

Table 2.1 Cross-Generational Mobility and Third-Generation Gap Relative to Non-Hispanic White Attainment, as Implied by Eight Theoretical Approaches to Integration

	Assimilation-Based						Pluralist-Based				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)		
							MC ^b		PII ^c		
Pattern of Mobility ^a	CA	EA	ED	R	SA	WCD	S	C	S	C 1	C 2
Generation 1.5	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+
Generation 2.0	++	++	+	+	+	+	++	0	++	+	0
Generation 3.0	+++	+++	++	+	++	+ or ++	+++	0	+++	0	+
Gap between generation 3.0 and majority	0	0 to +	-	--	-	- or --	0	--	0	-	--

Source: Authors' compilations.

Note: Mobility key: 0 = no mobility; "+" = slight mobility; "++" = moderate mobility; "+++" = considerable mobility; "-" = some deficit; "--" = considerable deficit. Perspective code: CA = classical assimilation; EA = ethnic advantage; ED = ethnic disadvantage; R = racialization; SA = segmented assimilation; WCD = working-class delay; MC = multicultural; PII = postindustrial individualistic; S = structural; C = cultural.

^aGeneration 1.0 is the reference category.

^bThis approach implies a distinctive sociocultural profile between the mainstream and immigrant groups.

^cThis approach implies a distinctive sociocultural profile between groups and among individuals within groups, heuristically represented as two group sociocultural profiles distinctive relative to each other and a majority group.

Table 2.2 Cross-Generational Mobility and Third-Generation Gap Relative to Non-Hispanic White Attainment, as Implied by the Membership-Exclusion Theoretical Approach

Pattern of Mobility ^a	Membership Exclusion ^b			
	Structural	Cultural 1	Cultural 2	Cultural 3
Generation 1.5	+	0	+	0
Generation 2.0	+	+	0	0
Generation 3.0	+++	0	+	0
Gap between generation 3.0 and the majority	0, -	-	-	--

Source: Authors' compilations.

Note: Mobility key: 0 = no mobility; "+" = slight mobility; "++" = moderate mobility; "+++" = considerable mobility; "-" = some deficit; "--" = considerable deficit.

^aAs implied by the membership exclusion theoretical approach to integration. Generation 1.0 is the reference group.

^bThe cultural approach implies distinctive sociocultural profiles both between groups and among individuals within groups, here heuristically represented as three sociocultural profiles that are distinctive relative to each other and to that of a hypothetical majority group.

Table 3.1 **Average Years-of-Schooling Deficits for Third-Plus and Third-Only Measures of Generation, Males and Females of Mexican Origin, Aged Twenty to Forty, Los Angeles, 2004**

Gender	Generation Measure		
	Third Plus	Third Only	Deficit
Males	13.1	13.5	-0.4
Females	13.4	13.8	-0.4

Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

Table 4.1 Descriptive Characteristics of Mexican Immigrants in the United States, Aged Twenty-five to Sixty-four, by Gender, Citizenship, and Imputed Legal Status, 2012 (percentage)

Variable	Unauthorized		Legal Noncitizens		Naturalized Citizens	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Mean age	38.3	39.4	42.5	43.2	48.2	48.0
Mean age-squared	1,547.2	1,630.4	1,908.8	1,962.3	2,402.1	2,390.5
Birth-cohort distribution (percentage)						
1978 to 1987	38.4	34.3	24.2	21.5	8.8	9.6
1968 to 1977	38.3	39.0	35.4	35.7	24.9	27.0
1958 to 1967	17.4	19.4	25.6	27.0	38.8	34.6
1948 to 1957	5.9	7.3	14.8	15.8	27.4	28.8
Mean years in the United States	13.7	13.6	19.2	17.9	25.7	25.0
English-language proficiency (percentage)						
Speaks only English	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.5	3.7	4.4
Speaks English very well	10.9	7.4	17.3	10.4	29.2	26.2
Speaks English well	24.3	15.7	28.7	18.5	38.8	31.9
Speaks English, but not well	40.3	42.0	35.9	40.3	23.5	29.8
Does not speak English	21.6	32.1	15.6	28.4	4.8	7.8
Mean years of schooling completed ^a	8.5	8.4	8.8	8.8	10.8	11.3

Source: Data from 2012 American Community Survey (Ruggles et al. 2010) with the legal status of immigrants imputed using information from the 2009 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) and combined-sample multiple imputation (Van Hook et al. 2015).

^aAdjusted for differences in age and duration of U.S. residence between legal and citizenship statuses, assuming that each gender-specific status group has the same average age and duration of residence.

Table 4.2 Labor Market Outcomes among Mexican Immigrants in the United States, Aged Twenty-five to Sixty-four, by Gender, Citizenship, and Imputed Legal Status, 2012 (percentage)

Variable	Unauthorized		Legal Noncitizens		Naturalized Citizens	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Employment status						
Employed	87.1	45.9	84.4	45.9	83.7	60.1
Unemployed	5.2	7.4	5.6	6.3	5.7	5.9
Not in the labor force	7.7	46.7	10.1	47.8	10.7	34.0
Occupation ^a						
Management, business, science, and arts	3.8	4.3	6.2	6.6	10.9	15.5
Healthcare	0.2	1.9	0.4	3.0	0.9	6.1
Protective services	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4
Food preparation	12.0	17.7	10.0	15.3	6.5	10.0
Building grounds cleaning and maintenance	14.1	25.6	12.9	23.7	10.9	15.0
Personal care and services	0.4	6.0	0.5	7.8	0.8	8.9
Sales and related	2.6	6.1	2.9	6.3	4.9	9.1
Office and administrative support	2.4	5.2	2.6	6.7	4.9	11.5
Agriculture	9.0	8.5	7.3	6.7	3.5	2.2
Construction and extraction	27.3	1.1	27.3	0.8	18.0	0.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4.8	0.2	5.3	0.2	6.9	0.3
Production	12.8	16.1	12.8	15.8	15.2	15.2
Transportation and material moving	10.3	7.2	11.3	7.0	15.9	5.3
Mean hours worked per week ^b	40.2	34.5	40.8	35.0	42.3	36.5
Part time ^c	14.3	34.9	13.0	31.8	8.8	26.4
Mean annual earnings ^d	23,564	14,866	27,859	17,012	37,852	24,200
Median annual earnings ^d	20,000	13,060	23,960	14,920	31,200	20,000
Mean annual earnings (natural log) ^d	9.8	9.3	10.0	9.4	10.3	9.7

Source: Data from 2012 American Community Survey (Ruggles et al. 2010) with the legal status of immigrants imputed using information from the 2009 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) and combined-sample multiple imputation (Van Hook et al. 2015).

^aAmong persons who are currently employed or have worked within the previous five years.

^bAmong persons who worked during the previous year.

^cAmong persons who worked fewer than thirty-five hours a week.

^dAmong persons with positive earned income during the previous year.

Table 4.3 **Various Nativity-Migration and Legalization-Citizenship Trajectories of Mexican-Origin Parents, 2012 (percentage)**
(*N* = 935)

Trajectory	Mothers	Fathers
Unknown	1.0	6.4
Never migrated to the United States	8.7	12.7
Authorized to naturalized	32.1	25.6
Authorized to legal permanent resident	13.7	12.6
Unauthorized (or unknown) to naturalized	14.8	16.3
Unauthorized (or unknown) to legal permanent resident	15.2	12.2
Unauthorized (or unknown) to unauthorized	4.2	4.3
U.S. born	10.5	9.9

Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

Note: These trajectories include some mothers or fathers who after entry spent some time as unauthorized migrants but whose entry status was unknown by the respondent. They became legal permanent residents and in most instances naturalized. Most likely, these persons entered initially as students or tourists, overstayed their visas, subsequently were able to adjust to legal permanent resident status, and finally naturalized.

Table 4.4 Means and Standard Deviations for Respondents' and Parents' Characteristics, 2004

Variable	Respondents			
	Mean	SD		
Age	27.80	5.93		
Years of education completed	13.00	2.35		
Male	0.50	0.50		
Second generation	0.67	0.47		
Spoke Spanish at home while growing up	0.91	0.29		
Enrolled in school at interview	0.30	0.46		
Lived with both parents while growing up	0.72	0.45		
	Mothers		Fathers	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Years of education	8.70	3.81	8.60	4.07
Held laborer occupation in home country	0.24	0.43	0.50	0.50
Worked in white-collar occupation in home country	0.21	0.41	0.17	0.38
Migrated from West Central region of Mexico	0.52	0.50	0.51	0.50
Returned to home country for more than six months after migration to U.S.	0.15	0.36	0.15	0.36

Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

Table 4.5 Regressions of Years of Schooling on Combinations of Parental Migration-Status Trajectories, 2004

Migration Trajectory Class	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
All				
Father-driven, all citizens	2.60***	1.21***	2.08***	1.15***
Mother-driven, all citizens	2.47***	1.20***	1.97***	1.18***
Authorized entrants, often naturalized	2.19***	1.28***	1.92***	1.34***
Unauthorized, legalized, often naturalized	2.31***	1.62***	2.01***	1.60***
Fathers unauthorized, mothers legalized	2.03***	1.24***	1.69***	1.15***
Mothers unauthorized, fathers legalized	0.87**	-0.09	0.86**	0.16
Both parents unauthorized (omitted)				
<i>R</i> -squared	0.10	0.15	0.18	0.22
Males				
Father-driven, all citizens	2.46***	1.12**	2.15***	1.24**
Mother-driven, all citizens	2.38***	1.10**	2.04***	1.21**
Authorized entrants, often naturalized	2.07***	1.08**	1.86***	1.21**
Unauthorized, legalized, often naturalized	2.13***	1.29**	1.96***	1.41***
Fathers unauthorized, mothers legalized	1.83***	1.04**	1.64***	1.09**
Mothers unauthorized, fathers legalized	1.78**	0.62	1.53***	0.67
Both parents unauthorized (omitted)				
<i>R</i> -squared	0.11	0.16	0.18	0.21
Females				
Father-driven, all citizens	2.81***	1.38**	2.16***	1.21*
Mother-driven, all citizens	2.59***	1.37**	1.98***	1.26**
Authorized entrants, often naturalized	2.35***	1.54***	2.06***	1.58***
Unauthorized, legalized, often naturalized	2.51***	1.92***	2.11***	1.81***
Fathers unauthorized, mothers legalized	2.24***	1.45**		1.33**
Mothers unauthorized, fathers legalized	0.09	-0.64		-0.27
Both parents unauthorized (omitted)				
<i>R</i> -squared	0.11	0.17	0.2	0.25

Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

Note: Model 1: unadjusted; model 2: adjusted for parental antecedent characteristics (see appendix C); model 3: adjusted for respondent characteristics (see appendix D); model 4: adjusted for both parental antecedent and respondent characteristics.

