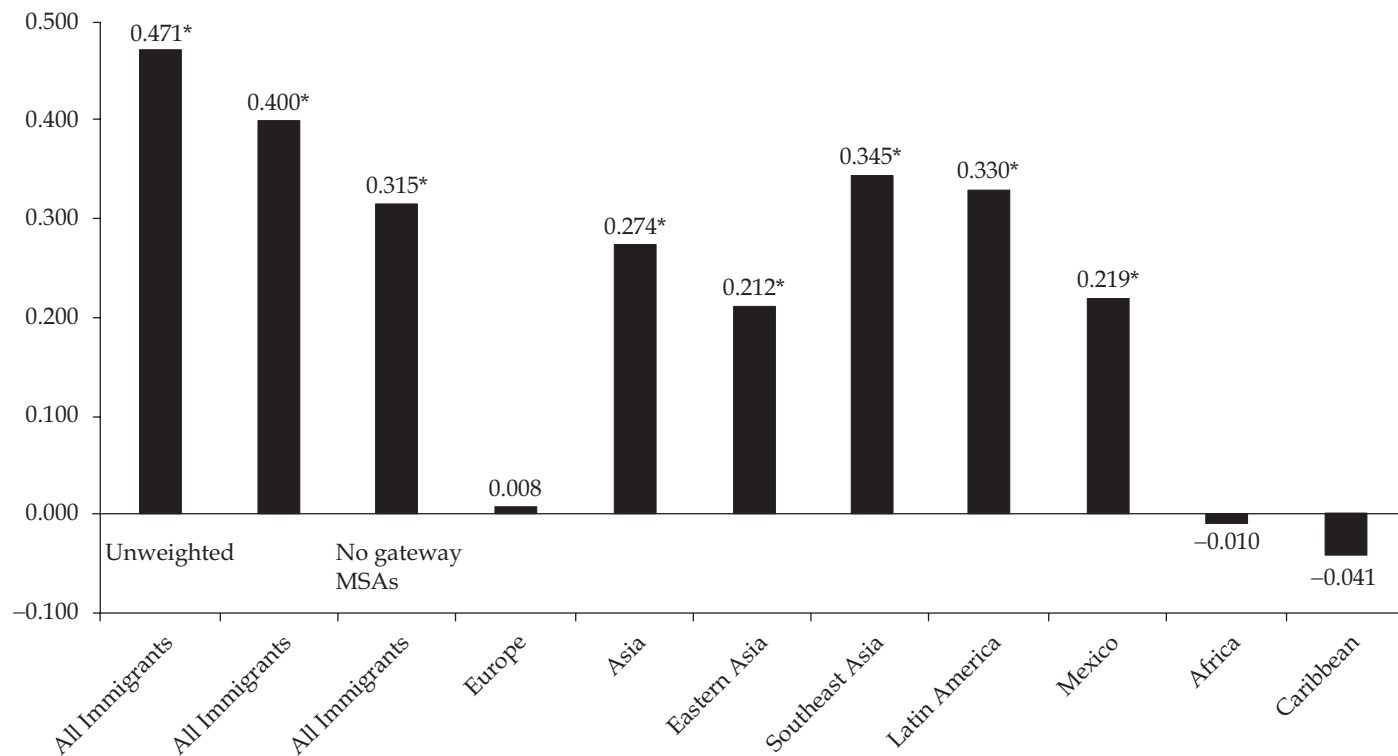Source: Author's compilation.
Note: Weighted by respective immigrant group. All MSAs included except where noted.
* p < .05

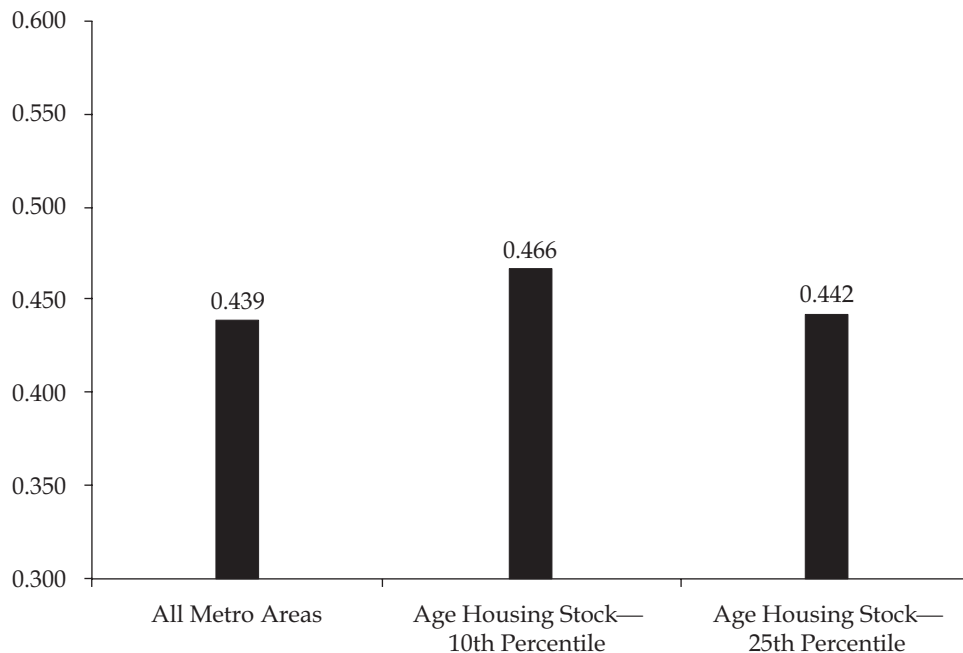FIGURE 4.4 / Segregation and English-Language Difficulty

Source: Author's compilation.
Note: Weighted by respective immigrant group. All regressions include control variables listed in respective place in text.
*p < .05

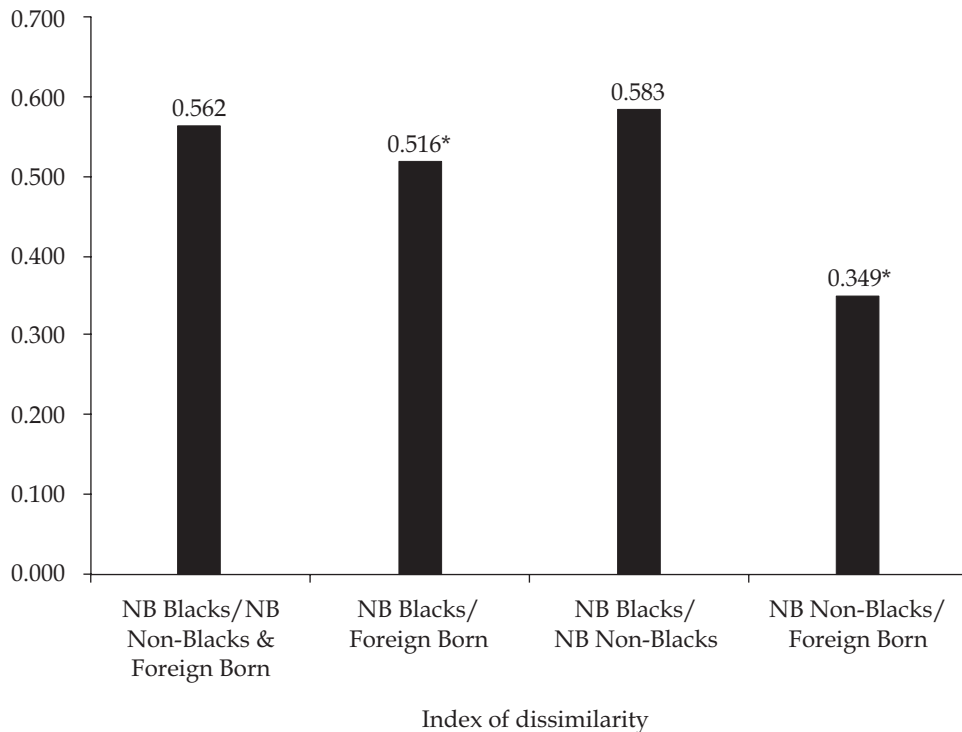FIGURE 4.5 / Dissimilarity, Immigrants and Whites, Age of Housing

FIGURE 4.6 / Index of Dissimilarity for Blacks

Index of dissimilarity

Note: NB = Native Born
*p < .05, between the foreign born and native-born blacks or native-born nonblacks

FIGURE 4.7 / Immigrant English-Language Difficulty and Segregation

	No Controls	Metro Physical Controls	Metro Physical and Socio-Economic Controls	Segregation IV with Full Controls	Segregation IV with Full Controls—No Gateway MSAs
	0.763***	0.635***	0.312**	0.605***	0.411**
	1	2	3	4	5
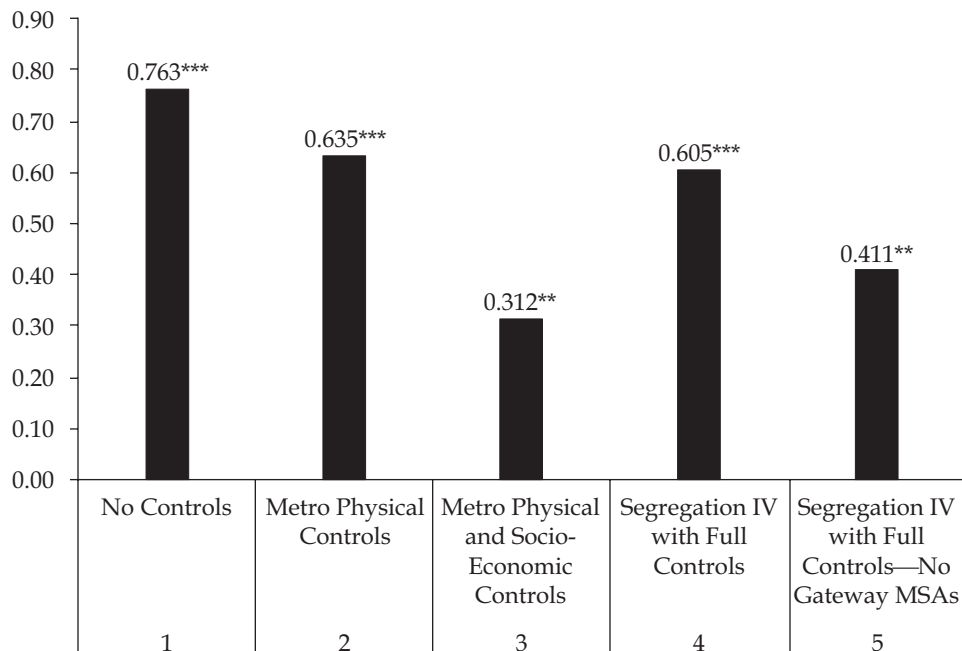
FIGURE 4.8 / Immigrant Poverty and Segregation
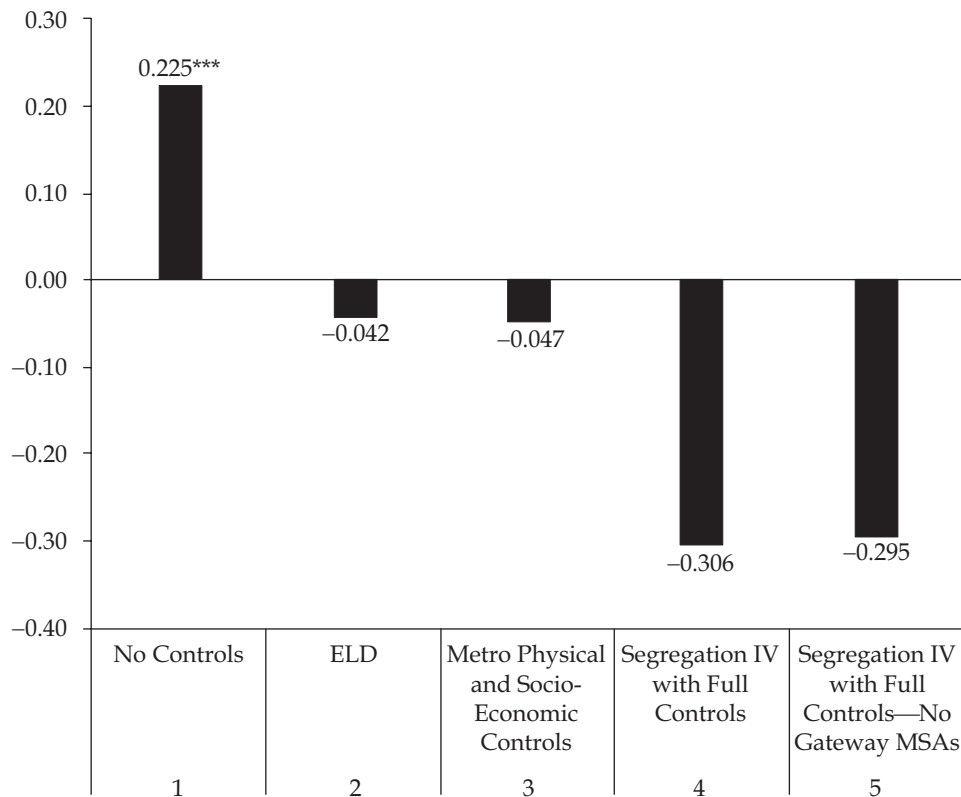
TABLE 4.1 / Dissimilarity, Immigrants and Whites, Region

	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
All Immigrants	0.463	0.415	0.428	0.438*
Europe	0.335	0.382	0.321	0.291
Asia	0.486	0.482	0.441	0.436
Latin America	0.676	0.624	0.538	0.598*
Mexico	0.787	0.677	0.593	0.628*
Africa	0.679	0.693	0.623	0.619*
Caribbean	0.769	0.783	0.609	0.657*
African American	0.737	0.728	0.573	0.578*

Source: Author's calculations.

*Indicates F-test of null hypothesis of equal means across region is statistically significant at at least the 5 percent level.

TABLE 4.2 / Dissimilarity, Immigrants and Whites, Age of Housing

	All Metro Areas	Age Housing Stock—10th Percentile	Age Housing Stock—25th Percentile
Europe	0.331	0.337	0.339
Asia	0.454	0.482	0.469
Eastern Asia	0.542	0.582	0.564
Southeast Asia	0.546	0.577	0.561
Latin America	0.621	0.676	0.642*
Mexico	0.630	0.784	0.709*
Central America	0.595	0.730	0.695*
Other Latin America	0.681	0.681	0.655
Africa	0.650	0.674	0.656
Caribbean	0.691	0.770	0.761*
African American	0.638	0.713	0.659*

Source: Author's calculations.
*Indicates F-test of null hypothesis of equal means across region is statistically significant at at least the 5 percent level.

TABLE 4.3 / Dissimilarity, Mutually Exclusive Groups, Region

Region	Index of Dissimilarity			
	NB[a] Blacks/NB[a] Nonblacks and Foreign Born	NB[a] Blacks/ Foreign Born	NB[a] Blacks/ NB[a] Nonblacks	NB[a] Nonblacks/ Foreign Born
Northeast	0.617*	0.520*	0.654*	0.381
Midwest	0.673	0.623	0.682	0.386
South	0.521	0.490	0.542	0.346
West	0.479	0.463	0.497	0.297

Source: Author's calculations.
*Indicates F-test of null hypothesis of equal means across region is statistically significant at at least the 5 percent level.
[a]NB = native born.

TABLE 4.4 / Dissimilarity, Immigrants and Blacks, Region		Northeast	Midwest	South	West
All Immigrants	0.515	0.521	0.660	0.502	0.482*
Europe	0.686	0.716	0.775	0.635	0.605
Asia	0.630	0.715	0.724	0.614	0.568*
Eastern Asia	0.726	0.801	0.800	0.711	0.669*
Southeast Asia	0.603	0.713	0.701	0.619	0.554*
Latin America	0.517	0.441	0.699	0.520	0.516*
Mexico	0.580	0.743	0.742	0.566	0.542*
Central America	0.602	0.625	0.778	0.616	0.553*
Other Latin America	0.494	0.430	0.676	0.529	0.512*
Africa	0.512	0.483	0.547	0.502	0.549
Caribbean	0.466	0.393	0.718	0.515	0.658*

Source: Author's calculations.

*Indicates F-test of null hypothesis of equal means across region is statistically significant at at least the 5 percent level.

TABLE 4.5 / Immigrant and Black Segregation

	% of Metro-Population Immigrants from:						
Index of Dissimilarity	All Immigrants	Europe	Asia	Latin America	Mexico	Africa	Caribbean
1. NB blacks/(NB nonblacks and FB)							
No controls	0.065	2.846***	–0.190	–0.005	–0.225	0.278	0.129
Metro P + SE controls	0.114	0.935	–0.158	0.052	0.091	–0.385	–0.209
Metro P + SE controls, no gateway MSAs	0.118	1.452***	–0.167	0.159	0.072	–0.493	–0.287
2. NB blacks/FB							
No controls	0.145*	1.149**	–0.191	0.285**	0.235*	0.131	0.313**
Metro P + SE controls	–0.071	1.632*	–0.262	0.080	0.115	–0.256	–0.240
Metro P + SE controls, no gateway MSAs	0.060	1.746	–0.311	0.064	0.096	–0.350	–0.331
3. NB blacks/NB nonblacks							
No controls	0.141*	2.764***	–0.132	–0.020	–0.348**	0.305	0.191**
Metro P + SE controls	0.122	1.883**	–0.199	0.103	0.118	–0.301	0.115
Metro P + SE controls, no gateway MSAs	0.111	1.930**	–0.197	0.072	0.181	0.411	0.218
4. (NB blacks/NB nonblacks), (NB blacks/FB)							
No controls	–0.003	–0.428*	–0.054	–0.327**	–0.044	2.701***	–0.139
Metro P + SE controls	0.132	0.990**	0.106	0.212	0.026	–1.030	–0.306
Metro P + SE controls, no gateway MSAs	0.119	1.481**	0.294	–0517	–0.072	0.800	0.322

Source: Author's calculations.
Note: NB = native born; P = metro physical controls; SE = metro socioeconomic controls.
*p < 0.10; **p < 0.05; ***p < 0.01

TABLE 4.6 / English-Language Difficulty and Immigrant Segregation

| | Index of Dissimilarity from NB Whites | | | | | | | | |
	All Immigrants	Europe	Asia	East Asia	Southeast Asia	Latin America	Mexico	Other Latin America	Africa	Caribbean
No controls	0.763***	–0.055	0.170**	–0.038	0.347***	0.111	0.203**	0.187*	0.005	–0.046
Metro physical and socioeconomic controls	0.312***	0.025	0.133	0.170	0.252**	0.165*	0.133	0.066	0.093	–0.177
Segregation IV with full controls	0.605***	0.893	0.504*	0.089	0.302*	0.849**	0.371	1.286**	–1.309	–0.288
Segregation IV with full controls, no gateways MSAs	0.411**	–0.083	0.499*	0.030	0.266**	0.467**	0.322	0.558**	0.209	0.170

Source: Author's calculations.
Note: Segregation IV = IV regressions (without further controls) using 1990 black/white Index of dissimilarity as instrument for respective immigrant segregation indices. Immigrant English-Language Difficulty is a function of immigrant segregation from whites for each respective immigrant group.
*$p < 0.10$; **$p < 0.05$; ***$p < 0.01$

TABLE 4.7 / Immigrant Poverty and Segregation

Metro Poverty Rate for:	All Immigrants	Europe	Asia	Eastern Asia	Southeast Asia	Latin America	Mexico	Other Latin America	Africa	Caribbean	African American
No controls	0.225***	0.040	0.105	–0.041	0.198**	–0.040	–0.135	–0.147**	0.173	0.073	0.202***
ELD	–0.042	0.047	0.091	–0.034	0.156*	–0.076	–0.081	–0.117*	0.172	0.088	0.205***
Metro P + SE controls	–0.047	–0.092	–0.142	–0.062	0.005	–0.121	0.003	–0.156	0.161	–0.033	0.143**
Segregation IV with full controls	–0.306	–0.198	0.141	0.131	–0.177	0.181	–0.045	–0.109	0.101	0.166	0.111*
Segregation IV with full controls + no gateway MSAs	–0.295	0.133	0.282	–0.253	0.195	0.126	–0.134	–0.109	0.152	–0.071	0.092

Source: Author's calculations.
Note: Segregation IV = IV regressions (without further controls) using 1990 black/white Index of dissimilarity as instrument for respective immigrant segregation indices. Immigrant poverty is a function of immigrant segregation from whites for each respective immigrant group. African American poverty is a function of African American segregation from whites. ELD = English-language difficulty; P = metro physical controls; SE = metro socio-economic controls.
*p < 0.10; **p < 0.05; ***p < 0.01

TABLE 4A.1 / Means for MSA Independent Variables

	(1) Unweighted	(2) Weighted by Metro Population Size
Population Size (Log)	13.571	14.785
	(0.924)	(1.189)
Northeast	0.145	0.204
	(0.353)	(0.379)
Midwest	0.243	0.212
	(0.441)	(0.430)
South	0.401	0.328
	(0.489)	(0.475)

|	(1) Unweighted	(2) Weighted by Metro Population Size
West	0. 211 (0.409)	0.256 (0.429)
City age (log)	5.169 (0.322)	5.228 (0.393)
Percent Black	0.121 (0.106)	0.135 (0.088)
Percent Latino	0.127 (0.161)	0.173 (0.153)
Percent over sixty-five years old	0.122 (0.026)	0.112 (0.028)
Percent with college degree or more	0.270 (0.072)	0.299 (0.063)
Percent in poverty	0.133 (0.042)	0.125 (0.036)
White male employment-to-population rate	0.805 (0.047)	0.821 (0.033)
Share of employment in manufacturing	0.115 (0.067)	0.106 (0.042)
Share of employment in retail trade	0.118 (0.014)	0.114 (0.099)
Share of employment in service	0.449 (0.050)	0.455 (0.038)
Number of political jurisdictions (log)	3.319 (1.152)	3.943 (1.115)
Average years in U.S. foreign born (FB)	19.2 (2.985)	18.8 (2.502)
Average years in U.S. Europe FB	27.8 (4.646)	26.6 (3.761)
Average years in U.S. Asia FB	17.4 (2.652)	17.3 (1.931)
Average years in U.S. East Asia FB	19.0 (4.358)	18.3 (2.921)
Average years in U.S. Southeast Asia FB	19.1 (2.926)	18.9 (1.971)
Average years in U.S. Latin America FB	15.2 (3.482)	15.7 (3.157)
Average years in U.S. Mexico FB	13.9 (4.913)	13.9 (3.997)
Average years in U.S. other Latin America FB	16.9 (3.615)	16.6 (2.907)
Average years in U.S. Caribbean FB	21.6 (7.892)	22.4 (7.063)
Average years in U.S. Africa FB	15.3 (7.069)	15.7 (6.697)

	(1) Unweighted	(2) Weighted by Metro Population Size
English-language difficulty foreign born (FB)	0.236	0.267
	(0.101)	(0.091)
English-language difficulty Europe FB	0.072	0.101
	(0.066)	(0.065)
English-language difficulty Asia FB	0.176	0.201
	(0.070)	(0.069)
English-language difficulty East Asia FB	0.184	0.244
	(0.101)	(0.115)
English-language difficulty Southeast Asia FB	0.207	0.203
	(0.113)	(0.088)
English-language difficulty Latin America FB	0.399	0.429
	(0.112)	(0.092)
English-language difficulty Mexico FB	0.462	0.486
	(0.145)	(0.109)
English-language difficulty other Latin America FB	0.248	0.301
	(0.139)	(0.114)
English-language difficulty Caribbean FB	0.063	0.068
	(0.072)	(0.071)
English-language difficulty Africa FB	0.072	0.079
	(0.084)	(0.060)
Poverty rate foreign born (FB)	0.174	0.166
	(0.058)	(0.044)
Poverty rate Europe FB	0.104	0.098
	(0.055)	(0.039)
Poverty rate Asia FB	0.132	0.127
	(0.067)	(0.048)
Poverty rate East Asia FB	0.132	0.132
	(0.118)	(0.072)
Poverty rate Southeast Asia FB	0.111	0.103
	(0.088)	(0.058)
Poverty rate Latin America FB	0.234	0.221
	(0.092)	(0.067)
Poverty rate Mexico FB	0.272	0.253
	(0.135)	(0.093)
Poverty rate other Latin America FB	0.157	0.156
	(0.087)	(0.064)
Poverty rate Caribbean FB	0.175	0.157
	(0.160)	(0.106)
Poverty rate Africa FB	0.184	0.183
	(0.183)	(0.129)
N	150	150

Source: Author's calculations.
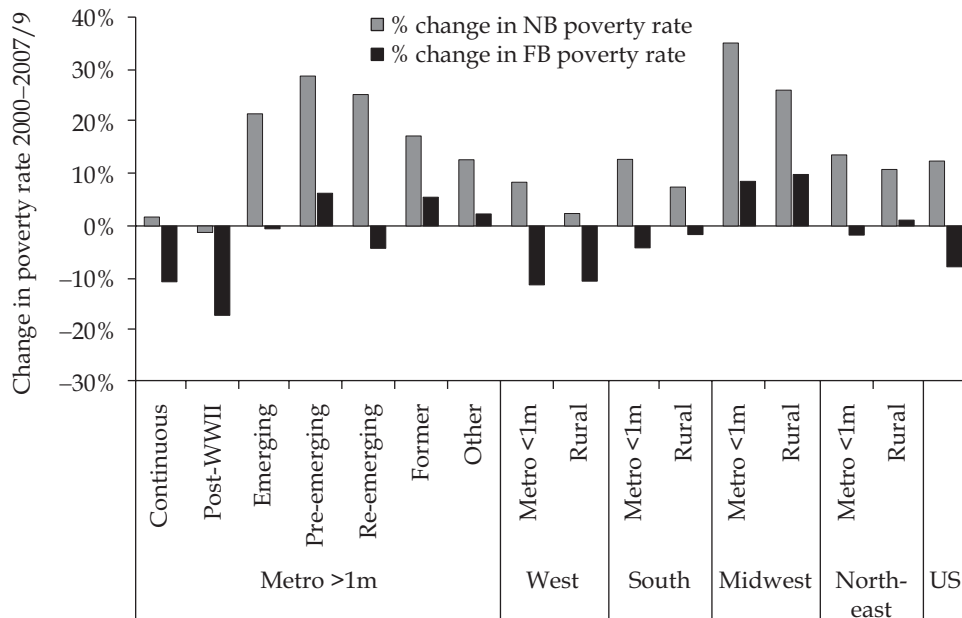*Note:* Standard errors in parentheses. FB = foreign born.
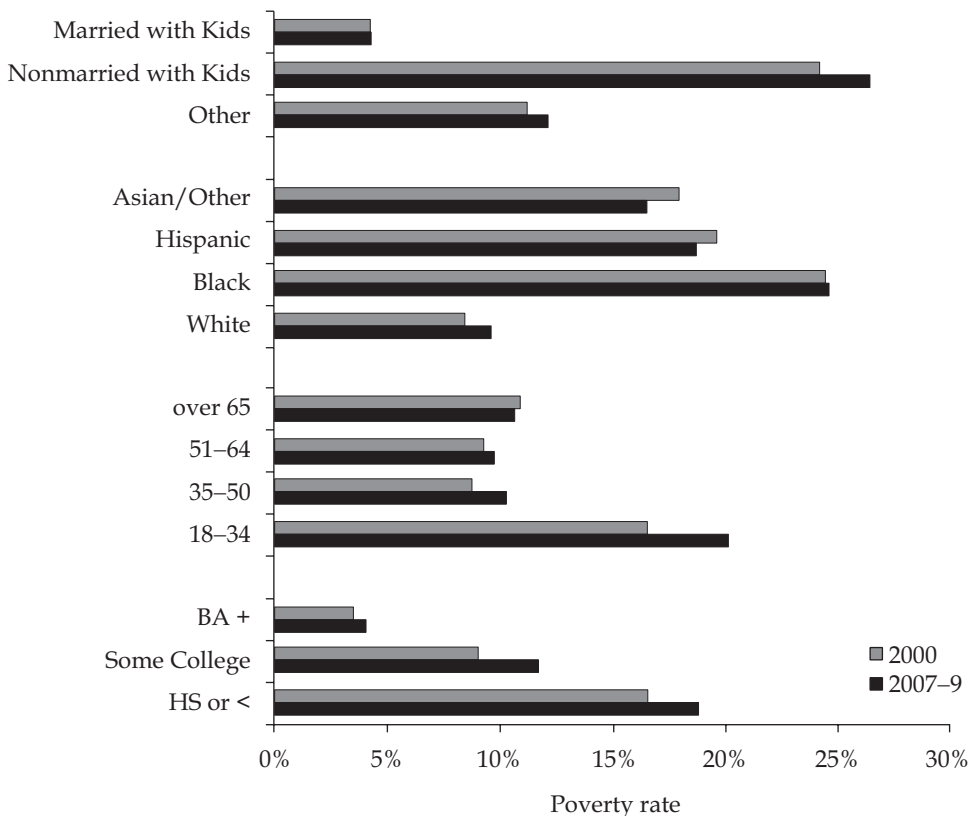
FIGURE 5.1 / Poverty Rates
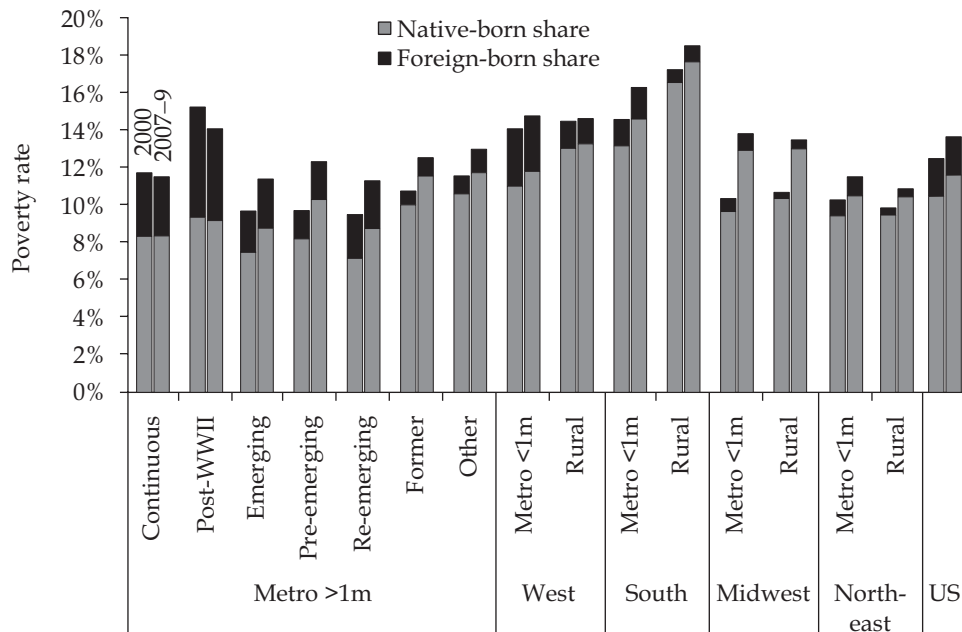
Source: Authors' compilation based on U.S. Census Bureau (2003, 2010).

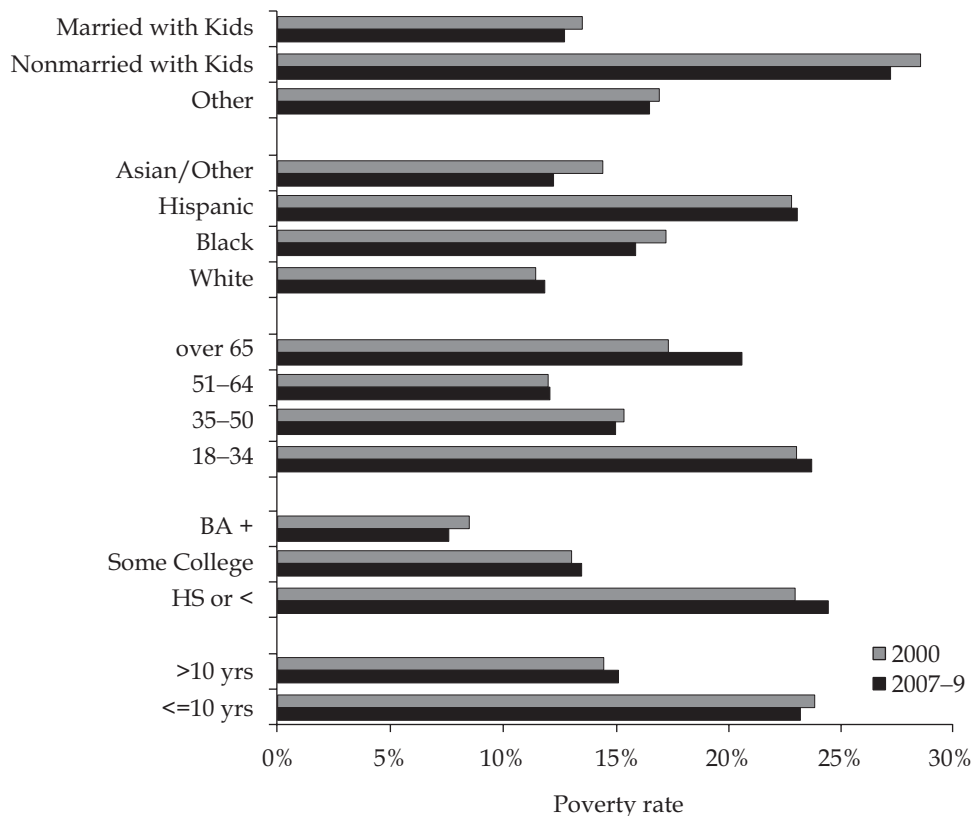FIGURE 5.2 / Native- and Foreign-Born Changes in Poverty Rates

Source: Authors' compilation based on U.S. Census Bureau (2003, 2010).

