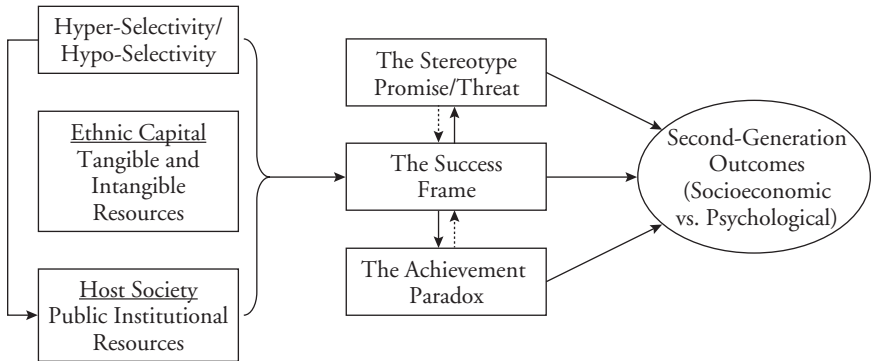


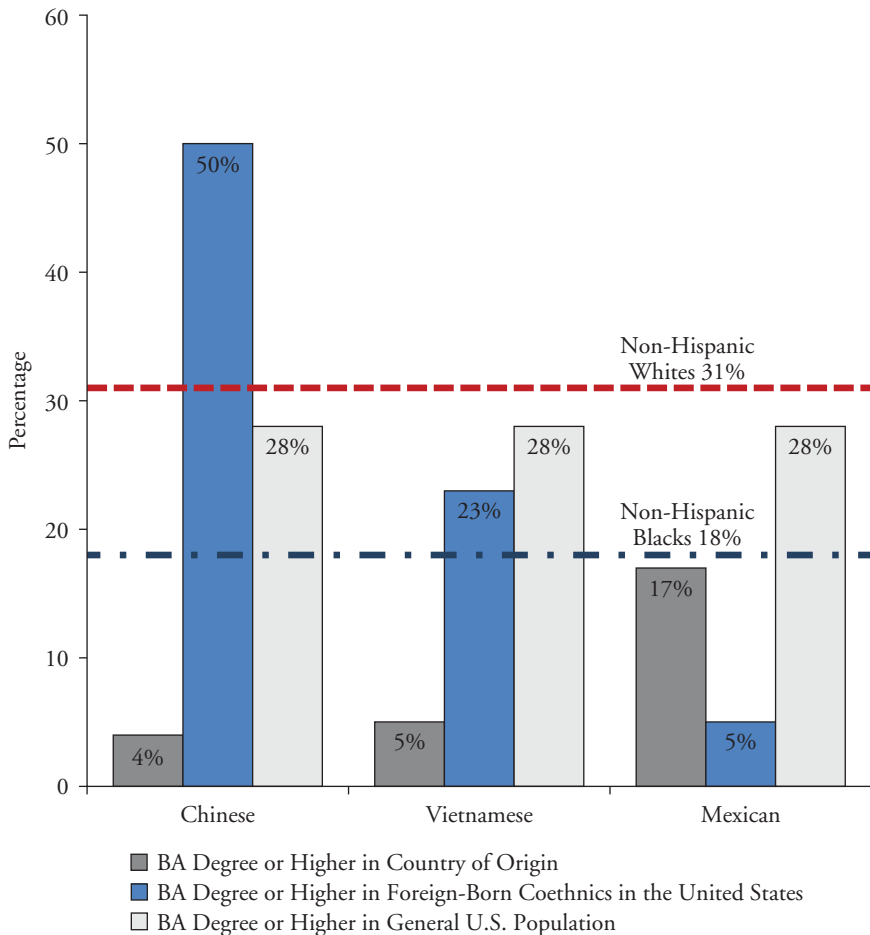
Figure 1.1 *Cultural Frames: An Analytical Model*



Source: Authors' conceptualization.