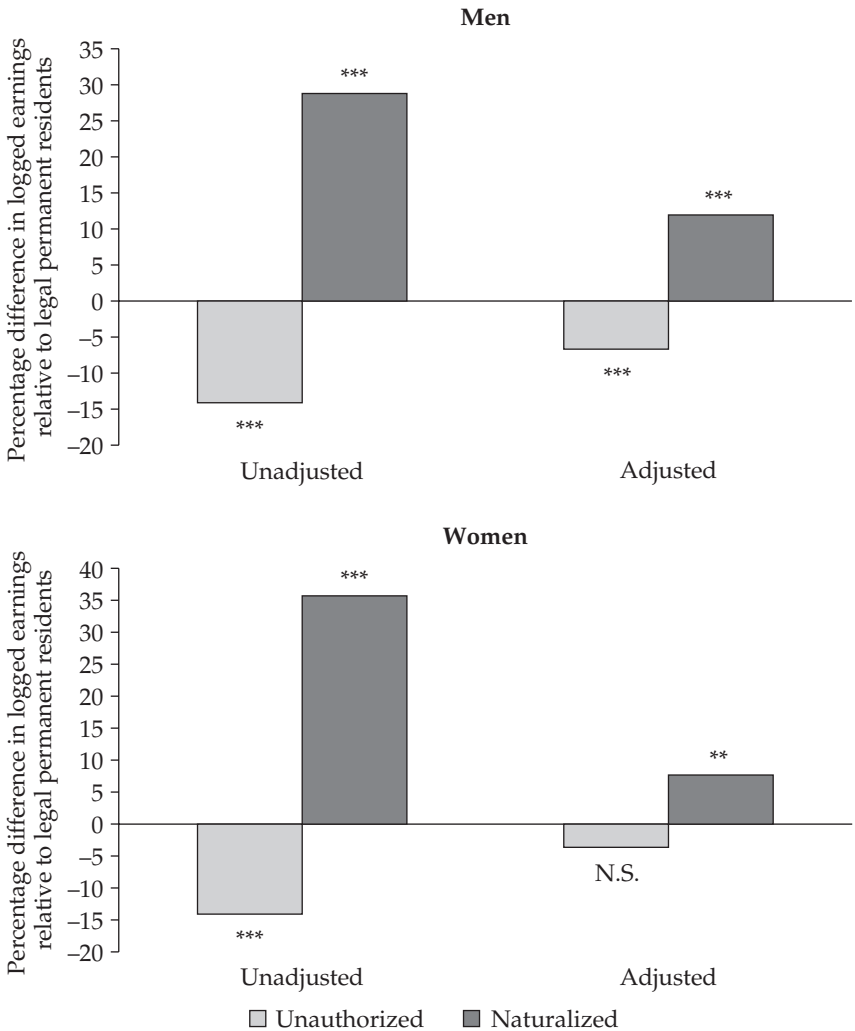
Table 4.6 Schooling Premiums to Maternal Legalization with and without Adjustments for Background and Personal Characteristics, by Gender, 2004

Maternal Trajectory	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
All				
Entered or became legal	2.07***	1.39***	1.65***	1.24***
Stayed unauthorized (omitted)				
Male				
Entered or became legal	1.72***	0.87**	1.48***	0.94***
Stayed unauthorized (omitted)				
Female				
Entered or became legal	2.48***	1.96***	1.92***	1.68***
Stayed unauthorized (omitted)				

Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

Note: Model 1: unadjusted; model 2: adjusted for parental antecedent characteristics (see appendix C); model 3: adjusted for respondent characteristics (see appendix D); model 4: adjusted for both parental antecedent and respondent characteristics.

Figure 4.1 Earnings of Mexican Immigrants in the United States, Aged Twenty-five to Sixty-four, Los Angeles, 2012

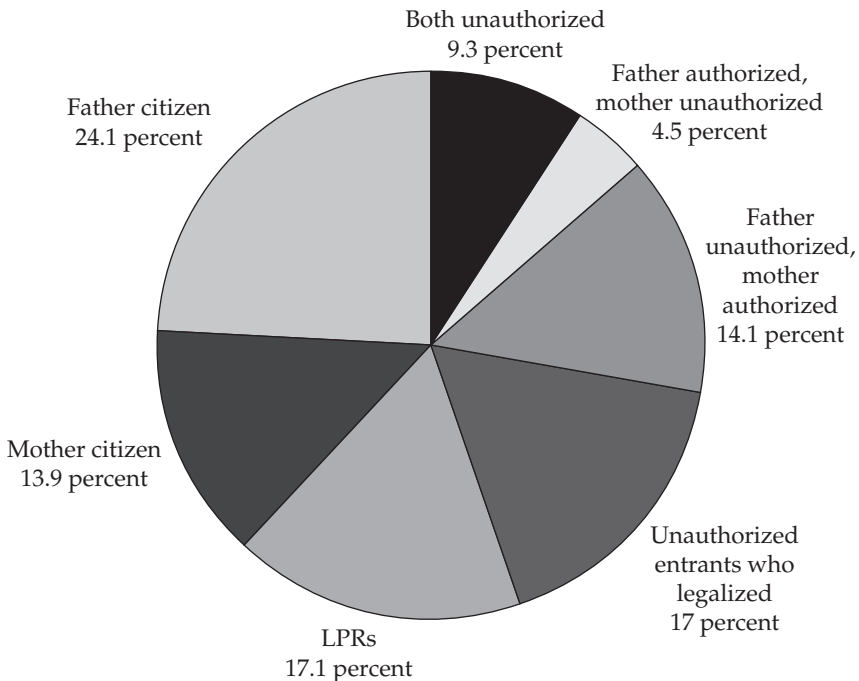


Source: Data from 2012 American Community Survey (Ruggles et al. 2010) with the legal status of immigrants imputed using information from the 2009 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) and combined-sample multiple imputation (Van Hook et al. 2015).

Note: Adjusted estimates are from regression models of logged annual earnings regressed on legal and citizenship status, age, age-squared, English-language proficiency, duration of U.S. residence (years), educational attainment (in years), usual hours worked per week, occupation, and state of residence.

*** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; N.S.: not significantly different from legal permanent residents at the $p < .10$ threshold.

Figure 4.2 **Distribution of Parental Combinations
of Migration-Status Trajectories**



Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

Table 5.1 **Expected Direction of Education and Income Differences
Between the Second and Third Generation under Three
Theoretical Perspectives**

Theoretical Perspective	Males		Females	
	Education Difference	Income Difference	Education Difference	Income Difference
Working-class stagnation	0	+	0 or +	+
Male racialization	0	0	+	+
Male and female racialization	0	0	0	0

Source: Authors' heuristic summary.

Table 5.2 Educational Attainment of Mexican American Adults, Aged Twenty to Forty, by Gender, Los Angeles, 2004

Category	Generation		
	1.5	2.0	2.5
Women			
A. Completing high school	.71	.87	.89
B. Starting postsecondary schooling (among high school completers)	.53	.66	.69
C. Completing college (among college starters)	.32	.46	.30
Men			
A. Completing high school	.64	.82	.87
B. Starting postsecondary schooling (among high school completers)	.59	.59	.59
C. Completing college (among college starters)	.33	.39	.39

Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

Note: Conditional on prior attainment.

Table 5.3 Means and Standard Deviations for Socioeconomic and Control Variables Used in Income Regressions, by Gender and Generational Status, 2004

Variable	Generation										3+ Non-Hispanic White	
	1.5		2.0		2.5		3.0		3.5		Mean	SD
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Men												
Annual income	28,674	26,889	29,547	27,939	29,715	20,027	47,370	32,811	36,323	28,656	43,686	43,156
Age	28.89	6.47	26.67	5.31	28.83	6.68	31.96	6.92	29.06	4.93	30.60	5.81
In school	0.23	0.42	0.33	0.47	0.29	0.46	0.09	0.29	0.26	0.44	0.18	0.39
Works full time	0.73	0.44	0.59	0.49	0.68	0.47	0.96	0.21	0.81	0.40	0.69	0.46
Education (yrs.)	12.55	2.50	13.33	2.03	13.39	1.95	13.78	2.13	13.61	1.94	14.43	2.18
Women												
Annual income	23,396	15,378	20,974	19,520	22,826	16,383	35,615	22,366	29,543	29,195	26,716	23,631
Age	29.29	7.07	29.26	6.14	27.44	5.33	29.93	6.06	30.46	6.29	30.98	6.16
In school	0.25	0.44	0.25	0.44	0.40	0.49	0.29	0.46	0.15	0.38	0.27	0.45
Works full time	0.58	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.58	0.49	0.57	0.50	0.62	0.51	0.50	0.50
Education (yrs.)	12.53	2.95	13.80	2.00	13.07	2.09	14.23	2.83	13.54	1.74	14.99	2.30

Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

Note: Generations are weighted to represent the Mexican-origin generational distribution in Los Angeles and adjusted for generational age differences.

Table 5.4 Effect of Migration-Background Status on Years of Schooling Completed, Mexican Americans, Aged Twenty to Forty, by Gender and Generation, Los Angeles, 2004

Category	Men						Women					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE
Mother unauthorized			-1.54***	0.289	-1.88***	0.36			-2.30**	0.33	-2.91+	0.43
Generation 1.5												
Generation 2.0	0.90***	0.23	0.49*	0.23	0.35	0.26	1.42***	0.25	1.11***	0.24	0.88***	0.26
Generation 2.5	0.80**	0.29	0.38	0.29	0.18	0.31	0.79*	0.32	0.26	0.32	0.12	0.32
Generation 3.0	1.16*	0.47	0.65	0.47	0.55	0.47	2.02**	0.69	1.48*	0.66	1.34*	0.66
Generation 3.5	0.91*	0.41	0.39	0.41	0.28	0.42	1.38**	0.45	0.85+	0.43	0.71	0.44
Unauthorized × 2.0					0.64+	0.52					1.46*	0.67
Unauthorized × 2.5					1.85	1.14						
Age (mean-centered)	0.05**	0.02	0.05**	0.02	0.05**	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03+	0.02	0.03+	0.02
Constant	12.41***	0.17	12.93***	0.20	13.04***	0.20	12.15	0.19	12.68***	0.20	12.82	0.21
N	523		523		523		518		518		518	
R-squared	0.049		0.099		0.105		0.069		0.150		0.157	

Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

Note: The 1.5 generation is the reference category.

*** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$; + $p < .10$

Table 5.5 OLS Coefficients from Models of Annual Income (Natural Log), Regressed on Immigrant Generation, Migration-Status Background, and Control Variables, Mexican American Men, Aged Twenty to Forty, Los Angeles, 2004

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4		Model 5		Model 6	
	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE
Generation 1.5												
Generation 2.0	0.035	0.109			0.033	0.115	0.261**	0.099	-0.009	0.113	0.223*	0.098
Generation 2.5	0.112	0.143			0.110	0.149	0.155	0.126	0.065	0.145	0.120	0.124
Generation 3.0	0.717***	0.221			0.714**	0.226	0.371+	0.194	0.637**	0.221	0.308	0.190
Generation 3.5	0.400*	0.195			0.397*	0.201	0.326+	0.171	0.337+	0.196	0.279+	0.167
Unauthorized background			-0.100	0.135	-0.009	0.143	-0.019	0.122	0.144	0.143	0.106	0.122
Age							0.057***	0.007			0.052***	0.007
Enrolled in school							-0.034	0.090			-0.116	0.090
Not working (ref.)												
Works full time							0.828***	0.104			0.806***	0.101
Works part time							0.234+	0.139			0.183	0.136
Years of education									0.103***	0.021	0.088***	0.019
Constant	9.849	0.085	9.958***	0.049	9.852***	0.097	7.589***	0.223	8.504***	0.292	6.633***	0.298
R-squared	0.031		0.001		0.034		0.309		0.077		0.341	

Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

Note: The 1.5 generation is the reference category.

*** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$; + $p < .10$

Table 5.6 OLS Coefficients from Models of Annual Income (Natural Log), Regressed on Immigrant Generation, Migration-Status Background, and Control Variables, Mexican American Women, Aged Twenty to Forty, Los Angeles, 2004

Variable	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4		Model 5		Model 6	
	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE
Generation 1.5												
Generation 2.0	0.201 ⁺	0.115			0.182	0.116	0.274 ^{**}	0.101	0.028	0.111	0.149	0.097
Generation 2.5	0.406 ^{**}	0.145			0.369 [*]	0.148	0.302 [*]	0.127	0.346 [*]	0.140	0.289 [*]	0.120
Generation 3.0	0.792 ^{**}	0.280			0.755 ^{**}	0.281	0.635 ^{**}	0.242	0.568 [*]	0.266	0.467 [*]	0.229
Generation 3.5	0.326	0.215			0.289	0.217	0.253	0.186	0.200	0.205	0.178	0.176
Unauthorized background			-0.311 ⁺	0.162	-0.190	0.166	-0.159	0.143	0.095	0.161	0.069	0.139
Age							0.063 ^{***}	0.007			0.059 ^{***}	0.007
Enrolled in school							-0.083	0.093			-0.172 ⁺	0.089
Not working												
Works full-time							0.629 ^{***}	0.097			0.522 ^{***}	0.093
Works part-time							0.195	0.128			0.105	0.122
Years of education									0.142 ^{***}	0.02	0.122 ^{***}	0.018
Constant	9.506 ^{***}	0.089	9.742 ^{***}	0.051	9.542 ^{***}	0.095	7.349 ^{***}	0.242	7.702 ^{***}	0.273	5.999 ^{***}	0.300
R-squared	0.031		0.009		0.037		0.301		0.148		0.378	

Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

Note: The 1.5 generation is the reference category.

*** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$; + $p < .10$

Table 5.7 OLS Coefficients from Models of Annual Income (Natural Log), Regressed on Ethnoracial and Generation Group, Migration-Status Background, and Control Variables, Mexican American Men, Aged Twenty to Forty, Los Angeles, 2004

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6
Non-Hispanic White						
1.5 Generation Mexican	-0.427***	-0.424**	-0.357**	-0.226+	-0.269*	-0.237*
2.0 Generation Mexican	-0.392***	-0.391***	-0.095	-0.273**	-0.281**	-0.017
2.5 Generation Mexican	-0.315*	-0.314*	-0.207+	-0.203	-0.207	-0.123
3.0 Generation Mexican	0.290	0.290	0.019	0.360+	0.363+	0.080
3.5 Generation Mexican	-0.027	-0.027	-0.025	0.061	0.064	0.048
Unauthorized background		-0.009	-0.020		0.154	0.109
Age			0.057***			0.051***
Enrolled in school			-0.005			-0.086
Not working (ref.)						
Working full time			0.728***			0.696***
Working part time			0.014			-0.035
Years of education				0.107***	0.110***	0.090***
Constant	10.277***	10.277***	8.039***	8.736***	8.683***	6.966***
R-squared	0.044	0.044	0.304	0.097	0.098	0.338

Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

Note: Non-Hispanic whites are the reference category.

*** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$; + $p < .10$.

Table 5.8 OLS Coefficients from Models of Annual Income (Natural Log), Regressed on Ethnoracial and Generation Group, Migration-Status Background, and Control Variables, Mexican American Women, Aged Twenty to Forty, Los Angeles, 2004

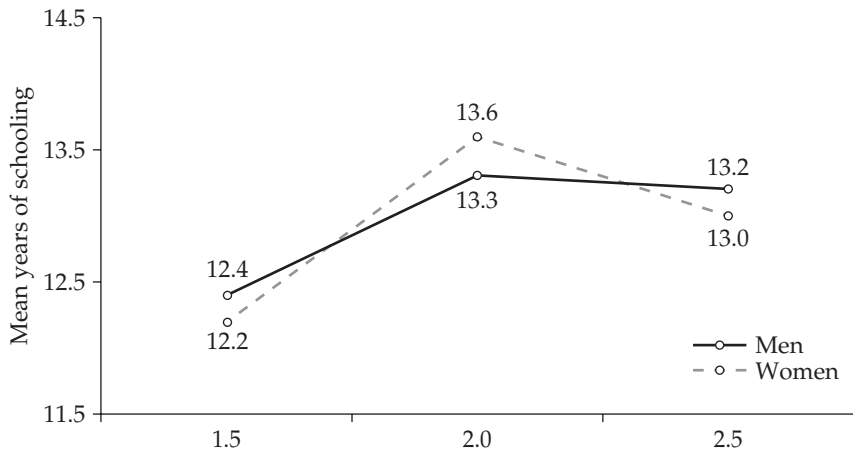
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6
Non-Hispanic White						
1.5 Generation Mexican	-0.259*	-0.222 ⁺	-0.152	0.029	0.022	0.033
2.0 Generation Mexican	-0.058	-0.040	0.089	0.080	0.077	0.177 ⁺
2.5 Generation Mexican	0.147	0.147	0.152	0.371**	0.373**	0.328**
3.0 Generation Mexican	0.533 ⁺	0.533 ⁺	0.482 ⁺	0.622*	0.623*	0.541*
3.5 Generation Mexican	0.067	0.067	0.092	0.237	0.238	0.220
Unauthorized background		-0.190	-0.153		0.045	0.021
Age			0.049***			0.045***
Enrolled in school			-0.101			-0.165*
Not working (ref.)						
Working full-time			0.762***			0.680***
Working part-time			0.176*			0.095
Years of education				0.117***	0.117***	0.093***
Constant	9.764***	9.764***	7.842***	8.017***	8.003***	6.669***
R-squared	0.023	0.025	0.264	0.098	0.098	0.307

Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

Note: Non-Hispanic whites are the reference category.

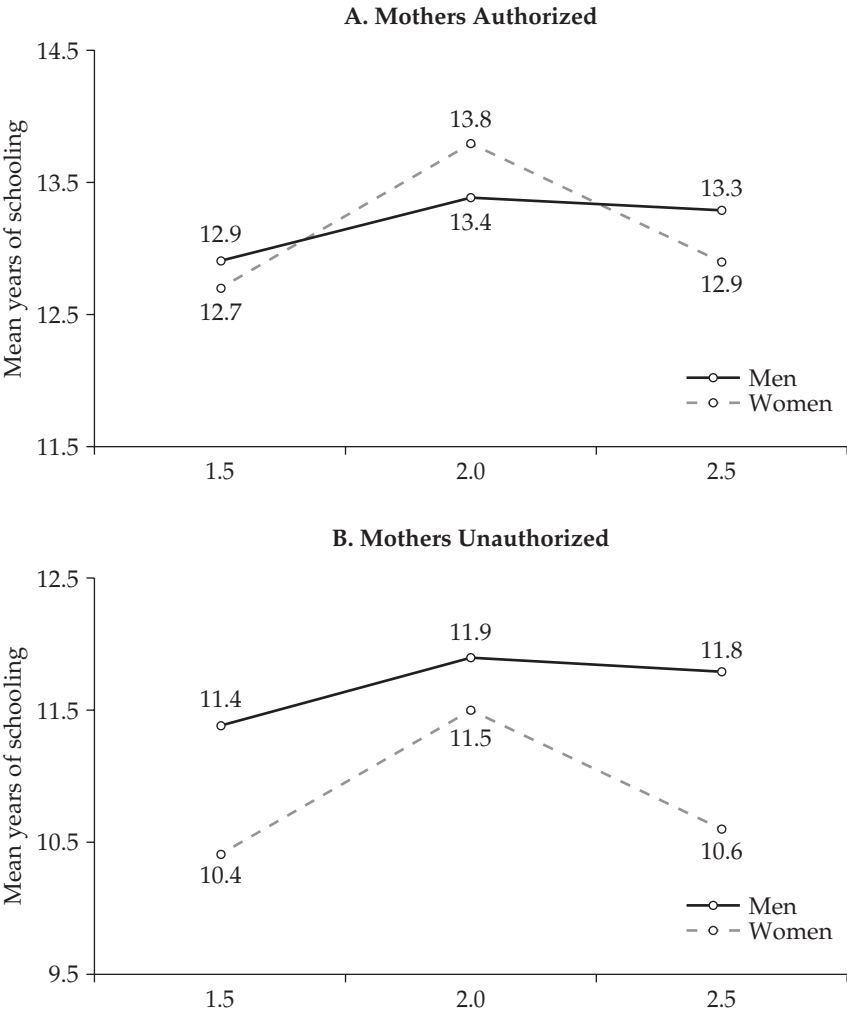
*** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$; ⁺ $p < .10$.