FIGURE 5.3 / Poverty Rate Variation, Native Born

	Poverty rate
Married with Kids	
Nonmarried with Kids	
Other	
Asian/Other	
Hispanic	
Black	
White	
over 65	
51–64	
35–50	
18–34	
BA +	
Some College	
HS or <	

Legend: 2000, 2007–9

X-axis: 0% 5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30%
Poverty rate

FIGURE 5.4 / Poverty Rate Variation, Foreign Born

Married with Kids
Nonmarried with Kids
Other

Asian/Other
Hispanic
Black
White

over 65
51–64
35–50
18–34

BA +
Some College
HS or <

>10 yrs
<=10 yrs

0%   5%   10%   15%   20%   25%   30%

Poverty rate

■ 2000
■ 2007–9

Source: Authors' compilation based on U.S. Census Bureau (2003, 2010).
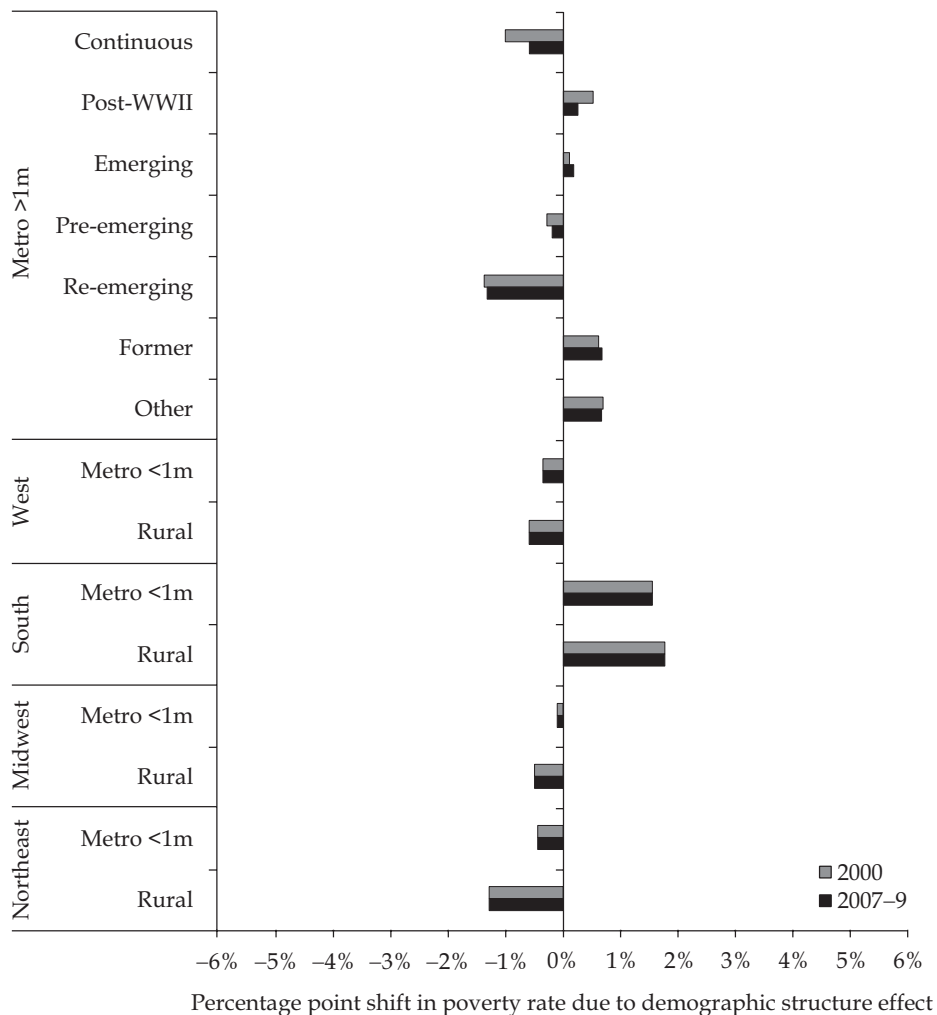
FIGURE 5.5 / Geographic Variation, Native-Born Poverty, Metro

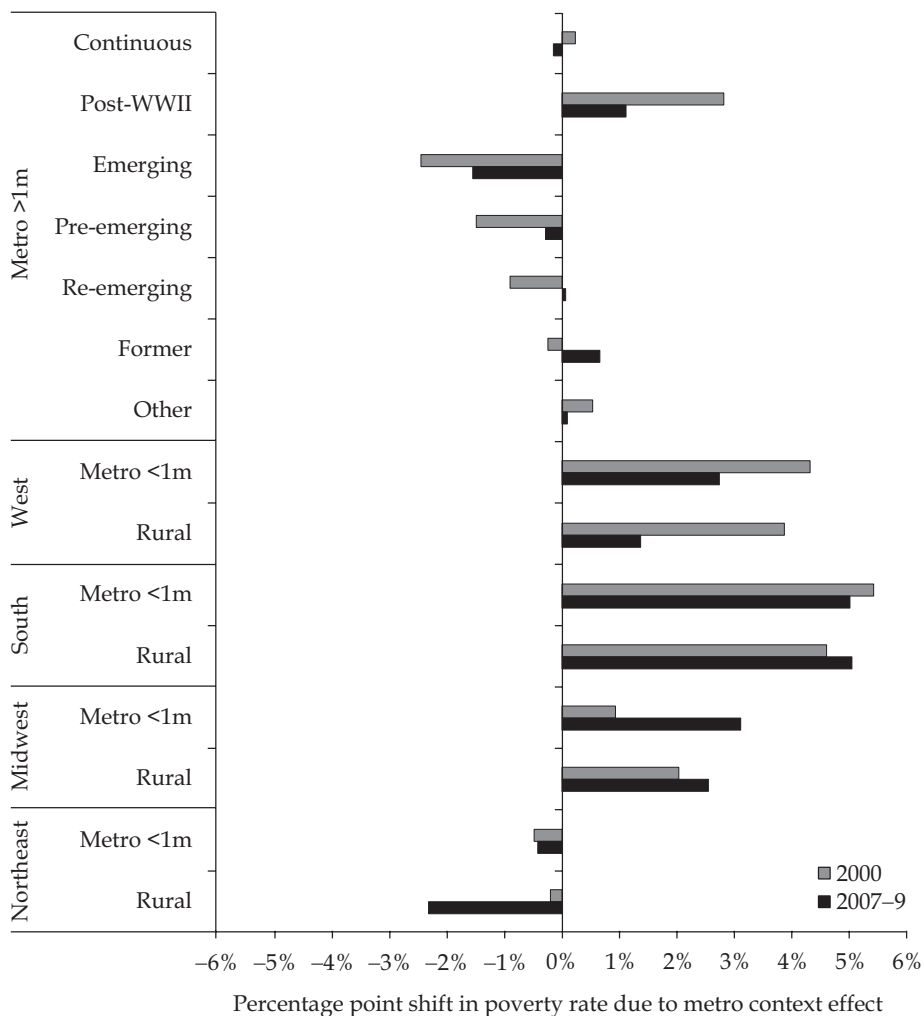Percentage point shift in poverty rate due to metro context effect
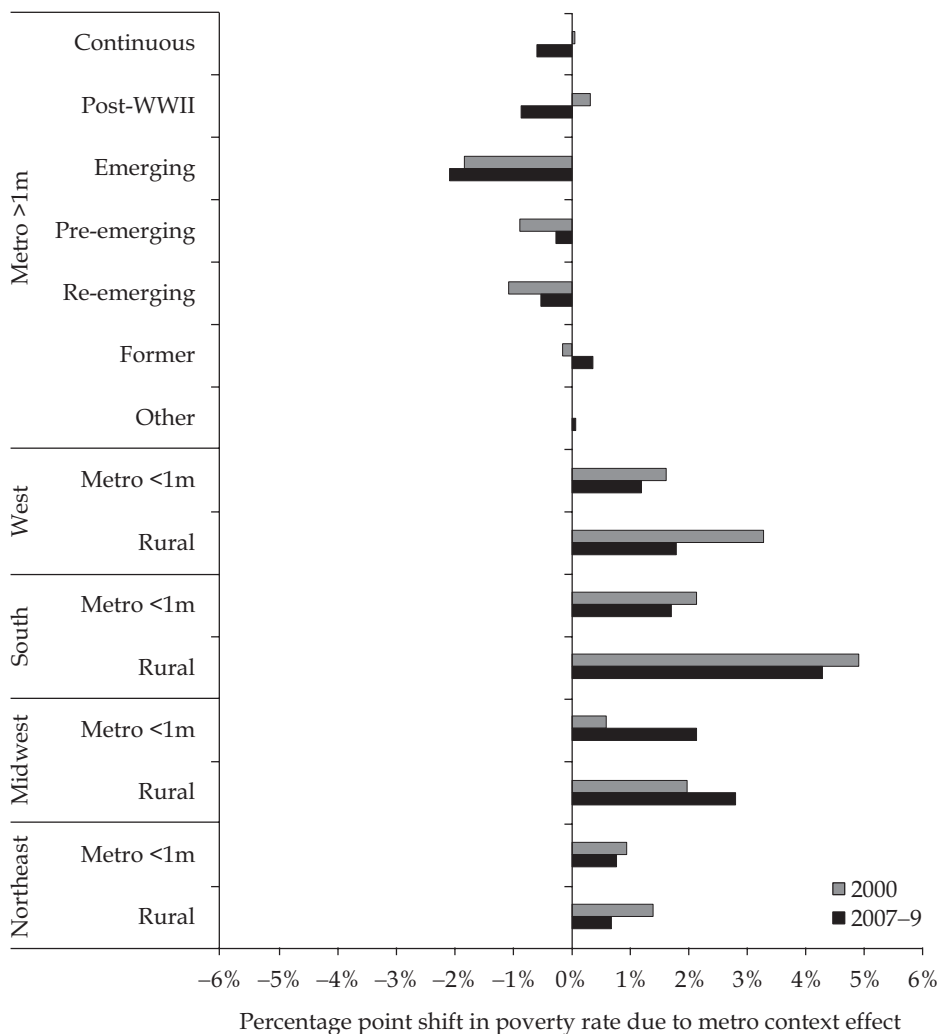
FIGURE 5.6 / Geographic Variation, Native-Born Poverty, Demographic

Percentage point shift in poverty rate due to demographic structure effect

FIGURE 5.7 / Geographic Variation, Foreign-Born Poverty, Metro

Percentage point shift in poverty rate due to metro context effect

FIGURE 5.8 / Geographic Variation, Foreign-Born Poverty, Demographic

Metro >1m
- Continuous
- Post-WWII
- Emerging
- Pre-emerging
- Re-emerging
- Former
- Other

West
- Metro <1m
- Rural

South
- Metro <1m
- Rural

Midwest
- Metro <1m
- Rural

Northeast
- Metro <1m
- Rural

2000
2007–9

−6% −5% −4% −3% −2% −1% 0% 1% 2% 3% 4% 5% 6%

Percentage point shift in poverty rate due to demographic structure effect
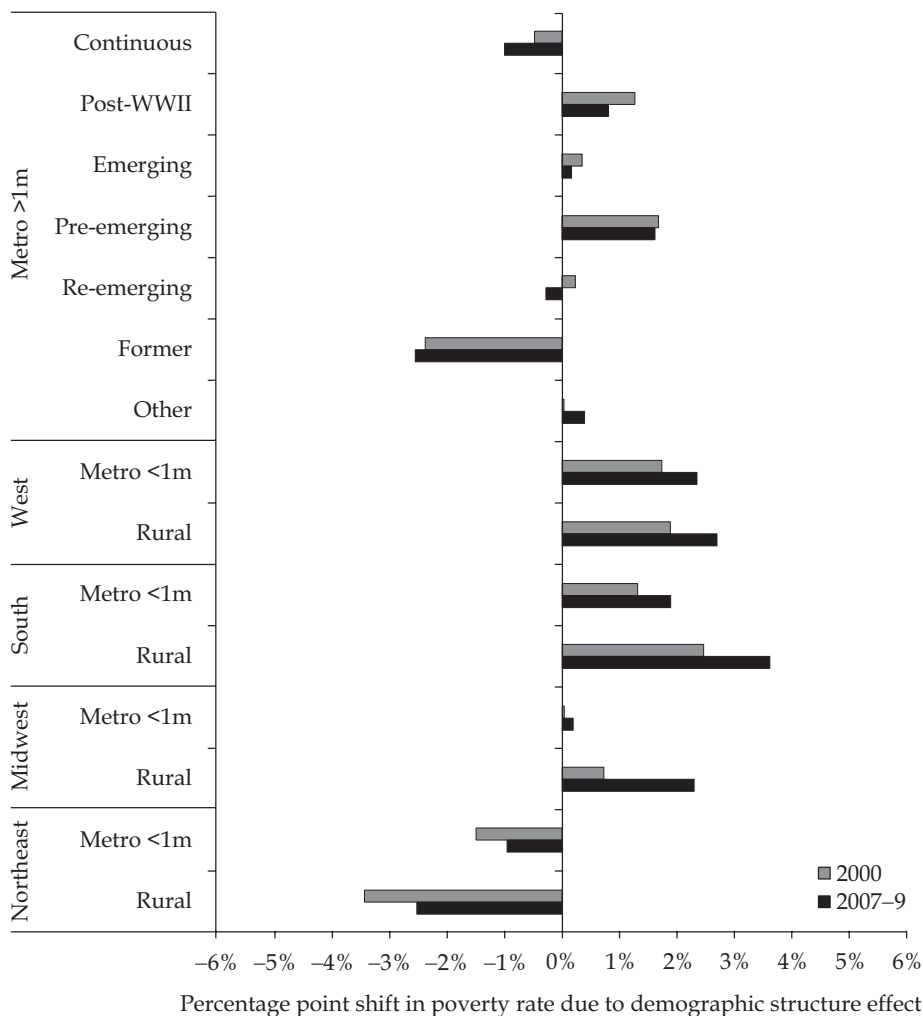
FIGURE 5.9 / Sources of Variation
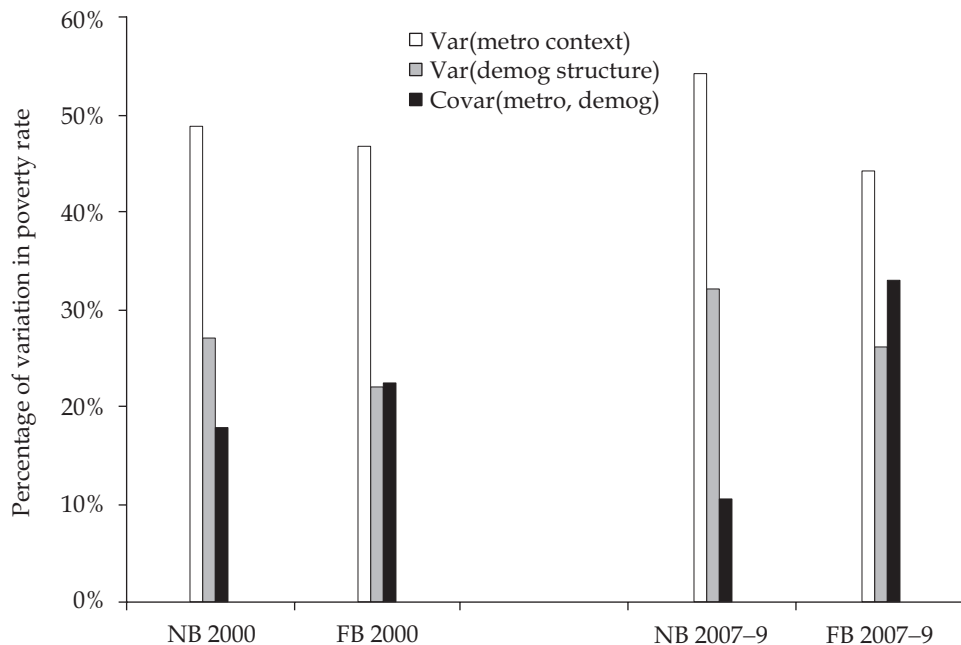
Source: Authors' compilation based on U.S. Census Bureau (2003, 2010).

TABLE 5.1 / Gateway Classification

Gateway Type	Metro Area	Total Pop. 2000	% Foreign-Born
Continuous	Boston, MA-NH	3,951,557	14.64
	Chicago, IL	8,804,453	16.53
	New York-Northeastern NJ	18,372,239	26.33
	San Francisco-Oakland-Vallejo, CA	4,645,830	26.33
Post–WWII	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL	1,624,272	25.22
	Houston-Brazoria, TX	4,413,414	19.66
	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	12,368,516	34.86
	Miami-Hialeah, FL	2,327,072	49.67
	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	3,253,263	18.73
	San Diego, CA	2,807,873	21.53
Emerging	Atlanta, GA	3,987,990	10.45
	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	5,043,876	15.45
	Las Vegas, NV	1,375,174	18.01
	Orlando, FL	1,652,742	11.85
	Washington, DC/MD/VA	4,733,359	17.41
	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL	1,133,519	17.35
Pre-emerging	Austin, TX	1,167,216	12.76
	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	1,499,677	6.75
	Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point, NC	1,252,554	5.52
	Raleigh-Durham, NC	1,182,869	9.21
	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	1,331,833	8.53
Re-emerging	Denver-Boulder, CO	2,412,400	10.84
	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	2,856,295	7.22
	Phoenix, AZ	3,070,331	14.47
	Portland, OR-WA	1,789,019	11.25
	Sacramento, CA	1,632,863	13.94
	San Jose, CA	1,688,089	34.09
	Seattle-Everett, WA	2,332,682	13.99
	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	2,386,781	9.83
Former	Baltimore, MD	2,513,661	5.82
	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	1,175,089	4.36
	Cleveland, OH	2,255,480	5.04
	Detroit, MI	4,430,477	7.49
	Milwaukee, WI	1,499,015	5.12
	Philadelphia, PA/NJ	5,082,137	6.99
	Pittsburgh, PA	2,500,497	2.50
	St. Louis, MO-IL	2,602,448	3.14

TABLE 5.1 / (*Continued*)

Gateway Type	Metro Area	Total Pop. 2000	% Foreign-Born
Other >1m	Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH/KY/IN	1,473,012	2.75
	Columbus, OH	1,443,293	4.99
	Indianapolis, IN	1,603,021	3.22
	Jacksonville, FL	1,101,766	5.42
	Kansas City, MO-KS	1,682,053	4.88
	Nashville, TN	1,234,004	4.70
	New Orleans, LA	1,381,841	4.72
	Norfolk-VA Beach-Newport News, VA	1,553,838	4.45
	Oklahoma City, OK	1,157,773	5.38
	Providence-Fall River-Pawtucket, MA/RI	1,025,944	12.89
	Rochester, NY	1,030,303	5.89
	San Antonio, TX	1,551,396	10.61

Source: Authors' compilation based on U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census (2003).

Note: Continuous, Post–World War II, Emerging, and Re-Emerging gateways have foreign-born populations greater than 200,000 and either foreign-born shares higher than the 2000 national average (11.1 percent) or foreign-born growth rates higher than the national average (57.4 percent), or both. Former gateways are determined through historical trends (see below). Pre-Emerging gateways have smaller foreign-born populations but very high growth rates in the 1990s. The gateway definitions and selection are also based on the historical presence (in percentage terms) of the foreign-born in their central cities:

Former: Above national average in percentage foreign-born 1900–1930, followed by percentages below the national average in every decade through 2000

Continuous: Above-average percentage foreign-born for every decade, 1900–2000

Post–World War II: Low percentage foreign-born until after 1950, followed by percentages higher than the national average for remainder of century

Emerging: Very low percentage foreign-born until 1970, followed by a high proportions in the post-1980 period

Re-emerging: Similar pattern to continuous gateways: Foreign-born percentage exceeds national average 1900–1930, lags it after 1930, then increases rapidly after 1980

Pre-emerging: Very low percentages of foreign-born for the entire twentieth century.

TABLE 5.2 / Distribution of Populations

	Foreign Born				Native Born			
	2000	2007	2008	2009	2000	2007	2008	2009
Population share								
Metro > 1m								
Continuous	25.7%	23.4%	23.6%	23.0%	10.6%	10.1%	10.2%	10.2%
Post-WWII	25.6%	23.6%	23.3%	23.5%	7.5%	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%
Emerging	8.5%	10.0%	10.3%	10.2%	6.1%	6.6%	6.7%	6.8%
Pre-emerging	1.7%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%
Re-emerging	8.0%	8.8%	8.7%	8.5%	6.3%	6.6%	6.6%	6.7%
Former	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%	8.3%	7.9%	7.8%	7.8%
Other metro > 1m	3.3%	3.6%	3.6%	3.8%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.6%
Metro < 1m	15.9%	16.8%	16.7%	16.9%	25.9%	26.1%	26.1%	26.1%
Nonmetro	7.4%	7.6%	7.6%	7.7%	26.3%	25.8%	25.7%	25.5%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Location quotient								
Metro > 1m								
Continuous	2.09	1.98	1.99	1.95	2.09	1.98	1.99	1.95
Post-WWII	2.68	2.42	2.40	2.41	2.68	2.42	2.40	2.41
Emerging	1.34	1.41	1.44	1.42	1.34	1.41	1.44	1.42
Pre-emerging	0.76	0.83	0.85	0.86	0.76	0.83	0.85	0.86
Re-emerging	1.23	1.28	1.26	1.24	1.23	1.28	1.26	1.24
Former	0.50	0.54	0.54	0.56	0.50	0.54	0.54	0.56
Other metro > 1m	0.53	0.59	0.58	0.61	0.53	0.59	0.58	0.61
Metro < 1m	0.64	0.68	0.67	0.68	0.64	0.68	0.67	0.68
Nonmetro	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.33

Source: Authors' compilation based on U.S. Census Bureau (2003, 2010).

TABLE 5.3 / Foreign-Born Share of Poor Population

	2000			2007–2009		
	% pop FB	% poor pop FB	% poor pop FB / % pop FB	% pop FB	% poor pop FB	% poor pop FB / % pop FB
Metro > 1m						
Continuous gateway	22.94	29.04	1.27	24.56	28.13	1.15
Post-WWII gateway	30.12	39.09	1.30	30.53	35.39	1.16
Emerging gateway	15.03	22.91	1.52	18.04	23.21	1.29
Pre-emerging gateway	8.55	15.92	1.86	10.73	16.69	1.56
Re-emerging gateway	13.88	25.14	1.81	16.06	23.31	1.45
Former gateway	5.64	7.08	1.26	6.99	7.94	1.14
Other metro > 1m	5.81	8.63	1.48	7.37	9.97	1.35
West						
Metro < 1m	13.69	22.48	1.64	14.55	20.27	1.39
Rural	6.66	10.09	1.51	7.13	9.52	1.34
South						
Metro < 1m	5.93	9.99	1.69	7.41	10.68	1.44
Rural	2.95	4.28	1.45	3.74	4.97	1.33
Midwest						
Metro < 1m	3.88	6.48	1.67	4.76	6.44	1.35
Rural	1.93	3.35	1.74	2.25	3.41	1.51
Northeast						
Metro < 1m	6.67	8.73	1.31	8.29	9.47	1.14
Rural	3.56	3.95	1.11	4.21	4.26	1.01
US	11.24	16.09	1.43	12.68	15.24	1.20

Source: Authors' compilation based on U.S. Census Bureau (2003, 2010).

TABLE 5.4 / Native- and Foreign-Born Poverty Rates

	2000			2007–2009		
	Native-Born	Foreign-Born	Difference	Native Born	Foreign-Born	Difference
Metro > 1m						
Continuous gateway	10.79	14.83	37.46	10.99	13.21	20.23
Post-WWII gateway	13.31	19.82	48.93	13.13	16.37	24.65
Emerging gateway	8.76	14.71	67.98	10.66	14.64	37.31
Pre-emerging gateway	8.92	18.06	102.33	11.50	19.17	66.72
Re-emerging gateway	8.26	17.22	108.37	10.36	16.46	58.90
Former gateway	10.57	13.48	27.54	12.40	14.23	14.75
Other metro > 1m	11.21	17.17	53.07	12.65	17.58	39.05
West						
Metro < 1m	12.71	23.23	82.79	13.80	20.60	49.28
Rural	13.95	21.93	57.18	14.28	19.60	37.21
South						
Metro < 1m	13.98	24.63	76.10	15.76	23.55	49.39
Rural	17.07	25.10	47.07	18.35	24.68	34.54
Midwest						
Metro < 1m	10.02	17.20	71.68	13.56	18.66	37.60
Rural	10.54	18.56	76.09	13.30	20.37	53.15
Northeast						
Metro < 1m	10.05	13.46	33.97	11.42	13.21	15.72
Rural	9.80	10.91	11.32	10.86	11.01	1.36
US	11.79	17.85	51.43	13.26	16.43	23.85

Source: Authors' compilation based on U.S. Census Bureau (2003, 2010).
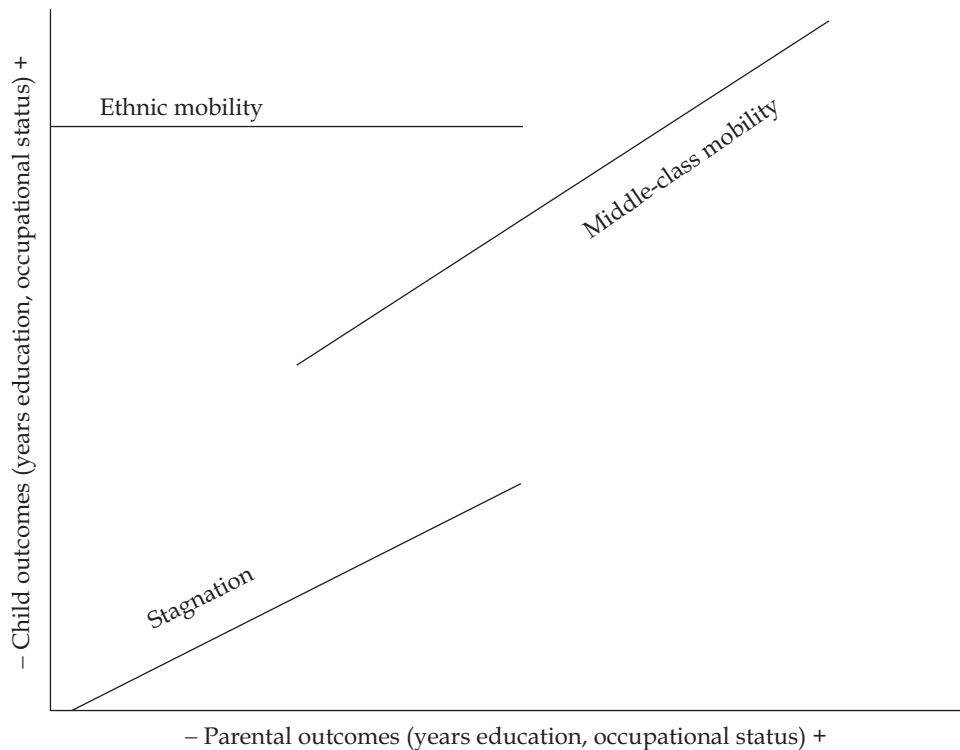*Note:* All numbers in percentages.

TABLE 5.5 / Counterfactual Change in Overall U.S. Poverty Rate

	National Poverty Rate	Percentage Point Difference Since 2000
2000 Actual	11.72	
2007–2009 Actual	12.88	1.16
2007–2009 (2000: FB%)	12.77	1.06
2007–2009 (2000: FB%, Geography)	12.75	1.04
2007–2009 (2000: FB%, Geography, FB Characteristics)	12.77	1.05
2007–2009 (2000: FB%, Geography, FB and NB Characteristics)	12.91	1.19

Source: Authors' compilation based on U.S. Census Bureau (2003, 2010).
Note: All numbers in percentages.
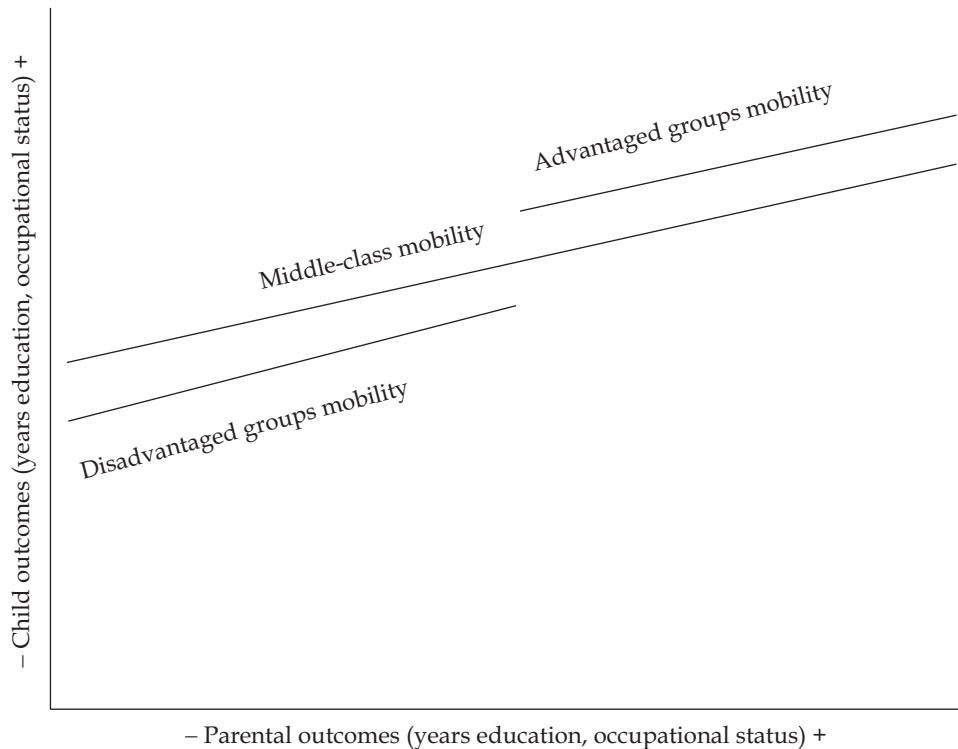
FIGURE 6.1 / Assimilation Perspectives, Segmented

Source: Authors' original work.

FIGURE 6.2 / Assimilation Perspectives, Neo-Assimilation
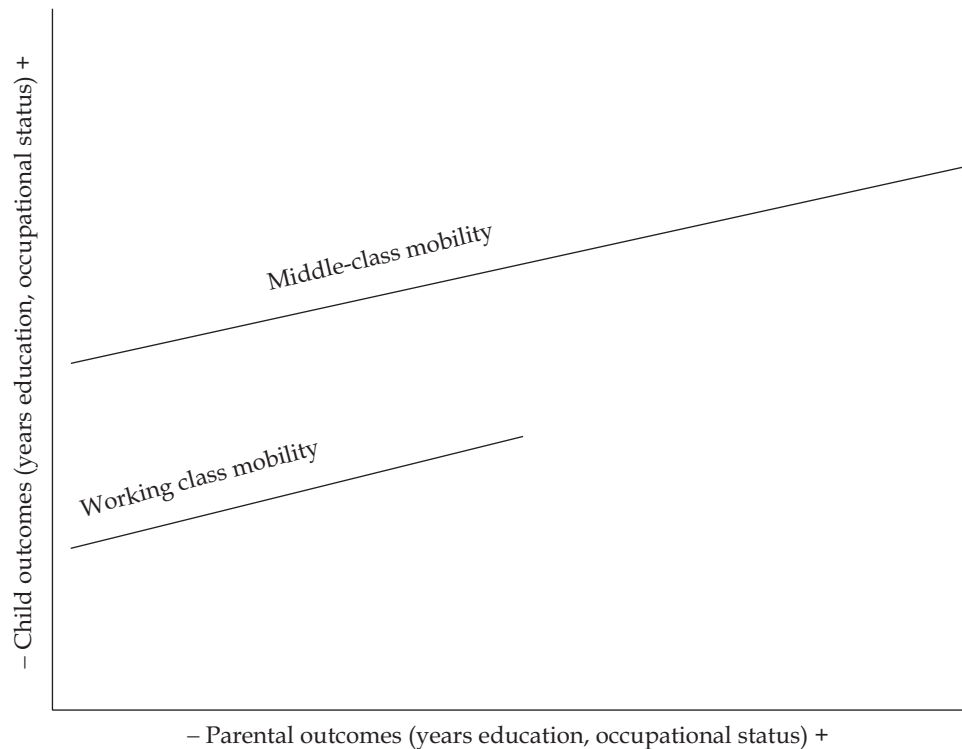
Advantaged groups mobility

Middle-class mobility

Disadvantaged groups mobility

– Child outcomes (years education, occupational status) +

– Parental outcomes (years education, occupational status) +

FIGURE 6.3 / Working-Class Perspective

Middle-class mobility

Working class mobility

– Child outcomes (years education, occupational status) +

– Parental outcomes (years education, occupational status) +
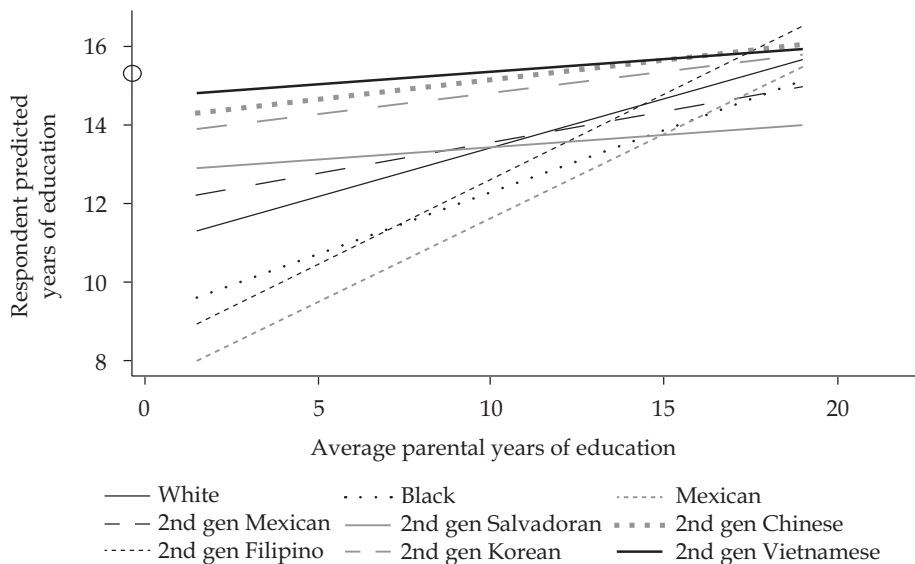
Source: Authors' original work.
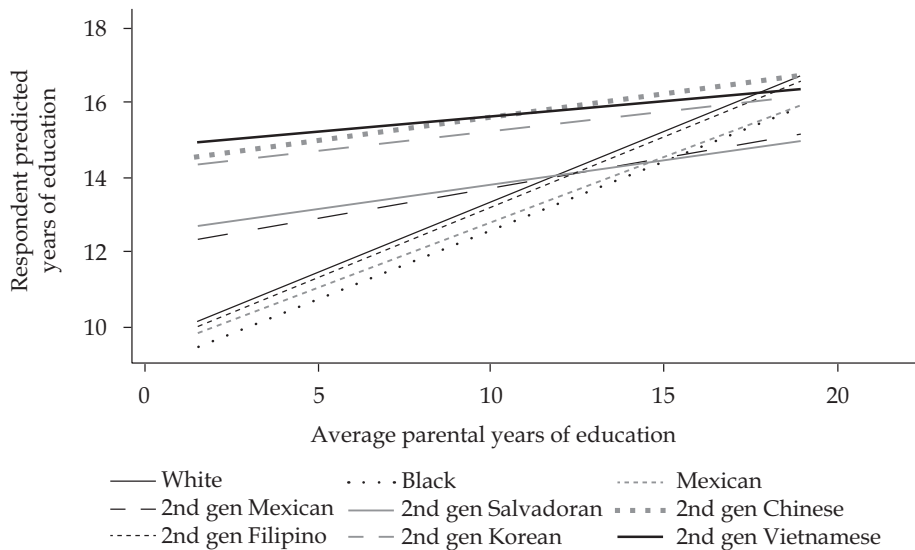
FIGURE 6.4 / Selectivity Perspective
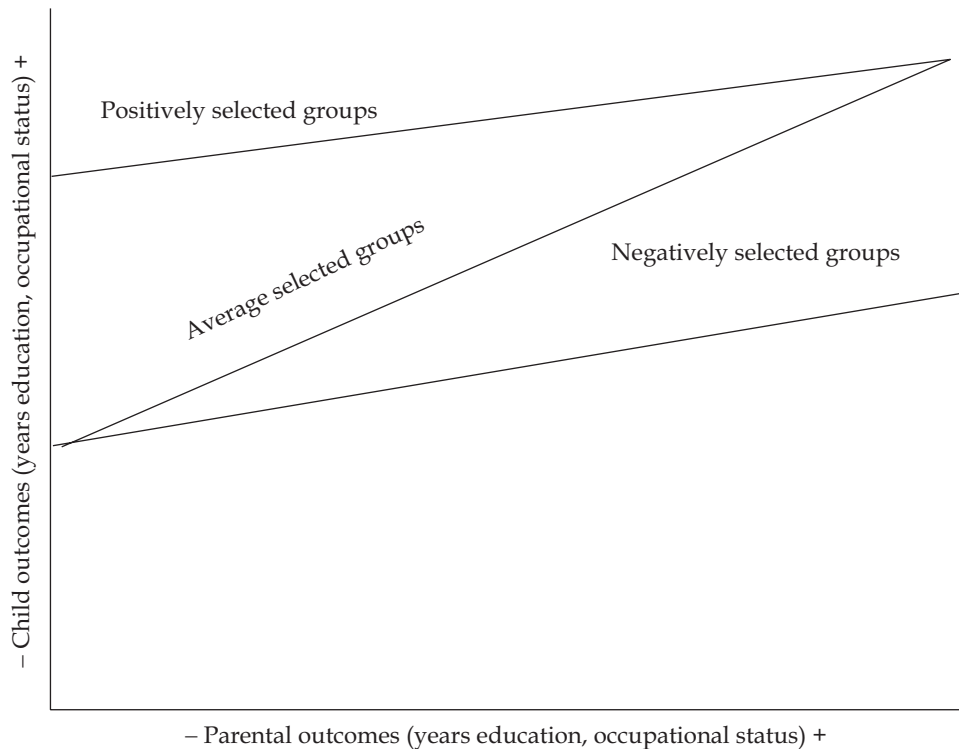
Source: Authors' original work.