Figure 2.1

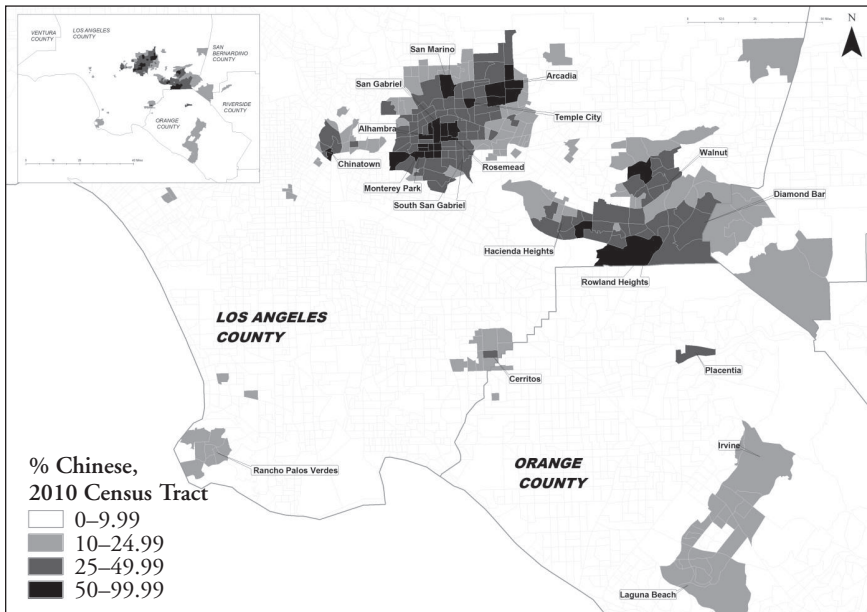
Immigrant Selectivity: Chinese, Vietnamese, and Mexican Immigrants Age Twenty-Five and Older with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher



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

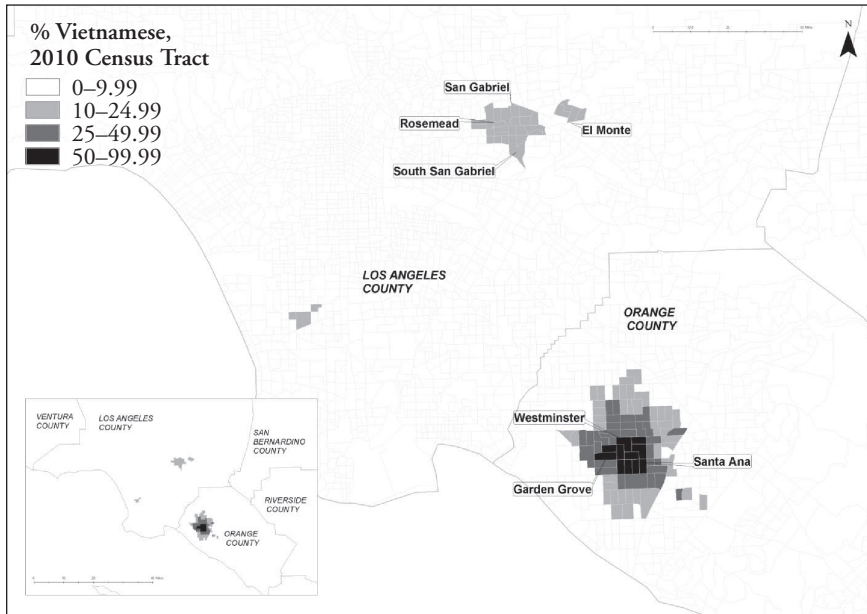
Figure 2.2

Geographic Distribution of the Chinese Population in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Region, 2010



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

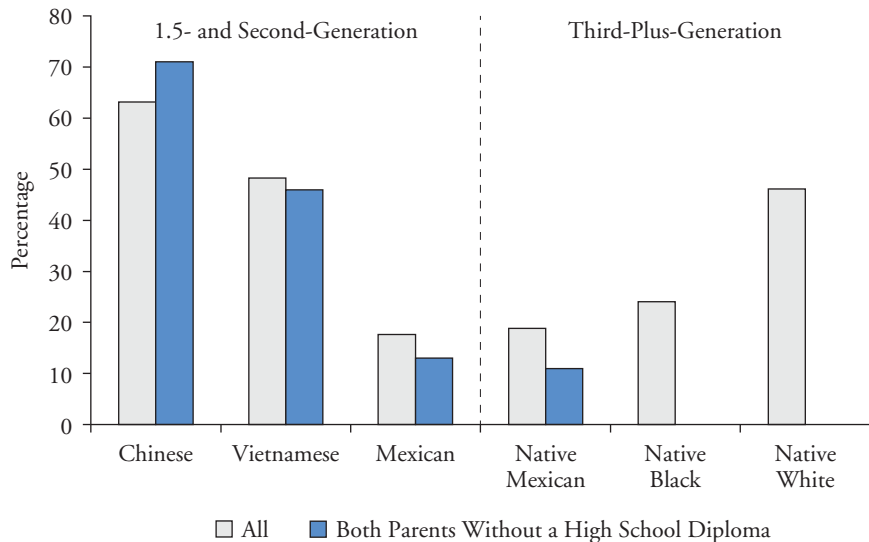
Figure 2.3 *Geographic Distribution of the Vietnamese Population in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Region, 2010*