Figure 5.1 Age-Adjusted Years of Schooling Completed by Mexican Americans, Aged Twenty to Forty, by Generation and Gender, Los Angeles, 2004



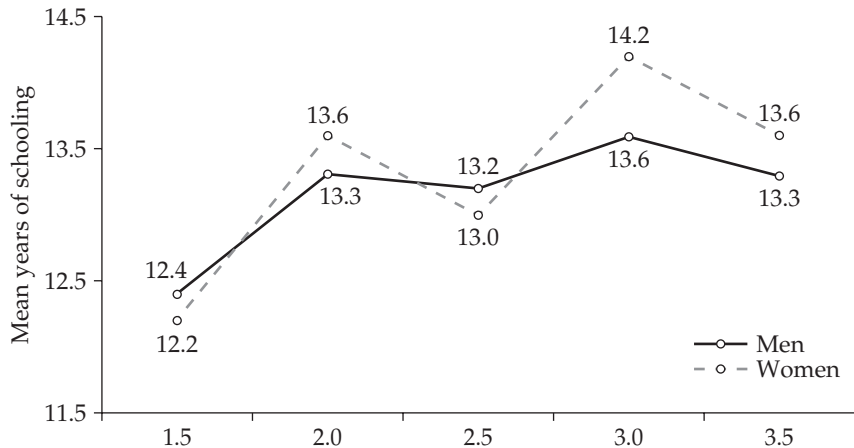
Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

Figure 5.2 Age-Adjusted Years of Schooling Across Two Generations of Mexican Americans, Aged Twenty to Forty, by Generation and Migration-Status Background, Los Angeles, 2004



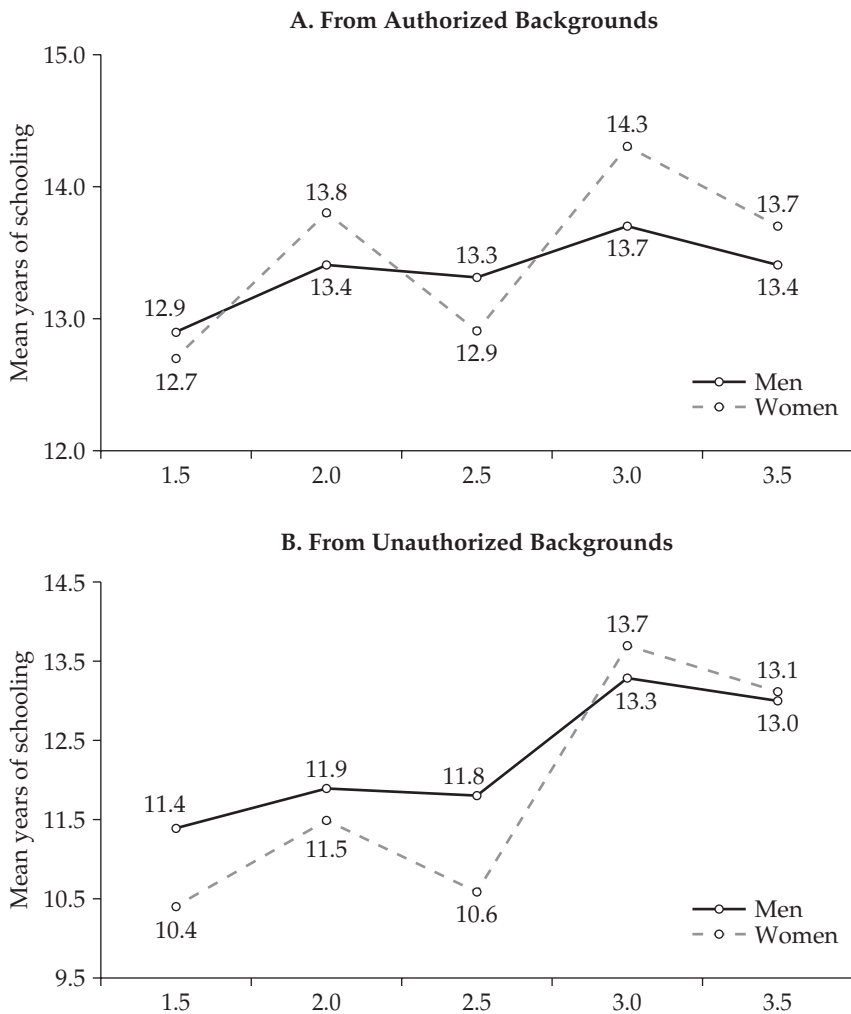
Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

Figure 5.3 Age-Adjusted Years of Schooling Completed by Mexican Americans, Aged Twenty to Forty, by Generation, Los Angeles, 2004



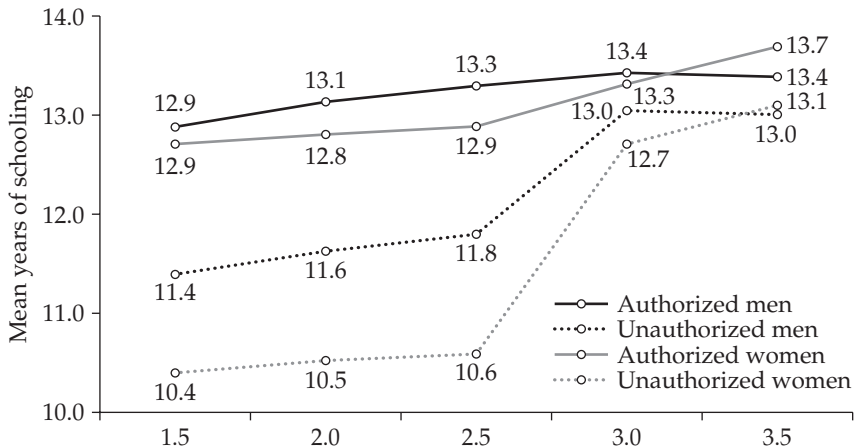
Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

Figure 5.4 Age-Adjusted Years of Schooling Across Three Generations of Mexican Americans, Aged Twenty to Forty, by Migration-Status Background, Los Angeles, 2004



Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

Figure 5.5 Average Educational Attainment, Mexican-Origin Adults, by Gender, Generation, and Mother's Migration-Status Background, Los Angeles, 2004



Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

Note: Adjusted for age and ethnic density differences between generations.

Table 6.1 Neighborhood-Level Integration and Educational Attainment, by Generation and Area of Residence, for Mexican American Respondents and for Metropolitan Los Angeles (percentage)

Characteristic	Area	Generation			Total for Metro Los Angeles
		1.5	2	3	
Mean percentage below poverty line	Five-county total	21.9	19.1*	15.3**	15.6
	L.A., Orange, Ventura	23.3	19.3*	14.6**	15.8
	Inland Empire	16.6	18.4	16.8	15.0
Mean percentage high school diploma or more	Five-county total	55.1	59.7	69.9**	73.0
	L.A., Orange, Ventura	51.9	57.6	69.7**	72.6
	Inland Empire	66.9	66.0	70.3	74.6
Mean percentage bachelor's degree or more	Five-county total	11.8	13.5	18.2**	24.4
	L.A., Orange, Ventura	11.4	13.7	20.6**	26.3
	Inland Empire	13.0	12.7	12.9	16.3
Mean percentage non-Mexican	Five-county total	51.7	53.3	65.1**	69.7
	L.A., Orange, Ventura	49.7	52.1	66.3**	69.8
	Inland Empire	59.3	56.9	62.5	69.4

Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011) and U.S. Bureau of the Census (2000a, 2000b).

*Significantly different from the 1.5 generation at the .05 level.

**Significantly different from the 2nd generation at the .05 level.

Table 6.2 Structural and Mobility Change in Neighborhood Ethnicity and Education Level since Respondent's Youth, by Generation and Part of Metropolitan Los Angeles

Variable	Generation		
	1.5	2	3
Change in level of neighborhood integration (percentage of non-Mexicans) since age twelve			
A. Total percentage-point change	-6.4	-4.5	-4.1
Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura counties	-8.0	-4.2	-2.5
Riverside and San Bernardino counties	-0.2	-5.3	-8.2
B. Percentage-point change owing to inflows of persons of Mexican origin into childhood neighborhood	-9.2	-8.5	-10.6
Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura counties	-9.1	-7.5	-9.9
Riverside and San Bernardino counties	-9.7	-11.9	-12.2
C. Percentage-point change owing to moving to new neighborhood	2.8	4.0	6.5
Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura counties	1.1	3.2	7.4
Riverside and San Bernardino counties	9.0	6.9	4.1
Change in neighborhood percentage of high school graduates since age twelve			
D. Total percentage-point change	2.9	4.3	4.9
Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura counties	1.2	3.8	5.7
Riverside and San Bernardino counties	9.6	6.3	2.7
E. Percentage-point change owing to influx of less educated people into childhood neighborhood	-2.2	-0.7	-0.2
Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura counties	-2.3	-0.5	-0.1
Riverside and San Bernardino counties	-1.5	-1.3	-0.6
F. Percentage-point change in level of high school graduates owing to moving	5.1	5.0	5.1
Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura counties	3.5	4.2	5.8
Riverside and San Bernardino counties	11.2	7.6	3.3

Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011) and Census CD (2002).

Table 6.3 OLS Coefficients of Models of Neighborhood Poverty Rate Regressed on Generation, Family Disadvantage, and Respondent Characteristics, Mexican American Adults, Aged Twenty to Forty, Metropolitan Los Angeles, 2004

Characteristic	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Generation				
1.5 (reference)				
2	-3.041***	-2.431***	-1.004	-0.035
3	-6.342***	-5.555***	-2.474**	-1.383
Ascribed characteristics				
Age	-0.193***	-0.186***	-0.159***	-.033
Female	0.307	0.406	0.401	0.473
Family disadvantage				
Unauthorized background		2.731***	3.230***	0.512
Respondent sends remittances			1.825***	2.155***
Parents speak poor English			3.218***	2.710***
Achieved characteristics				
Living with parents				-0.757
Married				-2.384***
Has children				-0.034
Household income (000s)				-0.054***
Finished high school or vocational school				-3.916***
At least some college				-4.263***
Has stocks, bonds, or retirement plan				-1.961**
Constant	27.308***	26.271***	22.371***	27.214***
R-squared	0.053	.059	0.081	0.177
N	1,056	1,056	1,056	1,056

Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011) and U.S. Bureau of the Census (2000b).
 * $p < .10$, ** $p < .05$, *** $p < .01$, one-tailed test.