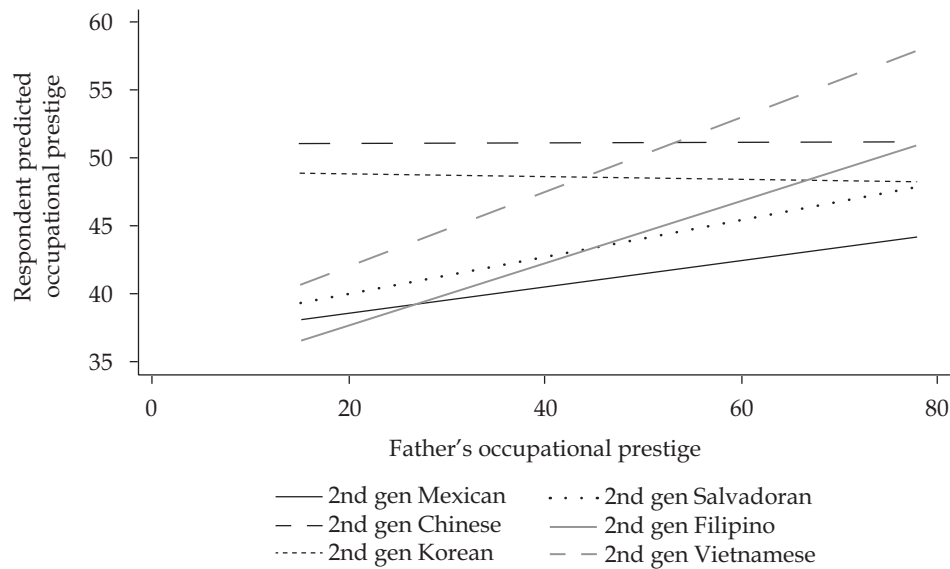FIGURE 6.5 / Parental and Respondent Education, Men

Source: Authors' calculations based on the Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (2004).

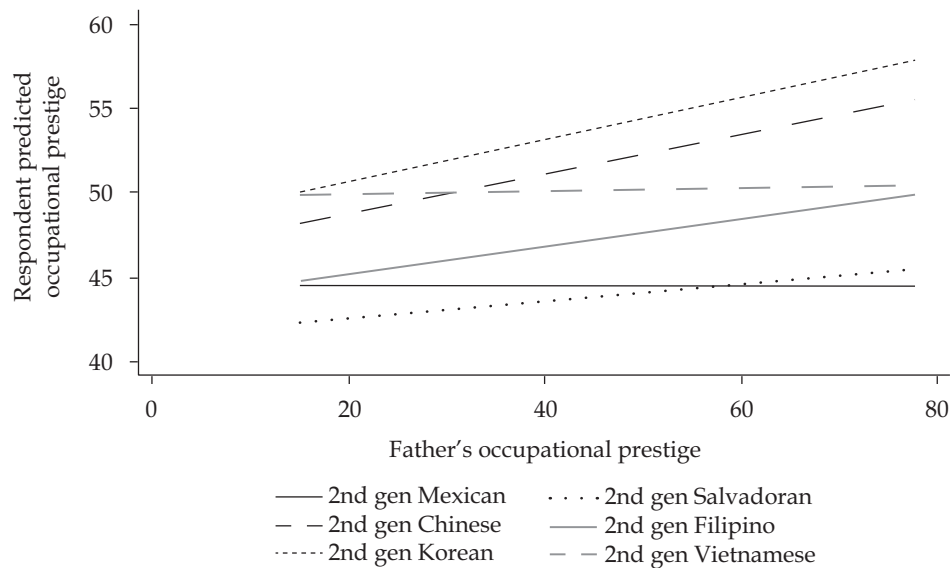FIGURE 6.6 / Parental and Respondent Education, Women

Source: Authors' calculations based on the Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (2004).

FIGURE 6.7 / Occupational Prestige, Men

FIGURE 6.7 / Occupational Prestige, Men

Legend:
—— 2nd gen Mexican   · · · · 2nd gen Salvadoran
− − 2nd gen Chinese   —— 2nd gen Filipino
······ 2nd gen Korean   − − 2nd gen Vietnamese

Source: Authors' calculations based on the Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (2004).

FIGURE 6.8 / Occupational Prestige, Women

Legend:
—— 2nd gen Mexican   · · · · 2nd gen Salvadoran
− − 2nd gen Chinese   —— 2nd gen Filipino
······ 2nd gen Korean   − − 2nd gen Vietnamese

Source: Authors' calculations based on the Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (2004).

TABLE 6.1 / Sending and Receiving Starting Points

	Percentage in Poverty	Less than High School	College or More	Mean Occupational Status Score	Net Difference Index: Educational Selectivity
Whites 3+ generation	.077	.073	.336	49.1	
Blacks 3+ generation	.207	.159	.185	44.4	
Hispanics 3+ generation	.143	.202	.159	45.5	
Foreign-born U.S. population, 2006–2010					
Western Hemisphere					
Caribbean	.179	.230	.202	41.2	.650
Cuban	.189	.214	.191	42.5	.399
Mexican	.256	.637	.053	35.7	.208
Puerto Rican	.236	.304	.172	43.5	−.064
Salvadoran	.157	.563	.076	36.2	.350
Asia					
Chinese	.149	.133	.580	55.4	.671
Filipino	.055	.059	.532	49.8	.597
Korean	.174	.053	.578	40.6	.525
Vietnamese	.102	.237	.247	48.1	.595
Foreign-born U.S. population, 1980					
Western Hemisphere					
Caribbean	.182	.437	.101	39.5	
Cuban	.136	.367	.175	44.3	
Mexican	.235	.782	.034	36.5	
Puerto Rican	.299	.655	.045	39.1	
Salvadoran	.196	.557	.078	36.9	
Asia					
Chinese	.127	.310	.372	46.9	
Filipino	.080	.227	.431	46.5	
Korean	.123	.269	.313	43.4	
Vietnamese	.307	.409	.122	41.0	

Source: Authors' calculations based on the U.S. 1% Census (1980) and the March Current Population Surveys (2006, 2008, 2010).

Note: Weighted percentages from the U.S. Bureau of the Census 1% Census (1980) and the March current population surveys (2006, 2008, and 2011). Age adjusted with composite second generation (2006–2010) as standard population. The 1.5 generation is defined as foreign born who immigrated before secondary school (younger than thirteen). The second generation are children born in the United States to at least one foreign-born parent. Where national origins of the mother and father differ, the national origin of the father is used. Poverty is defined as the official poverty status of the individual's household according to the definition of poverty originally developed by the Social Security Administration in 1964, later modified by federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. High school completion includes GED. College completion includes a bachelor's degree or higher. Occupational status scores are created from ISCO-88 occupation codes into the International Socio-Economic Index Scores (Ganzeboom and Treiman 1996). Net Difference Score from Feliciano (2005).

TABLE 6.2 / Age-Adjusted Poverty Rates

	1980	2006–2010	
Whites 3+ generation	.084	.077	
Blacks 3+ generation	.252	.207	
Hispanics 3+ generation	.170	.143	

	Generation		
	1st	1.5	2nd
Western Hemisphere			
Caribbean	.182	.071	.133
Cuban	.136	.055	.069
Mexican	.235	.159	.116
Puerto Rican	.299	.202	.154
Salvadoran	.196	.081	.122
Asia			
Chinese	.127	.041	.065
Filipino	.080	.037	.067
Korean	.123	.075	.081
Vietnamese	.307	.067	.048
Standard deviation	.080	.056	.037

Source: Authors' calculations based on the U.S. 1% Census (1980) and the March Current Population Surveys (2006, 2008, 2010).
Note: Weighted percentages from the U.S. 1% Census (1980) and the March current population surveys 2006, 2008, and 2010. Age adjusted with composite second generation (2006–2010) as standard population. The 1.5 generation is defined as foreign born who immigrated before secondary school (younger than thirteen). The second generation are children born in the United States to at least one foreign-born parent. Where national origins of the mother and father differ, the national origin of the father is used. Poverty is defined as the official poverty status of the individual's household according to the definition of poverty originally developed by the Social Security Administration in 1964, later modified by federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980.

TABLE 6.3 / High School and College Completion

	1980		2006–2010	
	Less than High School	College or More	Less than High School	College or More
Whites 3+ generation	.240	.200	.073	.336
Blacks 3+ generation	.441	.089	.159	.185
Hispanics 3+ generation	.475	.080	.202	.159

	Generation					
	1st		1.5		2nd	
	Less than High School	College or More	Less than High School	College or More	Less than High School	College or More
Western Hemisphere						
Caribbean	.437	.101	.217	.328	.069	.395
Cuban	.367	.175	.210	.269	.132	.384
Mexican	.782	.034	.406	.093	.239	.156
Puerto Rican	.655	.045	.274	.108	.165	.169
Salvadoran	.557	.078	.478	.164	.172	.264
Asia						
Chinese	.310	.372	.192	.552	.043	.669
Filipino	.227	.431	.142	.389	.048	.426
Korean	.269	.313	.178	.481	.114	.508
Vietnamese	.409	.122	.281	.363	.186	.426
Standard deviation	.185	.149	.111	.161	.067	.163

Source: Authors' calculations based on the U.S. 1% Census (1980) and the March Current Population Surveys (2006, 2008, 2010).
Note: Weighted percentages from the U.S. 1% Census (1980) and the March current population surveys (2006, 2008, and 2010). Age adjusted with composite second generation (2006–2010) as standard population. The 1.5 generation is defined as foreign born who immigrated before secondary school (younger than thirteen). The second generation are children born in the United States to at least one foreign-born parent. Where national origins of the mother and father differ, the national origin of the father is used. High school completion includes GED. College completion includes a bachelor's degree or higher.

TABLE 6.4 / Mean Occupational Status Scores			
Native Group	1980	2006–2010	
White	45.9	49.1	
Black	40.3	44.4	
Hispanic	41.8	45.5	
	Generation		
	1st	1.5	2nd
Western Hemisphere			
Caribbean	39.5	50.1	51.1
Cuban	44.3	50.6	53.8
Mexican	36.5	42.1	45.0
Puerto Rican	39.1	44.2	46.4
Salvadoran	36.9	44.0	47.5
Asia			
Chinese	46.9	52.4	56.6
Filipino	46.5	53.3	55.1
Korean	43.4	47.4	54.1
Vietnamese	41.0	51.1	52.1
Standard deviation	3.900	4.063	4.126

Source: Authors' calculations based on the U.S. 1% Census (1980) and the March Current Population Surveys (2006, 2008, 2010).

Note: Weighted means from the U.S. 1% Census (1980) and the March current population surveys (2006, 2008, and 2010). Age adjusted with composite second generation (2006–2010) as standard population. The 1.5 generation is defined as foreign born who immigrated before secondary school (younger than thirteen). The second generation are children born in the United States to at least one foreign-born parent. Where national origins of the mother and father differ, the national origin of the father is used. Occupational status scores are created from ISCO-88 occupation codes into the International Socio-Economic Index Scores (Ganzeboom and Treiman 1996).

TABLE 6.5 / Descriptive Statistics, Los Angeles 2004

	Whites 3+	Blacks 3+	Mexicans 3+	Mexico	Salvador	China	Philip-pines	Korea	Vietnam
Respondent's years education	14.8	13.7	13.4	13.1	13.5	16.3	15.2	16.0	15.7
Father's years education	14.4	13.0	12.3	8.1	10.2	14.8	15.0	15.0	13.1
Mother's years education	13.9	13.3	12.0	8.1	9.6	13.0	15.0	13.8	10.9
Respondent's occupational prestige				43.2	43.9	53.3	48.6	52.3	50.5
Father's occupational prestige				36.5	36.6	48.3	49.9	47.7	43.5
Generation status									
1st: arrived age thirteen+				.093	.092	.121	.049	.091	.119
1.5: arrived before thirteen				.307	.466	.450	.468	.606	.687
2nd: born in United States				.457	.411	.375	.405	.266	.187
2.5: one U.S.-born parent				.187	.031	.054	.078	.037	.008
Legal status									
Birthright citizen				.644	.442	.429	.482	.303	.194
Naturalized citizen				.176	.288	.532	.444	.583	.742
Permanent resident				.112	.221	.032	.067	.098	.060
Other				.067	.049	.007	.007	.014	.004

Source: Authors' calculations based on the Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (2004).
Note: Men and women, age twenty-two to thirty-nine. IIMMLA Multiple Imputed Data (M=30), mean and proportion estimates using Stata mi estimation commands. The first generation is defined as foreign born who immigrated at age thirteen or older. The 1.5 generation defined as foreign born who immigrated before secondary school (younger than thirteen). The second generation are children born in the United States to two foreign-born parents, 2.5 generation defined as those with one foreign born, one native-born parent. Where foreign national origins of the mother and father differ, the national origin of the father is used. Occupational status scores are created from ISCO-88 occupation codes into the International Socio-Economic Index Scores (Ganzeboom and Treiman 1996).

TABLE 6.6 / Parental Education and Completed Schooling, Los Angeles 2004

	Men			Women		
	Father's Education	Mother's Education	Intercept	Father's Education	Mother's Education	Intercept
Whites 3+ generation	.039	.320	7.757	.146	.318	7.974
SE	.062	.074		.067	.073	
Blacks 3+ generation	.101	.206	7.810	.095	.190	9.511
SE	.063	.084		.059	.062	
Mexican 3+ Generation	.212	.160	6.764	.137	.224	8.716
SE	.079	.073		.081	.074	
Mexico	.092	.089	9.842	.080	.126	10.890
SE	.033	.035		.031	.031	
Salvadoran	.022	.045	11.166	.045	.215	10.643
SE	.059	.066		.082	.070	
Chinese	.076	.053	12.717	.135	–.013	14.010
SE	.067	.066		.059	.063	
Filipino	.160	.197	8.088	.113	.232	9.652
SE	.079	.093		.083	.077	
Korean	.124	.009	12.149	.074	.042	13.927
SE	.068	.081		.074	.082	
Vietnamese	.019	.083	12.703	.069	–.006	14.378
SE	.068	.061		.075	.052	

Source: Authors' calculations based on the Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (2004).
Note: Men and women, age twenty-two to thirty-nine. IIMMLA Multiple Imputed Data (M=30), effects and standard errors computed using Stata mi estimation commands. Dependent variable is respondent's years of schooling. Models include controls for respondent's age.

TABLE 6.7 / Generation, Prestige, and Status, and Completed Schooling, Los Angeles 2004

	Years Completed Schooling: Men			Years Completed Schooling: Women		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Generation (1st generation omitted)						
1.5 generation	.402	.455		.699	.714	
SE	−.241	−.241		−.239	−.241	
2nd generation	.472	.508		1.104	1.114	
SE	−.250	−.250		−.248	−.250	
2.5 generation	.496	.540		.499	.499	
SE	−.295	−.295		−.287	−.288	
Father's occupational prestige		.013	.011		.005	.005
SE		−.005	−.005		−.005	−.005
Legal status (birth citizens omitted)						
Naturalized citizens			.156			.036
SE			−.141			−.137
Green card / applying for citizenship			−.746			−1.181
SE			−.210			−.213
Other status			−.833			−2.443
SE			−.367			−.407
Parental education, country of origin fixed effects, and interactions	X	X	X	X	X	X

Source: Authors' calculations based on the Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (2004).
Note: Men and women, age twenty-two to thirty-nine. IIMMLA Multiple Imputed Data (M=30), marginal effects and standard errors computed using Stata mi estimation commands. Dependent variable is respondent's years of schooling. Models include controls for respondent's age, country of origin, mother's education, father's education, and interaction terms between parental education and country of origin.

TABLE 6.8 / Occupational Prestige, Los Angeles 2004

| | Men | | Women | |
	Father's Prestige	Intercept	Father's Prestige	Intercept
Mexican	.104	37.7	.009	44.5
SE	.068		.065	
Salvadoran	.116	37.9	.084	42.8
SE	.112		.131	
Chinese	.041	51.0	.099	48.9
SE	.074		.068	
Filipino	.195	38.0	.064	46.2
SE	.087		.073	
Korean	.011	50.2	.140	47.1
SE	.082		.074	
Vietnamese	.241	39.4	.008	50.8
SE	.103		.082	

Source: Authors' calculations based on the Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (2004).

Note: Men and women age twenty-two to thirty-nine with at least one foreign-born parent. IIMMLA Multiple Imputed Data (M=30), marginal effects and standard errors computed using Stata mi estimation commands. Dependent variable is the occupational prestige of respondent's primary occupation, father's occupational prestige derived from respondent's report of father's occupation during respondent's childhood. Models include controls for respondent's age.

TABLE 6.9   /   Generation, Education, and Status, and Occupational Prestige, Los Angeles 2004

	Men			Women		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Generation (1st generation omitted)						
1.5 generation	4.015	3.450		–1.849	–1.966	
SE	–1.580	–1.572		–1.428	–1.426	
2nd generation	3.206	1.897		–.927	–1.246	
SE	–1.604	–1.615		–1.459	–1.467	
2.5 generation	3.908	2.106		–1.974	–2.549	
SE	–1.890	–1.892		–1.667	–1.689	
Mother's education		.235	.223		.063	.005
SE		–.133	–.133		–.113	–.112
Father's education		.377	.355		.203	.187
SE		–.135	–.134		–.114	–.113
Legal status (birth citizens omitted)						
Naturalized citizens			2.925			1.024
SE			–.886			–.784
Green card / applying for citizenship			–2.630			–2.796
SE			–1.344			–1.252
Other status			–6.664			–8.149
			–2.391			–2.487
Father's occupational prestige, country of origin fixed effects, and interactions	X	X	X	X	X	X

Source: Authors' calculations based on the Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (2004).
Note: IIMMLA Multiple Imputed Data (M=30), marginal effects and standard errors computed using Stata mi estimation commands. Dependent variable is occupational prestige of respondent's primary occupation. Models include controls for respondent's age, country of origin, father's occupational prestige, and interaction terms between parental education and country of origin.

TABLE 7.1 / Selected Characteristics of Los Angeles' New Second Generation

Characteristics	1.5 and Second Generation			Third-Plus Generation		
	Chinese	Vietnamese	Mexican	Mexican	Black	White
Female	43.5	49.9	49.7	52.0	53.7	50.6
Median age	27.0	25.0	28.0	29.0	31.0	30.0
Citizenship status						
Citizen by birth	45.3	29.4	65.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Citizen through naturalization	49.8	64.3	15.1	—	—	—
Permanent resident	4.4	6.1	11.8	—	—	—
Undocumented status	0.5	0.2	7.5	—	—	—
Parental SES						
Father with no English proficiency	7.0	7.9	15.2	—	—	—
Mother with no English proficiency	7.8	12.0	19.1	—	—	—
Father with no high school diploma	7.5	15.6	54.5	17.2	10.9	3.5
Mother with no high school diploma	12.2	30.5	58.0	22.4	9.0	4.4
Father with a bachelor's degree or more	61.3	31.9	7.3	14.7	35.0	46.5
Mother with a bachelor's degree or more	42.3	16.1	5.3	11.3	28.0	36.3
Parent ever been undocumented	1.0	0.6	10.4	—	—	—
Parent owning a home	86.5	58.8	62.8	73.1	67.5	89.2
Family situation						
Both parents married	85.5	83.6	72.0	53.8	43.3	51.9
Grew up living with both parents	85.6	83.1	72.2	62.2	45.4	64.8
Total	400	401	844	400	401	402

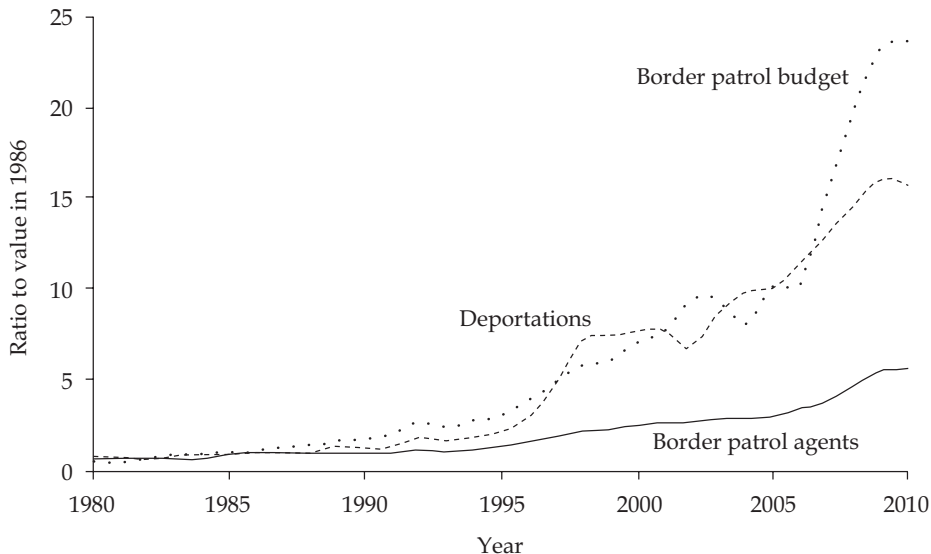*Source:* Authors' compilation based on Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles.

TABLE 7.2 / Divergent Outcomes of Los Angeles' New Second Generation

Outcomes	1.5 and Second Generation			Third-Plus Generation		
	Chinese	Vietnamese	Mexican	Mexican	Black	White
Education						
No high school diploma	0.0	1.0	13.8	9.5	6.7	3.7
High school diploma	4.5	6.7	32.7	30.3	24.2	17.7
Some college	32.4	44.1	35.9	41.4	45.1	32.5
Bachelor's degree	41.5	37.7	12.6	14.5	18.8	31.8
Graduate degrees	21.6	10.5	5.0	4.3	5.2	14.3
Labor market status*						
Professional occupations	17.9	14.0	3.6	5.9	4.6	9.6
Earnings						
$20,000 or less	43.6	53.3	76.7	70.4	73.7	60.2
$20,001 to $50,000	48.4	39.0	22.5	28.3	24.7	33.9
Over $50,000	8.0	7.7	0.8	1.3	1.7	5.9
Family situation						
Married	26.0	24.4	39.5	41.0	25.9	44.6
Mean age when first child was born	30.2	27.5	22.0	22.7	22.3	25.4
Having children at teen age	0.0	2.2	12.5	12.8	12.0	2.9
Incarceration	1.8	3.2	9.8	15.0	19.3	10.6
Total	400	401	844	400	401	402

Source: Authors' compilation based on Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles.

FIGURE 9.1 / Mexican Migration to the United States
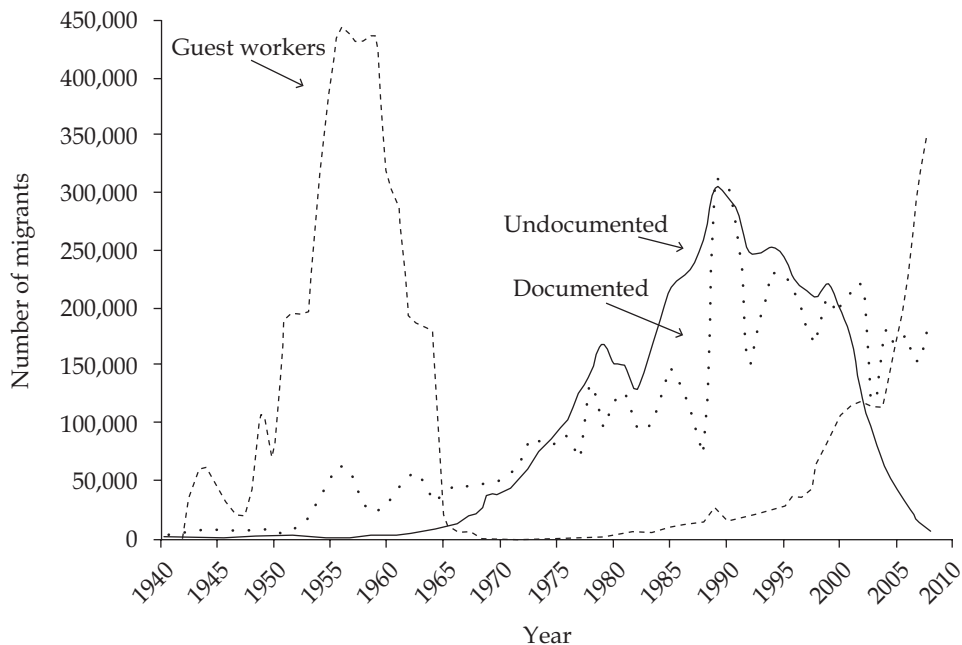
Source: Author's compilation of data from the Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Department of Homeland Security and predecessor agencies.

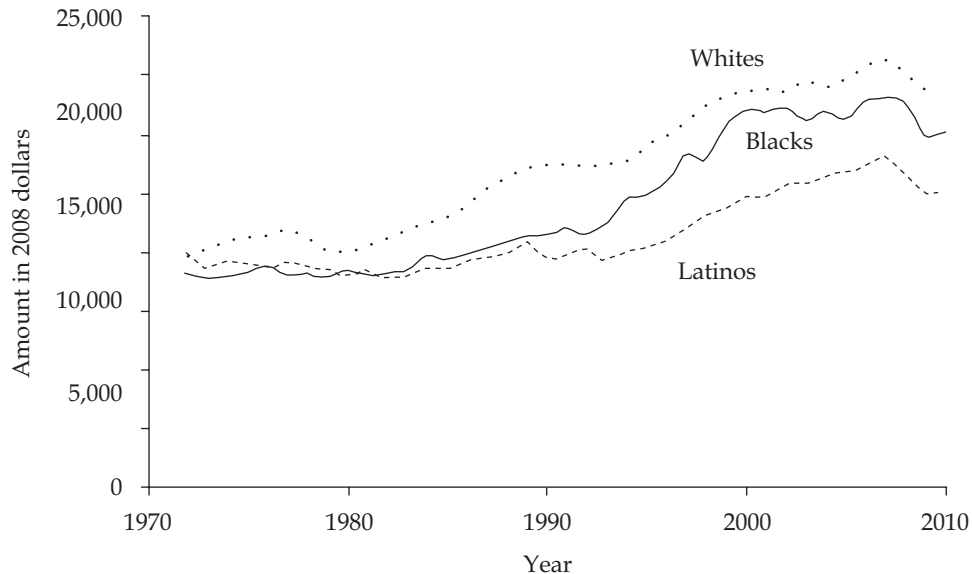FIGURE 9.2 / Immigration Enforcement Relative to Levels

Source: Author's compilation of data from the Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Department of Homeland Security and predecessor agencies.
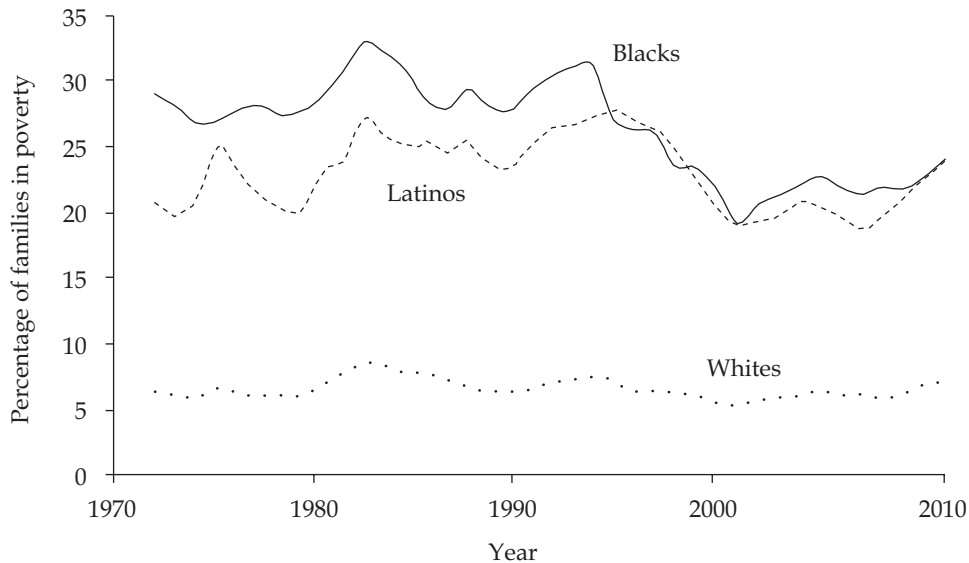
FIGURE 9.3 / Median Personal Income, Males
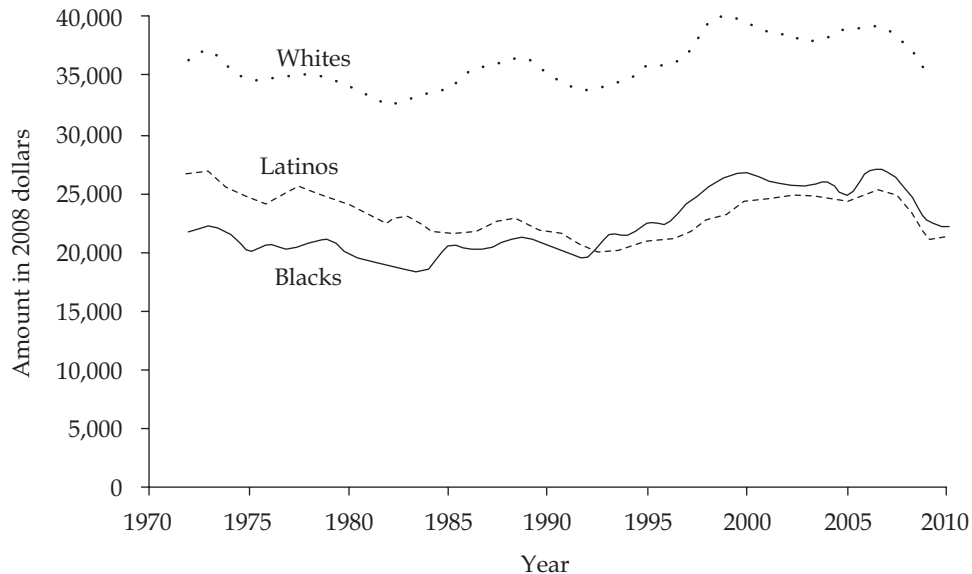
Source: Author's compilation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

FIGURE 9.4 / Median Personal Income, Females

Source: Author's compilation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

FIGURE 9.5 / Poverty Rate, Families

Source: Author's compilation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

FIGURE 9.6 / Latino Residential Segregation, 287 Metropolitan Areas

Residential dissimilarity

Spatial isolation

Source: Author's compilation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