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

Figure 2.4

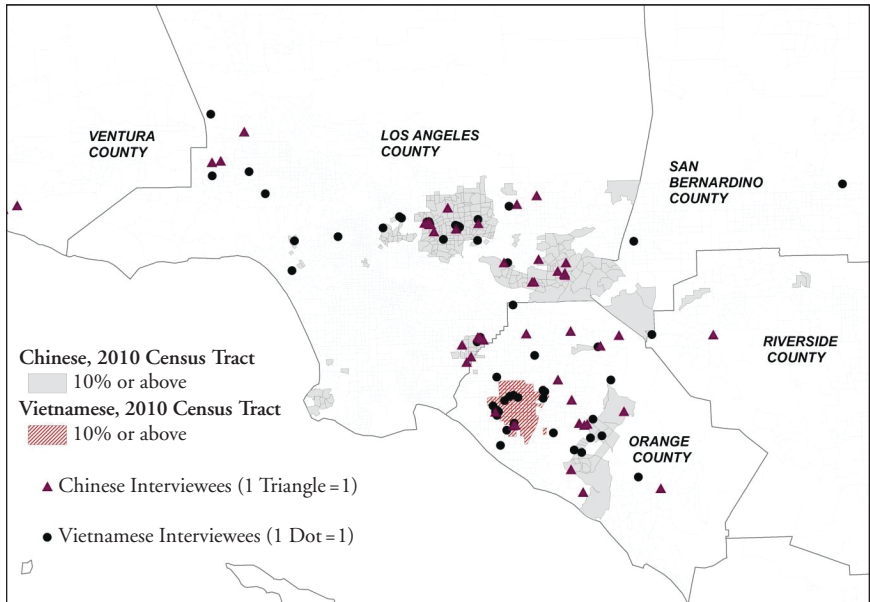
Holders of a Bachelor's Degree or Higher Among 1.5- and Second-Generation Chinese, Vietnamese, and Mexicans, as Well as Third-Plus-Generation Mexicans, Blacks, and Whites with Fathers and Mothers Who Do Not Have a High School Diploma



Source: Rumbaut et al. (2004).

Figure 2.5

Geographic Distribution of the Chinese and Vietnamese Interviewees in the L.A. Qualitative Study in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Region



Source: Lee and Zhou (2009). For more details of the study, see note 17, chapter 1.

Table 2.1 *Selected Characteristics of the New Second Generation in Los Angeles*

Characteristics	1.5- and Second-Generation			Third-Plus-Generation		
	Chinese	Vietnamese	Mexican	Mexican	Black	White
Demographic characteristics						
Female	43.5%	49.9%	49.7%	52.0%	53.7%	50.6%
1.5 generation	54.7	70.6	34.4	—	—	—
Second generation	45.3	29.4	65.6	—	—	—
Parental characteristics						
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
Neither parent with a high school diploma	6.0	12.0	30.3	9.3	1.7	0.7
Father with a bachelor's degree or higher	61.3	31.9	7.3	14.7	35.0	46.5
Mother with a bachelor's degree or higher	42.3	16.1	5.3	11.3	28.0	36.3
Parent ever been undocumented	1.0	0.6	10.4	—	—	—
Parent ever remitting money to home country	45.8	72.1	61.7	—	—	—

(Table continues on p. 40.)

Table 2.1 (Continued)

Characteristics	1.5- and Second-Generation			Third-Plus-Generation		
	Chinese	Vietnamese	Mexican	Mexican	Black	White
Family situation						
Parents own a home	86.5	58.8	62.8	73.1	67.5	89.2
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
Have college-educated siblings	76.4	69.9	30.0	35.6	41.4	52.9
Neighborhood environment						
Grew up where drugs are a big problem	3.0	7.0	22.9	14.0	22.7	6.4
Grew up where gang activity is a big problem	5.0	11.5	31.0	18.2	23.5	5.4
Grew up where crime is a big problem	4.0	8.0	22.5	16.2	21.5	6.6
Total in sample	400	401	844	400	401	402

Source: Rumbaut et al. (2004).