Table 6.4 OLS Regression of Neighborhood Education Level on Generation, Family Disadvantage, and Respondent Characteristics, Mexican American Adults, Aged Twenty to Forty, Metropolitan Los Angeles, 2004

Characteristic	High School Diploma				Bachelor's Degree			
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Generation								
1.5 (reference)								
2	5.203***	4.412***	2.060	0.641	2.020***	1.535**	0.807	0.039
3	14.037***	13.016***	7.850***	5.926***	5.964***	5.338***	3.714***	2.543**
Ascribed characteristics								
Age	0.524***	0.516***	0.476***	0.189*	0.281***	0.276***	0.265***	0.111*
Female	-0.970	-1.099	-1.102	-0.964	-0.752	-0.831	-0.835	-0.519
Family disadvantage								
Unauthorized background		-3.546**	-4.062**	-0.512		-2.173**	-2.242**	-0.474
Respondent sends remittances			-3.869***	-4.521***			-1.453**	-1.839**
Parents speak poor English			-4.809***	-3.779***			-1.342**	-0.671
Achieved characteristics								
Living with parents				-3.705**				-2.974***
Married				2.299*				0.794
Has children				-1.529				-1.995**
Household income (000s)				0.091***				0.054***
Finished high school or vocational school				5.698***				3.076***
At least some college				6.402***				3.412***
Stocks, bonds, or retirement plan				2.373**				0.179
Constant	40.576***	41.922***	48.298***	46.563***	4.085**	4.910***	6.867***	7.667***
R-squared	0.087	0.090	0.107	0.179	0.061	0.050	0.071	0.147
N	1,056	1,056	1,056	1,056	1,056	1,056	1,056	1,056

Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011) and U.S. Bureau of the Census (2000b).

* $p < .10$, ** $p < .05$, *** $p < .01$, one-tailed test.

Table 6.5 OLS Regression Coefficients of Percentage Non-Mexican in Neighborhood on Generation, Family Disadvantage, and Respondent Characteristics, Mexican American Adults, Aged Twenty to Forty, Metropolitan Los Angeles, 2004

Characteristic	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Generation				
1.5 (reference)				
2	2.180	1.474	-0.262	-1.236
3	12.781***	11.870***	7.967***	6.318***
Ascribed characteristics				
Age	0.468***	0.460***	0.435***	0.180
Female	-1.563	-1.678	-1.691	-1.084
Family disadvantage				
Unauthorized background		-3.162	-3.234	-1.176
Respondent sends remittances			-3.728**	-4.319***
Parents speak poor English			-3.053*	-1.925
Achieved characteristics				
Living with parents				-6.649***
Married				-0.382
Has children				-3.750**
Household income (000s)				0.073***
Finished high school or vocational school				2.138
At least some college				4.138**
Has stocks, bonds, or retirement plan				0.719
Constant	39.032***	40.233***	44.889***	49.639***
R-squared	0.062	.064	0.073	0.118
N	1,056	1,056	1,056	1,056

Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011) and U.S. Bureau of the Census (2000b).

* $p < .10$, ** $p < .05$, *** $p < .01$, one-tailed test.

Table 6.6 Odds Ratios of Home Ownership, by Generation, Family Disadvantage, Respondent Characteristics, and Region of Residence, Mexican American Adults, Aged Twenty to Forty, Metropolitan Los Angeles, 2004

Characteristic	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6
Generation						
1.5	1.173	1.399	1.454	1.763	1.544	1.305
2	1.146	1.205	1.167	1.209	1.082	1.096
3 (reference)						
Ascribed characteristics						
Age	1.144***	1.141***	1.139***	1.103***	1.104***	1.106***
Female	0.993	0.966	0.993	0.981	1.026	1.023
Family disadvantage/advantage						
Unauthorized background		0.546***	0.729	0.951	0.954**	0.931
Respondent sends remittances			1.032	0.911	0.978	1.001
Parents speak poor English			1.203	1.290	1.366	1.390
Parents own home			2.021***	1.448*	1.418*	1.391*
Achieved characteristics						
Married				2.247***	2.115***	2.204***
Has children				1.800***	1.811***	1.783**
Household income (000s)				1.016***	1.016***	1.016***
Finished high school or vocational school				1.047	1.105	1.175
At least some college				1.361	1.413	1.453
Has stocks, bonds, or retirement plan				1.583*	1.616*	1.685**
Residence						
Moved to Inland Empire					3.545***	1.335
Moved to Inland Empire * 1.5 generation						9.652**
Moved to Inland Empire * 2.0 generation						1.293
Constant	-4.712***	-4.619***	-5.127***	-6.317***	-6.432***	0.034***
-2 log likelihood	968.584	961.541	943.953	835.082	817.408	807.659
N	786	786	786	786	786	786

Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

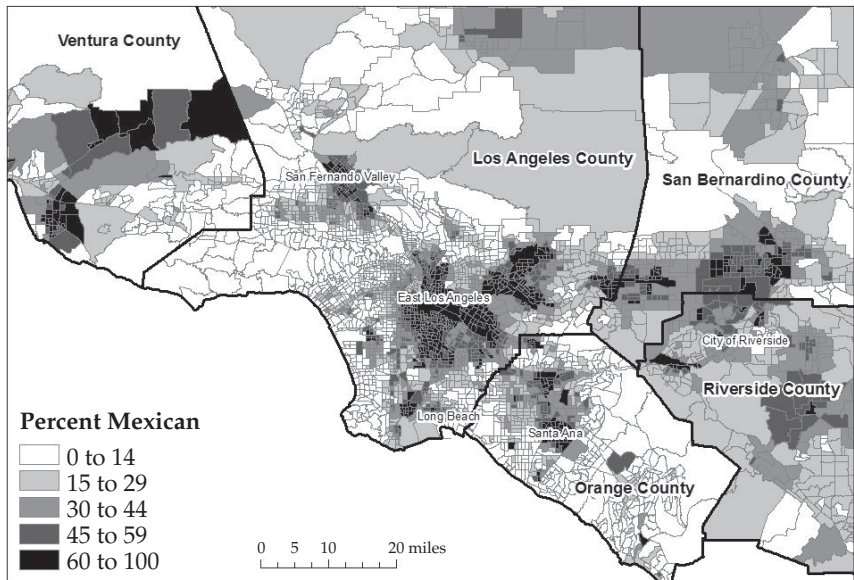
* $p < .10$, ** $p < .05$, *** $p < .01$, one-tailed test.

Table 6.7 Homeownership Rates, Mexican American Adults, Aged Twenty to Forty, by Generation, Residence, and Place of Origin, Metropolitan Los Angeles, 2004

Generation	Owns Home in L.A./Orange/ Ventura Counties, Grew Up in						Owns Home in Inland Empire, Grew Up in					
	L.A., Orange, or Ventura County		Inland Empire		Outside metro L.A.		Inland Empire		L.A., Orange, or Ventura County		Outside metro L.A.	
		<i>N</i>		<i>N</i>		<i>N</i>		<i>N</i>		<i>N</i>		<i>N</i>
1.5	26.1	207	0.0	2	22.7	22	39.3	28	80.0	25	42.9	7
2	22.9	380	0.0	6	28.0	25	18.0	78	48.9	45	52.6	19
3	35.0	120	25.0	4	19.0	21	23.5	51	50.0	8	37.5	8

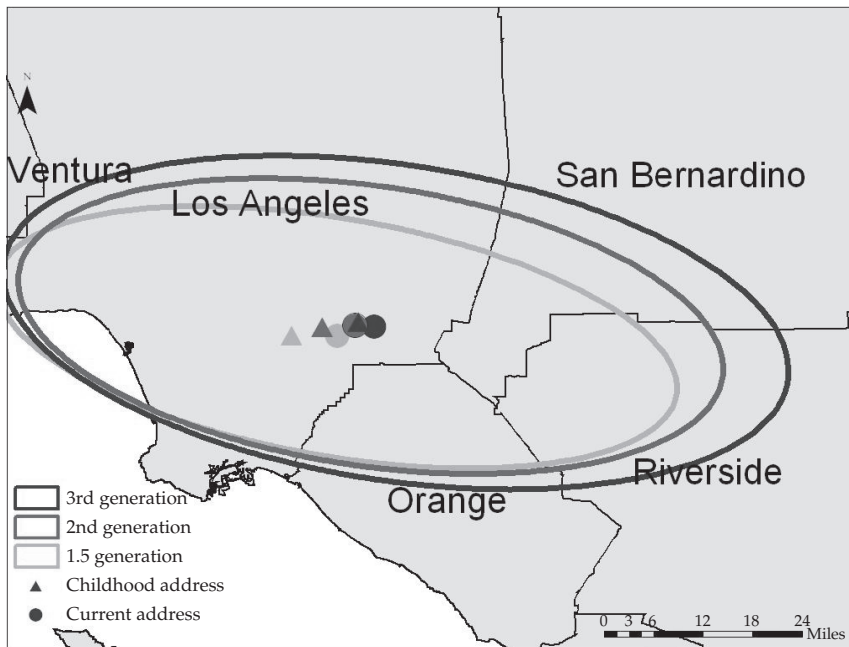
Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

Figure 6.1 Concentration of Mexican-Origin Population in 2000
in the Five-County Area of Metropolitan Los Angeles
(percentage)



Source: Adapted from U.S. Bureau of the Census 2000a.

Figure 6.2 Dispersion of Childhood and Current Residence of the Mexican-Origin Population, by Generation, Metropolitan Los Angeles, 2004



Source: Adapted from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011) and Census CD (2002).

Table 7.1 Means and Standard Deviations of Sociocultural Indicators, Mexican American Adults and Non-Hispanic Whites, Aged Twenty to Forty, by Generation and Gender, Los Angeles, 2004

	1.0		1.5		2.0		2.5		3.0		3.5		Non-Hispanic White	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Prefers English at home	0.02	0.13	0.39	0.49	0.57	0.50	0.80	0.40	0.95	0.23	0.99	0.12	0.99	0.25
Speaks Spanish very well	0.98	0.13	0.61	0.50	0.56	0.50	0.35	0.48	0.13	0.34	0.03	0.17	0.00	0.05
Watches Spanish TV less than weekly	0.11	0.32	0.24	0.43	0.37	0.48	0.55	0.50	0.79	0.41	0.93	0.26	0.80	0.40
Ethnicity not important	0.08	0.27	0.13	0.34	0.16	0.37	0.15	0.35	0.32	0.47	0.26	0.44	0.33	0.47
Non-Catholic	0.14	0.35	0.28	0.45	0.35	0.48	0.39	0.49	0.39	0.50	0.57	0.50	0.82	0.38
Attends religious services twice a year or less	0.18	0.39	0.18	0.39	0.22	0.41	0.25	0.44	0.32	0.47	0.34	0.48	—	—
Ethnicity of marriage partner not important	0.71	0.45	0.81	0.40	0.82	0.39	0.83	0.38	0.84	0.37	0.93	0.26	0.92	0.28
Has non-Hispanic white spouse ^a	0.02	0.15	0.08	0.27	0.10	0.30	0.20	0.40	0.23	0.43	0.42	0.50	0.75	0.43
Number of children ever born ^b	2.27	1.35	1.67	1.35	1.29	1.40	1.71	1.45	1.92	1.75	1.14	1.14	0.84	1.14
<i>N</i>	125		308		456		171		38		68		402	

Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

^aRestricted to persons who are married or partnered; sample sizes by generation are: 94 (1.0), 176 (1.5), 199 (2.0), 85 (2.5), 26 (3.0) & 33 (3.5).