FIGURE 9.7 / Median Net Household Wealth
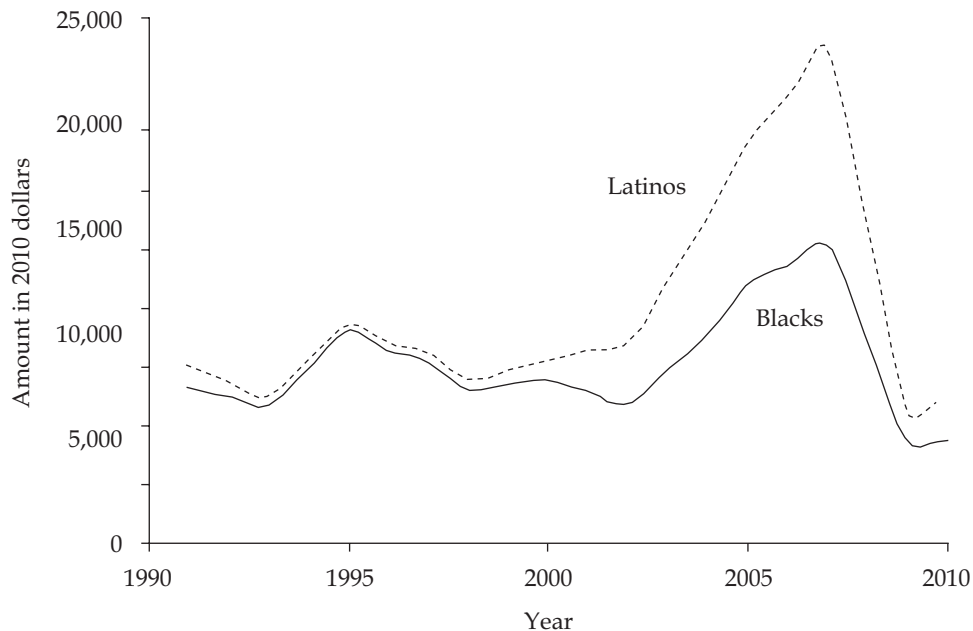
Source: Author's compilation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

FIGURE 9.8 / Latinos and Blacks Incarcerated in State and Federal Prisons
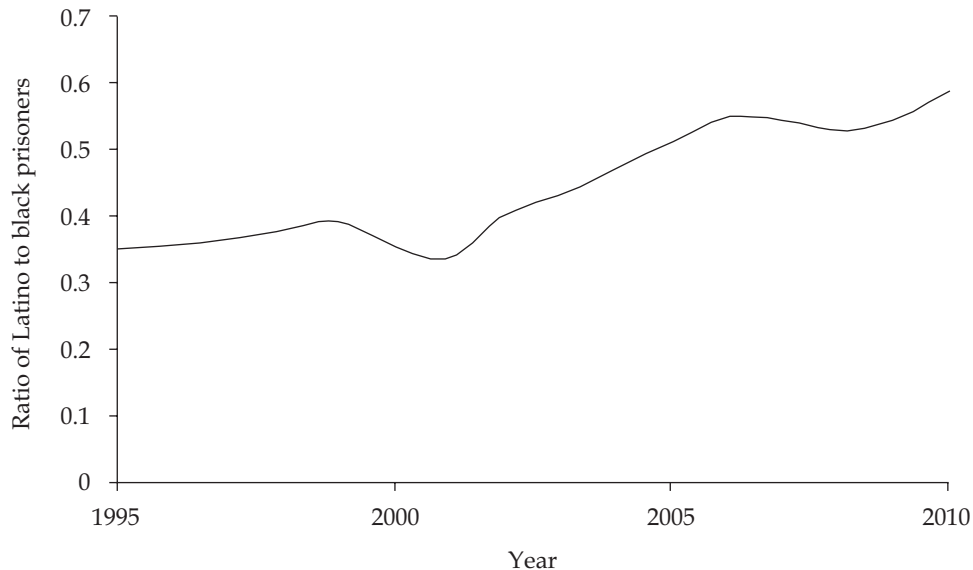
Source: Author's compilation of data from the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

FIGURE 10.1 / Annual Employment Growth

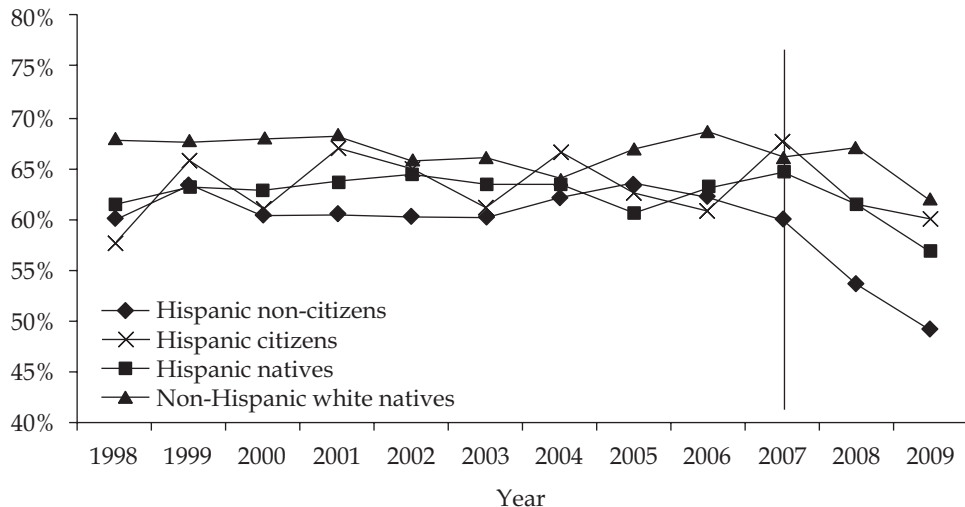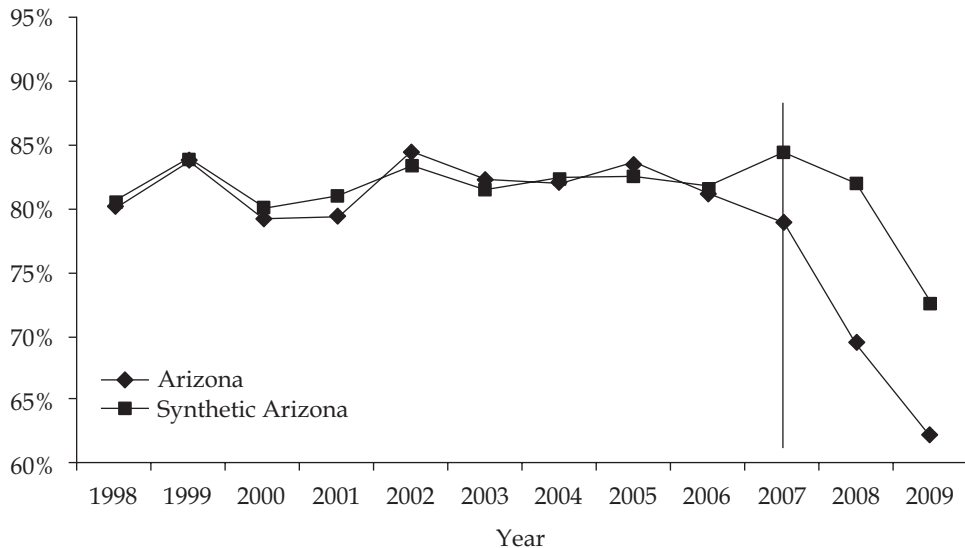FIGURE 10.2 / Annual Employment Growth in Construction
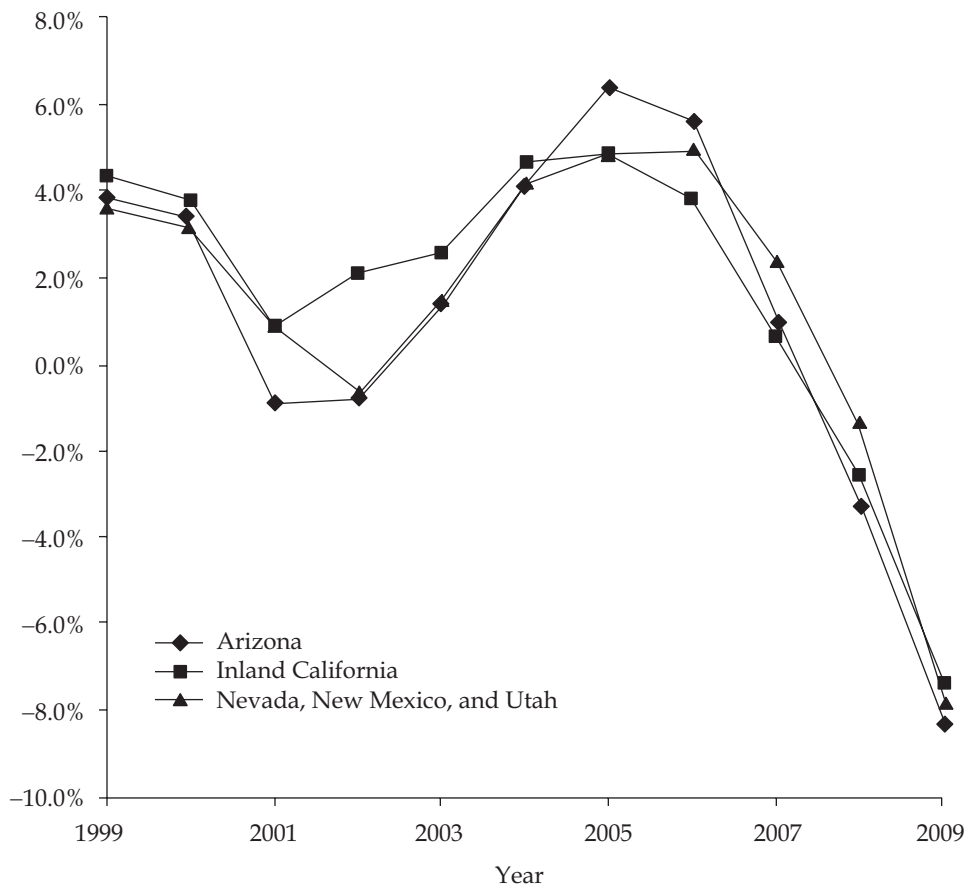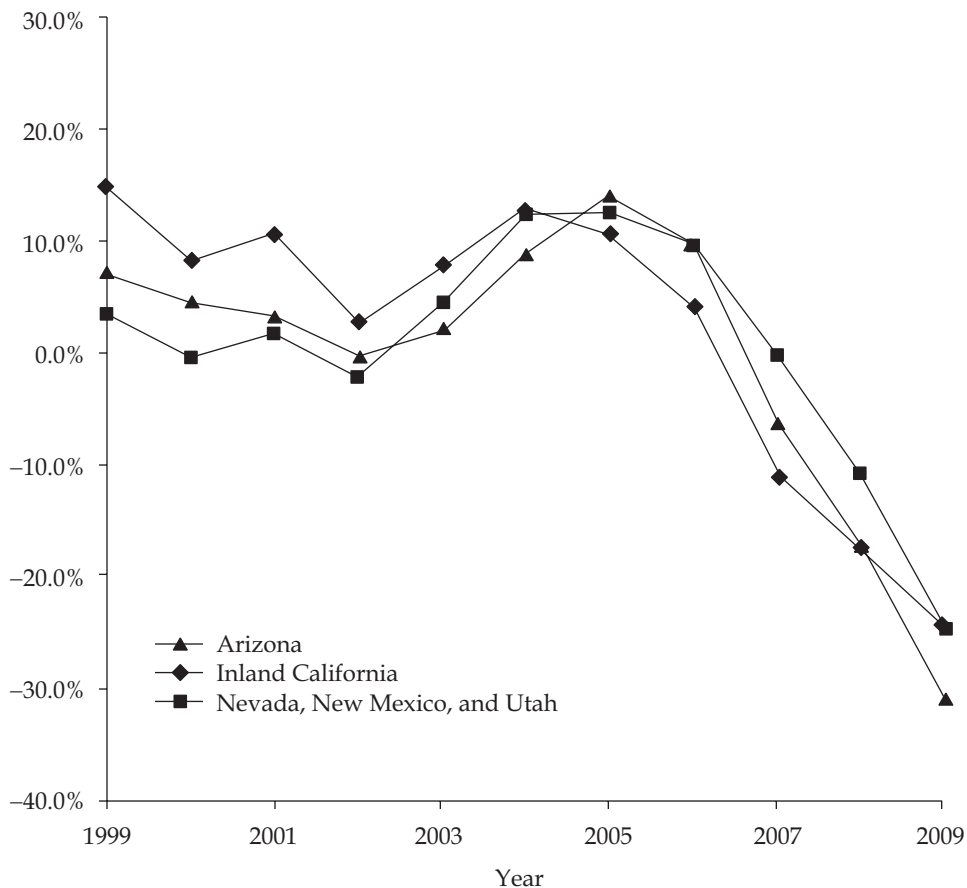
Source: Authors' compilation Based on Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

FIGURE 10.3 / Wage-Salary Employment Rates, Groups

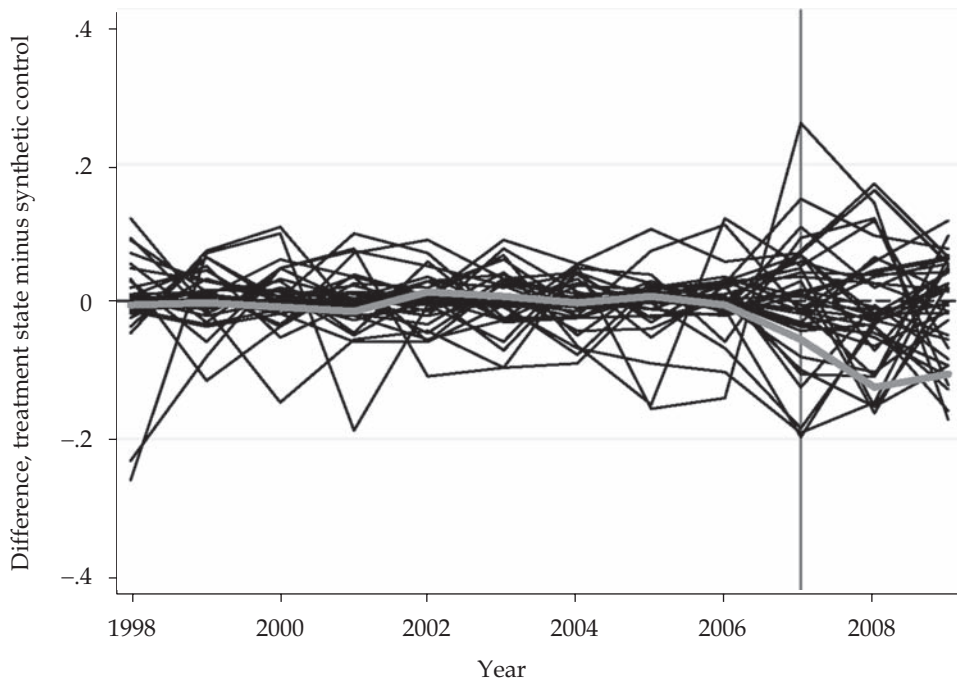*Source:* Authors' compilation based on monthly Current Population Survey.

FIGURE 10.4 / Wage-Salary Employment Rates, Hispanic Noncitizen Men with High School or Less

Source: Authors' compilation based on monthly Current Population Survey.
Note: Synthetic Arizona consists of the following states (with weights in parentheses): California (0.845), New Mexico (0.077), Indiana (0.04), Nebraska (0 .024), District of Columbia (0.011), and Washington (0.003).
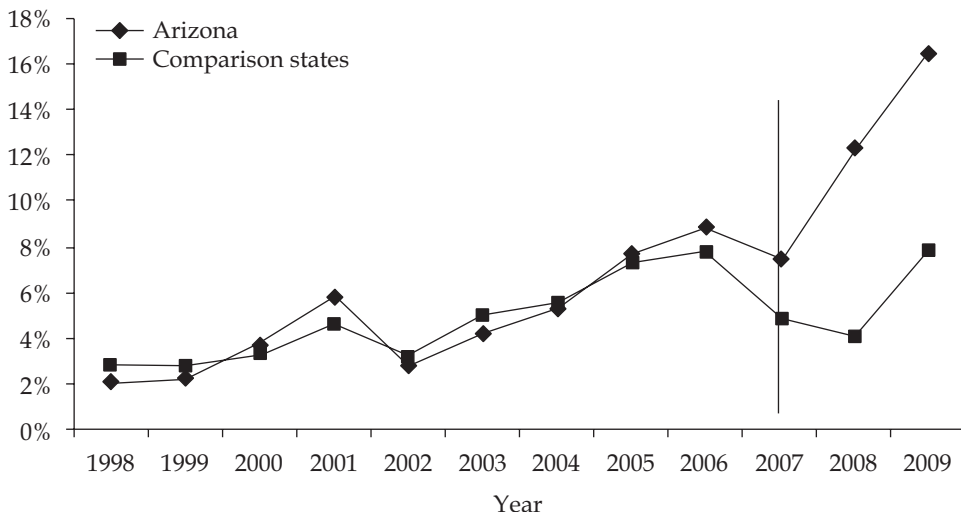
FIGURE 10.5 / Difference in Wage-Salary Employment Rates Relative to the Synthetic
Control Group, Hispanic Noncitizen Men with High School or Less

Source: Authors' compilation based on monthly Current Population Survey.
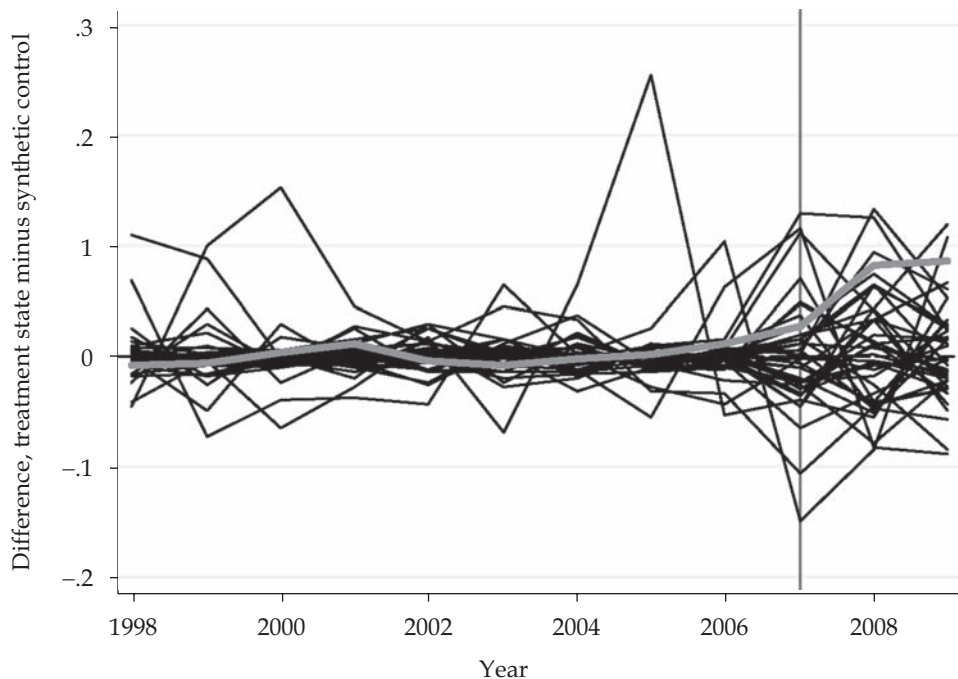*Note:* Arizona displayed with thick gray line.

FIGURE 10.6 / Self-Employment Rates, Hispanic Noncitizen Men with High School or Less

Source: Authors' compilation based on monthly Current Population Survey.
Note: Synthetic Arizona consists of the following states (with weights in parentheses): Washington (0.32), Massachusetts (0.243), Alaska (0.143), California (0.108), Iowa (0.082), Louisiana (0.076), Ohio (0.023) and Texas (0.005).

FIGURE 10.7 / Difference in Self-Employment Rates Relative to the Synthetic Control Group, Hispanic Noncitizen Men with High School or Less, All States

Source: Authors' compilation based on monthly Current Population Survey.
Note: Arizona displayed with thick gray line.

TABLE 10.1 / Estimated Impact of LAWA, Wage–Salary Employment

	Pre-Average Difference Relative to Synthetic Cohort	Post-Average Difference Relative to Synthetic Cohort	Change, Post Minus Pre (Difference-In-Difference Estimate)	Rank, Difference-In-Difference Estimate	P-value From One-Tailed Test, $P(|\Delta|<|\Delta AZ|)$
Hispanic noncitizens					
All	−0.0033	−0.1081	−0.1048	43/45	0.067
High school or less	−0.0036	−0.0660	−0.0623	34/40	0.175
High school or less, men	−0.0009	−0.1151	−0.1142	40/40	0.025
High school or less, women	−0.0138	−0.0294	−0.0156	24/40	0.425
Hispanic citizens					
All	−0.0061	−0.0074	−0.0013	22/44	0.523
High school or less	−0.0104	0.0273	0.0377	21/35	0.429
High school or less, men	−0.0129	−0.0755	−0.0626	28/38	0.289
High school or less, women	−0.0042	0.0945	0.0987	22/35	0.400
Hispanic natives					
All	0.0002	0.0229	0.0227	23/45	0.511
High school or less	0.0009	0.0513	0.0504	24/45	0.489
High school or less, men	−0.0001	0.0106	0.0107	23/45	0.511
high school or less, women	−0.0027	0.0054	0.0080	21/44	0.455
Non–Hispanic white natives					
All	−0.0006	−0.0032	−0.0027	23/45	0.511
High school or less	0.0002	−0.0154	−0.0156	33/45	0.289
High school or less, men	0.0022	−0.0335	−0.0357	37/45	0.200
High school or less, women	0.0002	0.0142	0.0139	36/45	0.222

Source: Authors' compilation based on 1998–2009 monthly Current Population Survey.

TABLE 10.2 / Estimated Impact of LAWA, Self-Employment

	Pre-Average Difference Relative to Synthetic Cohort	Post-Average Difference Relative to Synthetic Cohort	Change, Post Minus Pre (Difference-In-Difference Estimate)	Rank, Difference-In-Difference Estimate	P–value From One-Tailed Test, $P(|\Delta|<|\Delta AZ|)$
Hispanic noncitizens					
All	0.0002	0.0423	0.0421	41/45	0.111
High school or less	0.0000	0.0305	0.0305	32/40	0.225
High school or less, men	0.0002	0.0836	0.0834	39/40	0.050
High school or less, women	0.0004	0.0012	0.0008	21/40	0.500
Hispanic Citizens					
All	0.0002	0.0200	0.0198	34/44	0.250
High school or less	0.0005	0.0235	0.0230	22/35	0.400
High school or less, men	0.0057	0.0849	0.0792	32/38	0.184
High school or less, women	–0.0001	–0.0327	–0.0326	23/35	0.371
Hispanic Natives					
All	–0.0001	–0.0072	–0.0072	32/45	0.311
High school or less	–0.0001	–0.0094	–0.0093	29/45	0.378
High school or less, men	0.0001	0.0002	0.0001	25/45	0.467
High school or less, women	–0.0006	–0.0088	–0.0082	25/44	0.477
Non–Hispanic White Natives					
All	–0.0001	–0.0075	–0.0074	38/45	0.178
High school or less	–0.0003	–0.0117	–0.0115	41/45	0.111
High school or less, men	–0.0009	–0.0072	–0.0063	34/45	0.267
High school or less, women	–0.0004	–0.0067	–0.0063	31/45	0.333

Source: Authors' compilation based on 1998–2009 monthly Current Population Survey.

TABLE 10.3 / Sensitivity of Estimated Impact of LAWA, Hispanic Noncitizen Men with High School or Less

	Pre-Average Difference Relative to Synthetic Cohort	Post-Average Difference Relative to Synthetic Cohort	Change, Post Minus Pre (Difference-In-Difference Estimate)	Rank, Difference-In-Difference Estimate	P–value From One-Tailed Test, $P(|\Delta|<|\Delta AZ|)$
Wage-salary employment					
Exclude 2007 (Row 3, table 10.1)	–0.0009	–0.1151	–0.1142	40/40	0.025
Include 2007 as a pre-period	–0.0010	–0.1032	–0.1021	40/40	0.025
Include 2007 as a post-period	–0.0009	–0.0954	–0.0944	38/40	0.075
Excluding states bordering Arizona	–0.0009	–0.1151	–0.1142	37/37	0.027
Falsification test, 2004 as treatment year	–0.0005	0.0311	0.0316	27/40	0.350
Estimates based on employment generated state weights, matched on subsample:					
Noncitizen Hispanic men with high school or less[a]	–0.0136	–0.1185	–0.1049	N/A	N/A
Self-Employment					
Exclude 2007	0.0002	0.0836	0.0834	39/40	0.050
Include 2007 as a pre-period	0.0003	0.0796	0.0793	39/40	0.050
Include 2007 as a post-period	0.0011	0.0645	0.0634	38/40	0.075
Excluding states bordering Arizona	0.0002	0.0836	0.0834	36/37	0.054
Falsification test, 2004 as treatment year	0.0018	0.0435	0.0417	34/40	0.175
Estimates based on employment generated state weights, matched on sub-sample:					
Noncitizen Hispanic men with high school or less[a]	0.0108	0.0799	0.0691	N/A	N/A

Source: Authors' compilation based on 1998–2009 monthly Current Population Survey.
[a]States receiving nonzero weights (weight): California (0.771), New Mexico (0.121), Washington (0.098), Louisiana (0.007), and Indiana (0.003) .

TABLE 10.4 / Descriptive Statistics, Hispanic Noncitizens Residing in Arizona Before and/or After LAWA

| | Pre-LAWA | | Post-LAWA | |
| | 2005–2006 | 2008–2009 | 2009–2010 | |
Group	AZ	AZ	AZ	Leavers
Average:				
Age	33.7	35.5	36.4	32.6
High school dropout	0.50	0.52	0.49	0.48
High school or less	0.85	0.84	0.82	0.84
Female	0.43	0.44	0.46	0.41
Married	0.58	0.53	0.55	0.54
Born in Mexico	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.92
Recent immigrant (<10 years)	0.57	0.45	0.39	0.41
Limited English proficiency	0.64	0.60	0.57	0.42
Employed	0.67	0.62	0.58	0.44
Unemployed	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.22
Self-employed	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.02
For employed persons, median:				
Total personal income	18,000	20,000	19,200	20,000
Income from wage and salary	17,000	18,300	18,000	20,000
Total family income	31,200	34,000	30,900	25,000
N	6,353	6,001	5,839	136

Source: Authors' compilation based on 2005–2010 American Community Survey.
Note: Restricted to age sixteen through sixty-five. Leavers are defined by current residence in any state other than Arizona and reporting lived in Arizona one year before survey. All other columns include all Hispanic noncitizens in Arizona.

TABLE 10.5 / Industrial and Occupational Distributions, Low-Skilled Self-Employed Hispanic Noncitizen Men

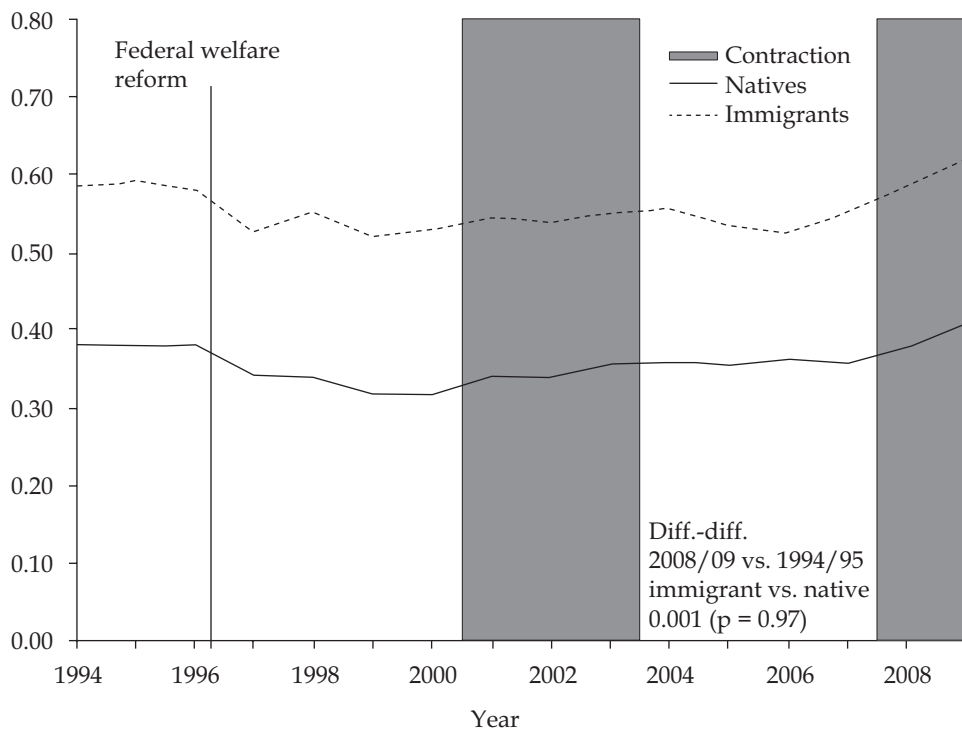| Top Fifteen Industries	%	Top Fifteen Occupations	%
Construction	46.6	Grounds maintenance workers	14.8
Landscaping services	17.7	Construction laborers	14.2
Automotive repair and maintenance	4.9	Carpenters	7.4
Truck transportation	3.7	Painters, construction, and maintenance	6.5
Restaurants and other food services	3.1	Drivers, sales workers, and truck drivers	4.6
Building services	2.5	Automotive service technicians and mechanics	3.3
Private households, services	1.5	Supervisors-managers, construction	2.6
Crop production	1.1	Supervisors-managers, landscaping	2.6
Taxi and limousine service	0.9	Carpet, floor, and tile installers and finishers	2.3
Independent artists and performing arts	0.9	Managers, all other	2.1
Grocery stores	0.8	Construction managers	2.1
Automobile dealers	0.7	Supervisors-managers, retail sales	2.1
Other direct selling establishments	0.7	Retail salespersons	2.1
Car washes	0.7	Drywall and ceiling tile installers and tapers	2.0
Recyclable material, merchant wholesalers	0.7	Roofers	1.9
All other industries	13.8	All other occupations	29.6

Source: Authors' compilation based on 2008–2009 American Community Survey.

TABLE 10.6 / Descriptive Statistics, Low-Skilled Hispanic Men

	Noncitizens		Naturalized	
	Self-Employed	Wage-Salary	Self-Employed	Wage-Salary
Age	38.4	35.5	46.8	44.2
Years in the U.S.	15.5	13.2	26.5	24.9
High school graduate	0.30	0.31	0.43	0.45
Limited English proficiency	0.82	0.84	0.61	0.63
Married	0.62	0.55	0.81	0.75
Family size	3.77	3.69	3.87	3.96
Number of children	1.30	1.02	1.57	1.44
Number of children younger than 5	0.28	0.27	0.19	0.20
Usual hours work per week	39.56	40.67	43.06	41.73
Mean				
Total personal income	26,000	23,700	41,400	35,500
Total personal earnings	25,600	23,500	39,700	34,500
Total family income	44,600	43,400	65,600	61,200
Total household income	52,700	55,200	69,900	66,300
Median				
Total personal income	18,000	20,000	30,000	30,000
Total personal earnings	18,000	20,000	28,800	30,000
Total family income	30,000	34,400	50,000	52,200
Total household income	39,000	46,000	54,400	57,100
Income percent of poverty threshold	193	205	266	273
Below poverty threshold	0.27	0.18	0.12	0.07
Any health insurance	0.18	0.32	0.43	0.70
Private health insurance	0.12	0.28	0.33	0.64
Public health insurance	0.06	0.05	0.12	0.09
Number of observations	5,466	51,946	2,150	14,929

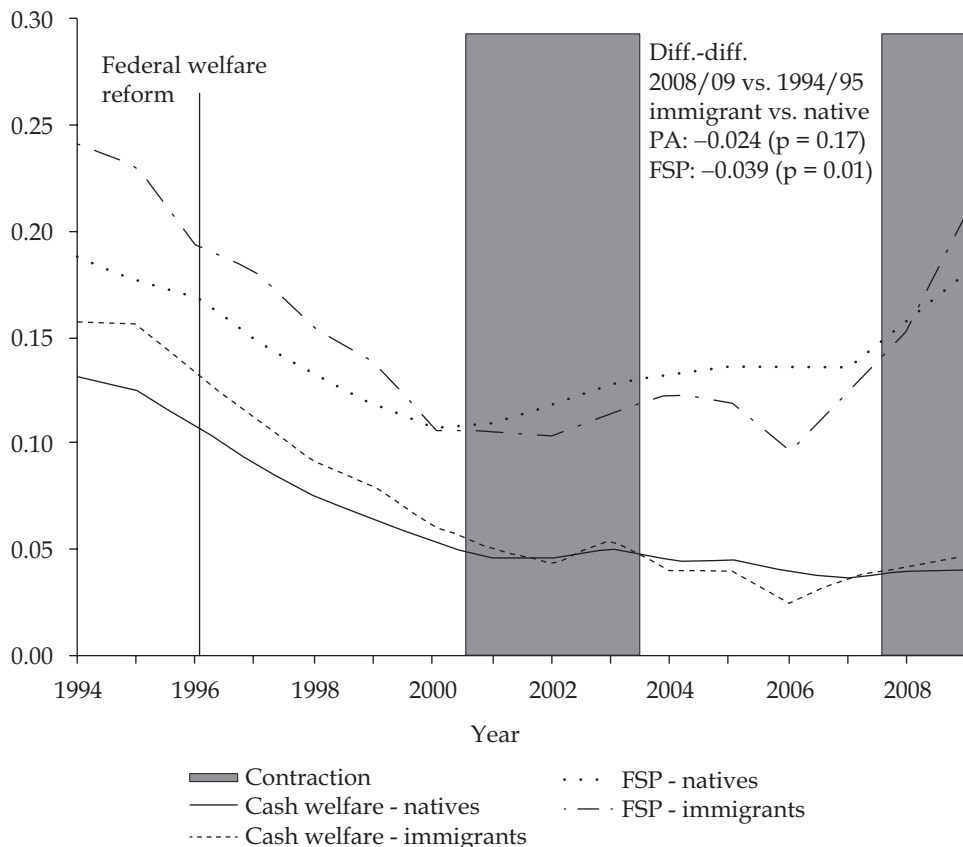Source: Authors' compilation based on 2008–2009 American Community Survey.

FIGURE 11.1 / Household Safety Net Participation Rates, Children by Immigrant Status of Head, Any Safety Net

Diff.-diff.
2008/09 vs. 1994/95
immigrant vs. native
0.001 (p = 0.97)

Source: Authors' calculations based on 1995–2010 Current Population Survey and Annual Social and Economic Supplement data.