Table 2.2 *Mobility Outcomes of the New Second Generation in Los Angeles*

Outcomes	1.5- and Second-Generation			Third-Plus-Generation		
	Chinese	Vietnamese	Mexican	Mexican	Black	White
Median age	27.0%	25.0%	28.0%	29.0%	31.0%	30.0%
Positive outcomes						
Educational attainment						
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 degree(s)	21.6	10.5	5.0	4.3	5.2	14.3
Current school enrollment						
Currently enrolled in school	37.0	48.1	28.7	23.4	31.6	24.9
Vocational school	4.1	7.8	22.3	20.2	14.1	10.8
Community college	18.9	25.9	40.9	40.4	43.8	26.5
Four-year college	47.3	47.2	19.4	22.3	28.1	27.5
Graduate school	29.7	19.2	16.1	17.0	14.1	34.3
Negative outcomes						
Having children as a teen	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 in sample	400	401	844	400	401	402

Source: Rumbaut et al. (2004).

Table 2.3 *A Profile of Interviewees from the L.A. Qualitative Study*

	1.5- and Second- Generation Chinese	1.5- and Second- Generation Vietnamese	1.5- and Second- Generation Mexican ^a	Native-Born Black ^b	Native-Born White ^b
Male (number)	21	21	28	6	6
Mean age (year)	30.8	27.9	33.5	38	38
Generation (number)					
1.5 generation	20	21	26	—	—
Second generation	21	20	28	—	—
Education (self)					
No high school diploma	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%
High school graduate or some college	39.0	48.8	78.2	72.7	33.3
Bachelor's degree	41.5	41.5	9.1	27.3	16.7
Graduate degree(s)	19.5	9.8	9.1	0.0	50.0
College attendance (self)					
Attended junior college	27.5	35.9	70.6	75.0	27.3
Attended four-year college	52.5	53.8	14.7	25.0	18.2
Attended graduate school	20.0	10.3	14.7	0.0	54.5

(Table continues on p. 48.)

Table 2.3 (Continued)

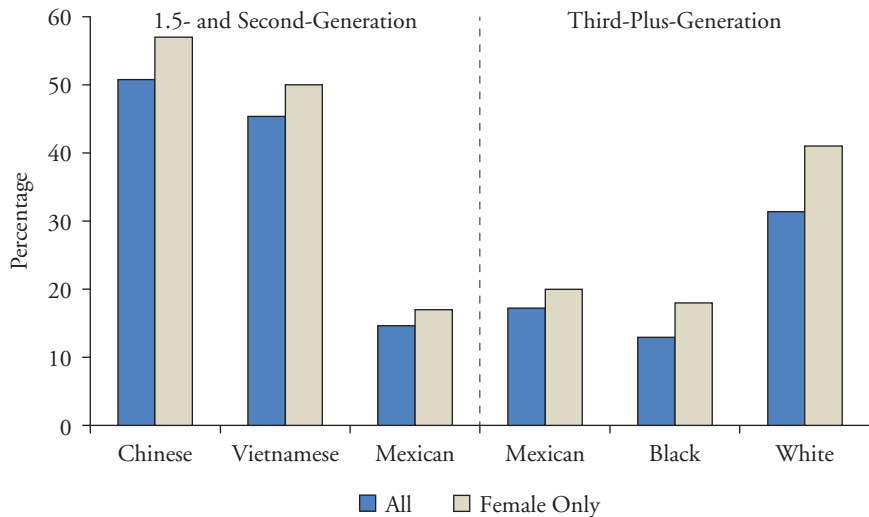
	1.5- and Second- Generation Chinese	1.5- and Second- Generation Vietnamese	1.5- and Second- Generation Mexican ^a	Native-Born Black ^b	Native-Born White ^b
Education (parents)					
Father with no English	33.3	33.3	44.9	0.0	0.0
Mother with no English	34.1	47.5	64.7	0.0	0.0
Father with no high school diploma	12.2	17.9	52.7	0.0	0.0
Father with college degree or higher	60.1	36.6	1.8	54.5	75.0
Mother with no high school diploma	12.2	22.5	58.2	9.1	0.0
Mother with college degree or higher	53.7	24.4	1.8	36.4	41.7
Parents own home	92.5	57.5	71.2	90.9	100.0
Total number of cases	41	41	55	11	12

Source: Lee and Zhou (2009), and see chapter 1, note 17.

a. One Mexican case and one black case have no respondent ID.

b. Native-born whites and blacks are of middle-class family background.

Figure 3.1 *Self-Reports of Receiving Mostly A's in High School Among Male and Female 1.5-, Second-, and Third-Plus-Generation Immigrant Children, by Ethnic Group*



Source: Rumbaut et al. (2004).