^bRestricted to women; sample sizes by generation are: 54 (1.0), 155 (1.5), 230 (2.0), 85 (2.5), 13 (3.0), 35 (3.5).

Table 7.2 Intercorrelations for Sociocultural Indicators, Mexican American Adults, Aged Twenty to Forty, Los Angeles, 2004

Indicator	Means	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
A Prefers English at home	0.60	1.000								
B Speaks Spanish very well	0.46	-0.158	1.000							
C Watches Spanish TV less than weekly	0.41	0.421	-0.227	1.000						
D Non-Catholic	0.35	0.134	-0.013	0.140	1.000					
E Attends religious services twice a year or less	0.22	0.072	-0.082	0.060	-0.023	1.000				
F Ethnicity not important	0.16	0.092	-0.096	0.123	0.081	0.051	1.000			
G Ethnicity of marriage partner not important	0.82	0.057	-0.062	0.044	0.075	0.048	0.094	1.000		
H Has non-Hispanic white spouse ^a	0.07	0.192	-0.035	0.160	0.073	0.028	0.036	0.065	1.000	
I Number of children ever born ^b	1.14	-0.030	0.058	-0.057	-0.093	-0.116	-0.013	-0.041	0.042	1.000

Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

^aRestricted to persons who are married or partnered; sample sizes by generation are: 94 (1.0), 176 (1.5), 199 (2.0), 85 (2.5), 26 (3.0) & 33 (3.5).

^bRestricted to women; sample sizes by generation are: 54 (1.0), 155 (1.5), 230 (2.0), 85 (2.5), 13 (3.0), 35 (3.5).

Table 7.3 OLS Regression Coefficients from Models of Sociocultural Incorporation Indicators Regressed on Immigrant Generation, Migration-Status Background, and Control Variables, Mexican-Origin Adults, Aged Twenty to Forty, Los Angeles, 2004

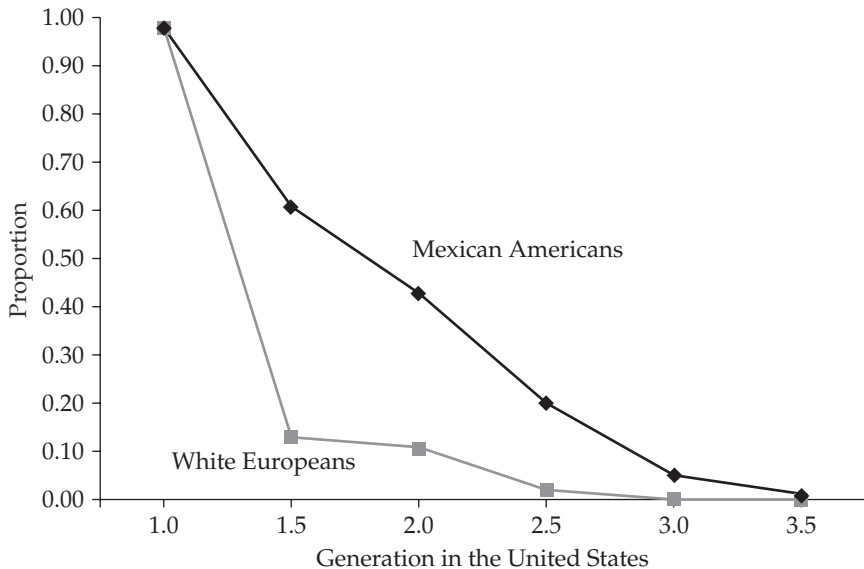
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1.5 Gen (reference)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.0 Gen	0.143***	-0.001	0.113**	0.040	0.043	0.043	-0.002	-0.005	0.109
2.5 Gen	0.350***	-0.226***	0.296***	0.101*	0.088*	0.020	0.020	0.043+	0.175
3.0 Gen	0.462***	-0.465***	0.519***	0.113	0.164*	0.181**	0.035	0.082+	0.507
3.5 Gen	0.525***	-0.555***	0.667***	0.281***	0.178**	0.138**	0.115	0.144***	-0.294
Unauthorized background	-0.147**	-0.203**	0.016	-0.028	0.065	0.021	-0.003	-0.014	0.076
Age	0.007*	0.001	0.001	-0.007**	-0.003	0.004+	-0.003	0.005***	0.108***
Education	0.022***	0.020*	0.017**	0.011	-0.001	0.001	0.006	0.009*	-0.174***
Number of siblings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.030+
Constant	-0.039	0.274*	-0.014	0.362**	0.277*	0.008	0.822***	-0.194**	0.484
R-Squared	0.173	0.125	0.150	0.033	0.016	0.018	0.010	0.054	0.300

Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

Note: A: Prefers English at home; B: speaks Spanish very well; C: watches Spanish TV infrequently; D: non-Catholic; E: infrequent religious attendance; F: ethnic identity not important; G: not important to marry same race/ethnicity; H: non-Hispanic white spouse; I: number of children ever born.

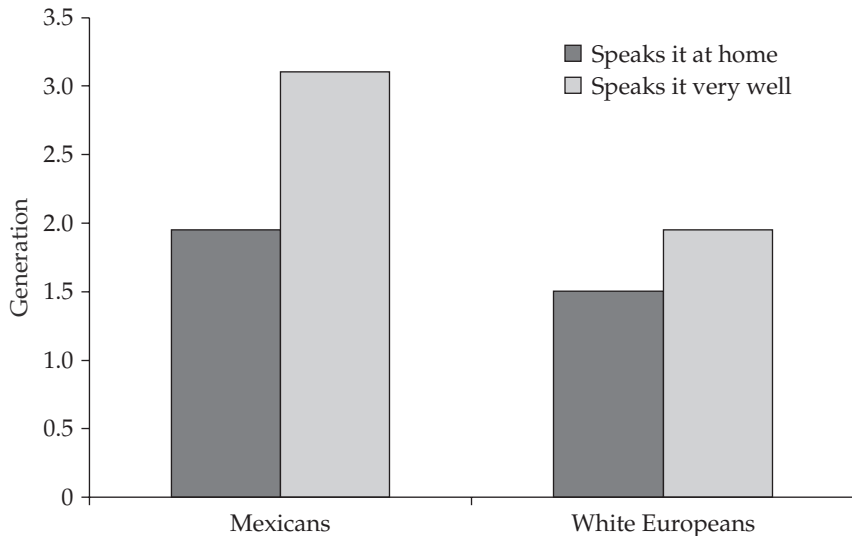
*** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$; + $p < .10$.

Figure 7.1 Fluency in Mother Tongue, Mexican Americans and White Europeans, by Generation



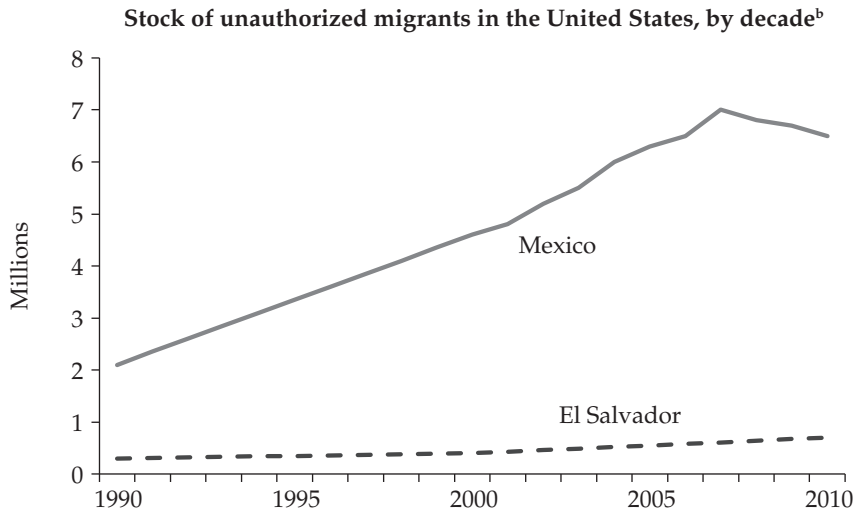
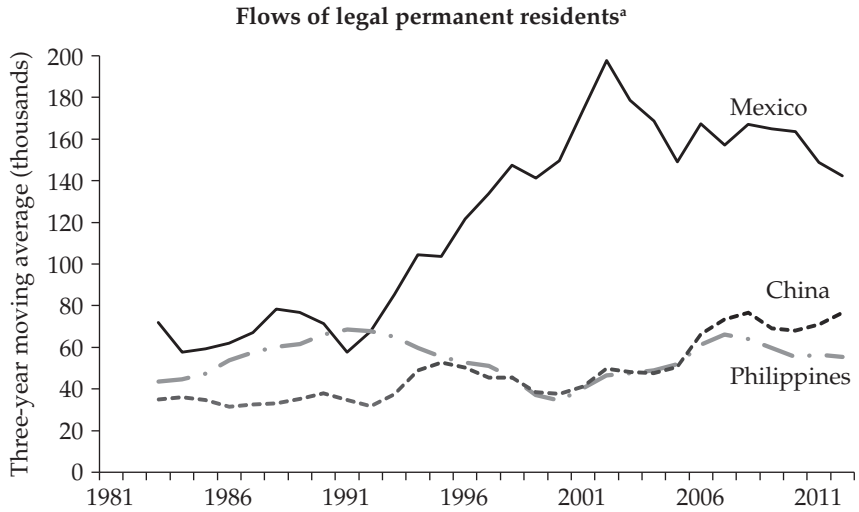
Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

Figure 7.2 Average Life Expectancy of Native Language of Mexican-Origin and White European-Origin Americans, by Generation



Source: Adapted from Rumbaut, Massey, and Bean (2006).