Note: Sample includes children under eighteen and program participation is measured at the household level. Any safety net program participation means someone in the household participated in public assistance, food stamps, Medicaid, free or reduced price school lunch, SSI, public housing or received a rental subsidy from the government, or energy assistance. Shaded areas refer to annual periods of labor market contraction. Native household heads are those who were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or outlying areas or who were born abroad to U.S. parents, immigrant heads are other foreign born. See text for details.
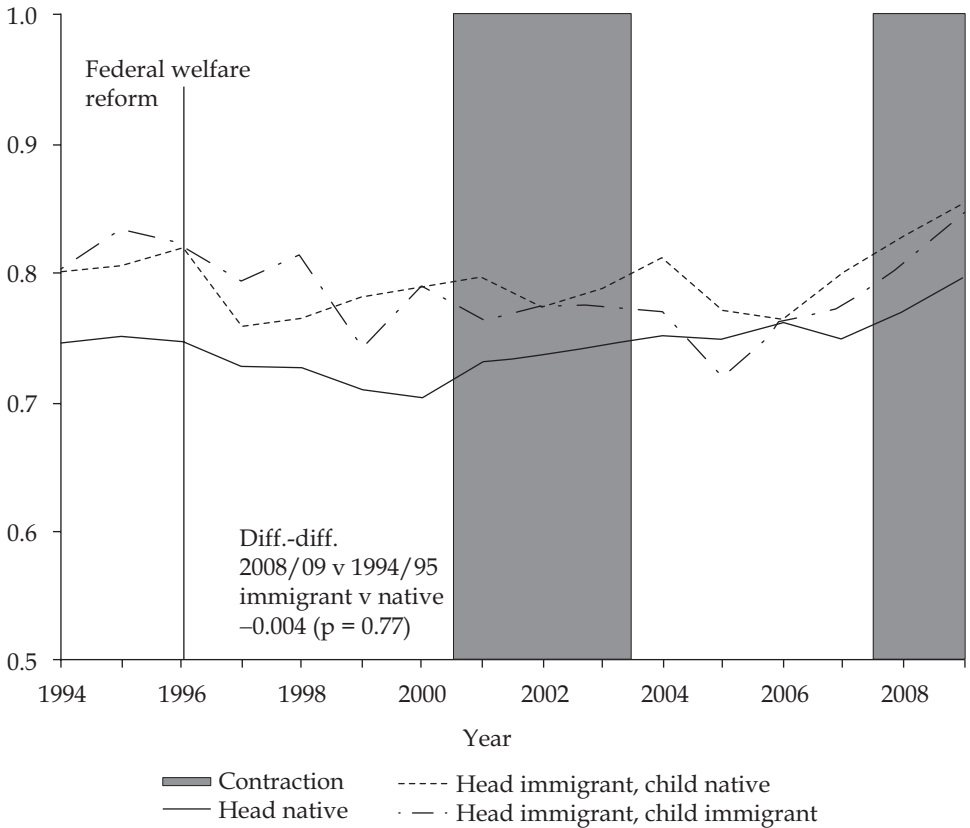
Source: Authors' calculations based on 1995–2010 Current Population Survey and Annual Social and Economic Supplement data.

Note: Sample includes children under eighteen and program participation is measured at the household level. Any safety net program participation means someone in the household participated in public assistance, food stamps, Medicaid, free or reduced price school lunch, SSI, public housing or received a rental subsidy from the government, or energy assistance. Shaded areas refer to annual periods of labor market contraction. Native household heads are those who were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or outlying areas or who were born abroad to U.S. parents, immigrant heads are other foreign born. See text for details.

Note: Sample includes children under eighteen with household income below 200 percent poverty, Program participation is measured at the household level. Any safety net program participation means someone in the household participated in public assistance, food stamps, Medicaid, free or reduced price school lunch, SSI, public housing or received a rental subsidy from the government, or energy assistance. Shaded areas refer to annual periods of labor market contraction. Native household heads are those who were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or outlying areas or who were born abroad to U.S. parents, immigrant heads are other foreign born. Children's immigration status defined in same way. Figures are weighted. Shaded areas refer to annual periods of labor market contraction. See text for details.

FIGURE 11.4 / Household Safety Net Participation, Rates in Households with Income Less than 200 Percent Poverty, Children by Own and Head's Immigrant Status, AFDC-TANF
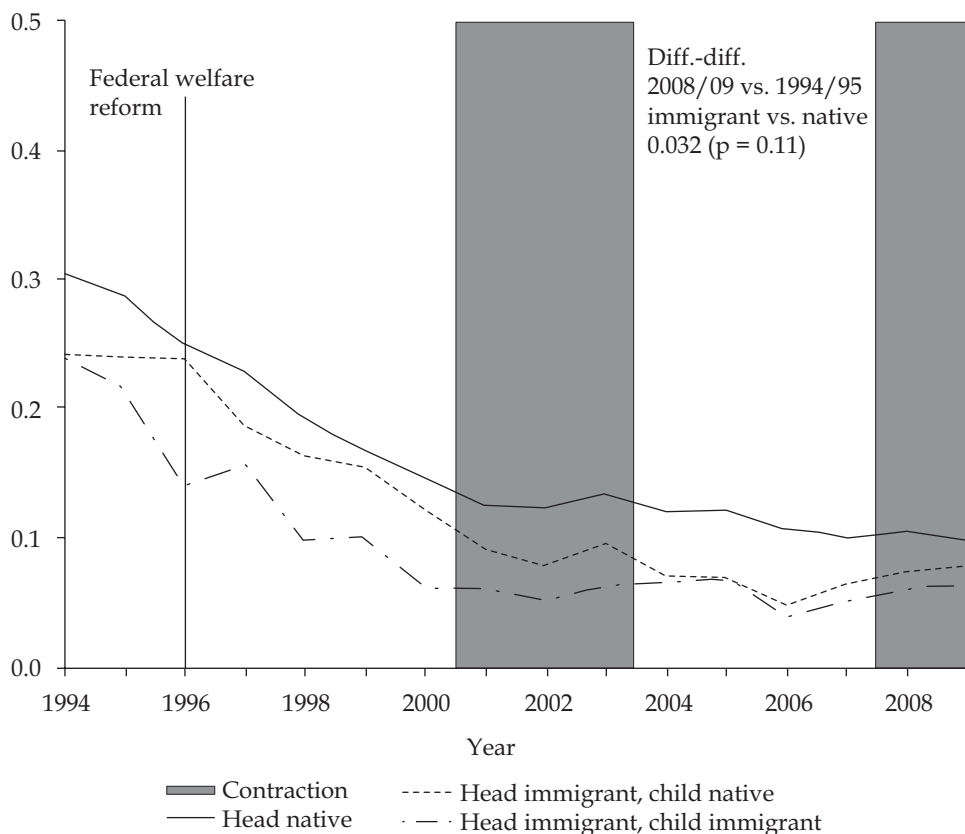
Source: Authors' calculations from 1995–2010 Current Population Survey Annual and Social Economic Supplement data.

Note: Sample includes children under eighteen with household income below 200 percent poverty, Program participation is measured at the household level. Any safety net program participation means someone in the household participated in public assistance, food stamps, Medicaid, free or reduced price school lunch, SSI, public housing or received a rental subsidy from the government, or energy assistance. Shaded areas refer to annual periods of labor market contraction. Native household heads are those who were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or outlying areas or who were born abroad to U.S. parents, immigrant heads are other foreign born. Children's immigration status defined in same way. Figures are weighted. Shaded areas refer to annual periods of labor market contraction. See text for details.
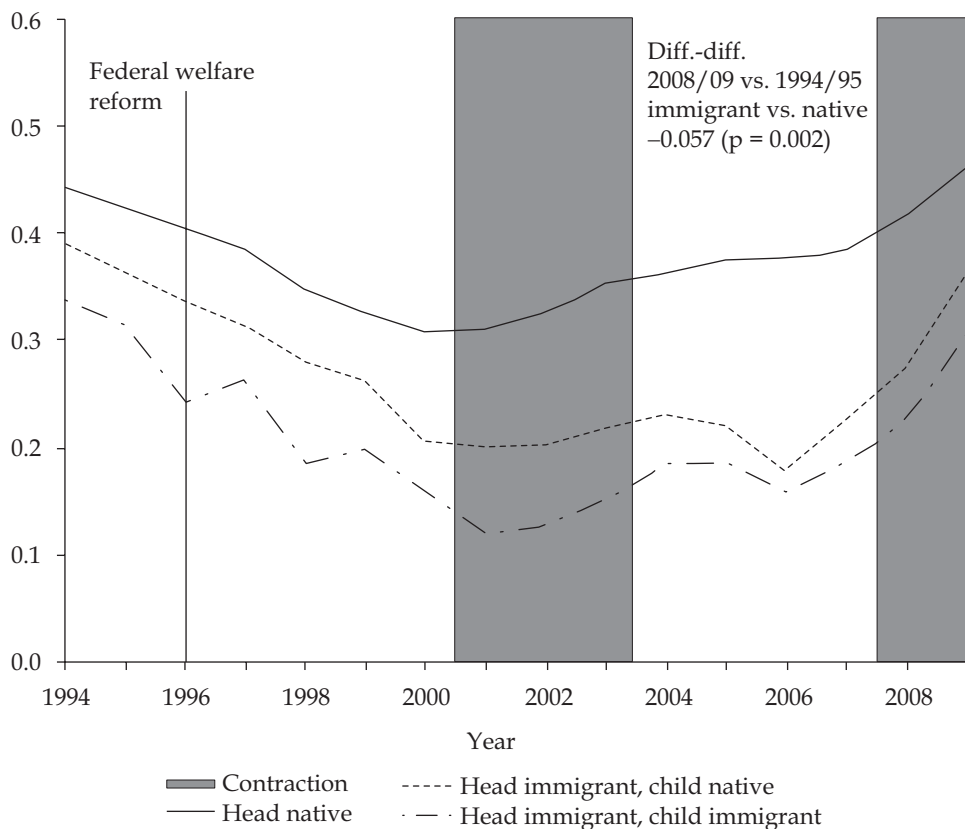
FIGURE 11.5 / Household Safety Net Participation, Rates in Households with Income Less than 200 Percent Poverty, Children by Own and Head's Immigrant Status, Food Stamps

Source: Authors' calculations from 1995–2010 Current Population Survey Annual and Social Economic Supplement data.
Note: Sample includes children under eighteen with household income below 200 percent poverty, Program participation is measured at the household level. Any safety net program participation means someone in the household participated in public assistance, food stamps, Medicaid, free or reduced price school lunch, SSI, public housing or received a rental subsidy from the government, or energy assistance. Shaded areas refer to annual periods of labor market contraction. Native household heads are those who were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or outlying areas or who were born abroad to U.S. parents, immigrant heads are other foreign born. Children's immigration status defined in same way. Figures are weighted. Shaded areas refer to annual periods of labor market contraction. See text for details.
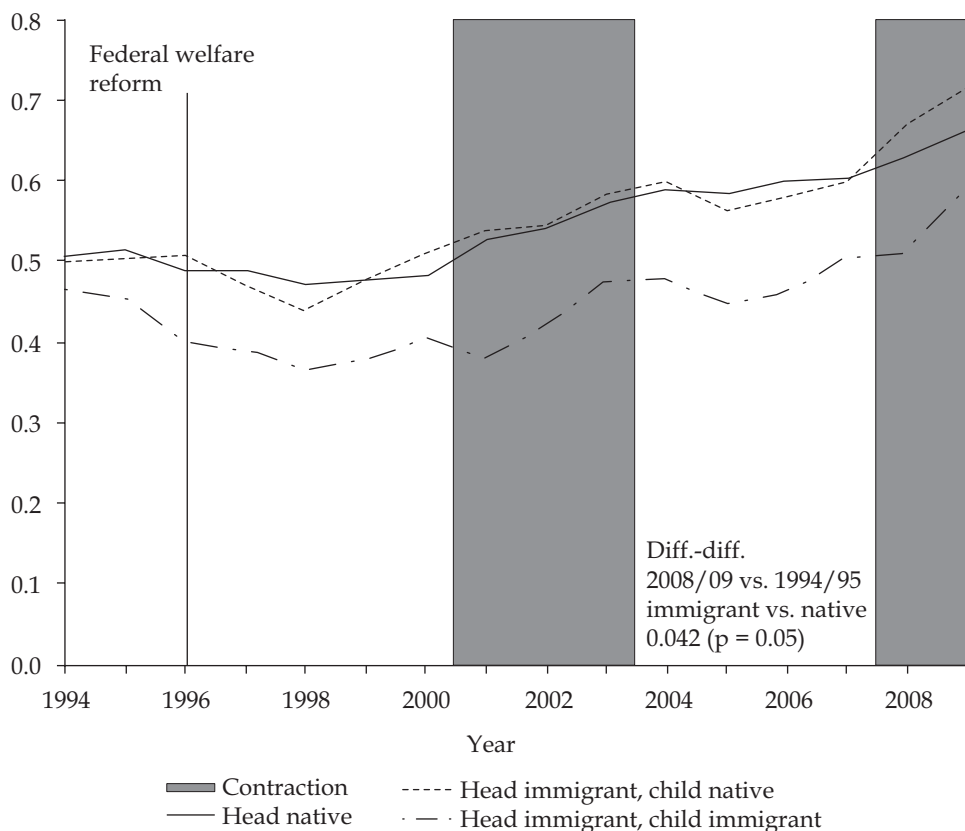
FIGURE 11.6 / Household Safety Net Participation, Rates in Households with Income Less than 200 Percent Poverty, Children by Own and Head's Immigrant Status, Medicaid-SCHIP

Federal welfare reform

Diff.-diff.
2008/09 vs. 1994/95
immigrant vs. native
0.042 (p = 0.05)

Contraction
Head native
Head immigrant, child native
Head immigrant, child immigrant

Source: Authors' calculations from 1995–2010 Current Population Survey Annual and Social Economic Supplement data.
Note: Sample includes children under eighteen with household income below 200 percent poverty, Program participation is measured at the household level. Any safety net program participation means someone in the household participated in public assistance, food stamps, Medicaid, free or reduced price school lunch, SSI, public housing or received a rental subsidy from the government, or energy assistance. Shaded areas refer to annual periods of labor market contraction. Native household heads are those who were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or outlying areas or who were born abroad to U.S. parents, immigrant heads are other foreign born. Children's immigration status defined in same way. Figures are weighted. Shaded areas refer to annual periods of labor market contraction. See text for details.
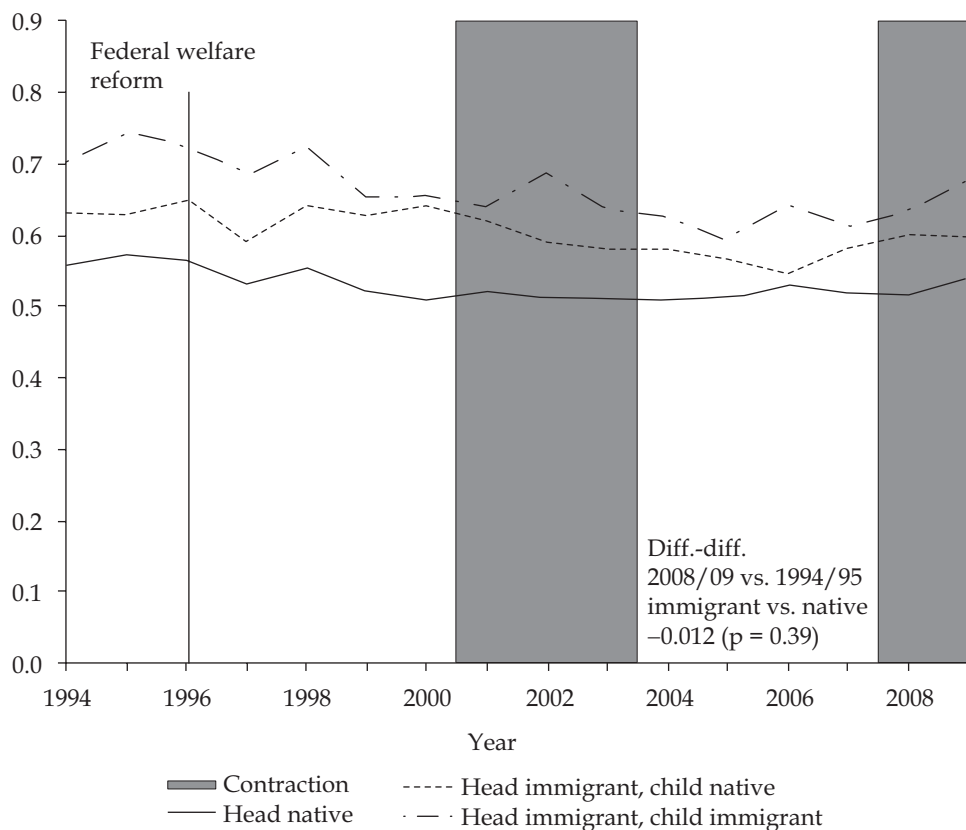
Federal welfare reform

Diff.-diff.
2008/09 vs. 1994/95
immigrant vs. native
−0.012 (p = 0.39)

Year

Contraction   ----- Head immigrant, child native
Head native   · — · Head immigrant, child immigrant

Source: Authors' calculations from 1995–2010 Current Population Survey Annual and Social Economic Supplement data.
Note: Sample includes children under eighteen with household income below 200 percent poverty, Program participation is measured at the household level. Any safety net program participation means someone in the household participated in public assistance, food stamps, Medicaid, free or reduced price school lunch, SSI, public housing or received a rental subsidy from the government, or energy assistance. Shaded areas refer to annual periods of labor market contraction. Native household heads are those who were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or outlying areas or who were born abroad to U.S. parents, immigrant heads are other foreign born. Children's immigration status defined in same way. Figures are weighted. Shaded areas refer to annual periods of labor market contraction. See text for details.
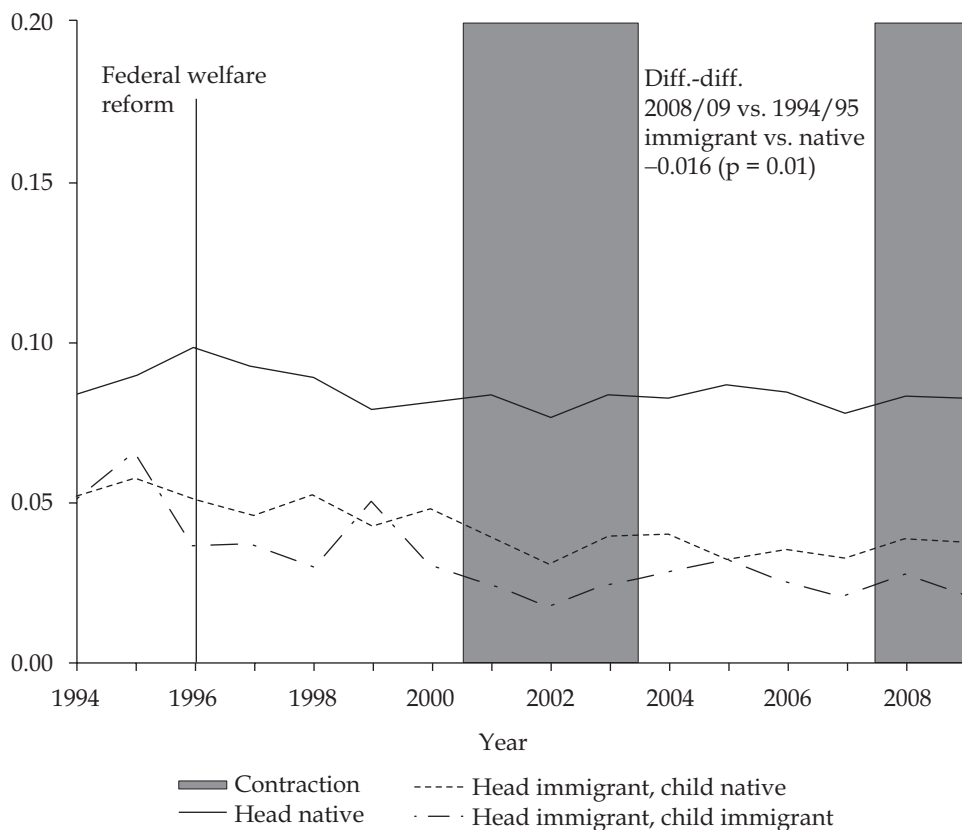
FIGURE 11.8 / Household Safety Net Participation, Rates in Households with Income Less than 200 Percent Poverty, Children by Own and Head's Immigrant Status, SSI

Source: Authors' calculations from 1995–2010 Current Population Survey Annual and Social Economic Supplement data.
Note: Sample includes children under eighteen with household income below 200 percent poverty, Program participation is measured at the household level. Any safety net program participation means someone in the household participated in public assistance, food stamps, Medicaid, free or reduced price school lunch, SSI, public housing or received a rental subsidy from the government, or energy assistance. Shaded areas refer to annual periods of labor market contraction. Native household heads are those who were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or outlying areas or who were born abroad to U.S. parents, immigrant heads are other foreign born. Children's immigration status defined in same way. Figures are weighted. Shaded areas refer to annual periods of labor market contraction. See text for details.
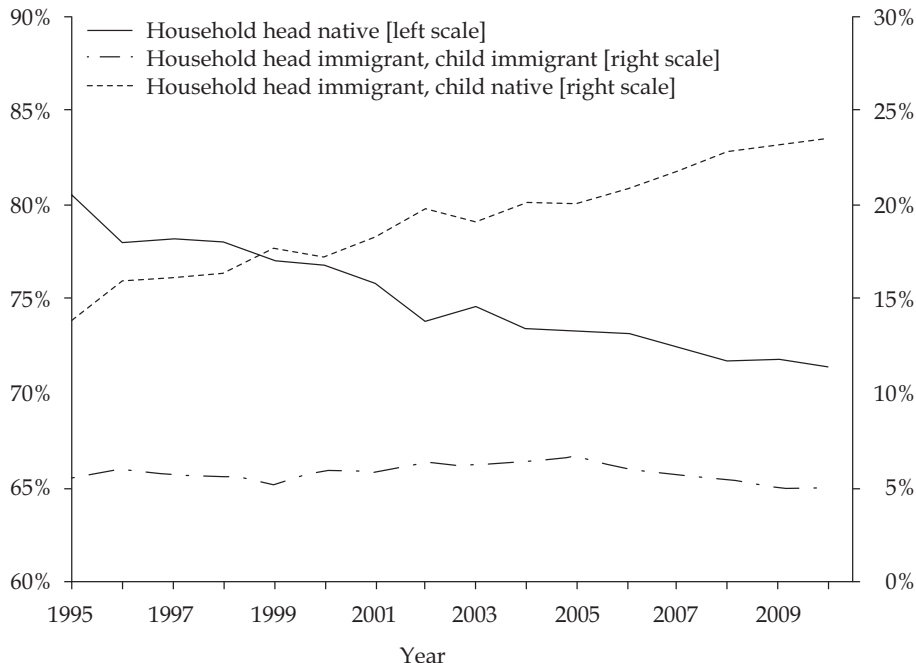
FIGURE 11.9 / Percent Distribution of Children in Households, with Income Less than 200 Percent Poverty, by Own and Head's Immigrant Status

Source: Authors' calculations based on 1995–2010 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement data.

Note: Sample includes children under eighteen in households with income less than 200 percent of poverty. Native household heads are those who were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or outlying areas or who were born abroad to U.S. parents, immigrant heads are other foreign born. Children's immigration status defined in same way. Figures are weighted. See text for details.

FIGURE 11.10 / Noncitizens as Percentage of all SSI Recipients
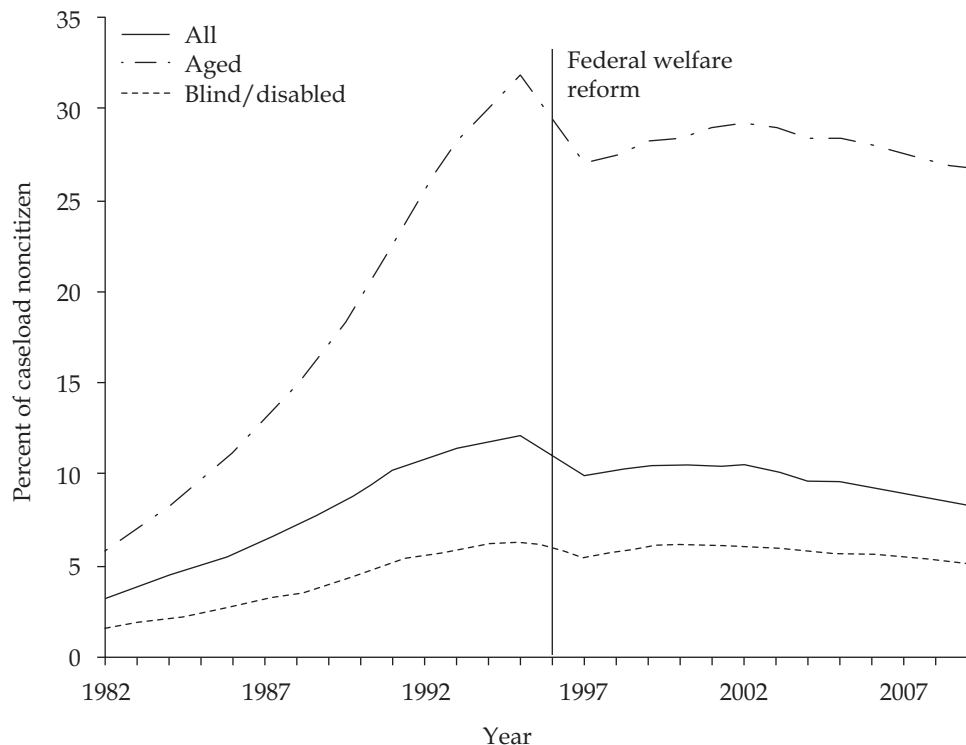
Source: Authors' calculations based on Social Security Administration (2010), table 29.

Figure 11.11 / Child-Only Caseload in AFDC-TANF, per 1,000 Population
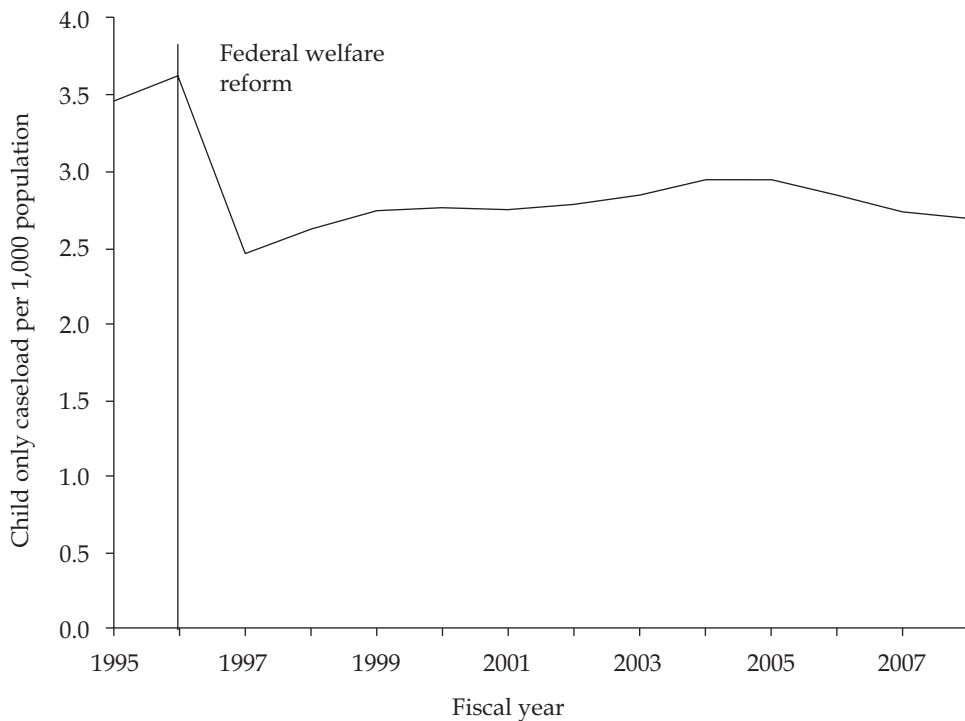
Source: Authors' calculations based on United States Department of Health and Human Services 1995–2008.

Source: Authors' calculations based on 1995 and 2010 Current Population Survey Annual and Social Economic Supplement data.

Note: Sample includes households with children in which income is below 50 percent of official poverty, poverty is assigned at the household level. Total income includes the value of food stamps. Native household heads are those who were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or outlying areas or who were born abroad to U.S. parents, immigrant heads are other foreign born. Categories of income do not sum to 1, some income categories are omitted. Figures are weighted.

FIGURE 11.13 / Share of Income, by Source, for Households with Children Below 50 Percent Official Poverty, 1994 and 2009, Immigrant-Headed Households

Source: Authors' calculations based on 1995 and 2010 Current Population Survey Annual and Social Economic Supplement data.
Note: Sample includes households with children in which income is below 50 percent of official poverty, poverty is assigned at the household level. Total income includes the value of food stamps. Native household heads are those who were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or outlying areas or who were born abroad to U.S. parent(s), immigrant heads are other foreign born. Categories of income do not sum to 1, some income categories are omitted. Figures are weighted.

FIGURE 11.14 / Share of Income, by Source, for Households with Children Below Official Poverty, 1994 and 2009, Native-Headed Households

Source: Authors' calculations based on 1995 and 2010 Current Population Survey Annual and Social Economic Supplement data.
Note: Sample includes households with children in which income is below 100 percent of official poverty, poverty is assigned at the household level. Total income includes the value of food stamps. Native household heads are those who were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or outlying areas or who were born abroad to U.S. parents, immigrant heads are other foreign born. Categories of income do not sum to 1, some income categories are omitted. Figures are weighted.

FIGURE 11.15 / Share of Income, by Source, for Households with Children Below Official Poverty, 1994 and 2009, Immigrant-Headed Households

Note: Sample includes households with children in which income is below 100 percent of official poverty, poverty is assigned at the household level. Total income includes the value of food stamps. Native household heads are those who were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or outlying areas or who were born abroad to U.S. parent(s), immigrant heads are other foreign born. Categories of income do not sum to 1, some income categories are omitted. Figures are weighted.
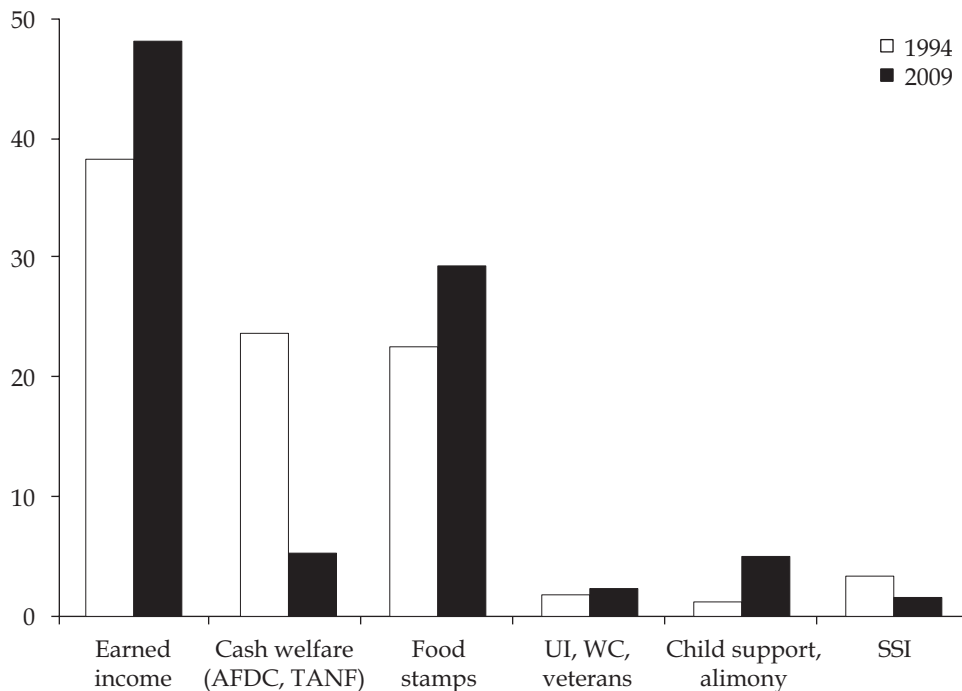
FIGURE 11.16 / Share of Income, by Source, for Households with Children Below 200 Percent Official Poverty, 1994 and 2009, Native-Headed Households

Source: Authors' calculations based on 1995 and 2010 Current Population Survey Annual and Social Economic Supplement data.

Note: Sample includes households with children in which income is below 200 percent of official poverty, poverty is assigned at the household level. Total income includes the value of food stamps. Native household heads are those who were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or outlying areas or who were born abroad to U.S. parents, immigrant heads are other foreign born. Categories of income do not sum to 1, some income categories are omitted. Figures are weighted.
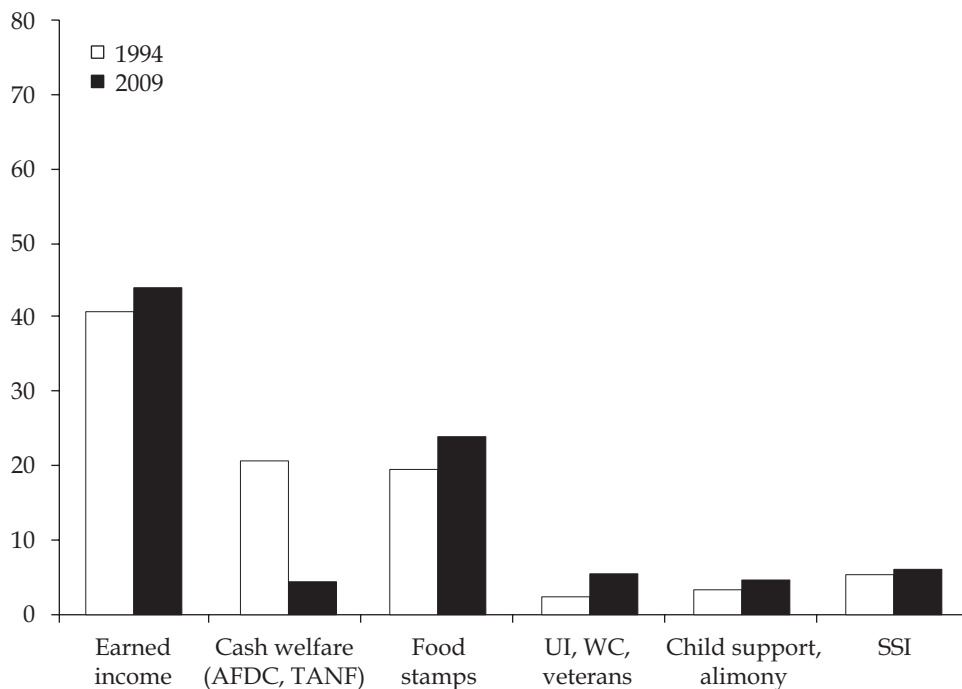
FIGURE 11.17 / Share of Income, by Source, for Households with Children Below 200 Percent Official Poverty, 1994 and 2009, Immigrant-Headed Households

Source: Authors' calculations based on 1995 and 2010 Current Population Survey Annual and Social Economic Supplement data.

Note: Sample includes households with children in which income is below 200 percent of official poverty, poverty is assigned at the household level. Total income includes the value of food stamps. Native household heads are those who were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or outlying areas or who were born abroad to U.S. parents, immigrant heads are other foreign born. Categories of income do not sum to 1, some income categories are omitted. Figures are weighted.
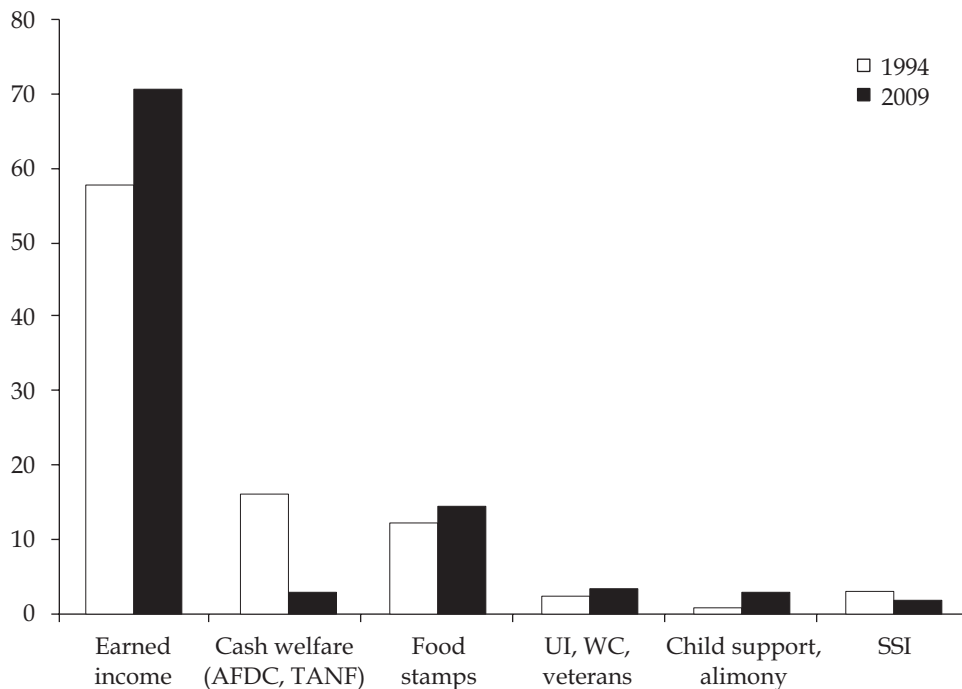
FIGURE 11.18 / Child Poverty Rates, by Immigrant Status of Child and Head of Household, Below 50 Percent Official Poverty

Note: Sample includes children and poverty is assigned at the household level. Official poverty uses total household income and household size and the official census poverty thresholds; alternative poverty uses total cash income plus the EITC and child tax credits and other transfers minus FICA and state and local taxes. Native household heads are those who were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or outlying areas or who were born abroad to U.S. parents, immigrant heads are other foreign born. Children's immigration status assigned analogously. Figures are weighted. Shaded areas refer to annual periods of labor market contraction. See text for details.

FIGURE 11.19 / Child Poverty Rates, by Immigrant Status of Child and Head of Household, Below 100 Percent Official Poverty

Source: Authors' calculations based on 1995–2010 Current Population Survey Annual and Social Economic Supplement data.
Note: Sample includes children and poverty is assigned at the household level. Official poverty uses total household income and household size and the official census poverty thresholds; alternative poverty uses total cash income plus the EITC and child tax credits and other transfers minus FICA and state and local taxes. Native household heads are those who were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or outlying areas or who were born abroad to U.S. parents, immigrant heads are other foreign born. Children's immigration status assigned analogously. Figures are weighted. Shaded areas refer to annual periods of labor market contraction. See text for details.

FIGURE 11.20 / Child Poverty Rates, by Immigrant Status of Child and Head of Household, Below 100 Percent Alternative Poverty

Source: Authors' calculations based on 1995–2010 Current Population Survey Annual and Social Economic Supplement data.
Note: Sample includes children and poverty is assigned at the household level. Official poverty uses total household income and household size and the official census poverty thresholds; alternative poverty uses total cash income plus the EITC and child tax credits and other transfers minus FICA and state and local taxes. Native household heads are those who were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or outlying areas or who were born abroad to U.S. parents, immigrant heads are other foreign born. Children's immigration status assigned analogously. Figures are weighted. Shaded areas refer to annual periods of labor market contraction. See text for details.

FIGURE 11.21 / Change in Unemployment Rate and Child Poverty, 2007–2009, by State, Below 50 Percent Poverty, Native Heads

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2008 and 2010 CPS Annual and Social Economic Supplement Data.
Note: Scatterplots of state data where each point is the change in unemployment rate and poverty for a state between the peak and through of the contraction (2007–2009). Sample includes children and poverty is assigned at the household level. Official poverty uses total household income and household size and the official Census poverty thresholds; alternative poverty uses total cash income plus the EITC and child tax credits and other transfers minus FICA and state and local taxes. Native household heads are those who were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or outlying areas or who were born abroad to U.S. parents, immigrant heads are other foreign born. See text for details.

Note: Scatterplots of state data where each point is the change in unemployment rate and poverty for a state between the peak and through of the contraction (2007–2009). Sample includes children and poverty is assigned at the household level. Official poverty uses total household income and household size and the official Census poverty thresholds; alternative poverty uses total cash income plus the EITC and child tax credits and other transfers minus FICA and state and local taxes. Native household heads are those who were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or outlying areas or who were born abroad to U.S. parents, immigrant heads are other foreign born. See text for details.

FIGURE 11.23 / Change in Unemployment Rate and Child Poverty, 2007–2009, by State, Below 100 Percent Poverty, Native Heads

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2008 and 2010 CPS Annual and Social Economic Supplement Data.

Note: Scatterplots of state data where each point is the change in unemployment rate and poverty for a state between the peak and through of the contraction (2007–2009). Sample includes children and poverty is assigned at the household level. Official poverty uses total household income and household size and the official Census poverty thresholds; alternative poverty uses total cash income plus the EITC and child tax credits and other transfers minus FICA and state and local taxes. Native household heads are those who were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or outlying areas or who were born abroad to U.S. parents, immigrant heads are other foreign born. See text for details.

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2008 and 2010 CPS Annual and Social Economic Supplement Data.

Note: Scatterplots of state data where each point is the change in unemployment rate and poverty for a state between the peak and through of the contraction (2007–2009). Sample includes children and poverty is assigned at the household level. Official poverty uses total household income and household size and the official Census poverty thresholds; alternative poverty uses total cash income plus the EITC and child tax credits and other transfers minus FICA and state and local taxes. Native household heads are those who were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or outlying areas or who were born abroad to U.S. parents, immigrant heads are other foreign born. See text for details.

FIGURE 11.25 / Change in Unemployment Rate and Child Poverty, 2007–2009, by State, Below 100 Percent Alternative Poverty, Native Heads

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2008 and 2010 CPS Annual and Social Economic Supplement Data.

Note: Scatterplots of state data where each point is the change in unemployment rate and poverty for a state between the peak and through of the contraction (2007–2009). Sample includes children and poverty is assigned at the household level. Official poverty uses total household income and household size and the official Census poverty thresholds; alternative poverty uses total cash income plus the EITC and child tax credits and other transfers minus FICA and state and local taxes. Native household heads are those who were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or outlying areas or who were born abroad to U.S. parents, immigrant heads are other foreign born. See text for details.
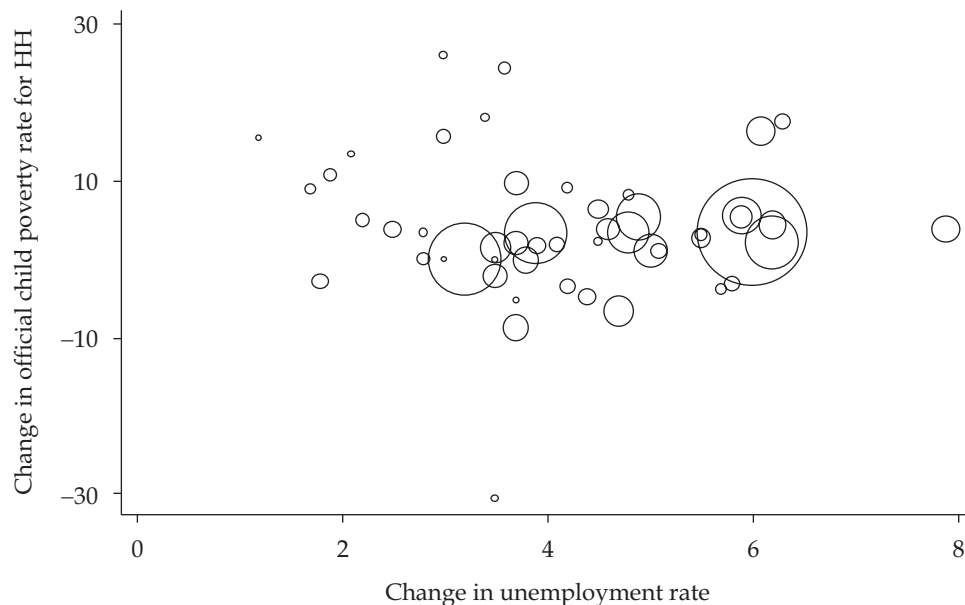
FIGURE 11.26 / Change in Unemployment Rate and Child Poverty, 2007–2009, by State, Below 100 Percent Poverty, Immigrant Heads

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2008 and 2010 CPS Annual and Social Economic Supplement Data.
Note: Scatterplots of state data where each point is the change in unemployment rate and poverty for a state between the peak and through of the contraction (2007–2009). Sample includes children and poverty is assigned at the household level. Official poverty uses total household income and household size and the official Census poverty thresholds; alternative poverty uses total cash income plus the EITC and child tax credits and other transfers minus FICA and state and local taxes. Native household heads are those who were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or outlying areas or who were born abroad to U.S. parents, immigrant heads are other foreign born. See text for details.
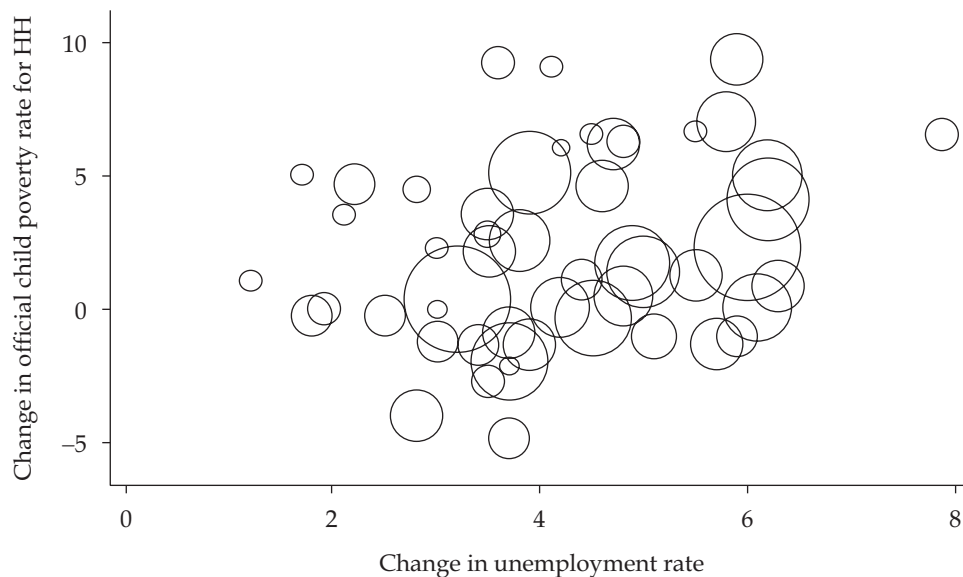
TABLE 11.1 / Expenditures and Participation in Cash or Near-Cash Safety Net Programs

	Number of Recipients (thousands)	Total Benefit Payments (millions of 2009$)	Average Monthly Benefit (2009$)	Estimated Number of Children Removed from Poverty (millions, in 2011)
Cash or near cash means tested programs				
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	1,796	$9,324	$397	0.4
Food Stamp Program	15,232	$50,360	$276	2.1
Federal Earned Income Tax Credit	24,757	$50,669	$171	4.7
Supplemental Security Income, non-Disabled	6,407	$41,023	$517	0.6
Noncash means tested programs				
Medicaid, Children (2007)	27,527	$53,716	n/a	n/a
Medicaid, All (2007)	56,821	$276,246	n/a	n/a
National School Lunch Program, Free and Reduced Price (2009)	19,446	$7,563	n/a	0.7
School Breakfast Program, Free and Reduced Price (2009)	9,068	$2,498	n/a	n/a
Other short-term income replacement programs				
Unemployment Compensation, Total	5,757	$131,420	n/a	1.0

Source: Authors' compilation based on the following: For TANF, Food Stamps, the child nutrition programs, and Unemployment Compensation program data sources, see the appendix; EITC data are from the Tax Policy Center (2010); SSI data are from Social Security Administration (2010); poverty data are from Short (2012).

Note: Data for all programs refer to calendar year 2009 and are in 2009 dollars except the EITC, which refers to 2008 (and amounts are in 2008 dollars), TANF and the child nutrition programs (National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program), which are for fiscal year 2009 (year ending September 30, 2009), and Medicaid which refers to 2007 (and amounts are in 2007 dollars). SSI includes federal and state supplement payments and participation and the EITC includes the total tax cost (not just refundable portion).

TABLE 11.2 / Federal Laws Regarding Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Safety
Net Programs

	Prior to PRWORA	August 22, 1996 Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA)[a] Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA)[b]
TANF		
Pre-enactment immigrants		
Qualified immigrants	Eligible	Eligible; State option to bar
Exempted groups		
40 quarters of work	Eligible	Eligible
Military	Eligible	Eligible
Refugees/asylees	Eligible	Eligible for first 5 yrs; State option after
Post-enactment immigrants		
Qualified immigrants	Eligible	Barred for first 5 yrs; State option after
Exempted groups		
40 quarters of work	Eligible	Barred for first 5 yrs; State option after
Military	Eligible	Eligible
Refugees/asylees	Eligible	Eligible for first 5 yrs; State option after
Medicaid		
Pre-enactment immigrants		
Qualified immigrants	Eligible	Eligible; State option to bar
Exempted groups		
40 quarters of work	Eligible	Eligible
Military	Eligible	Eligible
Refugees/asylees	Eligible	Eligible for first 5 yrs; State option after
Post-enactment immigrants		
Qualified immigrants	Eligible	Barred for first 5 yrs; State option after
Exempted groups		
40 quarters of work	Eligible	Barred for first 5 yrs; State option after
Military	Eligible	Eligible
Refugees/asylees	Eligible	Eligible for first 5 yrs; State option after
SCHIP		
Pre-enactment immigrants		
Qualified immigrants		
Exempted groups		
40 quarters of work		
Military		
Refugees/asylees		
Post-enactment immigrants		
Qualified immigrants		
Exempted groups		
40 quarters of work		
Military		
Refugees/asylees		

1997 Balanced Budget Act[c]	1998 Agriculture, Research Extension and Education Reform Act[d]	2002 Farm Security and Rural Investment Act[e]	2009 Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act[f]
Eligible for first 7 yrs; State option after			
			Eligible; State option to bar
Eligible for first 7 yrs; State option after			
[SCHIP enacted in 1997] Eligible			
Eligible Eligible Eligible			
Barred for first 5 yrs			Eligible; State option to bar
Eligible Eligible			

TABLE 11.2 / (*Continued*)

	Prior to PRWORA	August 22, 1996 Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA)[a] Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA)[b]
Food Stamps		
Pre-enactment immigrants		
Qualified immigrants	Eligible	Ineligible
Exempted groups		
40 quarters of work	Eligible	Eligible
Military	Eligible	Eligible
Refugees/asylees	Eligible	Eligible for first 5 yrs
Post-enactment immigrants		
Qualified immigrants	Eligible	Ineligible
Exempted groups		
40 quarters of work	Eligible	Barred for first 5 yrs
Military	Eligible	Eligible
Refugees/asylees	Eligible	Eligible for first 5 yrs
SSI		
Pre-enactment immigrants		
Qualified immigrants	Eligible	Ineligible
Exempted groups		
40 quarters of work	Eligible	Eligible
Military	Eligible	Eligible
Refugees/asylees	Eligible	Eligible for first 5 yrs
Post-enactment immigrants		
Qualified immigrants	Eligible	Ineligible
Exempted groups		
40 quarters of work	Eligible	Barred for first 5 yrs
Military	Eligible	Eligible
Refugees/asylees	Eligible	Eligible for first 5 yrs

Source: Authors' compilation.
Note: Table refers to eligibility for programs under Federal law for qualified immigrants, see text for more details. Rules under SCHIP apply to standalone SCHIP programs. SCHIP programs offered through Medicaid operate under Medicaid rules.
[a]Legislation can be found in http://www.nacua.org/documents/iirira.pdf (accessed May 23, 2013).
[b]Legislation can be found in Section 400-451 of http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/rules/Legislation/pdfs/PL_104-193.pdf (accessed May 23, 2013).

1997 Balanced Budget Act[c]	1998 Agriculture, Research Extension and Education Reform Act[d]	2002 Farm Security and Rural Investment Act[e]	2009 Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act[f]
	Eligibility restored if as of 8/22/96 are children, disabled, blind, elderly		
	Eligible for first 7 yrs		
		Eligibility restored to children, disabled; rest barred first 5 yrs	
	Eligible for first 7 yrs		
Eligibility extended to SSI recip as of 8/22/96 and those legally residing in US on 8/22/96			
Eligible for first 7 yrs			
Eligible for first 7 yrs			

[c]Legislation can be found in Sections 5301-5308 and 5561-5574 of http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BILLS-105hr2015enr/pdf/BILLS-105hr2015enr.pdf (accessed May 23, 2013).
[d]Legislation can be found in Section 501-510 in http://www.csrees.usda.gov/about/offices/legis/pdfs/areera98.pdf (accessed May 23, 2013).
[e]Legislation can be found in Section 4401 of: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/ap-administrative-publication/ap-022.aspx#.UaoyFUAccl8 (accessed May 23, 2013).
[f]Legislation can be found in Section 214 of: http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=111_cong_public_laws&docid=f:publ003.111 (accessed May 23, 2013).

TABLE 11.3 / Characteristics of Households with Children, by Immigrant Status of Head of Household

	All Households		Households < 200% Poverty	
	Natives	Immigrants	Natives	Immigrants
Characteristics of household head (at survey)				
Mean age	40.1	40.5	37.5	39.2
Male	0.467	0.524	0.327	0.470
White, non-Hispanic	0.715	0.140	0.550	0.082
Black, non-Hispanic	0.156	0.092	0.268	0.095
Hispanic	0.098	0.544	0.149	0.696
Less than high school	0.089	0.319	0.199	0.476
High school	0.285	0.241	0.389	0.281
More than high school	0.625	0.440	0.412	0.242
Never married	0.154	0.111	0.303	0.159
Married	0.661	0.758	0.410	0.687
Female unmarried family	0.226	0.153	0.435	0.216
Employed	0.725	0.716	0.522	0.611
Not in labor force	0.192	0.201	0.338	0.277
Any health insurance	0.847	0.648	0.691	0.479
Characteristics of the household				
Number of children	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2
Any elderly	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.06
Number of persons	3.9	4.4	4.0	4.5
Own home	0.679	0.515	0.403	0.336
Household earnings	$74,210	$61,938	$17,894	$22,913
Household income	$81,615	$66,423	$23,639	$25,854
Less than 50% FPL	0.058	0.081	0.180	0.161
Less than 100% FPL	0.139	0.222	0.433	0.440
Less then 150% FPL	0.230	0.376	0.715	0.746
Greater than 200% FPL	0.678	0.496	0.000	0.000
Any foreign born	0.058	1.000	0.055	1.000
Any adult born citizen	1.000	0.248	1.000	0.193
Any child born citizen	0.996	0.877	0.998	0.873
Any child foreign born	0.008	0.226	0.004	0.263

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2010 CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement data for households with at least one child.
Note: Demographics and living arrangements refer to the time of the survey (February, March, or April 2010) and income and program receipt refer to calendar year 2009. Statistics are weighted.

TABLE 11.4 / Household Safety Net Participation Rates, for Immigrant-Headed Households with Children with Income Less than 200 Percent of Poverty

		N	Any Safety Net	Public Assistance	Food Stamps	Medicaid-SCHIP	School Lunch	SSI
Pre-reform (1994–1995)								
Arrived six+ years ago, pre-enactment	(1)	6294	0.811	0.221	0.353	0.474	0.680	0.058
Arrived ≤ five years ago, pre-enactment	(2)	1648	0.792	0.287	0.394	0.553	0.569	0.049
Post-reform (2008–2009)								
Arrived six+ years ago, pre-enactment	(3)	6898	0.837	0.076	0.301	0.672	0.634	0.048
Arrived six+ years ago, post-enactment	(4)	3669	0.843	0.072	0.316	0.676	0.601	0.022
Arrived ≤ five years ago, post-enactment	(5)	1875	0.836	0.073	0.330	0.645	0.532	0.018
Post-reform–Pre-reform								
Arrived six+ years ago	(4)–(1)		0.032	–0.149	–0.037	0.202	–0.079	–0.036
Arrived ≤ five years ago	(5)–(2)		0.044	–0.214	–0.064	0.092	–0.036	–0.031

Source: Authors' calculations based on 1995, 1995, and 2010 CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement data.

Note: Sample includes households with children under eighteen with heads born not a U.S. citizen and living in households with income under 200 percent of poverty and program participation is measured at the household level. Any safety net program participation means someone in the household participated in public assistance (AFDC-TANF or GA), food stamps, Medicaid-SCHIP, free or reduced price school lunch, SSI, public housing or received a rental subsidy from the government, or energy assistance. Arrival cohort is assigned using when the household head came to the United States to stay. See text for details about coding of time of arrival.

TABLE 11.5 / Poverty Rates for Immigrant-Headed Households with Children

		N	Below 50% Poverty	Below 100% Poverty	Below 50% Alternative Poverty	Below 100% Alternative Poverty
Pre-reform (1994–1995)						
Arrived six+ years ago, pre-enactment	(1)	10245	0.103	0.296	0.044	0.256
Arrived ≤ five years ago, pre-enactment	(2)	2301	0.187	0.425	0.124	0.372
Post-reform (2008–2009)						
Arrived six+ years ago, pre-enactment	(3)	13377	0.082	0.229	0.045	0.155
Arrived six+ years ago, post-enactment	(4)	5979	0.109	0.319	0.057	0.218
Arrived ≤ five years ago, post-enactment	(5)	2982	0.153	0.359	0.079	0.277
Post-reform–Pre-reform						
Arrived six+ years ago	(4)–(1)		0.006	0.023	0.013	–0.038
Arrived ≤ five years ago	(5)–(2)		–0.034	–0.066	–0.045	–0.095

Source: Authors' calculations based on 1995, 1995, and 2010 CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement data.

Note: Sample includes households with children under eighteen with heads born not a U.S. citizen and program participation is measured at the household level. Extreme poverty and official poverty calculated using official CPS poverty thresholds and income sources and household size; alternative poverty calculated using official CPS poverty thresholds and household size, and using household income measured as CPS cash income minus FICA and state and local taxes plus the EITC and relevant child tax credits plus cash transfers. Arrival cohort is assigned using when the household head came to the United States to stay. See text for details about coding of time of arrival.

TABLE 11.6 / Impact of State Unemployment Rates on State Child Poverty Rates, 2007–2009

	Below 100% Poverty	Below 100% Alternative Poverty	Below 50% Poverty	Below 50% Alternative Poverty
Sample: All children				
Native head	0.82**	0.59**	0.04	0.17
	(0.31)	(0.29)	(0.22)	(0.17)
Non-native head	0.92	1.50**	0.82*	0.76
	(0.83)	(0.63)	(0.47)	(0.46)
Sample: All children with non-native heads				
Non-Mexican head	0.34	0.17	0.31	0.16
	(1.03)	(0.80)	(0.60)	(0.47)
Mexican head	0.89	2.69**	1.38	1.32*
	(1.22)	(1.11)	(0.83)	(0.76)
Sample: All children with non-native heads				
Naturalized head	–0.42	0.74	0.36	0.15
	(1.15)	(0.96)	(0.74)	(0.66)
Noncitizen head	2.54**	2.46**	1.43**	1.28**
	(1.06)	(0.94)	(0.68)	(0.57)
Sample: All children with noncitizen heads				
Non-Hispanic head	0.79	–0.80	1.59	1.56
	(1.76)	(1.37)	(1.15)	(1.01)
Hispanic head	2.44**	3.18***	1.29	1.14
	(1.05)	(1.14)	(0.84)	(0.76)

Source: Authors' calculations.
Note: Each cell in the table presents the estimate of a regression of change in state child poverty rates on change in state unemployment rate for 2007–2009. Estimates are weighted using the population in the cell. Sample includes children and poverty is assigned at the household level. Official poverty uses total household income and household size and the official Census poverty thresholds; alternative poverty uses total cash income plus the EITC and child tax credits and other transfers minus FICA and state and local taxes. Native household heads are those who were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or outlying areas or who were born abroad to U.S. parent(s), immigrant heads are other foreign born. See text for details.
*$p < 0.10$; **$p < 0.05$; ***$p < 0.01$

TABLE 11.A1 / Immigrant Eligibility, State TANF

| | State Option to Bar but State Chooses Not to | | State Fill-in Programs, Post-Enactment Immigrants During Five-Year Bar | | | | | | | | | | | |
	Pre-Enactment Immigrants	Post-Enactment Immigrants, Post Five-Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alabama	X	X												
Alaska	X	X												
Arizona	X	X												
Arkansas	X													
California	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Colorado	X	X												
Connecticut	X	X	X[a]	X[a]	X[a]	X[a]	X[a]	X[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X
Delaware	X	X												
District of Columbia	X	X												
Florida	X	X												
Georgia	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hawaii	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Idaho	X	X												
Illinois	X	X												
Indiana	X													
Iowa	X	X												
Kansas	X	X												
Kentucky	X	X												
Louisiana	X	X												

TABLE 11.A1 / (*Continued*)

| | State Option to Bar but State Chooses Not to | | State Fill-in Programs, Post-Enactment Immigrants During Five-Year Bar | | | | | | | | | | | |
	Pre-Enactment Immigrants	Post-Enactment Immigrants, Post Five-Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maryland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Massachusetts	X	X	X[a]	X[a]	X[a]	X[a]	X[a]	X[a]						
Michigan	X	X												
Minnesota	X	X												
Mississippi														
Missouri	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Montana	X	X												
Nebraska	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nevada	X	X												
New Hampshire	X	X												
New Jersey	X	X												
New Mexico	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New York	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	X	X												
North Dakota	X	X												
Ohio	X	X												
Oklahoma	X	X												

State														
Oregon	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Carolina	X	X												
South Dakota	X	X												
Tennessee	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Texas	X													
Utah	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vermont	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Virginia	X	X												
Washington	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
West Virginia	X	X												
Wisconsin	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wyoming	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Source: Authors' compilation based on Welfare Rules Database (http://anfdata.urban.org/wrd/WRDWelcome.cfm) cross-checked with Wendy Zimmerman and Karen Tumlin (1999) and the National Immigration Law Center (2002) and (2004).

Note: An "X" indicates that the state covers Legal Permanent Residents (LPRs) in that year without any caveats and the state has implemented TANF. Prior to TANF implementation, AFDC rules dictate eligibility. Certain subgroups of immigrants may be covered in unmarked states (see source data for details). State policies electing whether to bar immigrants (first two columns) rarely changed over time; "X" indicates covered as of TANF implementation. Exceptions include Idaho and North Dakota (both began coverage for post-enactment, post-five-year bar group in 2004) and Montana (coverage for pre-enactment group discontinued in 2002; coverage for post-enactment, post-five-year bar discontinued in 2002 and reinstated in 2009). The coverage indicator is consistent across sources except for the following cases: for pre-enactment immigrants: Alabama in 1998; Mississippi in 1998, 2002, and 2004; and Montana in 2002 and 2004. For post-enactment post, five-year bar: Alabama, Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Ohio, and Utah in 1998; Arkansas, Montana, and South Carolina in 2002 and 2003; North Dakota in 2004. For post-enactment, during five-year bar: Hawaii, New Mexico, and New York in 1998 and Georgia in 2004. In these cases the cross checked sources indicate opposite coverage of what is listed.

[a]Immigrants only eligible after they have resided in this state for six months.

TABLE 11.A2 / Immigrant Eligibility, State Medicaid

| | | State Option to Bar | | | | State Fill-in Programs, Post-Enactment Immigrants During Five-Year Bar | | | | |
| | | Post-Enactment, Post Five-Year Bar | | | | | | | | |
	Pre-Enactment	1998	2002	2005	2008	1998	2002	2005	2006	2007
Alabama	X		[a]	[a]	[a]					
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X					
Arizona	X		X	X	X					
Arkansas	X	X	X	X	X					
California	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Colorado	X	X	X	X	X					
Connecticut	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Delaware	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
District of Columbia	X		X	X	X				X	X
Florida	X	X	X	X	X					
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X					
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X	X	X[b]	X[b]	X[b,c]	X[b,c]
Idaho	X			X	X					
Illinois	X	X	X	X	X	X[b,c]	X[d]	X[d]	X[d]	X[b]
Indiana	X		[a]	X	X					
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X					
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X					
Kentucky	X	X	X	X	X					
Louisiana	X	X	X	X	X					
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maryland	X	X	X	X	X	X[b,c]	X[b,c]	X	X[c]	X[b,c]
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X[e]	X[e]	X[e]
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X		X[c]			
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mississippi	X		[a]	[a]	[a]					
Missouri	X	X	X	X	X					
Montana	X	X	X	X	X					X[b]
Nebraska	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nevada	X	X	X	X	X					
New Hampshire	X	X	X	X	X					
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X[f]	X[f]
New Mexico	X		X	X	X					
New York	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
North Carolina	X	X	X	X	X					
North Dakota	X	X	[a]	[a]	[a]					
Ohio	X		[a]	[a]	[a]					
Oklahoma	X		X	X	X					
Oregon	X		X	X	X					
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X	X	X[g]	X	X	X	X
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X	X[b,c]	X[b,c]	X[b,c]	X[b]	X[b]
South Carolina	X		X	X	X					
South Dakota	X		X	X	X					

TABLE 11.A2 / (*Continued*)

| | State Option to Bar | | | | | State Fill-in Programs, Post-Enactment Immigrants During Five-Year Bar | | | | |
| | Pre-Enactment | Post-Enactment, Post Five-Year Bar | | | | | | | | |
		1998	2002	2005	2008	1998	2002	2005	2006	2007
Tennessee	X	X	X	X	X					
Texas	X		a	a	a		X[b]	X[b]	X[b]	X[b]
Utah	X	X	X	X	X					
Vermont	X	X	X	X	X					
Virginia	X		a	a	a					
Washington	X		X	X	X	X[g]	X[b,c]	X[h]	X[h]	X[h]
West Virginia	X		X	X	X					
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X					
Wyoming	a		a	a	a					

Source: Authors' compilation based on Wendy Zimmerman, Karen Tumlin, and Jason Ost (1999) for 1998 and National Immigration Law Center for 2002, 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

Note: An "X" indicates that the state covers Legal Permanent Residents (LPRs) in that year (see footnotes for major exceptions). Certain subgroups of immigrants may be covered in unmarked states (see source data for details). In 1998 a blank for post-enactment, post- five-year bar can mean the state has not implemented this policy yet.

[a]Only to LPRs with forty quarters of work and the veteran and "refugee" categories.

[b]Available for children.

[c]Available for pregnant women.

[d]Only available to children, pregnant women, or disabled immigrants.

[e]Seniors and disabled eligible up to 100 percent FPL; children up to 200 percent FPL. All children are eligible for preventative care.

[f]Children and parents are eligible. Beginning in 2007, limited funds for prenatal care are available for up to 200 percent of the federal poverty line.

[g]Must be a resident for six months (Pennsylvania) or one year (Washington) before eligibility begins.

[h]Seniors and disabled immigrants receiving cash assistance are eligible. Prenatal care is available. Children are covered up to 100 percent of the FPL, however total allowances are capped.

TABLE 11.A3   /   Immigrant Eligibility, State SCHIP

	State Fill-in Programs, Post-Enactment Immigrants During Five-Year Bar				
	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California	X	X	X	X	X
Colorado					
Connecticut	X	X	X	X	X
Delaware					
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X
Florida	X	X	X[a]	X[a]	X[a]
Georgia					
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X
Idaho					
Illinois	X	X	X	X	X
Indiana	X				
Iowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine	X	X	X	X	X
Maryland	X	X			X
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X	X
Michigan					
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska	X	X	X	X	X
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X
New Mexico					
New York	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X	X
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee					

TABLE 11.A3   /   (*Continued*)

	State Fill-in Programs, Post-Enactment Immigrants During Five-Year Bar				
	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007
Texas	X	X	X	X	X
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington	X	X	X	X	X
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					

Source: Authors' compilation based on the National Immigration Law Center for 2002, 2005, 2006, and 2007 and Shawn Fremstad and Laure Cox (2004) for 2004.

Note: Policies listed for SCHIP plans via Medicaid, separate state program, or a combination of the two. An "X" indicates that the state covers Legal Permanent Residents (LPRs) in that year (see note for major exceptions). Sources include the National Immigration Law Center for 2002, 2005, 2006, and 2007 and Shawn Fremstad and Laure Cox (2004) for 2004. Certain subgroups of immigrants may be covered in unmarked states (see source data for details).

[a]*Funding* is capped such that everyone is covered who was covered as of July 1, 2000. However, anyone applying afterwards was put on a waiting list. A second freeze and removal of the waiting list was done in July 2003.