Figure 8.1 Legal Permanent Residency and Unauthorized Migration from Mexico and from Countries of Next Largest Migration, 1981 to 2010

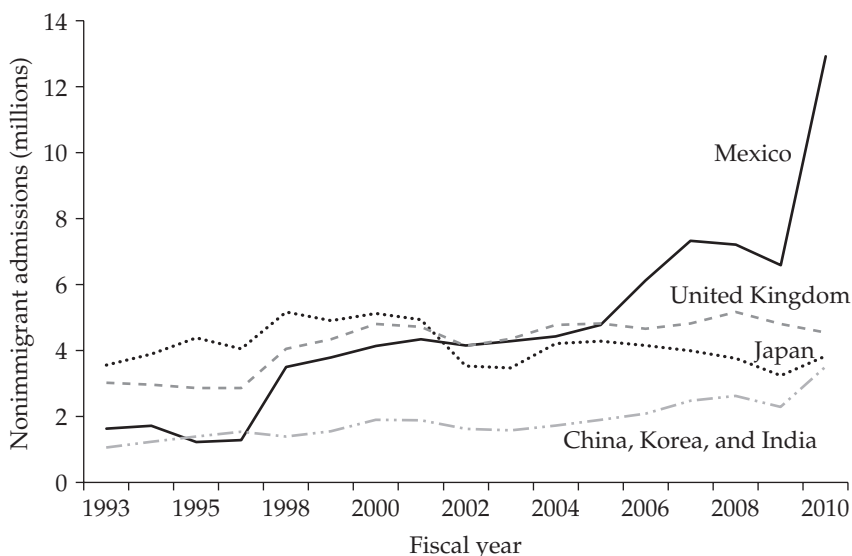


Sources: Hoefler, Rytina, and Baker (2011); Passel and Cohn (2011); Passel, Van Hook, and Bean (2004); U.S. Department of Homeland Security (2003, 2009, 2012); U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (1987, 1994, 1999). Adapted from figure 1 in Bean, Bachmeier, Brown, Van Hook, and Leach 2014.

^aExcludes persons legalized under the provisions of the 1986 Immigration Control and Reform Act (IRCA).

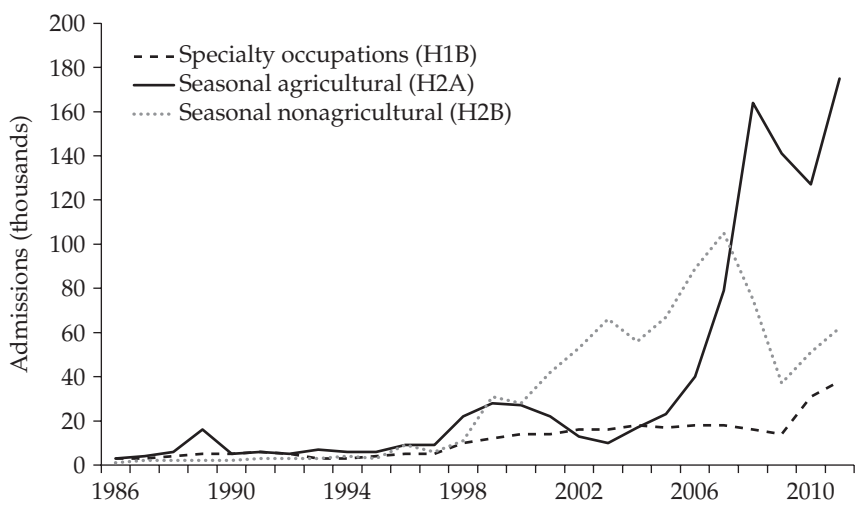
^bAnnual estimates are shown for Mexicans between 2000 and 2010.

Figure 8.2 Nonimmigrant Admissions to the United States from Japan, Mexico, and the United Kingdom and from China-Korea-India, 1993 to 2009



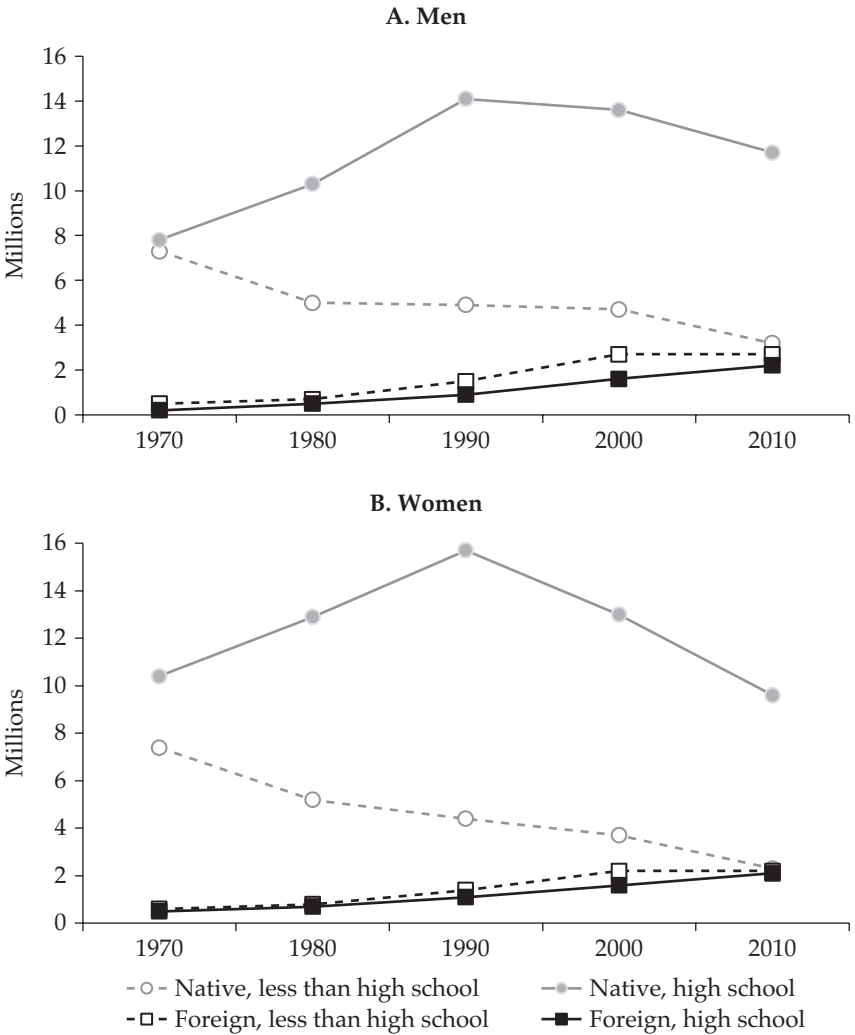
Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics. Adapted from figure 2 in Bean, Bachmeier, Brown, Van Hook, and Leach (2014). Note: I-94 only.

Figure 8.3 Temporary Mexican Worker Admissions to the United States, by Visa Type, 1986 to 2011



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics. Adapted from figure 3 in Bean, Bachmeier, Brown, Van Hook, and Leach (2014).

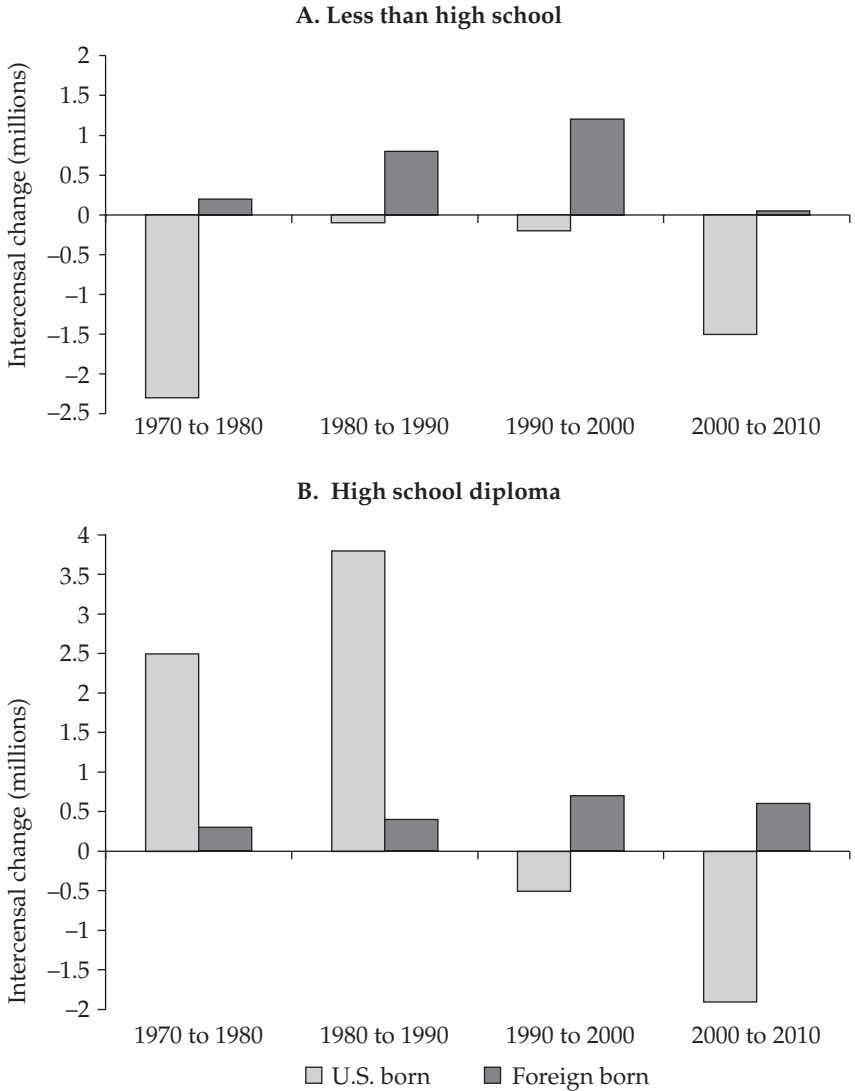
Figure 8.4 Trends in the Education Background of the Less-Skilled U.S. Workforce, Aged Twenty-five to Forty-four, by Gender and Nativity, 1970 to 2010



Source: Adapted from Bean, Leach et al. (2011); Decennial U.S. Census Public-Use Micro-Data for 1970 to 2000 and 2010 American Community Survey Data, Ruggles et al. (2010).