TABLE 11.A4 / Immigrant Eligibility, State SSI

	State Fill-in Programs, Post-Enactment Immigrants			
	1998	2002	2005	2006
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California		X	X	X
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii		X	X	X
Idaho				
Illinois[a]				
Indiana				
Iowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine	X	X	X	X
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska		X	X	X
Nevada				
New Hampshire	X[b]	X[b]	X[b]	X[b]
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon	X			
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				

TABLE 11.A4   /   (*Continued*)

	State Fill-in Programs, Post-Enactment Immigrants			
	1998	2002	2005	2006
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				

Source: Authors' compilation based on Wendy Zimmerman and Karen Tumlin (1999) for 1998, and the National Immigration Law Center for 2002, 2005, and 2006.

Note: An "X" indicates that the state covers Legal Permanent Residents (LPRs) in that year (see footnotes for major exceptions). Following the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, all immigrants receiving SSI prior to 1996 as well as those who entered before 1996 and would become eligible, were eligible for SSI.

[a]Illinois is recorded immigrants was also covering pre-enactment immigrants who are sixty-five or older, and are determined ineligible because they do not have a disability in 2002, 2005, and 2006 and covering refugees past their seven-year quota in 2005 and 2006.

[b]Funds only available after the individual exceeds the five-year bar.

TABLE 11.A5 / Immigrant Eligibility, State Food Stamps

	State Fill-in Programs, Pre-Enactment Immigrants				State Fill-in Programs, Post-Enactment Immigrants									
	1998	2001	2002	2003	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Alabama														
Alaska														
Arizona														
Arkansas														
California	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Colorado														
Connecticut	X	X	X	X	X	X	X[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Delaware														
District of Columbia														
Florida	X[b]													
Georgia														
Hawaii														
Idaho														
Illinois	X	X[c]	X[c]											
Indiana														
Iowa														
Kansas														
Kentucky														
Louisiana														
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maryland					X[d1]	X[d]	X[d]	X[d]						
Massachusetts	X	X	X[a]		X	X	X[a]							
Michigan														
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mississippi														
Missouri	X[e]													
Montana														
Nebraska	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nevada														
New Hampshire											X			
New Jersey	X	X[f]	X[f]											
New Mexico														
New York	X[d]	X[g]	X[g]											
North Carolina														
North Dakota														
Ohio	X[e]	X[h]	X[h]											
Oklahoma														
Oregon														
Pennsylvania														
Rhode Island	X	X[i]	X[i]											
South Carolina														

TABLE 11.A5 / (*Continued*)

	State Fill-in Programs, Pre-Enactment Immigrants				State Fill-in Programs, Post-Enactment Immigrants									
	1998	2001	2002	2003	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
South Dakota														
Tennessee														
Texas	X[e]	X[j]	X[j]											
Utah														
Vermont														
Virginia														
Washington	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
West Virginia														
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wyoming														

Source: Authors' compilation based on Wendy Zimmerman and Karen Tumlin (1999) for 1998, Schwartz (2001) for 2001, National Immigrant Law Center for 2002, and the USDA's "Food Stamp Program State Options Report" for 2003–2009.

Note: An "X" indicates that the state covers legal permanent residents (LPRs) in that year (see footnotes for major exceptions). In 1998 the Agriculture Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act restored eligibility for pre-enactment immigrants receiving payments or assistance for blindness or disability, those who were sixty-five or older on August 22, 1996, and pre-enactment minors. The 2002 Farm Bill gave eligibility for Post-Enactment immigrants who have lived in the United States for five years, and for all immigrant children and disabled individuals. Effective October 1 , 2002, "qualified" immigrants receiving disability-related assistance will be eligible. Effective April 1, 2003, "qualified" immigrants who have lived in the United States for five or more years as a "qualified" immigrant will be eligible. Effective October 1, 2003, "qualified" immigrant children will be eligible, regardless of their date of entry.

[a]Qualified immigrants in Massachusetts in 2002 and immigrants entering after April 1, 1998, in Connecticut in 2002 must meet a six-month residency requirement.

[b]Only children, elderly, and disabled are covered.

[c]Only available to those age sixty to sixty-four (without a disability) or parents residing with children who are eligible for federal food stamps.

[d]Only available to children younger than eighteen.

[e]Only available to former food stamp recipients.

[f]Only eligible if the immigrant is sixty-five or older; a legal guardian living with dependent children under eighteen; mentally or physically incapacitated; receiving GA benefits and considered unemployable. Must apply for citizenship within sixty days of being certified for food stamps.

[g]Only eligible between the ages of sixty and sixty-eight. Must live in the same county as on August 22, 1996.

[h]Only eligible if between sixty-five and sixty-eight, are eligible for SSI, have been in the United States for five years, and are Ohio residents as of August 22, 1996.

[i]Must be residents of Rhode Island before August 22, 1996.

[j]Only eligible if turned sixty-five after August 22, 1996, but before March 1, 1998, and have received food stamps anytime from September 1996 to August 1997.

FIGURE 12.1 / Recipients of Income Maintenance Programs
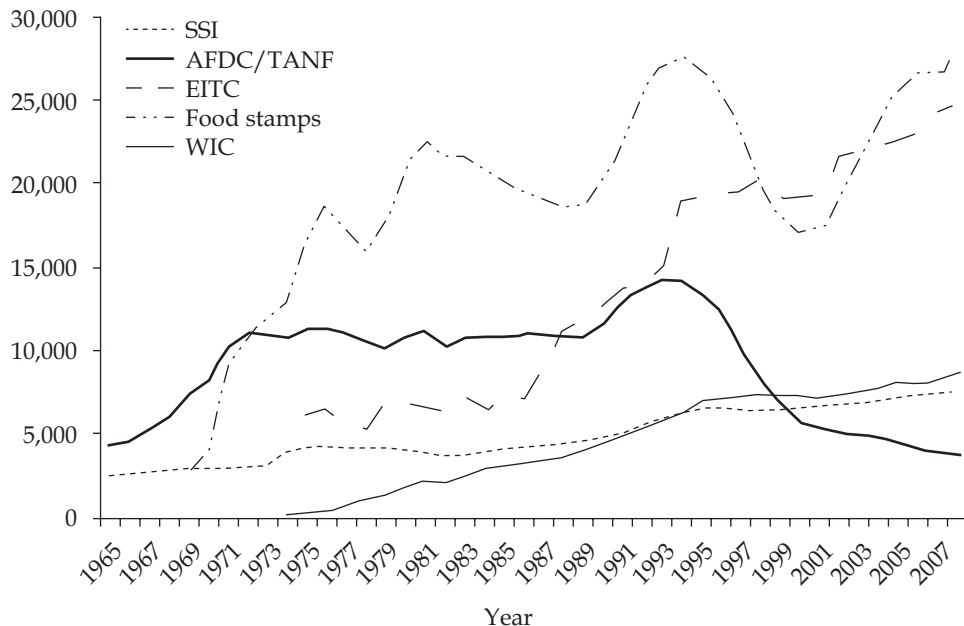
Source: Adapted from Scholz, Moffit, and Cowan (2008) (see also the note below).
*Note:* Figures in thousands. Most of the data for the period from 1970–2005 are adapted from Scholz et al. (2008). Where possible, we extended the figure backward and forward with data from the USDA; the 1969, 1972, and 2011 U.S. Statistical Abstract; and the Tax Policy Center. In some instances, there are slight discrepancies in measurement between Scholz et al. and the data points we added. Where the discrepancies were large, we did not extend the graph. Prior to 1972, SSI data included recipients of Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled.

FIGURE 12.2 / Social Spending and the Foreign Born
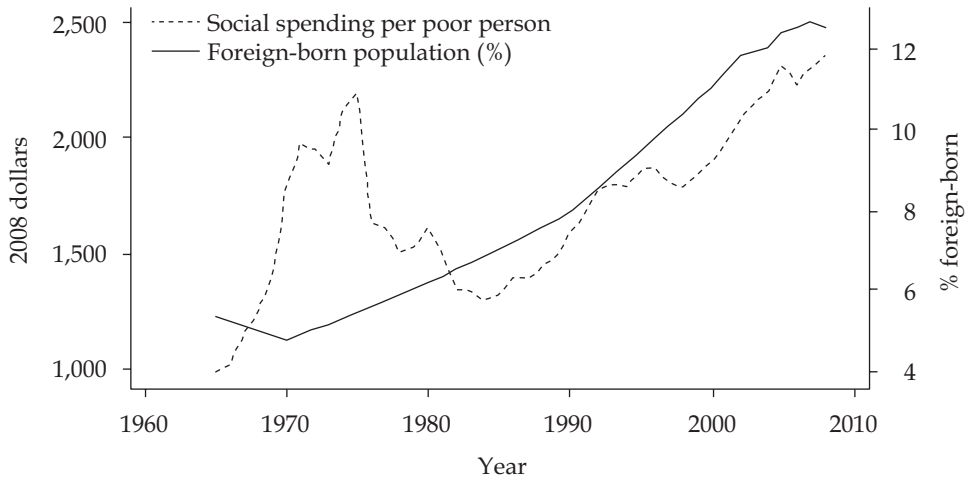
Source: Authors' compilation based on Bureau of Economic Analysis (2011), Ruggles et al. (2010), and King et al. (2010).

FIGURE 12.3 / Disaggregated Social Spending and the Foreign Born
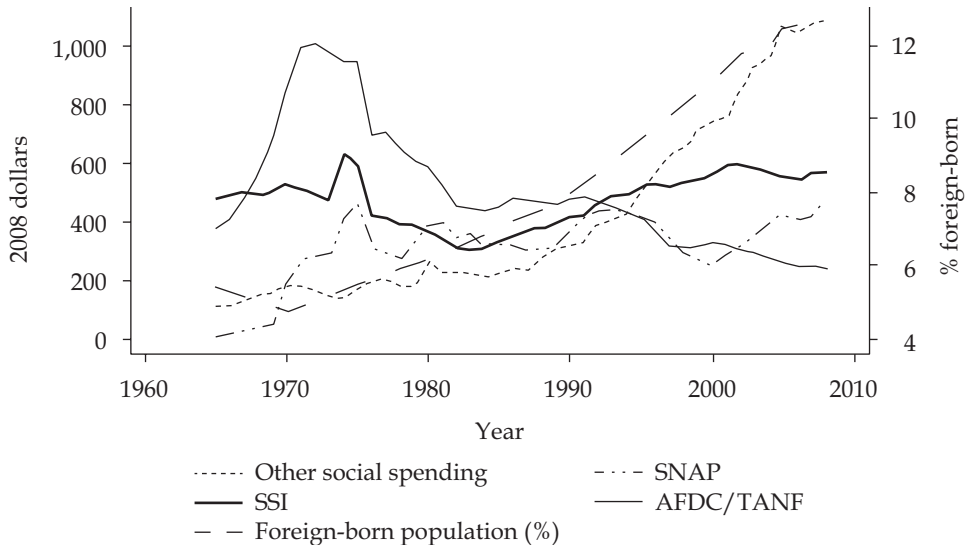
Source: Authors' compilation based on Bureau of Economic Analysis (2011), Ruggles et al. (2010), and King et al. (2010).

FIGURE 12.4 / Maximum State Benefit per Family and the Foreign Born

Mean maximum benefit
Foreign-born population (%)
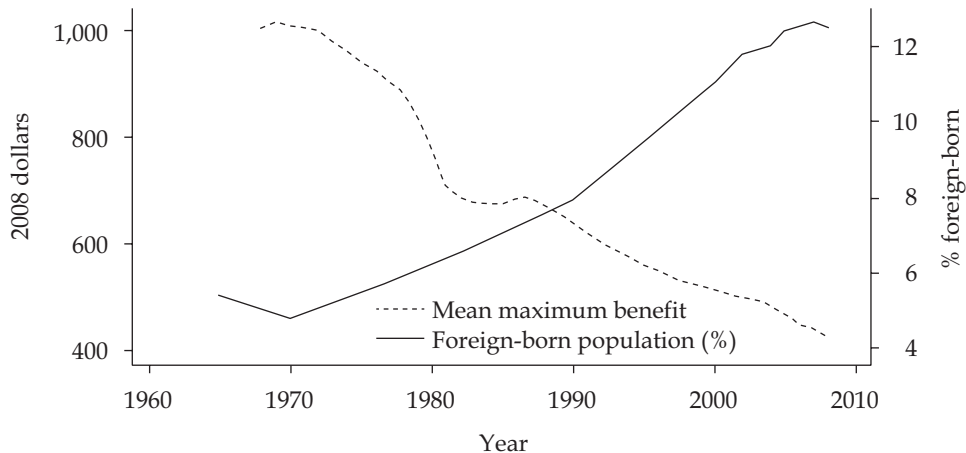
Source: Authors' compilation based on Hoynes (2011), Urban Institute (2011), and Ruggles et al. (2010).

TABLE 12.1 / Attitudes Toward Taxes and Spending, California Residents, 2010–2012

	Noncitizens	Naturalized Citizens	U.S.-Born Citizens	Registered Voters	Likely Voters
Would you pay higher taxes to maintain health and human services?[a]					
Yes	71.9	52.5	51.5	50.5	48.0
No	26.0	45.2	45.7	46.9	49.6
Don't know	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.4
Total[c]	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	1,119	1,789	8,965	10,063	7,911
Would you support or oppose spending cuts to health and human services?[b]					
Support	21.3	33.6	36.5	38.1	39.8
Oppose	77.1	63.3	60.0	58.4	56.2
Don't know	1.7	3.1	3.5	3.6	4.1
Total[c]	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1
N	527	860	4,551	5,136	4,100

Source: Authors' compilation based on pooled Public Policy Institute of California Statewide Surveys, January and May, 2010–2012 (Public Policy Institute of California 2013).

[a]The survey question was "What if the state said it needed more money just to maintain current funding for health and human services? Would you be willing to pay higher taxes for this purpose, or not?" The question in May 2012 differed slightly, asking, "Would you be willing to pay higher taxes for health and human services, or not?" All questions were preceded by the statement, "Tax increases could be used to help reduce the state budget deficit."

[b]The survey question was "Spending cuts could be used to help reduce the state budget deficit. . . . How about cutting spending on health and human services? Do you support or oppose this proposal?"

[c]Percentages are calculated using survey weights and do not always equal 100 due to rounding. The number of survey respondents reported is the unweighted sample.

TABLE 12.2 / Correlation Matrix of Main Independent Variables

	Proportion Asian	Proportion Latino	Fractionalization	Proportion Foreign Born	Proportion Non-citizens VAP	Proportion Naturalized VAP
Proportion Asian	1.000					
Proportion Latino	0.4941	1.000				
Fractionalization	0.4866	0.6323	1.000			
Proportion foreign born	0.8067	0.6163	0.4801	1.000		
Proportion noncitizens, VAP	0.8630	0.6877	0.5740	0.9637	1.000	
Proportion naturalized, VAP	0.6636	0.4690	0.3100	0.9352	0.8258	1.000

Source: Authors' compilation.
Note: Figures include only the lower forty-eight states. VAP = voting age population.

TABLE 12.3 / Total Income Maintenance Transfer Models, 1965–2008

	Noncitizen Disenfranchisement	Immigrant Threat	Racial Threat	Racial Fractionalization
National social spending	0.903***	0.923***	0.939***	0.967***
Poverty rate	–90.777	–91.157	–71.955	–53.414
Personal income	–0.004**	–0.005***	–0.003	–0.002
Proportion unemployed	15.771	70.600	121.196	118.704
Proportion over sixty-five	57.693	48.367	276.775	314.645
Proportion under eighteen	–647.765**	–605.964*	–353.631	–272.963
Proportion black	–619.200	–612.759	–412.357	–653.633
Proportion noncitizen, VAP	317.269			
Proportion naturalized, VAP	704.644			
Proportion foreign born		586.496***		
Proportion Asian			–886.824	
Proportion Latino			461.252	
Racial fractionalization				–5.869
Constant	318.640*	306.307*	142.956	121.746

Source: Authors' compilation.
Note: Fixed-effects models. Spending and income per capita, 2008 dollars. VAP = voting age population.
*$p < 0.10$, **$p < 0.05$, ***$p < 0.01$

TABLE 12.4 / Total Income Maintenance Transfer Models, Comparative, 1965–2008

	Noncitizen Disenfranchisement vs. Racial Threat	Noncitizen Disenfranchisement vs. Fractionalization	Racial Threat vs. Immigrant Threat	Fractionalization vs. Immigrant Threat
National social spending	0.892***	0.930***	0.946***	0.955***
Poverty rate	–8.495	–57.324	28.228	–36.634
Personal income	–0.003*	–0.003*	–0.003*	–0.003*
Proportion unemployed	–33.408	1.051	40.025	25.282
Proportion over sixty-five	124.614	–22.240	71.264	–66.122
Proportion under eighteen	–611.995**	–633.162**	–549.687*	–623.401**
Proportion black	–374.257	–143.365	–272.750	–73.896
Proportion noncitizen, VAP	2,030.071***	1,017.030**		
Proportion naturalized, VAP	1,189.524**	499.835		
Proportion Asian	–2,465.378***		–2,504.313***	
Proportion Latino	–740.529*		–707.997*	
Racial fractionalization		–350.777**		–365.176**
Proportion foreign born			2,094.938***	1,056.114***
Constant	230.560	310.127*	169.223	287.805

Source: Authors' compilation.
Note: Fixed-effect models. Spending and income per capita, 2008 dollars. VAP = voting age population.
*$p < 0.10$, **$p < 0.05$, ***$p < 0.01$

TABLE 12.5 / AFDC-TANF Spending Models, 1973–2008

	Noncitizen Disenfran- chisement	Immigrant Threat	Racial Threat	Racial Fractional- ization
National social spending	0.594***	0.589***	0.650***	0.527***
Poverty rate	−80.421***	−77.044**	−41.504	−67.495**
Personal income	−0.002*	−0.002*	0.000	−0.001
Proportion unemployed	205.176**	204.916**	241.137**	218.399**
Proportion over sixty-five	196.928	210.146	327.780	268.750
Proportion under eighteen	−92.579	−101.456	10.290	−16.177
Proportion black	−731.653***	−733.687***	−350.614	−727.874**
Proportion noncitizen, VAP	220.156			
Proportion naturalized, VAP	−96.493			
Proportion foreign born		107.056		
Proportion Asian			−1,681.787***	
Proportion Latino			458.092***	
Racial fractionalization				−17.750
Constant	141.997*	137.076	−2.909	109.537

Source: Authors' compilation.
Note: Fixed-effect models. Spending and income per capita, 2008 dollars. VAP = voting age population.
*$p < 0.01$, **$p < 0.05$, ***$p < 0.01$

TABLE 12.6 / AFDC-TANF Spending Models, Comparative, 1973–2008

	Noncitizen Disenfranchisement vs. Racial Threat	Noncitizen Disenfranchisement vs. Fractionalization	Racial Threat vs. Immigrant Threat	Fractionalization vs. Immigrant Threat
National social spending	0.704***	0.535***	0.706***	0.553***
Poverty rate	–22.101	–69.873**	–24.926	–68.921**
Personal income	0.000	–0.001	0.000	–0.001
Proportion unemployed	231.283**	212.648**	229.392**	208.311**
Proportion over sixty-five	327.980	191.153	336.558	208.430
Proportion under eighteen	–113.443	–67.169	–100.263	–98.316
Proportion black	–379.050*	–567.963**	–397.591**	–626.153**
Proportion noncitizen, VAP	927.771**	456.036		
Proportion naturalized, VAP	503.391	–159.777		
Proportion Asian	–2,315.617***		–2,303.207***	
Proportion Latino	–93.869		–14.407	
Racial fractionalization		–128.187		–84.775
Proportion foreign born			859.597**	210.810
Constant	15.700	145.628*	8.849	139.352

Source: Authors' compilation.
Note: Fixed-effect models. Spending and income per capita, 2008 dollars. VAP = voting age population.
*$p < 0.10$, **$p < 0.05$, ***$p < 0.01$

TABLE 12.7 / Maximum AFDC-TANF Models, 1968–2008

	Noncitizen Disenfranchisement	Immigrant Threat	Racial Threat	Racial Fractionalization
National social spending	0.957***	1.234***	1.077***	0.660**
Poverty rate	–750.531***	–859.960***	–690.890***	–553.024***
Personal income	–0.013***	–0.015***	–0.008**	–0.001
Proportion unemployed	–1,048.064***	–912.713**	–674.384*	–485.324
Proportion over sixty-five	–232.895	–291.315	382.784	315.084
Proportion under eighteen	1,599.532**	1,659.211**	2,332.939***	2,407.062***
Proportion black	–2,492.898	–2,636.293	–2,083.541	–909.264
Proportion noncitizen, VAP	–1,955.730			
Proportion naturalized, VAP	3,122.905*			
Proportion foreign born		227.209		
Proportion Asian			–3,555.975*	
Proportion Latino		122.655		
Racial fractionalization				–1,308.582***
Constant	915.333**	975.159**	483.799	523.283

Source: Authors' compilation.
Note: Fixed-effect models. Spending and income per capita, 2008 dollars. VAP = voting age population.
*$p < 0.10$, **$p < 0.05$, ***$p < 0.01$

TABLE 12.8 / Maximum AFDC-TANF Benefit Models, Comparative, 1968–2008

	Noncitizen Disenfranchisement vs. Racial Threat	Noncitizen Disenfranchisement vs. Fractionalization	Racial Threat vs. Immigrant Threat	Fractionalization vs. Immigrant Threat
National social spending	0.807***	0.583**	1.433***	0.858***
Poverty rate	–440.751***	–524.692***	–416.015**	–517.673***
Personal income	–0.009**	–0.004	–0.007*	–0.003
Proportion unemployed	–1,161.597***	–888.294***	–1,099.620***	–883.811***
Proportion over sixty-five	59.982	–592.602	–259.451	–789.292
Proportion under eighteen	1,778.527***	1,509.098***	1,514.329**	1,331.673**
Proportion black	–1,869.172	831.025	–1,737.741	979.713
Proportion noncitizen, VAP	4,487.089***	2,813.003***		
Proportion naturalized, VAP	4,987.320***	2,042.061		
Proportion Asian	–8,110.224***		–9,052.977***	
Proportion Latino	–3,167.644***		–3,760.216***	
Racial fractionalization		–2,461.637***		–2,512.258***
Proportion foreign born			7,169.028***	3,437.550***
Constant	623.254	985.029***	583.741	987.851***

Source: Authors' compilation.
Note: Fixed-effect models. Spending and income per capita, 2008 dollars. VAP = voting age population.
*$p < 0.10$, **$p < 0.05$, ***$p < 0.01$

TABLE 12.9 / Immigrant Welfare Generosity Models, 1998

	Immigrant Threat	Racial Threat	Racial Fractionali- zation	Noncitizen Disenfran- chisement
Poverty rate	–4.093	–3.362	–3.025	–3.731
Personal income	0.000**	0.000***	0.000***	0.000**
Proportion unemployed	25.108*	26.825*	32.307**	23.066
Proportion over sixty-five	12.857	12.894	12.896	12.165
Proportion under eighteen	0.737	2.229	4.145	1.289
Proportion black	–0.1491	–1.549		–1.461
Proportion foreign born	0.146			
Proportion Asian		0.027		
Proportion Latino		–0.689		
Racial fractionalization			–1.123	
Proportion noncitizen, VAP				–2.459
Proportion naturalized, VAP				3.757
Constant	–5.151	–6.049	–7.149*	–5.174

Source: Authors' compilation.
Note: Spending and income per capita, 2008 dollars. VAP = voting-age population.
*p < 0.10, **p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

TABLE 12.A1 / Proportion of Foreign-Born or Noncitizen U.S. and State Population, 1965–2008

	Foreign Born 1965	Foreign Born 2008	Percentage Point Change in Foreign Born 1965–2008	Noncitizen Residents, 2008
United States	5.1	12.4	7.3	7.1
Alabama	0.6	2.8	2.2	2.2
Alaska	3.4	6.2	2.8	3.3
Arizona	5.2	14.4	9.2	9.5
Arkansas	0.6	3.8	3.2	2.9
California	8.9	26.8	17.9	14.6
Colorado	3.6	10.2	6.6	6.5
Connecticut	10.1	13.2	3.1	7.1
Delaware	2.9	7.9	5.0	4.8
Florida	6.9	18.6	11.7	9.7
Georgia	0.9	9.4	8.5	6.1
Hawaii	10.8	17.6	6.8	7.3
Idaho	2.2	5.8	3.6	4.2
Illinois	6.4	13.9	7.5	7.4
Indiana	1.9	4.0	2.1	2.8
Iowa	1.8	3.8	2.0	2.5
Kansas	1.6	6.1	4.5	4.2
Kentucky	0.7	2.7	2.0	2.0
Louisiana	1.1	3.0	1.9	1.9
Maine	5.6	3.1	–2.5	1.5
Maryland	3.4	12.6	9.2	7.0
Massachusetts	10.1	14.4	4.3	7.3
Michigan	6.1	5.8	–0.3	3.2
Minnesota	3.6	6.8	3.2	3.8
Mississippi	0.4	2.0	1.6	1.4
Missouri	1.7	3.6	1.9	2.0
Montana	3.9	2.1	–1.8	0.9
Nebraska	2.4	6.0	3.6	4.1
Nevada	4.8	19.1	14.3	11.6
New Hampshire	6.5	4.9	–1.6	2.5
New Jersey	10.0	20.0	10.0	10.1
New Mexico	2.5	9.3	6.8	6.4
New York	14.1	21.7	7.6	10.2
North Carolina	0.7	7.0	6.3	4.9
North Dakota	4.3	2.2	–2.1	1.5
Ohio	3.6	3.8	0.2	1.9
Oklahoma	0.9	5.0	4.1	3.4
Oregon	3.7	9.6	5.9	6.1
Pennsylvania	4.6	5.3	0.7	2.7
Rhode Island	9.2	12.5	3.3	6.6
South Carolina	0.7	4.3	3.6	3.0
South Dakota	2.3	1.9	–0.4	1.6

TABLE 12.A1 / (*Continued*)

	Foreign Born 1965	Foreign Born 2008	Percentage Point Change in Foreign Born 1965–2008	Noncitizen Residents, 2008
Tennessee	0.6	4.0	3.4	2.7
Texas	3.3	16.0	12.7	10.9
Utah	3.5	8.2	4.7	5.2
Vermont	5.6	3.9	–1.7	1.4
Virginia	1.7	10.2	8.5	5.6
Washington	6.0	12.3	6.3	6.7
West Virginia	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.7
Wisconsin	3.9	4.5	0.6	2.6
Wyoming	2.9	2.4	–0.5	2.0

Source: Authors' compilation. 1965 figures from 1960 and 1970 U.S. decennial census statistics; 2008 figures from the American Community Survey.

TABLE 12.A2 / Districts with Highest Proportion of Foreign-Born Residents, 2009–2011

Congressional District	Percent Foreign-Born	Representative	Party	Ideology (according to Govtrack.us)	Represents District Since
FL District 21	55.5	Diaz-Balart	R	rank and file Republican	2011
FL District 18	51.9	Ros-Lehtinen	R	moderate Republican leader	1989
CA District 31	51.4	Becerra	D	rank and file Democrat	2003
CA District 47	48.1	Sanchez	D	rank and file Democrat	2003
NY District 5	47.1	Ackerman	D	rank and file Democrat	1993
FL District 25	45.3	Rivera	R	centrist Republican follower	2011
CA District 34	44.5	Roybal-Allard	D	rank and file Democrat	2003
NY District 6	43.3	Meeks	D	rank and file Democrat	1997
CA District 29	43.2	Schiff	D	moderate Democratic leader	2003
CA District 28	42.3	Berman	D	moderate Democratic leader	2003
CA District 32	41.8	Chu	D	rank and file Democrat	2009
NY District 9	40.4	Weiner	D	rank and file Democrat	1999
NJ District 13	39.9	Sires	D	rank and file Democrat	2006
NY District 12	39.8	Velazquez	D	moderate Democratic follower	1993
NY District 7	39.4	Crowley	D	moderate Democrat leader	1999
NY District 11	38.9	Clarke	D	far-left Democrat	2007
CA District 27	37.9	Sherman	D	rank and file Democrat	2003
CA District 13	37.6	Stark	D	far-left Democrat	1993
CA District 16	37.4	Lofgren	D	moderate Democratic leader	1995
CA District 38	37.3	Napolitano	D	rank and file Democrat	2003

Source: Authors' compilation based on Public Policy Institute of California (2013), U.S. Census Bureau (2012), and Govtrack (2012).

FIGURE 13.1   /   Immigrant-Native Employment Differentials
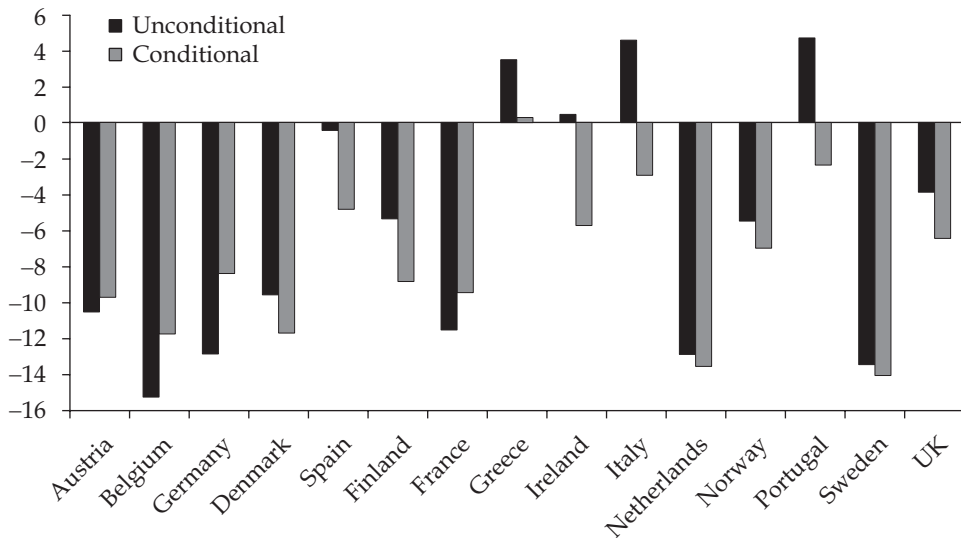
Source: Authors' compilation based on European Labor Force Survey (2007–2009).
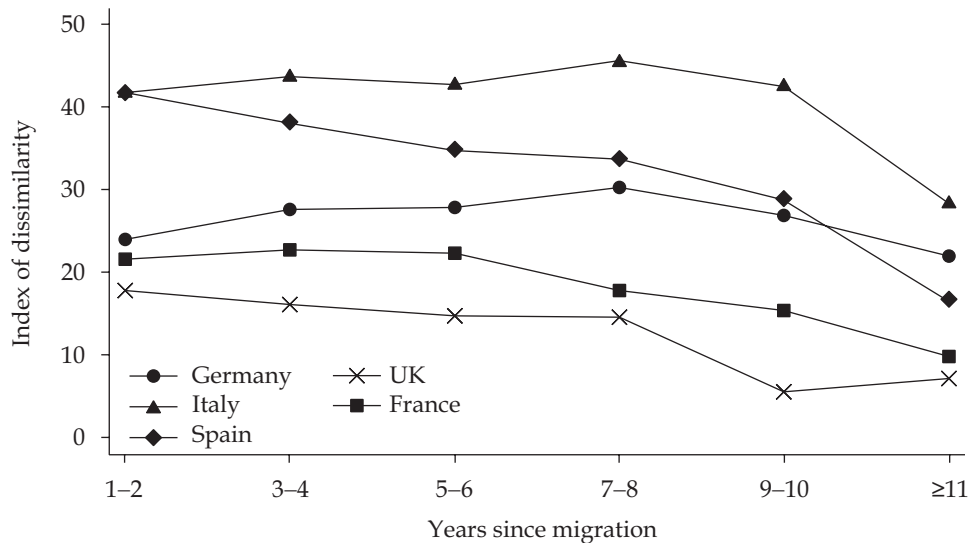*Note:* The differences in employment probabilities are obtained from regressions of a dummy for employment on a dummy for immigrants. Separate regressions by country.

FIGURE 13.2 / Occupational Dissimilarity and Years Since Migration, EU Immigrants
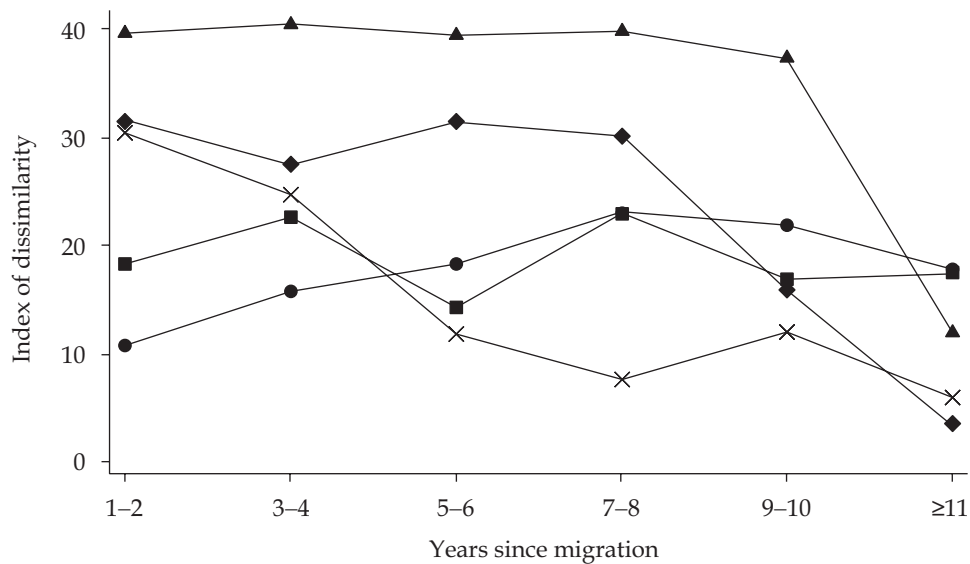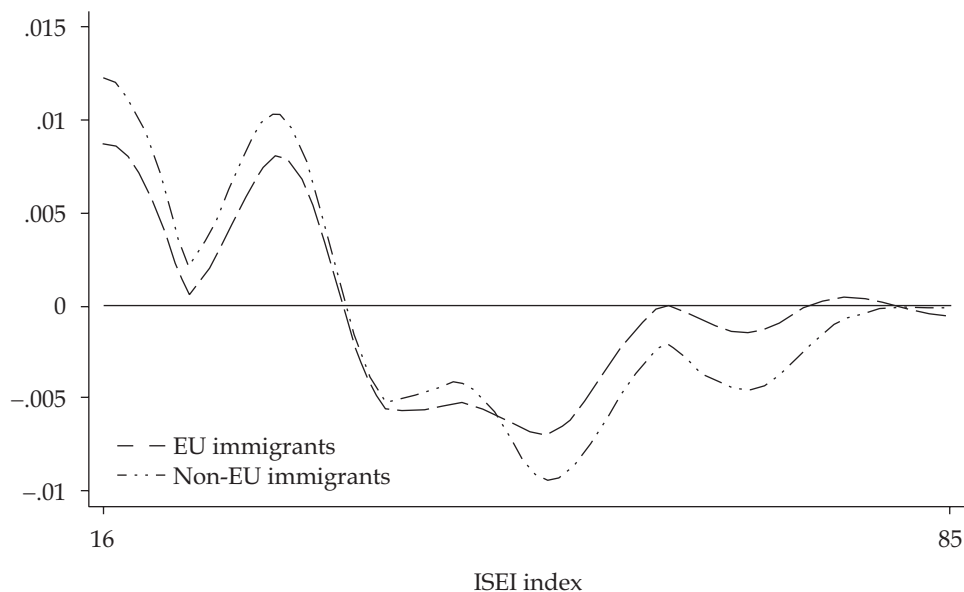
Source: Authors' compilation based on European Labor Force Survey (2007–2009).

FIGURE 13.3 / Occupational Dissimilarity and Years Since Migration, Non-EU Immigrants

FIGURE 13.4 / Occupational Distribution of Immigrants Relative to Natives

Source: Authors' compilation based on European Labor Force Survey (2007–2009).
Note: The figure reports differences between kernel density estimates of the distribution of immigrants and the distribution of natives across the ISEI scale.
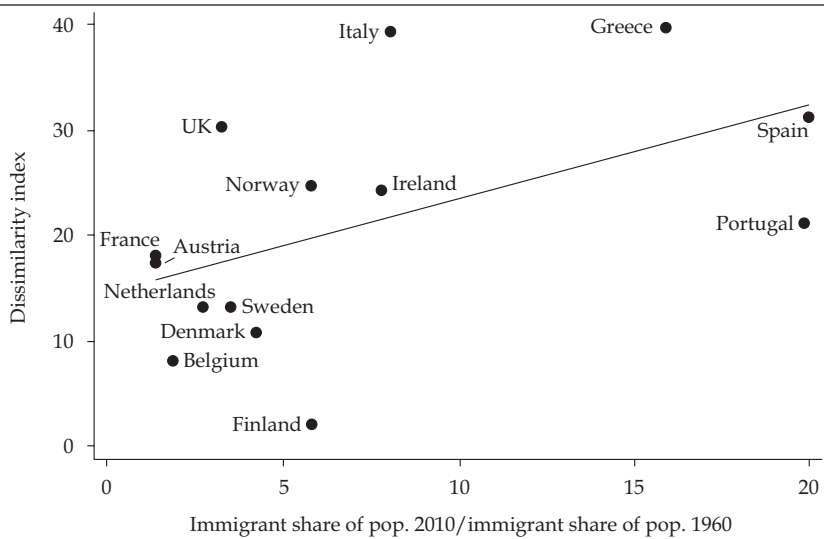
FIGURE 13.5 / Immigrant and Native Earnings Distribution
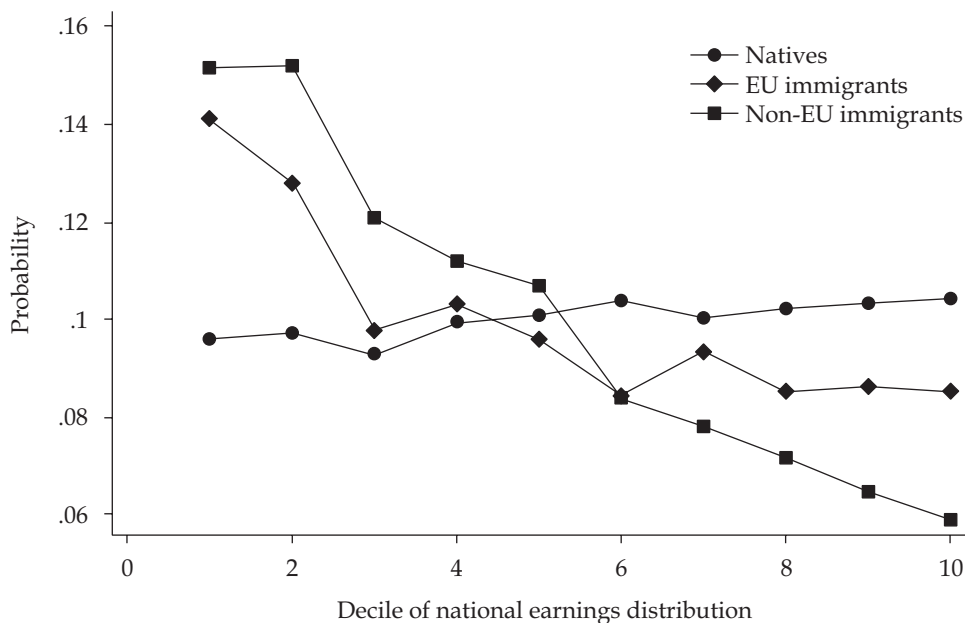
Source: Authors' compilation based on European Labor Force Survey (2009).
Note: The figure reports the share of natives, EU immigrants, and non-EU immigrants in each decile of the national earnings distribution in Belgium, Germany, Finland, France, and Italy pooled.
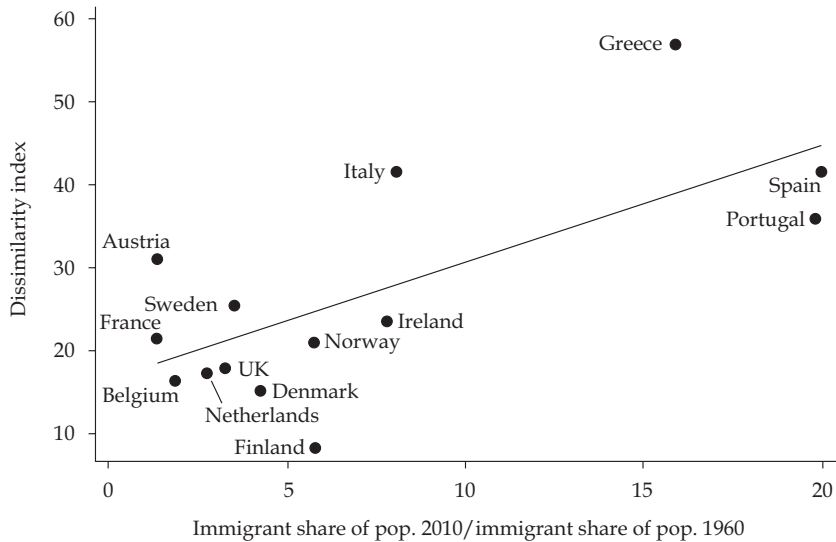
Note: We define *recent immigrants* as immigrants who have been in the country for no more than two years.

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FIGURE 13.8 / Historical Immigration and Employment Probability, Recent EU
Immigrants

Source: Author's compilation based on World Bank World Development Indicators and European Labor Force Survey (2007–2009).
Note: We define *recent immigrants* as immigrants who have been in the country for no more than two years. Gaps in employment probabilities are relative to natives, and conditional on age, education, region, and gender.

FIGURE 13.9 / Historical Immigration and Employment Probability, Recent Non-EU
Immigrants

Source: Author's compilation based on World Bank World Development Indicators and European Labor Force Survey (2007–2009).
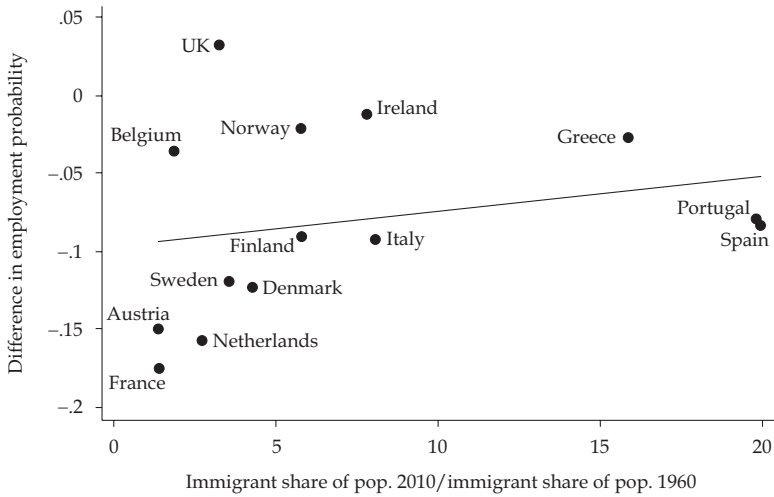*Note:* We define *recent immigrants* as immigrants who have been in the country for no more than two years. Gaps in employment probabilities are relative to natives, and conditional on age, education, region, and gender.

FIGURE 13.10 / Employment Protection Legislation and Occupational Dissimilarity, Recent EU Immigrants

Source: Authors' compilation based on OECD Indicators of Employment Protection and European Labor Force Survey (2007–2009).
Note: We define *recent immigrants* as immigrants who have been in the country for no more than two years.
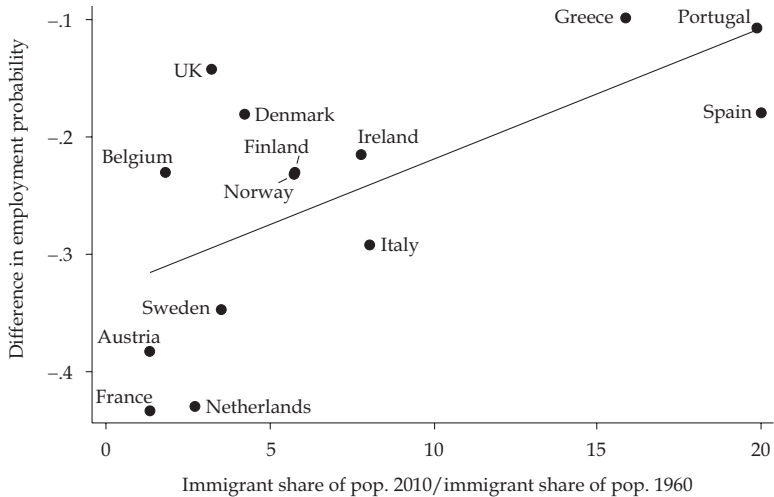
FIGURE 13.11 / Employment Protection Legislation and Occupational Dissimilarity, Recent Non-EU Immigrants

Source: Authors' compilation based on OECD Indicators of Employment Protection and European Labor Force Survey (2007–2009).
Note: We define *recent immigrants* as immigrants who have been in the country for no more than two years.

FIGURE 13.12 / Employment Protection Legislation and Employment Probability, Recent EU Immigrants

Source: Authors' compilation based on OECD Indicators of Employment Protection and European Labor Force Survey (2007–2009).
Note: We define *recent immigrants* as immigrants who have been in the country for no more than two years. Gaps in employment probabilities are relative to natives, and conditional on age, education, region, and gender.
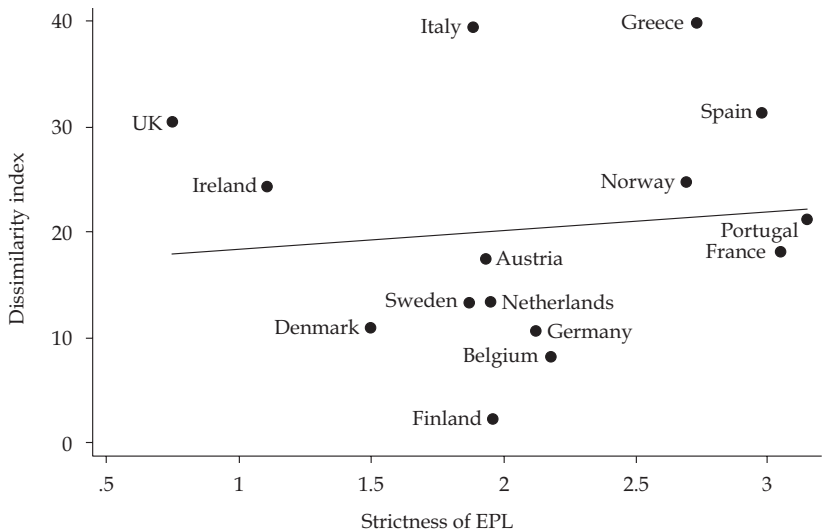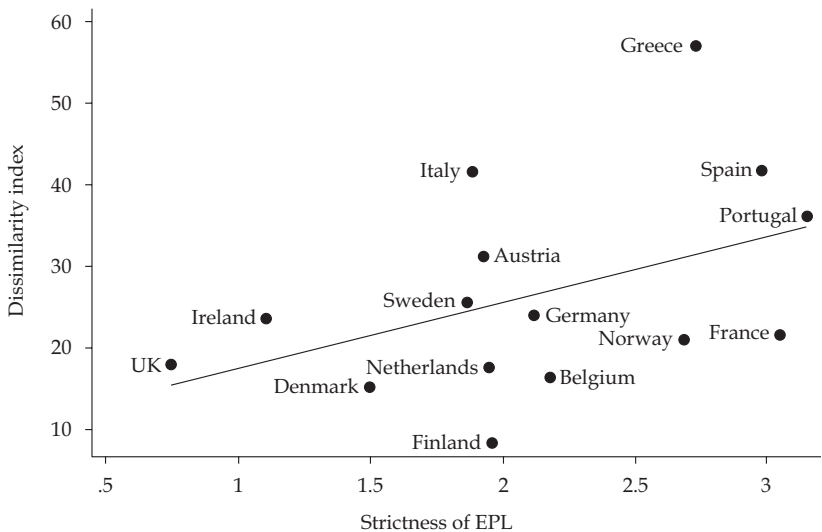

FIGURE 13.13 / Employment Protection Legislation and Employment Probability, Recent Non-EU Immigrants

Source: Authors' compilation based on OECD Indicators of Employment Protection and European Labor Force Survey (2007–2009).
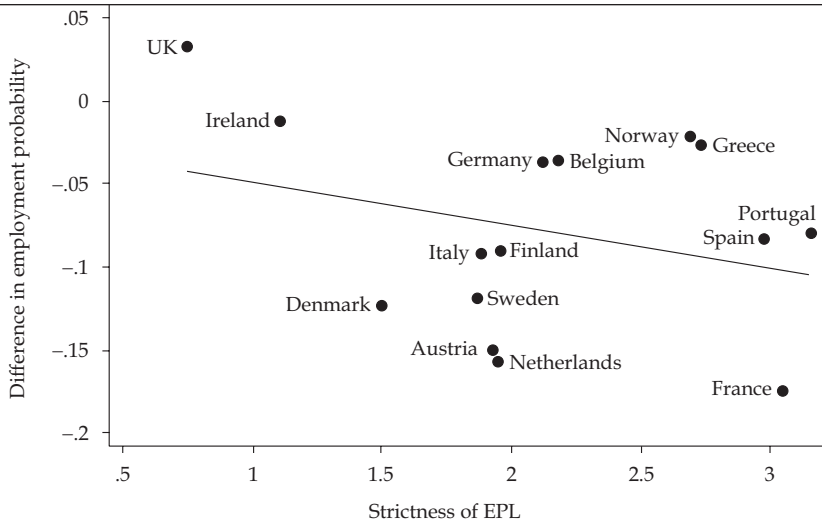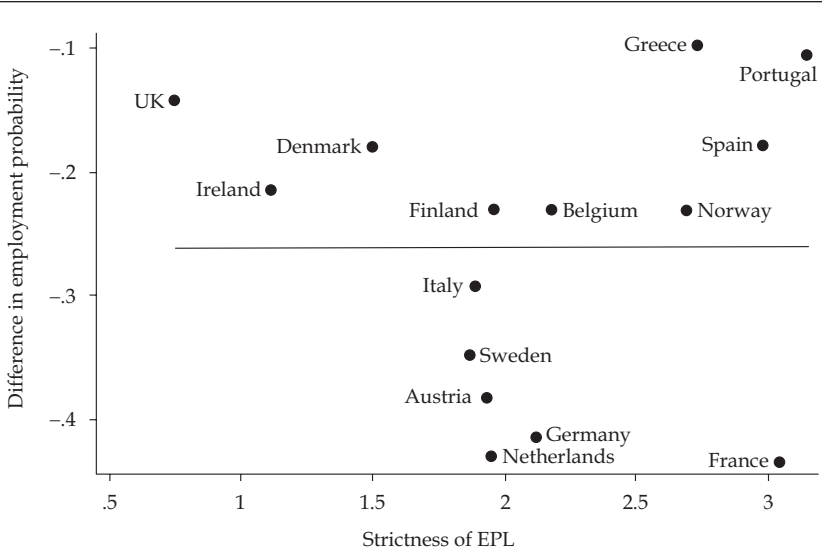*Note:* We define *recent immigrants* as immigrants who have been in the country for no more than two years. Gaps in employment pro

TABLE 13.1 / Immigrants as Percentage of Total Population, 2007–2009

| | | | | | Composition of Immigrant Population | | | | |
	Immigrants in Total Population	EU-15	NMS-12	Other Europe	North Africa and Middle East	Other Africa	South and East Asia	North America and Oceania	Latin America
Austria	15.68	17.55	18.7	51.18	3.58	1.2	5.44	1.07	1.29
Belgium	11.76	41.53	6.45	13.83	18.09	10.96	5.48	1.16	2.5
Germany	14.5	25.36	8.38	46.9	7.16	2.33	6.14	2.14	1.6
Denmark	7.98	20.05	5.39	26.27	16.12	4.76	16.75	8.04	2.63
Spain	13.09	13.83	13.76	3.89	15.13	2.86	3.28	0.65	46.6
Finland	2.71	29.86	10.51	33.75	7.16	5.08	8.89	2.73	2.02
France	10.66	27.57	2.99	6.11	40.23	12.08	6.79	1.56	2.67
Greece	7.79	5.85	12.89	61.34	11.98	1.02	4.36	2.21	0.35
Ireland[a]	15.59	40.16	32.66	3.21	1.54	5.71	9.59	5.6	1.53
Italy	7.41	11.37	18.11	26.72	14.03	5.48	11.27	1.81	11.2
Netherlands	10.66	17.39	3.57	16.64	17.22	5.86	17.45	2.51	19.38
Norway	8.69	30.4	5.54	14.16	11.22	7.58	20.99	4.62	5.49
Portugal	6.48	18.51	3.06	8.31	0.23	45.04	1.73	2	21.12
Sweden	15.16	26.33	8.2	21.56	20.45	4.37	10.8	1.55	6.73
United Kingdom	11.34	18.08	13.47	3.56	4.62	16.93	29.05	7.67	6.61
Total	11.27	20.61	10.63	18.91	15.39	8.34	11.25	2.83	12.03
United States	12.50	7.44	3.23	2.57	2.82	3.04	24.75	2.79	53.37

Source: Authors' compilation based on for Europe, EULFS, years 2007, 2008, and 2009; for USA, 2006–2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, authors' elaboration based on U.S. Census Bureau Table B05006.
Note: Immigrants are defined as *foreign born* in all countries in the first column. In columns 2 through 9, they are defined as *foreign born* in all countries, except for Germany, where they are defined as *foreign nationals*.
[a]Data refer to 2008 and 2009 only.

TABLE 13.2 / Estimates of Undocumented Immigrants, 2009

	As Percent of Total Population		As Percent of Immigrant Population	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Austria	0.22	0.65	2.23	6.55
Belgium[a]	0.82	1.24	9.44	14.16
Denmark[a]	0.02	0.09	0.34	1.69
Finland	0.15	0.23	6.57	9.86
France[a]	0.28	0.63	4.88	10.96
Germany	0.24	0.56	2.70	6.30
Greece	1.53	1.86	19.40	23.50
Ireland[a]	0.68	1.41	6.66	13.78
Italy	0.47	0.77	9.50	15.68
Netherlands[a]	0.38	0.80	9.14	19.21
Norway	0.22	0.68	2.75	8.39
Portugal[a]	0.75	0.94	18.40	22.99
Spain	0.62	0.78	6.08	7.68
Sweden[a]	0.09	0.13	1.63	2.14
United Kingdom	0.68	1.41	11.39	23.58
EU-15[a]	0.46	0.83	6.63	11.87
United States	3.5		28.4	

Source: Authors' compilation based on Vogel and Kolacheva (2009) (European countries) and Hoefer et al. (2010) (United States).

[a]Denotes low-quality estimates.

TABLE 13.3 / Immigration and Education, by Country

	Percent with Lower Secondary Education		Percent with Tertiary Education		Standard Deviation
	Natives	Immigrants	Natives	Immigrants	
Austria	16.33	33.93	17.51	18.07	14.00
Belgium	29.03	42.72	32.8	28.4	15.92
Germany	10.47	37.53	27.02	19.31	15.93
Denmark	23.78	27.10	33.18	33.41	10.11
Spain	50.72	40.60	30.15	24.38	19.70
Finland	19.59	24.54	36.75	31.86	10.65
France	28.38	46.07	27.58	23.98	12.68
Greece	39.25	46.08	22.9	15.69	19.09
Ireland	33.04	18.51	31.32	46.34	10.43
Italy	48.36	45.32	13.62	12.85	13.19
Netherlands	27.18	37.91	31.14	25.91	12.71
Norway	19.90	27.02	34.01	38.51	12.34
Portugal	74.69	52.41	13.01	21.82	14.01
Sweden	15.31	25.18	30.9	31.94	9.19
United Kingdom	30.00	24.28	30.57	33.96	6.79
Total	31.74	38.05	25.83	23.51	15.4

Source: Authors' compilation based on EULFS (2007–2009).
Note: The Standard Deviation column shows the standard deviation of the share of individuals with lower secondary education across different immigrant groups within each country. The sample is restricted to working-age population older than twenty-five, not in full-time education, and not in military service. We define immigrants as *foreign born* in all countries.

TABLE 13.4 / Immigration and Education, by Area of Origin

	Percent with Lower Secondary Education	Percent with Tertiary Education
Natives	31.74	25.83
EU-15	35.08	29.35
NMS-12	23.40	21.03
Other Europe	49.01	14.74
North Africa and near Middle East	50.98	20.52
Other Africa	39.01	27.84
South and East Asia	40.04	26.26
North America and Oceania	14.10	49.55
Latin America	37.19	22.79
All immigrants	38.05	23.51

Source: Authors' compilation based on EULFS (2007–2009).
Note: The sample is restricted to working-age population older than twenty-five, not in full-time education, and not in military service. We define immigrants as *foreign born* in all countries, except for Germany, where they are defined as *foreign nationals*.

TABLE 13.5 / Immigrant-Native Employment Rate Differentials

	EU	Non-EU	EU	Non-EU	EU	Non-EU
Austria	–0.058**	–0.128**	–0.048**	–0.129**	–0.059**	–0.118**
Belgium	–0.088**	–0.207**	–0.062**	–0.195**	–0.029**	–0.197**
Germany	–0.053**	–0.219**	–0.067**	–0.227**	–0.032**	–0.162**
Denmark	–0.028**	–0.118**	–0.029**	–0.121**	–0.034**	–0.146**
Spain	–0.006	–0.003	–0.008	–0.011*	–0.059**	–0.044**
Finland	0.032*	–0.122**	0.030*	–0.119**	–0.013	–0.150**
France	–0.065**	–0.135**	–0.074**	–0.151**	–0.010	–0.129**
Greece	0.012*	0.040**	0.045**	0.026**	0.003	0.003
Ireland	0.015**	–0.028**	0.013**	–0.027**	–0.035**	–0.130**
Italy	0.042**	0.048**	0.044**	0.010**	–0.027**	–0.032**
Netherlands	–0.053**	–0.149**	–0.043**	–0.147**	–0.061**	–0.156**
Norway	0.019*	–0.100**	0.014	–0.105**	–0.009	–0.108**
Portugal	0.069**	0.041**	0.069**	0.042**	–0.029**	–0.022**
Sweden	–0.090**	–0.158**	–0.094**	–0.167**	–0.079**	–0.174**
United Kingdom	0.037**	–0.073**	0.033**	–0.076**	0.013*	–0.101**
Year and quarter effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gender	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Region effects	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Education	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

Source: Authors' compilation based on EULFS (2007–2009).
Note: The values are the estimated coefficients of separate regressions by country of a dummy for having a job on dummies for EU and non-EU immigrants. Separate regressions are run for each country. The sample are individuals in working-age population not in military service and not in education or training. We define an individual as in employment if he or she is employed or self-employed. Year and quarter effects: year-quarter interaction dummies. Gender: dummy for female. Age: dummies for five-year age groups. Education: dummies for lower secondary, secondary, and tertiary education.
*$p < 0.10$, **$p < 0.01$

TABLE 13.6 / Dissimilarity in Occupational Distribution

| | Overall Index | | Index by Educational Level | | | | | | Weighted Average Across Education | |
| | | | Low | | Medium | | High | | | |
	EU	Non-EU	EU	Non-EU	EU	Non-EU	EU	Non-EU	EU	Non-EU
Austria	11.4	34.4	10.2	30.5	11.7	32.9	9.6	19.4	11.1	30.0
Belgium	9.7	18.4	9.5	12.7	7.7	12.8	10.1	16.5	9.0	14.2
Germany	12.2	26.1	12.1	16.1	11.6	19.5	0.1	13.4	8.6	17.4
Denmark	4.1	18.3	1.8	14.5	7.6	18.1	4.1	12.8	5.0	15.5
Spain	17.1	31.4	12.6	21.4	31.9	31.0	20.0	29.7	19.8	26.6
Finland	1.2	13.4	2.1	14.8	6.7	12.0	8.4	19.5	6.6	15.3
France	17.5	12.2	25.0	14.6	8.8	6.7	6.7	13.2	12.0	10.6
Greece	31.9	50.0	32.3	43.9	33.7	45.5	18.5	58.8	29.3	48.4
Ireland	12.1	19.4	9.0	12.7	19.1	20.4	14.8	12.8	15.2	15.8
Italy	27.5	36.2	19.7	19.8	41.7	42.9	19.8	44.5	29.8	34.5
Netherlands	5.4	14.8	8.1	12.9	4.7	9.6	2.0	11.2	4.7	11.0
Norway	10.4	17.2	11.3	9.4	9.0	19.2	9.7	19.6	9.7	17.3
Portugal	8.3	12.2	5.0	15.3	15.2	26.6	6.9	15.6	7.0	17.2
Sweden	4.7	20.8	6.0	19.6	1.8	21.0	8.3	25.8	4.5	22.3
United Kingdom	12.5	9.9	18.7	15.3	18.1	12.2	2.8	4.4	13.1	10.3

Source: Authors' compilation based on EULFS (2007–2009).
Note: The table reports the Duncan dissimilarity index for the occupational distribution of immigrants relative to natives.

TABLE 13.7 / Immigrant-Native Occupational Differences

	EU	Non-EU	EU	Non-EU	EU	Non-EU
Austria	0.075**	–0.584**	–0.103**	–0.429**	–0.053**	–0.047**
Belgium	0.039**	–0.350**	–0.010	–0.294**	–0.006	–0.082**
Germany	–0.181**	–0.509**	–0.103**	–0.295**	–0.049**	–0.066**
Denmark	0.064*	–0.310**	–0.076**	–0.248**	–0.026**	–0.044**
Spain	–0.405**	–0.620**	–0.445**	–0.492**	–0.082**	–0.081**
Finland	0.073*	–0.199**	0.113**	–0.141**	0.008	–0.038**
France	–0.232**	–0.173**	–0.182**	–0.232**	–0.029**	–0.036**
Greece	–0.525**	–0.845**	–0.477**	–0.591**	–0.112**	–0.121**
Ireland	–0.263**	–0.008	–0.249**	–0.221**	0.001	–0.108**
Italy	–0.603**	–0.779**	–0.595**	–0.634**	–0.114**	–0.125**
Netherlands	0.028	–0.344**	–0.100**	–0.252**	0.007	–0.026**
Norway	0.158**	–0.317**	–0.049*	–0.336**	–0.015	–0.056**
Portugal	0.295**	–0.006	–0.111**	–0.317**	–0.024*	–0.071**
Sweden	0.006	–0.333**	–0.118**	–0.381**	0.010**	–0.036**
United Kingdom	–0.208**	0.069**	–0.237**	–0.115**	–0.039**	–0.030**
Year and quarter effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gender	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Region effects	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Education	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1-digit occupation	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

Source: Authors' compilation based on EULFS (2007–2009).
Note: Table reports the differences (as fractions of a country-specific standard deviation) in Socio-Economic Index (SEI) of immigrant workers relative to native workers. The values are the estimated coefficients of separate regressions by country of the ISEI index (normalized by its standard deviation) on dummies for EU and non-EU immigrants and year-quarter interaction dummies (columns 1–2), and other control variables (columns 3–6). Year and quarter effects: year-quarter interaction dummies. Gender: dummy for female. Region: regional dummies. Age: dummies for five-year age groups. Education: dummies for lower secondary, secondary, and tertiary education. 1-digit occupation: dummies for 1-digit ISCO codes.
*$p < 0.10$, *$p < 0.01$

TABLE 13.8 / Position in National Earnings Distribution

	Decile									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Natives	9.6	9.7	9.3	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.5
EU-15	11.8	10.7	8.2	9.0	8.9	9.2	10.3	10.0	10.8	11.3
NMS-12	18.9	17.3	13.0	13.0	11.1	6.9	7.5	5.5	4.2	2.8
Other Europe	16.1	15.2	10.9	10.7	9.7	9.2	9.4	8.3	6.7	3.8
North Africa and Middle East	12.8	12.7	12.7	11.4	11.9	8.2	7.5	7.2	7.1	8.6
Other Africa	13.7	15.2	15.0	11.4	13.2	8.0	6.6	6.3	5.5	5.1
South and East Asia	17.0	19.7	12.0	13.7	9.0	7.6	6.5	5.3	4.8	4.5
North America and Oceania	7.9	6.9	11.6	10.3	10.6	9.2	6.0	9.9	8.6	19.0
Latin America	20.8	19.8	11.8	9.4	10.4	6.2	5.4	4.7	6.1	5.4

Source: Authors' compilation based on EULFS (2009).
Note: The table reports the percentage of natives and immigrants in each decile of the national earnings distribution in Belgium, Germany, Finland, France, and Italy pooled. We define immigrants as *foreign born* in all countries except for Germany, where they are defined as *foreign nationals*.

TABLE 13.9 / Immigrant-Native Differential Probability of Being in Bottom Earnings Decile

	EU	Non-EU	EU	Non-EU	EU	Non-EU
Belgium	0.035**	0.054**	0.032**	0.048**	0.029**	0.022**
Germany	0.032*	0.065**	0.023*	0.037**	0.016	0.016
Finland	–0.030	0.114**	–0.016	0.126**	–0.020	0.110**
France	0.028**	0.037**	0.029**	0.053**	0.016*	0.032**
Italy	0.093**	0.068**	0.073**	0.067**	0.024**	0.016**
Quarter effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gender	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Region effects	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Education	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1-digit occupation	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

Source: Authors' compilation based on EULFS (2009).
Note: Values are the estimated coefficients of separate regressions by country of a dummy for being in the bottom decile of the earnings distribution on dummies for EU and non-EU immigrants. Separate regressions are run for each country. Quarter effects: quarter dummies. Gender: dummy for female. Age: dummies for five-year age groups. Education: dummies for lower secondary, secondary and tertiary education.
*$p < 0.10$, **$p < 0.01$

TABLE 13.10 / Children in Immigrant Households

| | Children Living in an Immigrant Household | | | | | Percentage of Immigrants in Adult Population | |
| | | | Mixed | | | | |
	EU	Non-EU	EU/Non-EU	EU/Native	Non-EU/Native	EU	Non-EU
Austria	3.16	17.47	0.66	4.47	4.32	5.21	8.36
Belgium	4.09	10.69	0.69	3.78	5.11	5.08	5.49
Germany	1.68	7.97	0.38	2.89	6.05	2.11	3.8
Spain	1.8	8.04	0.21	2.92	3.43	3.39	8.51
France	1.68	10.08	0.28	2.94	6.52	2.89	6.99
Greece	0.93	9.68	0.08	2.16	2.4	1.18	5.4
Ireland	7.73	4.94	0.61	9.86	2.41	8.96	3.3
Italy	1.66	7.81	0.17	2.94	3.91	1.72	4.6
Netherlands	0.84	12.9	0.35	3.11	6.18	1.5	8.14
Portugal	0.68	5.89	0.32	3.24	6.59	0.54	4.02
United Kingdom	2.12	11.03	0.48	2.37	5.06	3.03	7.44
Total	1.86	9.43	0.34	2.95	5.16	2.58	5.96

Source: Authors' compilation based on EULFS (2007–2009).
Note: All numbers are percentages. Children are those under fifteen. EU (non-EU) households are defined as households where the reference person and her or his spouse, if there is a spouse, is an EU (Non-EU) immigrant. Mixed households are households where the reference person and her or his partner have a different immigrant status. We define immigrants as *foreign born* in all countries except for Germany, where they are defined as *foreign nationals*.

TABLE 13.11 / Households with Both Spouses in Bottom Decile of Earnings Distribution

| | House-holds | Children in House-holds with Both Parents in Bottom Decile | Children in Immigrant Households of All Children in Households with Both Parents in Bottom Decile | | | | |
| | | | | | Mixed | | |
			EU	Non-EU	EU/ Non-EU	EU/ Native	Non-EU/ Native
Belgium	4.88	4.60	6.50	23.01	0.22	2.86	3.39
Germany	1.15	0.80	0	19.19	0	0	5.25
France	4.22	3.35	2.54	19.11	0.08	0.69	5.70
Italy	4.05	3.30	5.55	20.06	0.11	2.01	3.03
Total	2.98	2.53	3.62	19.84	0.10	1.26	4.57

Source: Authors' compilation based on EULFS (2009).
Note: EU (Non-EU) households are defined as households where the reference person and her or his spouse, if there is a spouse, is an EU (Non-EU) immigrant. Mixed households are households where the reference person and her or his partner have a different immigrant status. We define immigrants as *foreign born* in all countries except for Germany, where they are defined as *foreign nationals*.