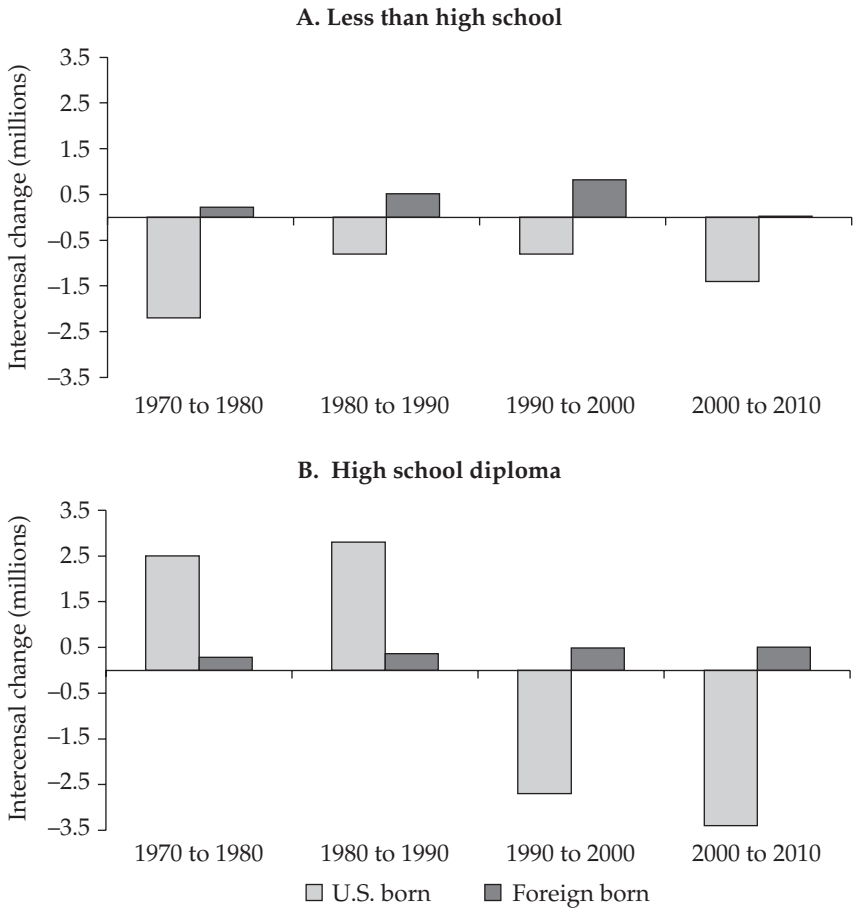
Figure 8.5

Change in the Number of Males in the Less-Skilled U.S. Workforce, Aged Twenty-five to Forty-four, by Nativity, Education Background, and Decade, 1970 to 2010



Source: Decennial U.S. Census Public-Use Micro-Data for 1970 to 2000 and 2010 American Community Survey Data, Ruggles et al. (2010).

Figure 8.6 Change in the Number of Females in the Less-Skilled U.S. Workforce, Aged Twenty-five to Forty-four, by Nativity, Education Background, and Decade, 1970 to 2010



Source: Decennial U.S. Census Public-Use Micro-Data for 1970 to 2000 and 2010 American Community Survey Data, Ruggles et al. (2010).

Note: While the broad preference categories that existed under the McCarran-Walter Act privileged highly skilled immigrants, the Hart-Celler Act emphasized family reunification criteria as the fundamental bases for immigrant entry. Four of the top five preference categories gave priority to the reunification of families and amounted to nearly three-fourths of the slots (Zollberg 2006). In addition, the law added parents of adult U.S. citizens to the list of immigrants not subject to numerical limitations (Keely 1971). But family-based entries had now to occur within the framework of overall limits. Notably, the new Western Hemisphere cap of 120,000 was less than the average annual migration then occurring from the region. A ceiling of 120,000 visas per year was placed on the total number of legal immigration admissions, which included legal migrants from Mexico.

Appendix Table B.1 Indicators of Incorporation among Second-Generation Mexican American Adults, Aged Twenty to Forty, Los Angeles, 2004

Dimension	Indicator	Operational Definition
Economic	Education	Years of completed schooling
	Health insurance	Has job-related health insurance (dummy coded)
Cultural or linguistic	Income	Natural log of annual individual income
	Ethnicity unimportant	Does not place importance in maintaining ethnic group (dummy coded)
	Language loss	Does not speak parents' native language well (dummy coded)
	Speaks English at home	Prefers to speak English at home (dummy coded)
	Low ethnic-media usage	Does not partake of ethnic-specific media on a weekly basis (dummy coded)
Spatial	Nonreligious	Attends services fewer than two times annually (dummy coded)
	Ethnoracial composition of neighborhood	Percent U.S. born, non-Latino white in census tract, 2000
	Socioeconomic status of neighborhood	Median household income of census tract, 2000
Political	Pro-government intervention	Scale (low = unfavorable toward federal interventions, high = favorable)
	Political engagement	Scale (low = low engagement, high = high engagement)
	Voting	Voted in recent election (dummy coded)

Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

Appendix Table B.2 Means and Standard Deviations for Indicators of Incorporation among Second-Generation Mexican Americans, Aged Twenty to Forty, Los Angeles, 2004

	Los Angeles (<i>N</i> = 935)	
	Mean	SD
Economic		
Education	13.7	2.4
Health insurance	0.53	0.50
Income	8.2	3.8
Language-Culture		
Ethnicity unimportant	0.83	0.38
Language loss	0.33	0.47
English at home	0.69	0.43
No ethnic media	0.52	0.50
Nonreligious	0.36	0.48
Spatial		
Non-Hispanic whites in neighborhood	0.27	0.21
Median household income in tract	43,975	16,985
Political		
Pro-government intervention	4.4	1.2
Political engagement	0.0	1.0
Voted	0.38	0.48

Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

Note: See table B.1 for variable definitions.

Appendix Table B.3

Varimax-Rotated Factor Loadings from Principal Components Analysis of Indicators of Incorporation of Second-Generation Mexican Americans, Los Angeles, 2004

	Dimensions		
	Economic	Linguistic	Spatial
Education	0.537	0.037	0.348
Health insurance	0.576	-0.009	0.016
Income	0.515	0.057	-0.100
Ethnicity important	-0.073	0.218	0.053
Language loss	-0.001	-0.732	-0.110
English at home	0.119	0.741	0.026
Low ethnic media use	0.016	-0.722	-0.052
Nonreligious	-0.099	0.085	-0.099
Non-Hispanic whites in tract	0.076	0.051	0.847
Median household income of tract	-0.017	0.062	0.860
Pro-government intervention	-0.280	0.123	0.094
Political engagement	0.629	0.026	0.040
Voted	0.653	0.096	0.031

Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

Note: Loadings greater than or equal to |.400| in bold.

Appendix Table C.1

Prevalence of Education Beyond High School,
Mexican-Origin Women, Aged Twenty-five to Forty,
by Generation, United States, 2010 (percentage)

	Generation			3rd-Plus Deficit or Surplus	Exceeds or Falls Below Baseline
	1st	2nd	3rd-Plus		
1. Observed (2010 CPS)	23.0	53.0	50.0	-3.0	—
2. Baseline percentages	23.6	53.4	50.2	-3.2	-0.2
3. If everyone lived in Texas	23.6	53.0	47.7	-5.3	-2.1
4. If everyone lived in California	23.5	53.7	55.7	2.0	5.2
5. If there were no ethnic attrition	23.6	53.8	55.6	1.8	5.0
6. If there were no fertility gradient	23.6	54.6	51.6	-3.0	0.2
7. If there were constant immigration	23.3	52.7	51.6	-1.1	2.1
8. If there were no change in immigrant educational attainment	1.0	50.6	50.2	-0.4	2.8
9. If (4), (5), (6), (7), and (8) above	1.0	51.2	65.4	14.2	17.6

Source: March 2010 Current Population Survey; Bachmeier and Van Hook 2013.

Note: The observed results are based on the authors' analyses of the March 2010 Current Population Survey. The estimated results are based on projections of the Mexican-born population in the United States from 1940 to 2010 under varying assumptions about the effects of state of residence, ethnic attrition, the educational gradient in fertility, the level of Mexican immigration, and the level and educational attainment of Mexican immigrants (Bachmeier and Van Hook 2013).

Appendix Table D.1 Indicators of Early Political-Entry Incorporation Associated with Various Step-to-Citizenship Trajectories

Trajectory	Step-to-Citizenship Transitions					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Migrated to U.S. or Not ^a	Entered Legally or Not	Became an LPR ^b or Not	Naturalized Eventually or Not	Naturalized Quickly or Not	U.S. Born
Status unknown or never migrated to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unauthorized (or unknown) to unauthorized	1	0	0	0	0	0
Unauthorized (or unknown) to legal permanent resident	1	0	1	0	0	0
Authorized to legal permanent resident	1	1	1	0	0	0
Unauthorized (or unknown) to naturalized	1	0	1	1	0, 1	0
Authorized to naturalized	1	1	1	1	0, 1	0
U.S. born	1	1	1	1	1	1

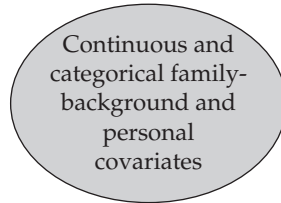
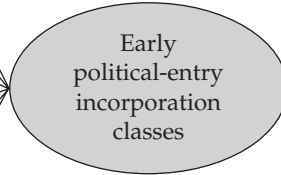
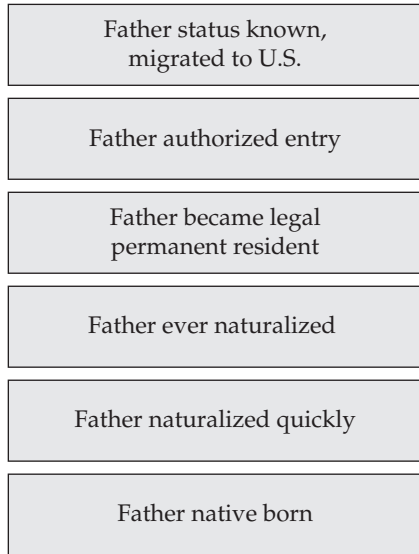
Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).

^a Also status unknown.

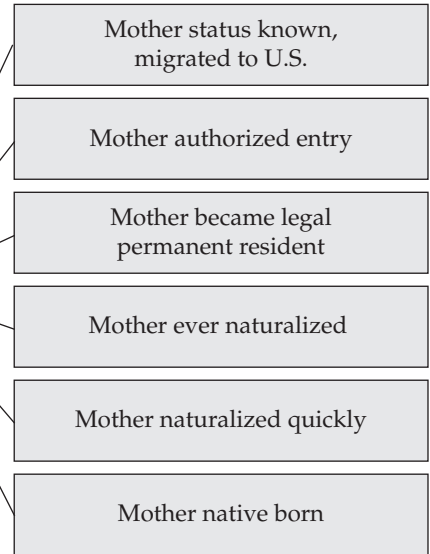
^b LPR = legal permanent resident.

Appendix Figure D.1 Latent Class Analysis Modeling Framework

Father's step-to-citizenship transition



Mother's step-to-citizenship transition



Source: Data from Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (see Bean, Leach et al. 2011).